

Associations between disability status with IPV among married women in Nepal



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Background

- ▶ According to the World Health Organization, 15% of the world's population lives with some form of disability
- ▶ Very little data from lower income countries on disability status and vulnerability to violence
- ▶ Disability and IPV in Nepal
 - ▶ Out of 475 women living with a disability, 57% reported lifetime violence (family, neighbors, husbands)
 - ▶ 39% of the violence was perpetrated by husbands (Puri et al 2015).

Key Research Questions

- ▶ Are women with disabilities more likely to report experiencing IPV than women without disabilities?
- ▶ Are women with disabilities more likely to report experiencing violence from in-laws than women without disabilities?
- ▶ What are levels of support and help seeking for women with disabilities and women without disabilities?

Change Starts at Home Project

- ▶ Social and behavior change communication intervention on norms and experience of IPV
 - ▶ N=36 Village Development Committees, 3 districts
 - ▶ N=1800 married female participants of reproductive age
- ▶ Analysis
 - ▶ Logistic regression
 - ▶ Age
 - ▶ Education
 - ▶ Number of children
 - ▶ Husband's education
 - ▶ Income stress
 - ▶ Caste/ethnicity





Key Measures

▶ **Disability**

Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses; hearing; walking or climbing steps; remembering or concentrating; speaking?

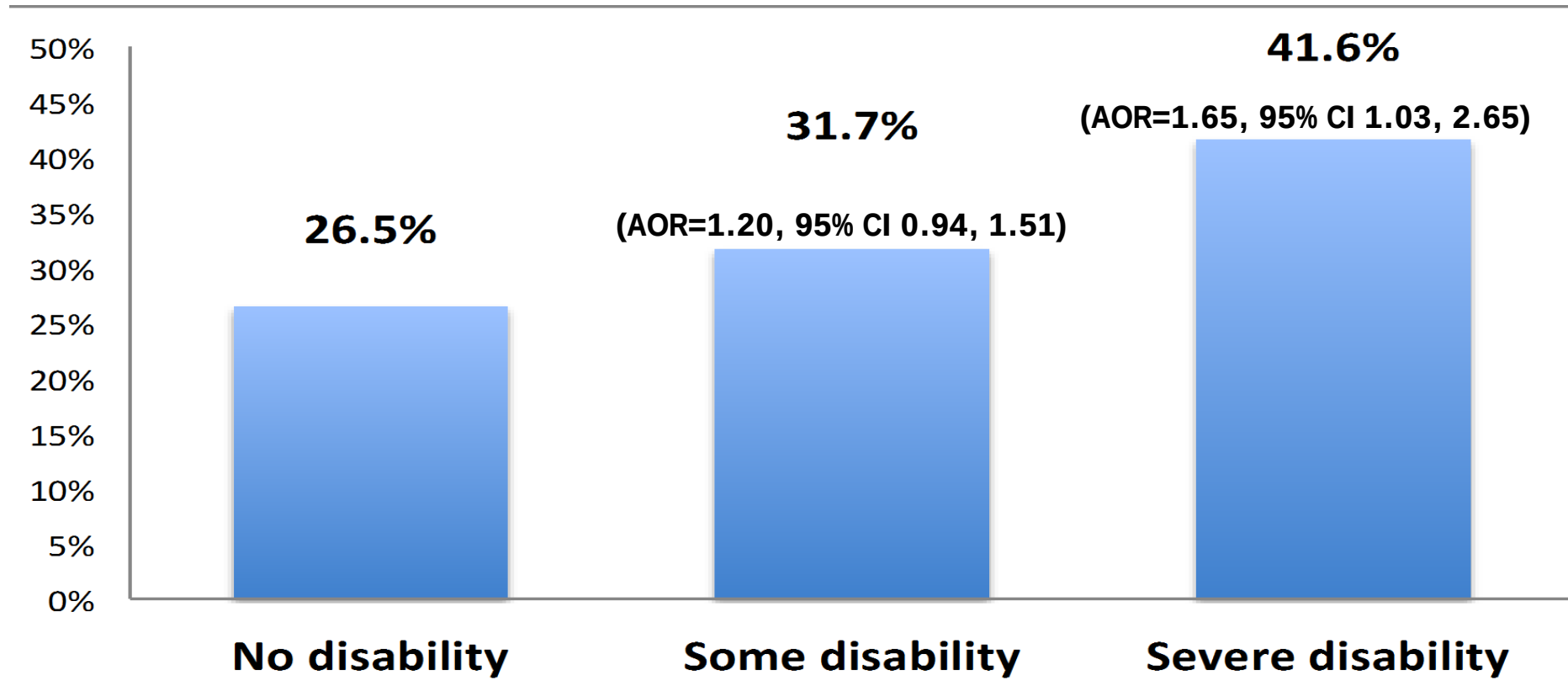
- ▶ Response options: No difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty, cannot do it at all
- ▶ Coded as:
- ▶ “No disability” (answered no difficulty to all)
- ▶ “Some disability” (answered some difficulty to any, no to severe disability)
- ▶ “Severe disability” (answered a lot of difficulty or cannot do it at all to any)

