IPV and Social Deprivation

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Background

• IPV major public health problem

• Academic / policy debates
  – Gender & risk of IPV
  – Social deprivation & risk of IPV

• Knowledge gap
  – Emotional IPV
Background

- Past BCS studies
  - IPV & gender
  - Correlates of recent IPV (including social deprivation measures)

- This study
  - Association of social deprivation & lifetime physical / emotional IPV in men and women
Hypotheses

• Women at excess risk of all IPV types, especially severe, prolonged & controlling abuse

• Social deprivation associated with lifetime IPV in men & women

• Social deprivation stronger association with physical then emotional IPV
Methods

• Secondary analysis of 2008-2009 BCS data

• Eligibility
  – England resident
  – Age 18-65
  – Domestic violence module completed
  – Data available on PSU
Methods

DEPRIVATION
• Individual: housing tenure, income, education, class
• Area: multiple, crime

LIFETIME IPV
• Any
• Physical
• Emotional-only

CONFOUNDERS
• Age
• Ethnicity
• Marital status
• Children
• Urban residence
• Inner city residence
Methods

• Design-based analysis
  – Two-stage: individual within MSOA
  – Stratified: by Police Force Area
  – Weighted: for sampling probability and non-response

• Descriptive statistics
  – Weighted point estimates, robust SE

• Analytic statistics
  – Adjusted Pearson’s test (bivariate)
  – Adjusted Wald test (multivariate)
Results

• 21226 /27644 (77%) of eligible BCS participants included in analysis

• Inclusion rate lower for
  – Older
  – Ethnic minority (63%, vs 78% in White)
  – Socially deprived
## IPV prevalence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lifetime IPV:</th>
<th>Women (N=11503)</th>
<th>Men (N=9723)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% (n)</td>
<td>% (n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any</td>
<td>23.8% (3159)</td>
<td>11.5% (1254)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>16.8% (2250)</td>
<td>7.0% (764)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emotional-only</td>
<td>5.8% (764)</td>
<td>4.2% (433)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IPV & gender

• Women at greater risk of all IPV types; especially severe, controlling abuse

  – All 3 IPV types               11.8 vs 1.3%
  – IPV for 5 years or more      16.4 vs 4.9%
  – IPV & Mental ill health      36.6 vs 16.4%
Deprivation & Physical IPV

- Men: no deprivation associations
- Women: associated with 5 deprivation measures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>aOR (95% CI)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing tenure</td>
<td>2.3 (2.0-2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH income</td>
<td>2.2 (1.8-2.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social class</td>
<td>1.5 (1.3-1.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Non-linear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiple area deprivation</td>
<td>1.4 (1.1-1.7)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Deprivation & emotional-only IPV:

• Men: associated with housing tenure only
  – aOR 2.2 (1.6-3.1)

• Women: no deprivation associations
Discussion

• Hypothesis 1 (IPV risk for F>M): supported

• Hypothesis 2 (social deprivation gradient for IPV): supported in women, not men

• Hypothesis 3 (gradient for physical IPV > emotional IPV): supported
Discussion

• Explanations for observed associations

• Study limitations

• Policy implications