

# Bringing an Equity Lens to the Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence

Kirsten Rambo, PhD, MA  
Sara Patterson, MA

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The findings and conclusions in this presentation are those of the author and do not necessarily represent official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).



# Agenda

- Introductions
- Discussion of health equity and IPV
- Understanding IPV
- Frameworks for action
- Case study
- Discussion of case study

# Discussion

- Name/School
- Field of Study
- What interests you about health equity?
- What interests you about intimate partner violence (IPV)?
- Given what you've heard so far and the reading we assigned, how do you see health equity applying to IPV?

# Health Equity

Attainment of the highest level of health for all people.

# Health Inequities

Differences in health status between more socially advantaged and less socially advantaged groups caused by **systematic** differences in social conditions and processes that effectively determine health.

Health inequities are **avoidable, unjust**, and therefore **actionable**.

# Why Address Health Inequities?

- Because it's fair
- To avoid widening existing gaps
- To achieve public health and societal goals
- To maximize the effectiveness of behavioral and clinical interventions

A health equity approach requires both universal and focused approaches.

- Preventing intimate partner violence
- requires understanding why
- some people and groups
- are at greater risk than others.

# Lifetime Prevalence of Severe Intimate Partner Violence Victimization

**Total: 42,913,000** (estimated number of victims)

Men = 15,985,000

Women = 26,928,000

Men = 14%

Women = 24%

IPV is a women's issue...

[#IStandUp Against the Harm Caused By  
Objectification of Women in Advertising](#)

**But IPV is also a race issue...**

# Lifetime Prevalence of IPV Among Women by Race/Ethnicity (U.S. Women, 2010):

- White: 31.7%
- Hispanic: 35.2%
- Black: 41.0%
- American Indian or Alaska Native: 45.9%
- Multi-racial: 50.4%
- Asian: not available due to sample size

*All people are at risk of intimate partner violence,  
but all people are not at the same risk.*

