

Prevalence and factors associated with IPV in Baglung district, Nepal

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Background

- ▶ Nepal is one of the Asian countries with a high prevalence of violence against women and girls
- ▶ 32.4% of women experienced IPV; 17.15% emotional, 23.4% physical and 14.7% sexual (Dalal, Wang et al 2014)
- ▶ Young married women are most vulnerable to VAWG
- ▶ Husbands and mothers-in-law are common perpetrators of VAWG and instigators of violence against young married women (Shai, Pradhan et al 2016)
- ▶ Migrant communities have scores of young married women dependent on husbands' remittances

Aim of the presentation

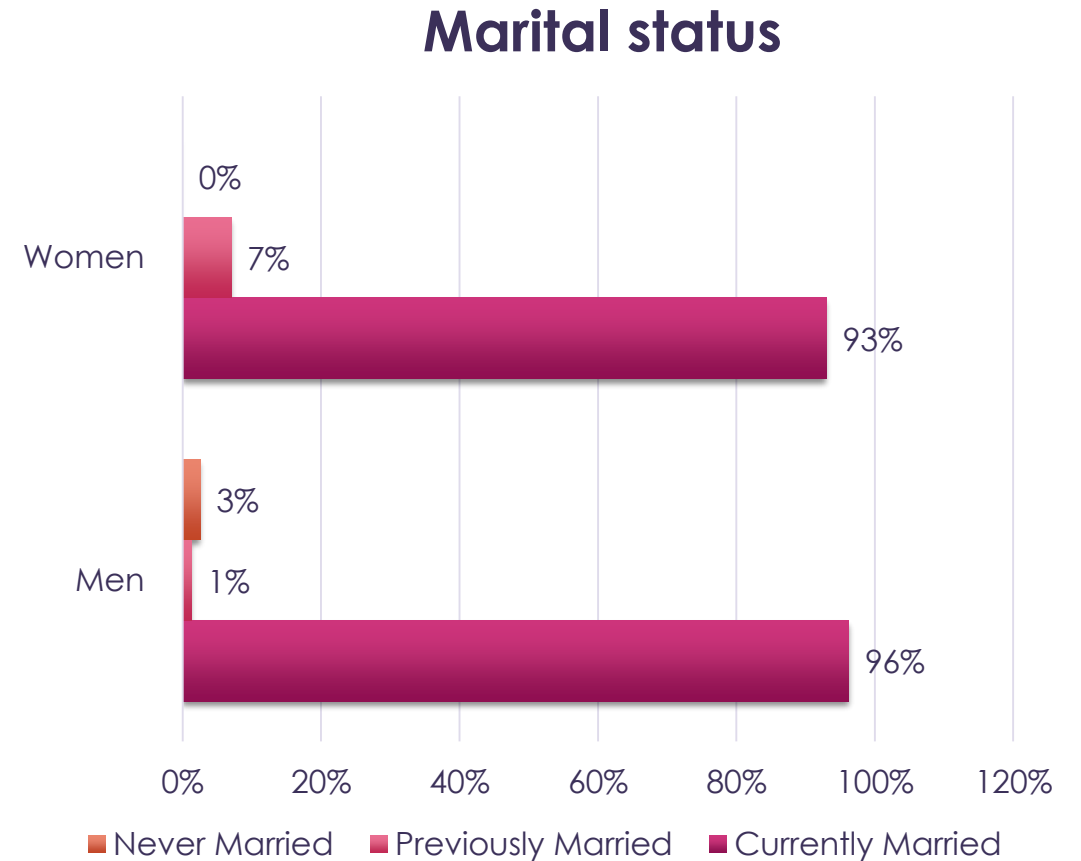
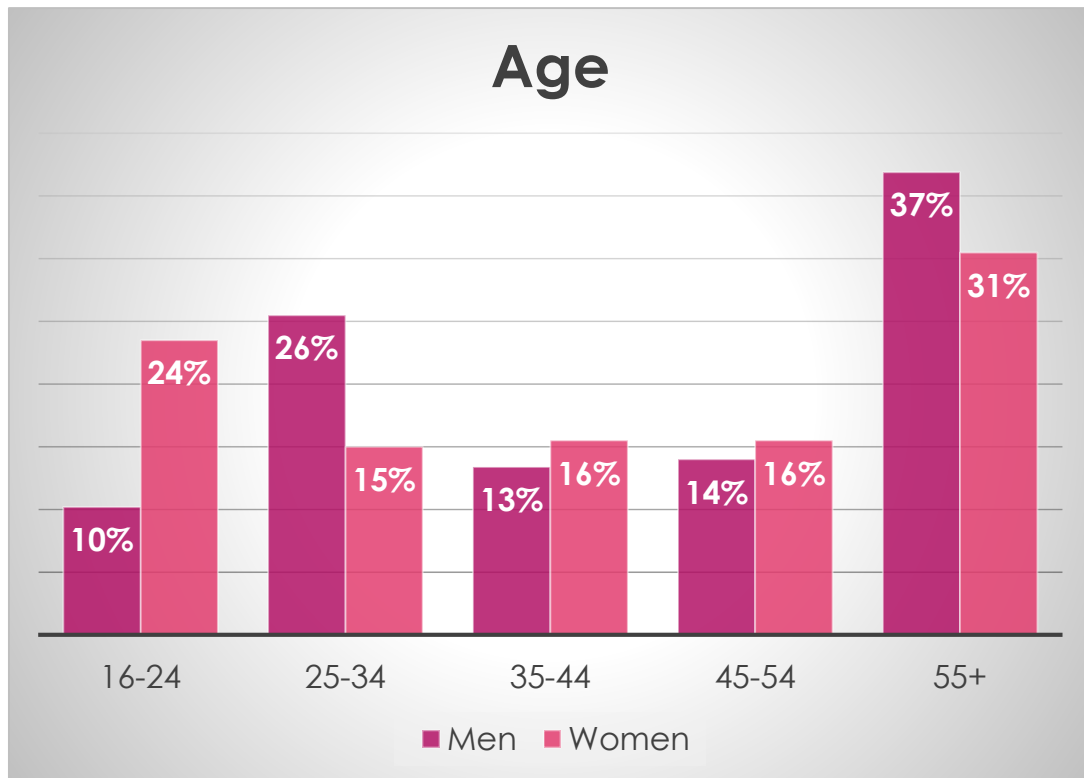
- ▶ **This presentation aims to:**
 - ▶ Determine the prevalence of IPV perpetration by men and IPV victimisation of women in the past year
 - ▶ Examine the factors associated with IPV perpetration and IPV victimisation with comparisons between men and women, and young married women and older women with mother-in-law status

