Adolescents Girls and Young Adult Women are at Increased Risk for IPV/TDV
- Women aged 16 to 24 years experience the highest per capita rates of partner/dating violence
- 1 in 5 girls in high school has experienced physical and/or sexual partner/dating violence
- 1 in 10 (10%) girls report physical partner/dating violence in the past year
- Important to focus on adolescents and young populations because they are the group most affected – but also because prevention is likely key

Rennison et al., 2000; NIJ; Silverman et al., 2001; CDC, 2002

Partner violence and Sexual Risk for HIV/STI and Pregnancy: Findings from Women and Girls
Women and girls reporting IPV are significantly more likely to report:
- No and Inconsistent Condom and Contraceptive Use
- STI/HIV
- Unwanted/unplanned pregnancy,
- Rapid repeat pregnancies
- Abortions

Data from multiple studies with diverse populations over the past decade

Physical and Sexual Violence Perpetration Against Female Dating/Sexual Partners: Relation to STI and Sexual Risk Behaviors among Adolescent Males

Reed, E., Miller, E., Raj, A., Decker, M.R. & Silverman, J.G.
Elizabeth Reed, ScD, MPH
George Washington University
School of Public Health and Health Sciences
ereedpgh@gwu.edu
Mechanisms explaining the link between partner violence and increased risk for STI/HIV among girls/women

*Studies among women/girls:*

- Female partners’ fear of condom negotiation
- Male partners’ control of many aspects related to sex
- Male partners’ refusal or sabotage of protection
- Male partner sexual infidelity
- Male partner STD/HIV positive or unknown status


Mechanisms explaining the link between partner violence and increased risk for STI/HIV among girls/women

*Studies among men/boys:*

- Adult males reporting partner violence perpetration are significantly more likely than non-perpetrators to be infected with STI/HIV, to report non-condom use, and to be engaging in sex trade as clients
- This relation has not been similarly investigated among adolescent boys who report perpetrating dating violence

[Raj et al., 2008; Dunkel et al., 2006; Silverman, Decker, Kapur, & Raj, 2007; Decker, Miller, Kapur, Raj & Silverman, 2005]

Methods: Sample and Recruitment

- Survey participants (N=275) were aged 14-20 years and recruited from teen clinics within urban health centers in the northeast.
- Surveys were administered via ACASI
- Analyses were limited to those who reported having had sex (n=134).
Methods: Analysis

- TDV perpetration (physical and sexual violence perpetration) was examined in relation to:
  - Boys’ reports of STI
  - Cheating behaviors
  - Non-condom use during last sex

Results: Sample Characteristics

- Mean age = 17 (standard deviation = 1.8 years).
- 54% percent of boys reported their race/ethnicity as Black or African American, 9% reported to be White, and 3% reported Asian race/ethnicity
- 46% percent identified as Hispanic or Latino
- 80% of boys were born in the US (80%)
- 84% reported living with their parents or other family

Results: Prevalence of TDV Perpetration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms of Violence Perpetration</th>
<th>Prevalence (n=134)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partner Violence Perpetration (Total; Report Sexual Violence or Physical Violence or Psychological Violence/Threats)</td>
<td>44.8 (60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Violence (any; reporting at least one below)</td>
<td>41.8 (56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaginal sex</td>
<td>16.5 (49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral sex</td>
<td>4.9 (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anal sex</td>
<td>4.5 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other sexual activity</td>
<td>12.7 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Violence (any; reporting at least one below)</td>
<td>12.7 (17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hit, slap, punch, kicks, shove, or throw something at</td>
<td>10.5 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slam against a wall</td>
<td>6.7 (9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choke</td>
<td>7.5 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a gun</td>
<td>7.5 (10)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological Violence and Threats of Violence (report both)</td>
<td>10.5 (14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive jealousy, destroy property, call stupid or fat</td>
<td>28.4 (38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaten to physically hurt or rape</td>
<td>15.2 (15)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Adjusted Odds Ratio (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>History of STI</td>
<td>OR=3.3; 95%CI: 1.2-9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheating on partner (having sex with someone other than their partner when they were not supposed to)</td>
<td>OR =4.8; 95% CI: 2.0-11.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Furthermore, males who reported TDV perpetration were more likely to report no condom use during last sex (32%) compared to those not reporting TDV (25%); however, this was only a trend and not statistically significant (likely due to small sample size).

Conclusions

• Our findings suggest that adolescent males who perpetrate TDV have greater sexual risk profiles, likely contributing to increased STI among female sexual partners.

• TDV prevention programs among males may need to also address sexual risk behaviors for STI/HIV.