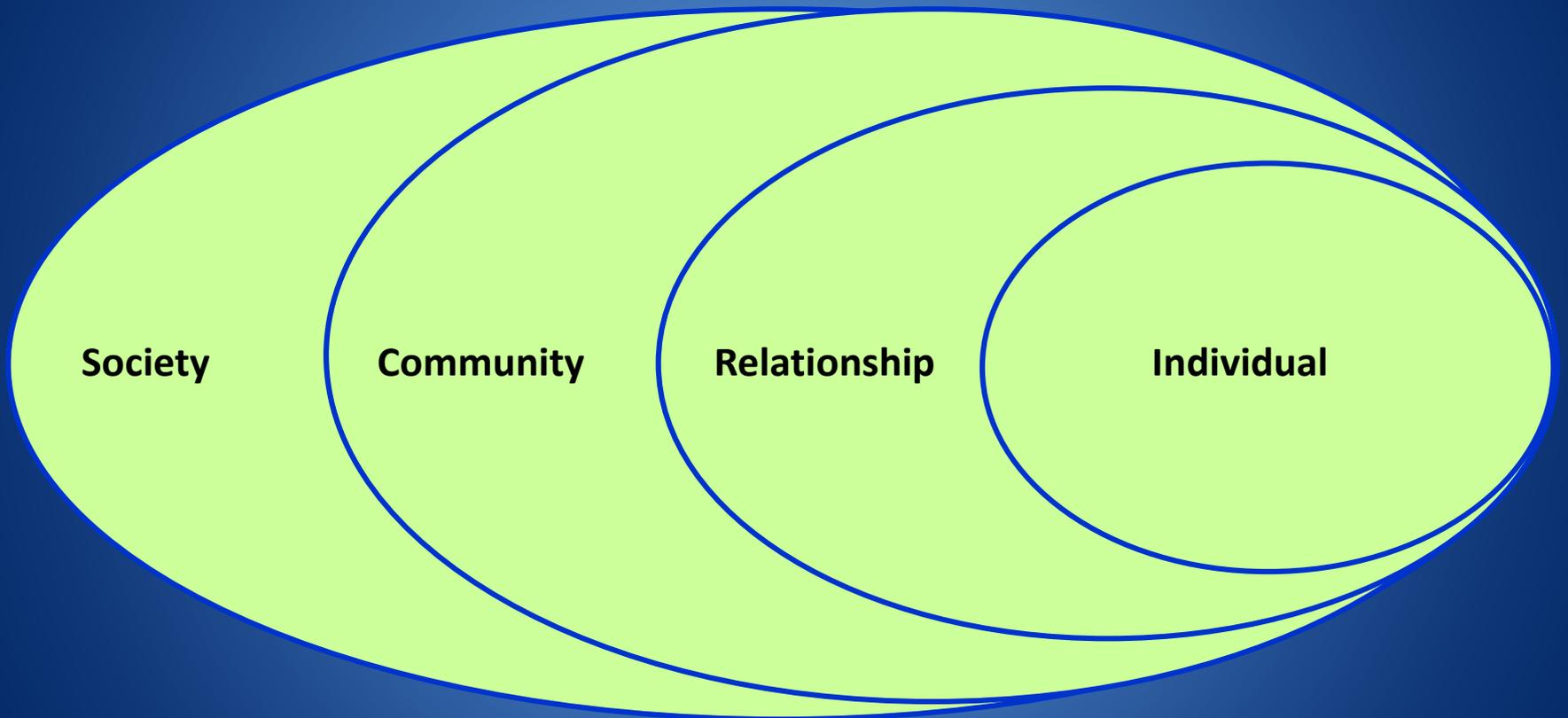
# Gender: Some Lessons Learned

- Achievement of long-term population-level progress towards equity in health and safety demands action on the *structural determinants*, in addition to interventions reacting to the *intermediary determinants*.
- *Gender* reflects a continuum of identity and expression—not just a masculine and feminine dichotomy. Gender is not the same as the biological sexes of male and female and is often used inappropriately as a synonym for women.
- Opportunities for equity in health and safety are structured around the *intersection* of gender, race/ethnicity, class, and other social characteristics and conditions.

# FRAMEWORKS FOR ACTION\*

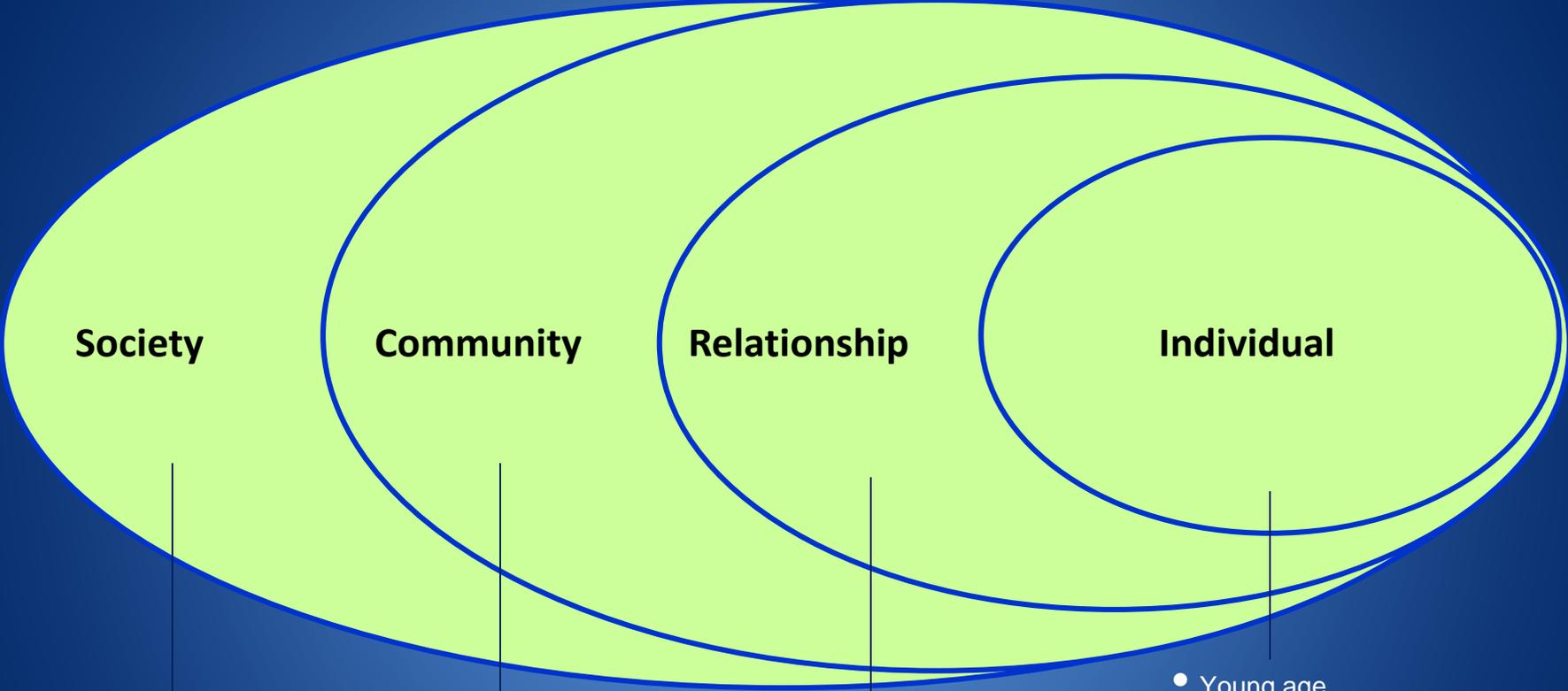
*\*Disclaimer: All models are wrong; some are useful.*

# Socio-ecological Model



Brofenbrenner, U., as cited in *World report on violence and health: Summary*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2002.