Methods

- ▶ A baseline quantitative study, Jan – Feb 2017
- ▶ 356 adult women and men
- ▶ 6 wards in two sub-districts of Baglung district, Nepal
- ▶ Electronic interviewer-administered questionnaires
- ▶ Analysis using Stata 13:
 - ▶ descriptive statistics
 - ▶ random effects regression modelling and adjusted for age & clustering

100 families: young married woman, her husband, MiL and FiL

Social and demographic factors

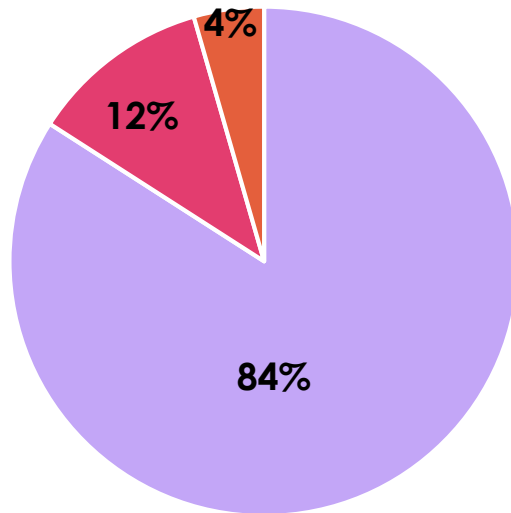


Other social factors

| | Men | Women | |
|---|-------|-------|---------|
| | %/ X | %/ X | P-value |
| Hunger score ¶ | 3.09 | 3.34 | 0.001 |
| Engaged in an activity to get income: | | | |
| No | 42.7 | 78.5 | <0.001 |
| Yes | 57.3 | 21.5 | |
| Seeking jobs/doing things for income ¶ | 10.2 | 8.8 | <0.001 |
| Unemployment stress scale ¶ | 9.26 | 9.68 | 0.06 |
| Ashamed due to unemployment ¶ | 8.67 | 9.11 | 0.01 |
| Community norms and attitudes (higher=patriarchal) | 47.87 | 52.77 | <0.001 |
| Personal norms and attitudes (higher=patriarchal) | 44.08 | 45.02 | 0.092 |
| ¶ mean scores | | | |