# Factors Associated with a Man's Risk for Abusing His Partner



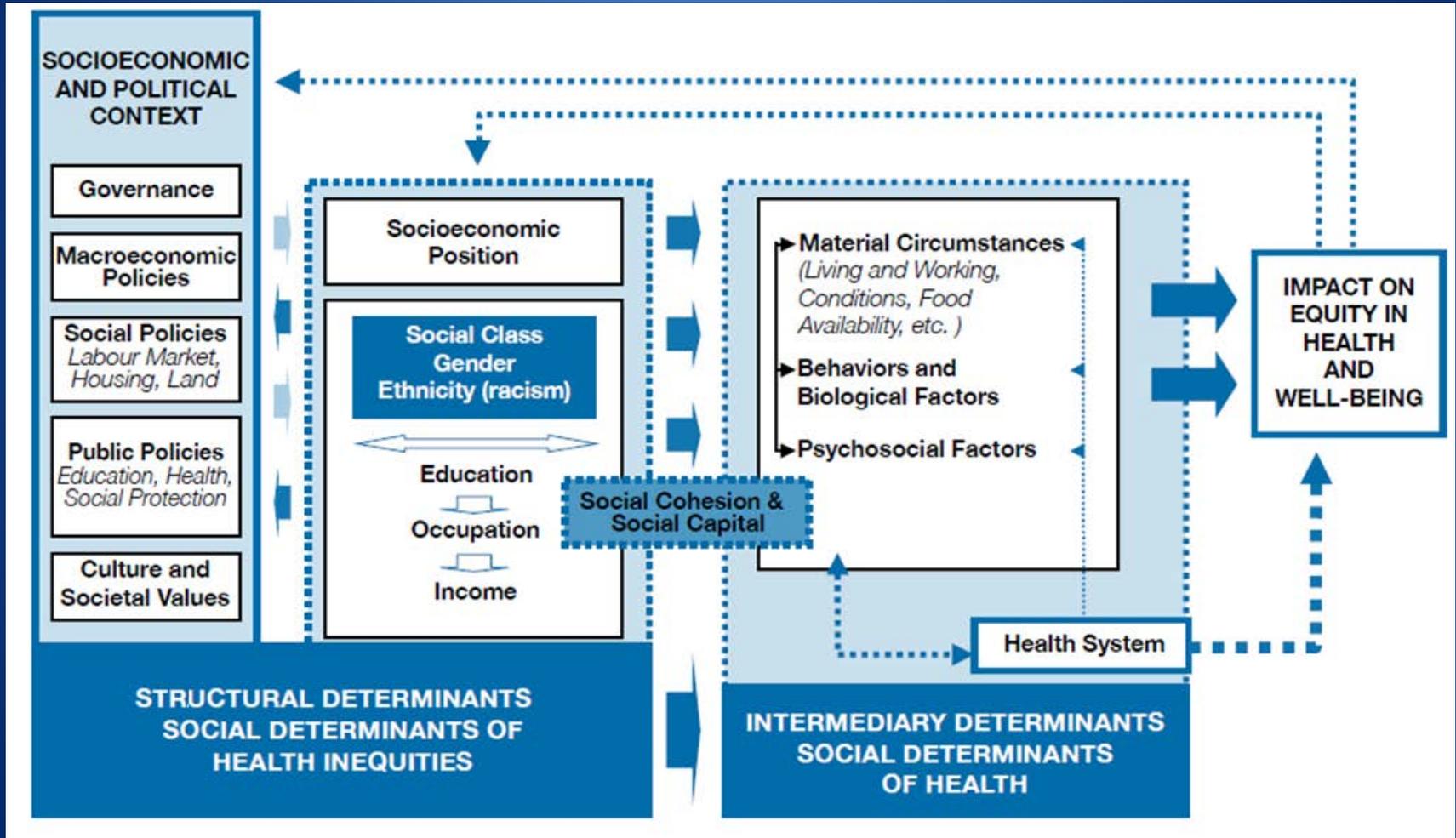
- Traditional gender norms
- Social norms supportive of violence

- Weak community sanctions against domestic violence
- Poverty
- Low social capital

- Marital conflict
- Marital instability
- Male dominance in family
- Economic stress
- Poor family functioning

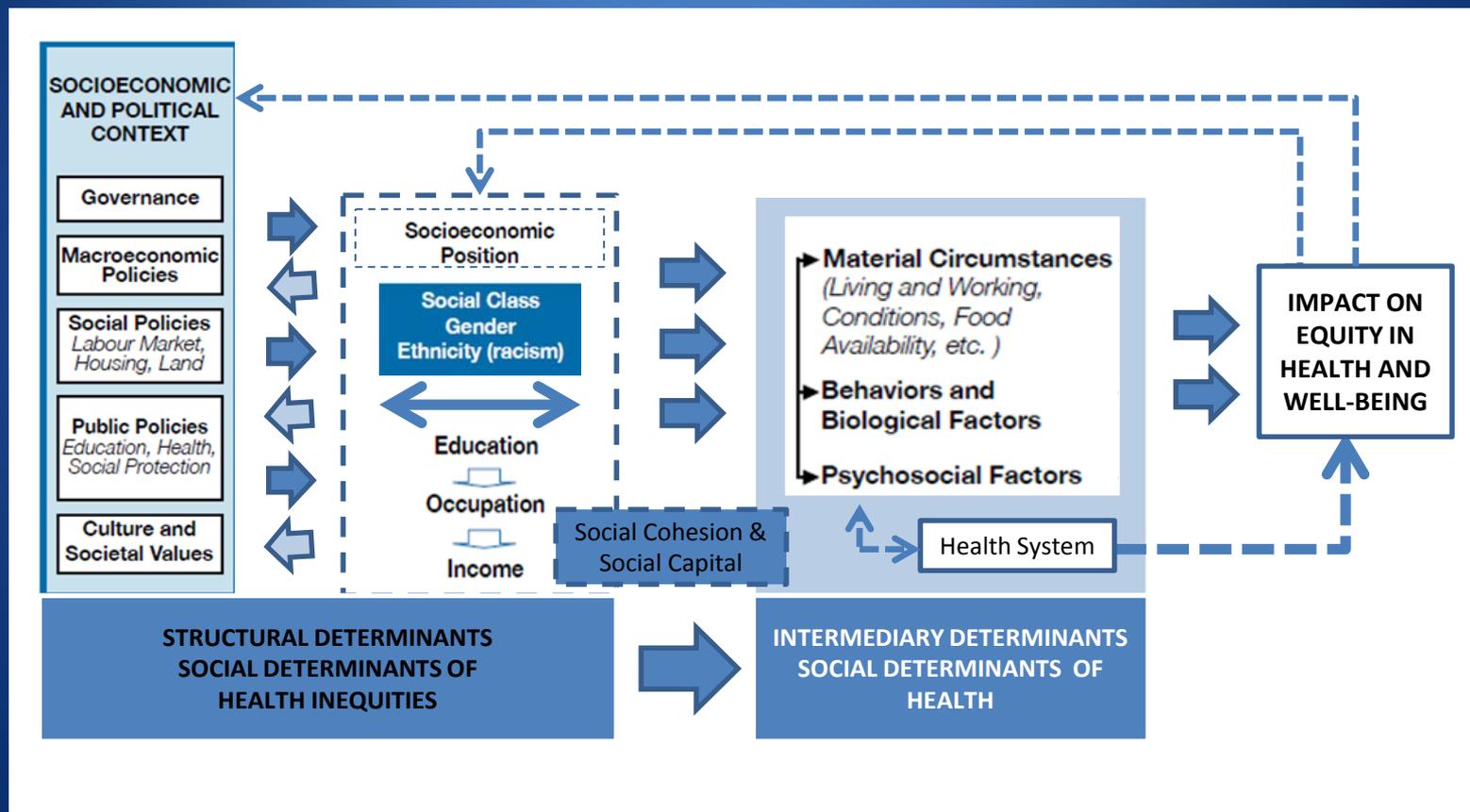
- Young age
- Heavy drinking
- Depression
- Personality disorders
- Low academic achievement
- Low income
- Witnessing or experiencing violence as a child