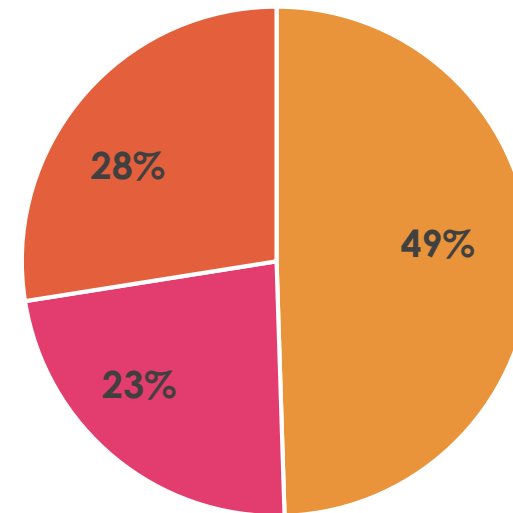
Depression categories

Men



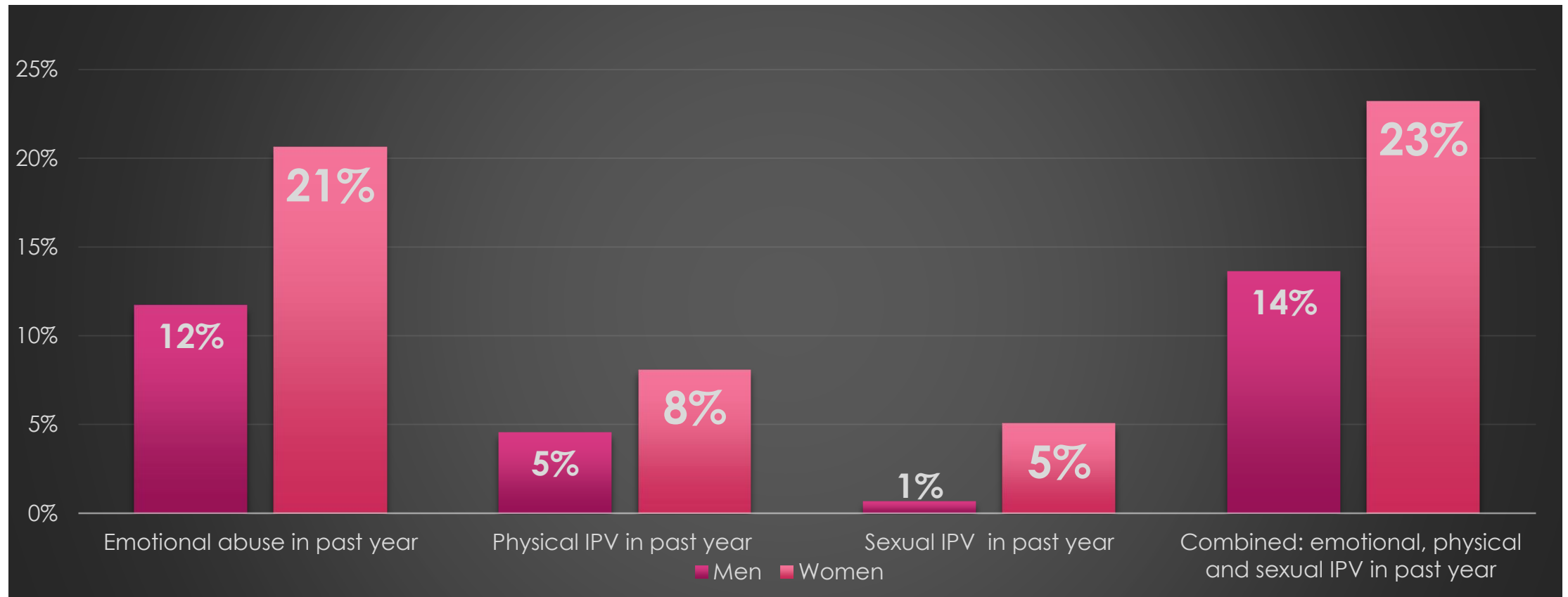
- No depressive symptoms
- Suggestive of depression
- Depressive symptoms