# World Health Organization Commission on Social Determinants of Health

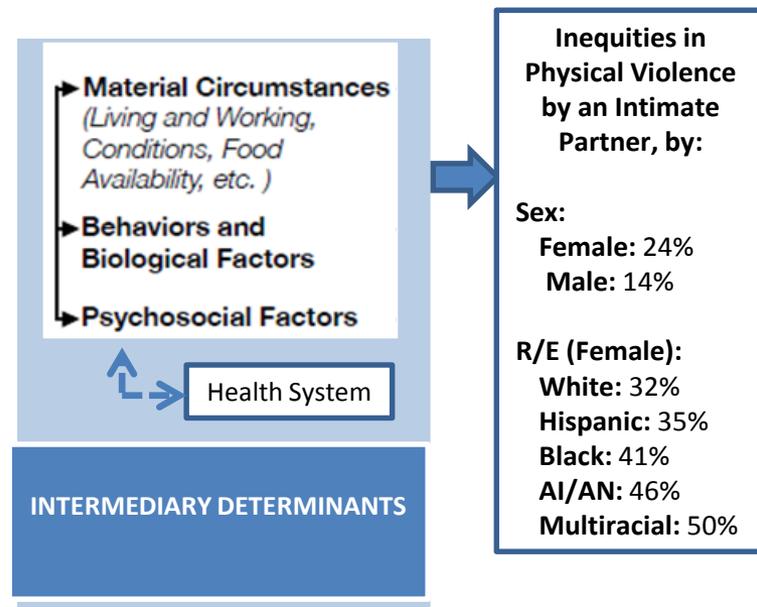


Commission on Social Determinants of Health. (2010). *A conceptual framework for action on the social determinants of health*. Geneva: World Health Organization.

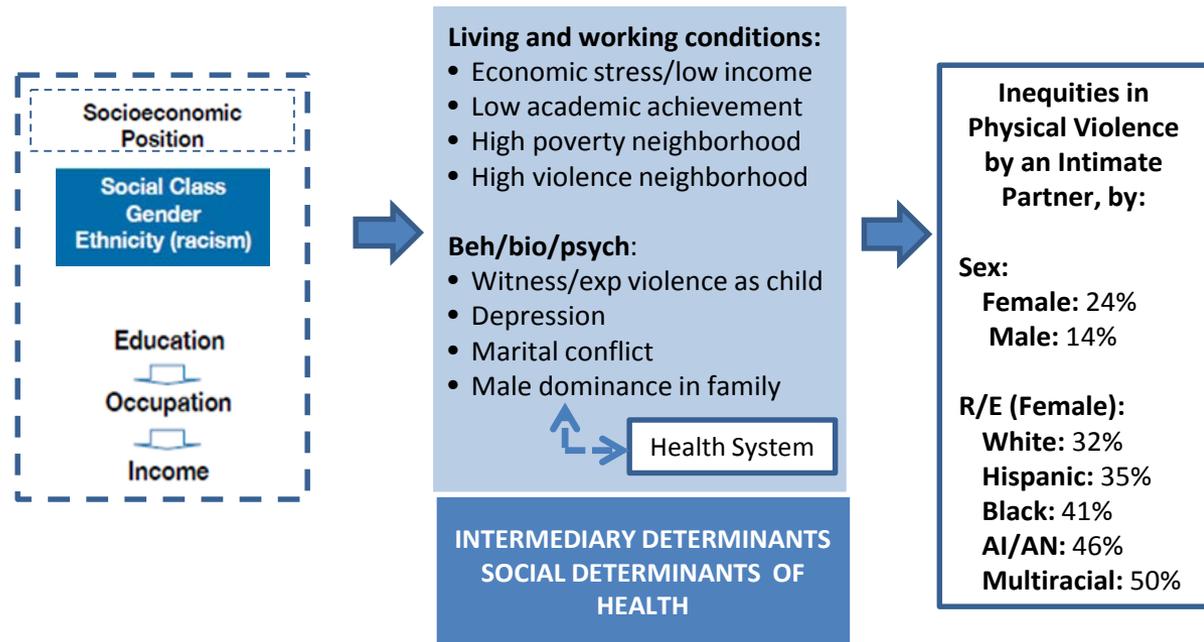
# World Health Organization Commission on Social Determinants of Health