Women



- No depressive symptoms
- Suggestive of depression
- Depressive symptoms

Past year IPV victimisation and perpetration

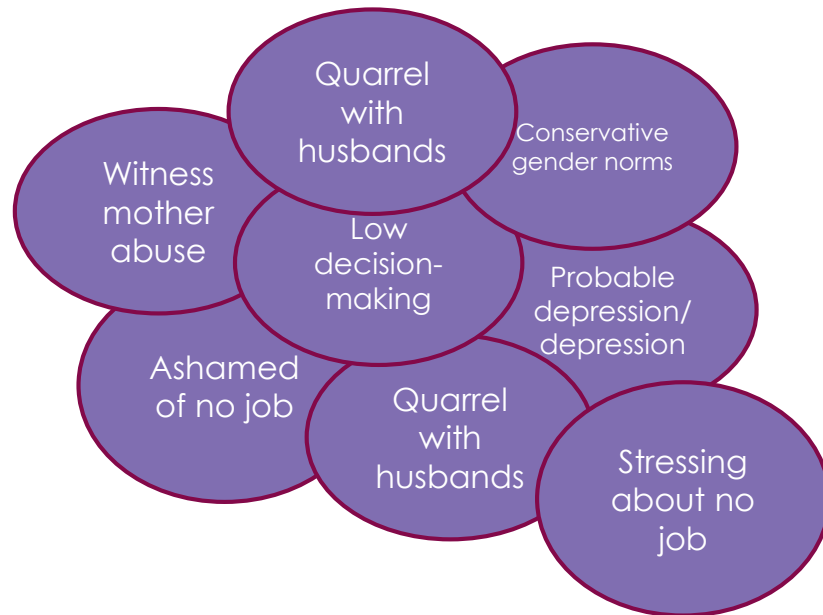


Multivariate analysis of factors associated with past year IPV

| <u>Variable</u> | <u>Men's perpetration</u> | | | <u>Women's victimisation</u> | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | <u>AOR</u> | <u>95% CI</u> | <u>P-value</u> | <u>AOR</u> | <u>95% CI</u> | <u>P-value</u> |
| Age (continuous) | 0.98 | 0.95 - 1.01 | 0.17 | 0.98 | 0.94, 1.03 | 0.33 |
| Overall health (good) | 0.31 | 0.11 - 0.89 | 0.04 | - | - | - |
| Childhood trauma | 1.40 | 1.17 - 1.67 | 0.004 | - | - | - |
| Depressive symptoms | - | - | - | 6.04 | 2.05, 17.9 | 0.008 |
| Quarrelling with husband | - | - | - | 4.58 | 1.56, 13.4 | 0.02 |
| Mother-in-law is kind (perception) | - | - | - | 0.77 | 0.62, 0.95 | 0.03 |

Bivariate analyses by IPV in past year

Young married women



Older women with MIL status



Multivariate analyses of factors for past year IPV victimisation

| Variable | <u>Young married women</u> | | | <u>Older women (MIL)</u> | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <u>AOR</u> | <u>95% CI</u> | <u>P-value</u> | <u>AOR</u> | <u>95% CI</u> | <u>P-value</u> |
| Age (continuous) | 0.99 | 0.88, 1.13 | 0.82 | 0.98 | 0.92, 1.04 | 0.34 |
| Depressive symptoms | | | | 7.16 | 1.42, 36.1 | 0.03 |
| Quarrelling with husband | 9.86 | 2.70, 35.9 | 0.006 | - | - | - |
| Mother-in-law is kind (perception) | 0.58 | 0.40, 0.84 | 0.01 | - | - | - |
| Husband drinks alcohol | | | | 3.28 | 1.11, 9.67 | 0.04 |
| Personal norms/attitudes (higher = patriarchal) | 0.84 | 0.78, 0.90 | 0.002 | - | - | - |
| Unemployment stress | 1.32 | 1.06, 1.64 | 0.02 | - | - | - |

Summary findings

- ▶ **The findings confirmed other studies on risk factors for IPV perpetration and victimisation**
 - ▶ Childhood trauma, relationship conflict, alcohol use and the role of the mother-in-law
- ▶ **Depression may be related to long-term exposure among the older women**
- ▶ **Young married women stressing about unemployment is suggestive of the need for livelihoods strengthening in these communities**

Key messages

- **Study design (of working with the family, husbands and MILs) had limitations that contributed to underreporting and wide CIs, but the data provided a good understanding of risk factors for IPV**
- **Critically challenge harmful social and gender norms by using approaches that are sensitive to the vulnerability of young married women and unequal power relations with husbands and MILs**
- **A holistic IPV prevention approach in migrant communities which combines changing social and gender norms, addressing psychosocial needs and improving socioeconomic conditions of women and men while accounting for the limited resources**

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