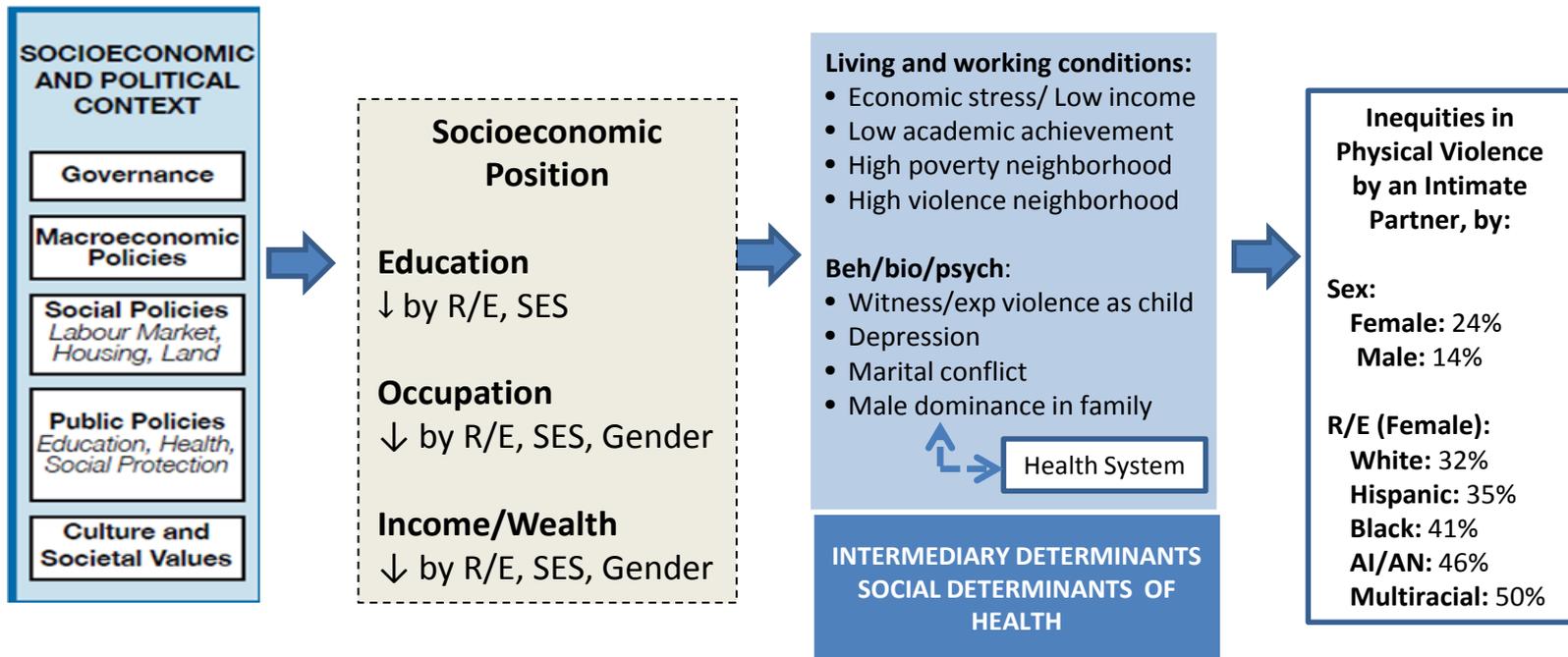
# Social Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence



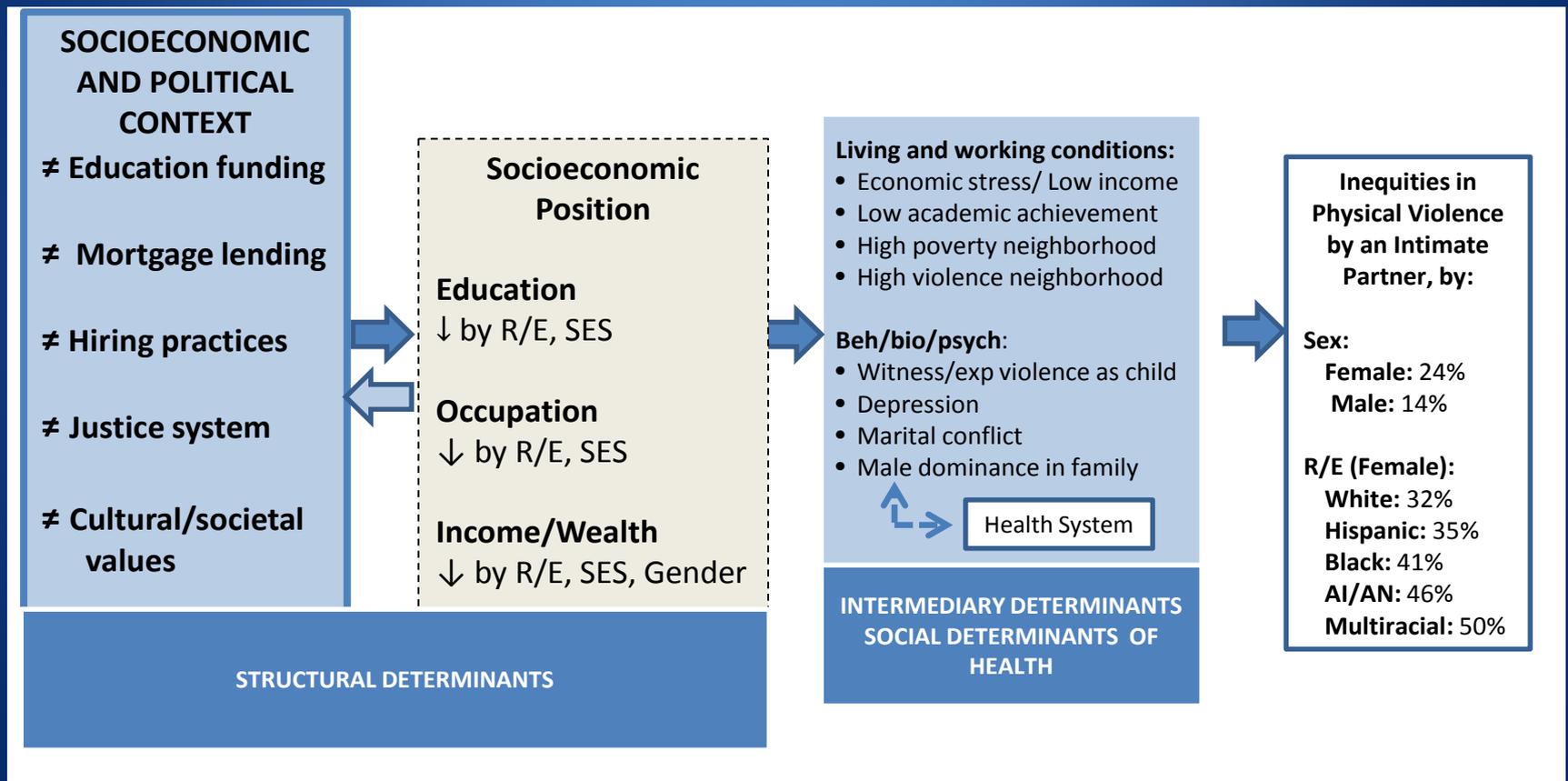
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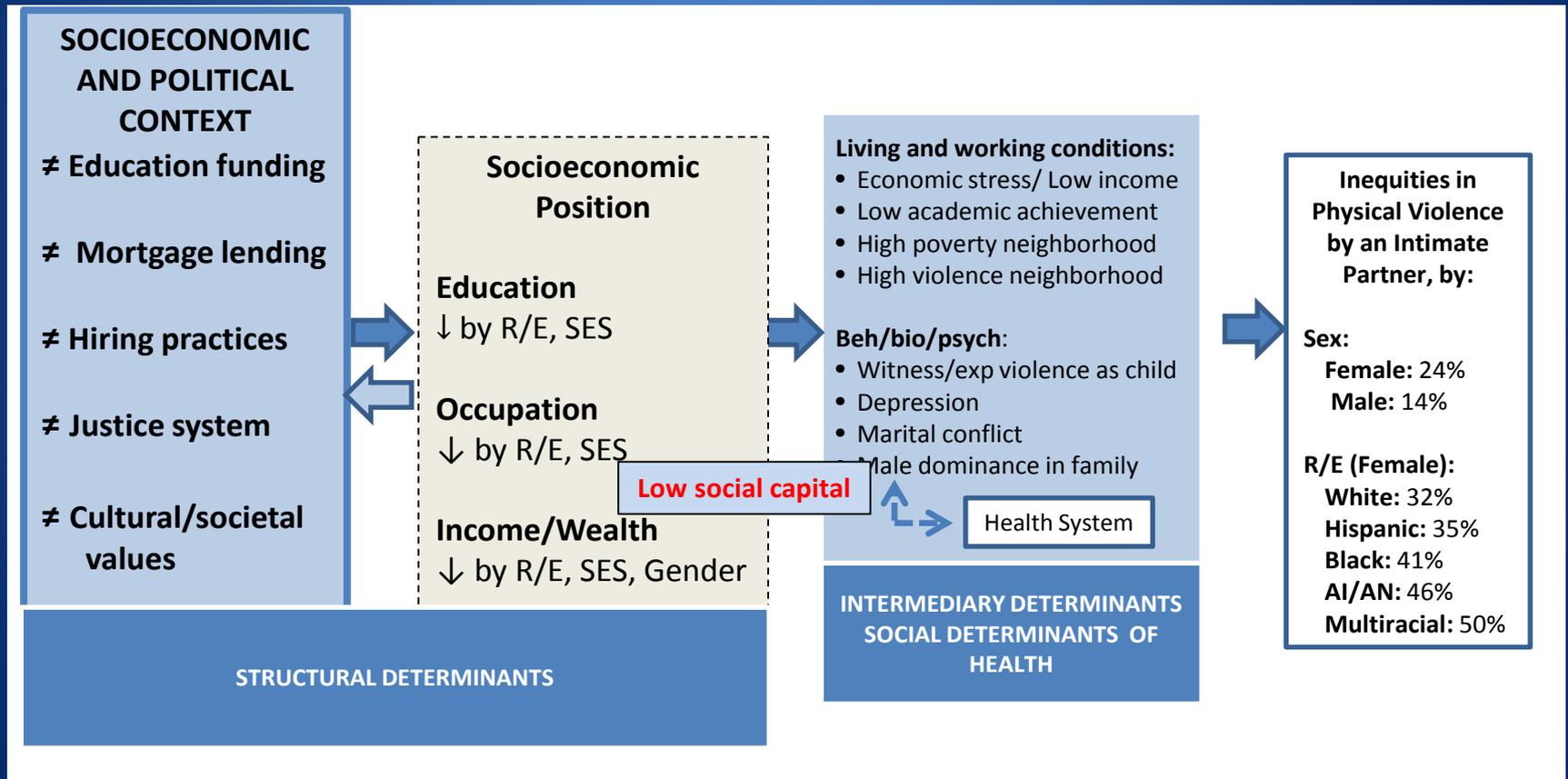
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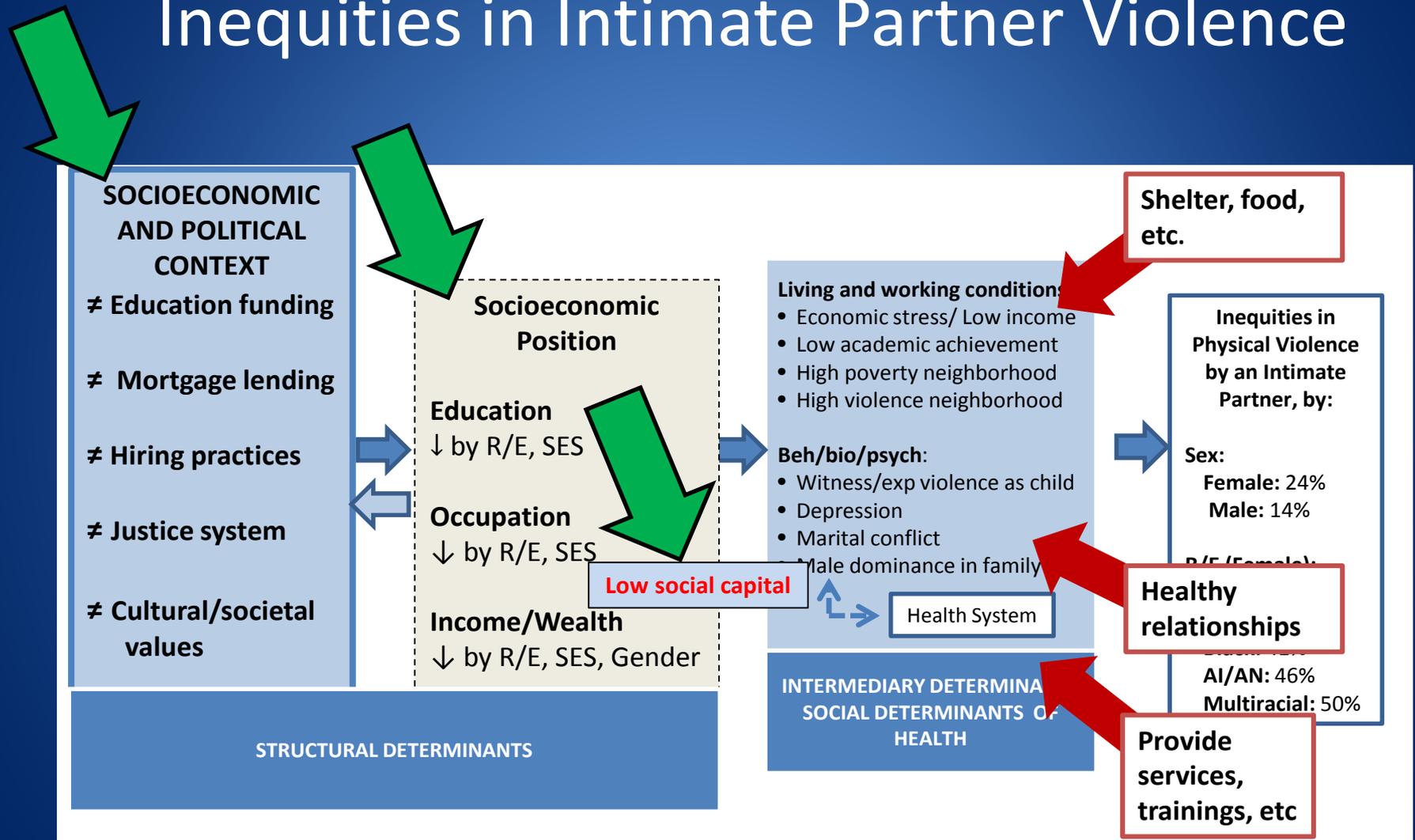
# Social Determinants of Inequities in Intimate Partner Violence



# Social Determinants of Inequities in Intimate Partner Violence



# Social Determinants of Inequities in Intimate Partner Violence



# Case Study

See handout.

Discussion...

*Thank you!*

Kirsten Rambo  
[vax1@cdc.gov](mailto:vax1@cdc.gov)

Sara Patterson  
[afo0@cdc.gov](mailto:afo0@cdc.gov)