▶ **Past-Year Intimate Partner Violence**

- ▶ Physical and/or sexual
- ▶ Emotional
- ▶ Economic
- ▶ In-law
- ▶ Coded: dichotomous variables; a woman was considered to have experienced a type of violence if any scale item was answered affirmatively

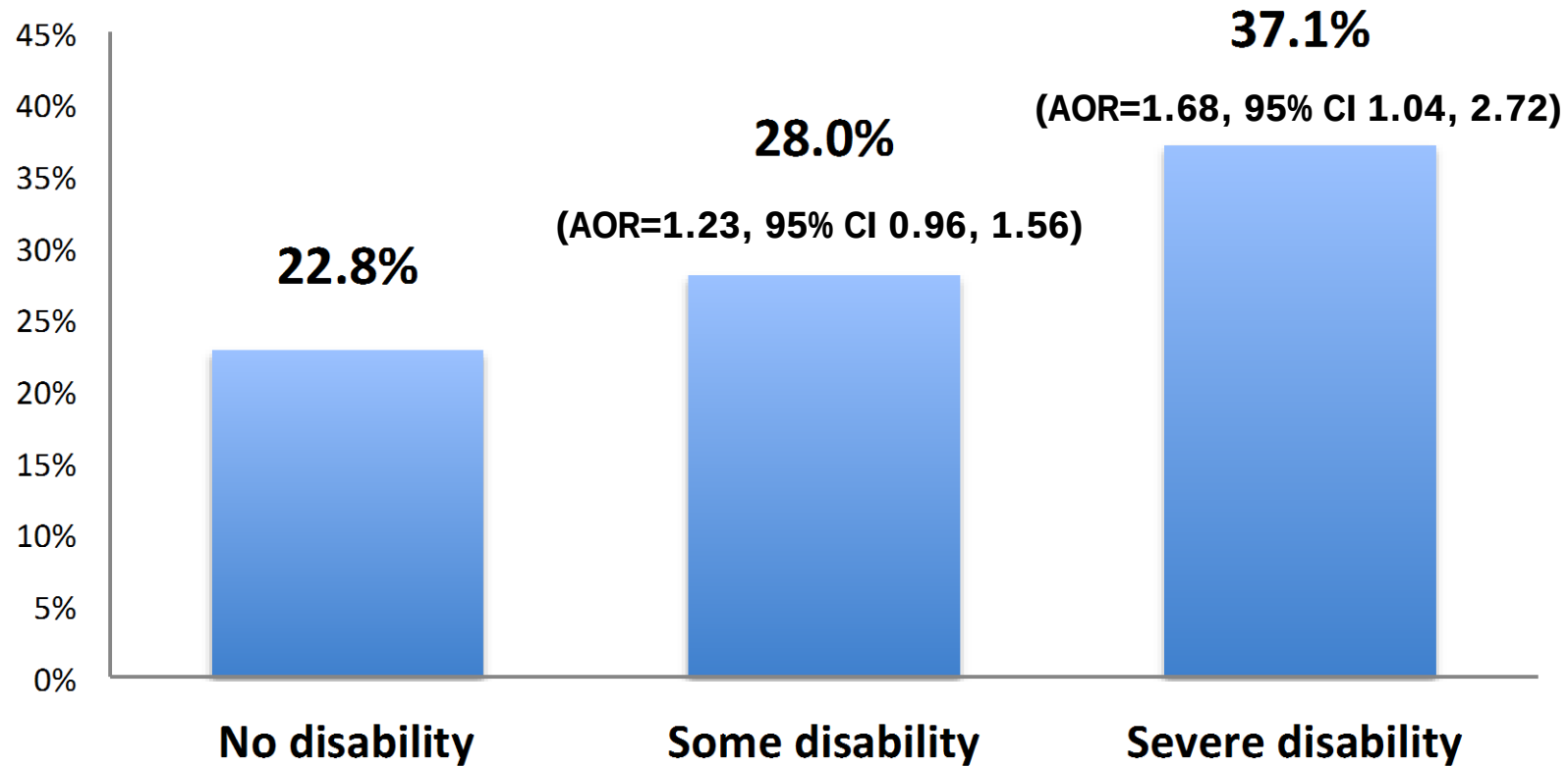
	N (%)
Sample	1800
Disability	
No Disability	1075 (60%)
Some Disability	635 (35%)
Severe Disability	89 (5%)
Intimate Partner Violence (past year)	
Emotional	522 (29%)
Physical / Sexual	455 (25%)
Economic	315 (18%)

Disability and past-year emotional IPV



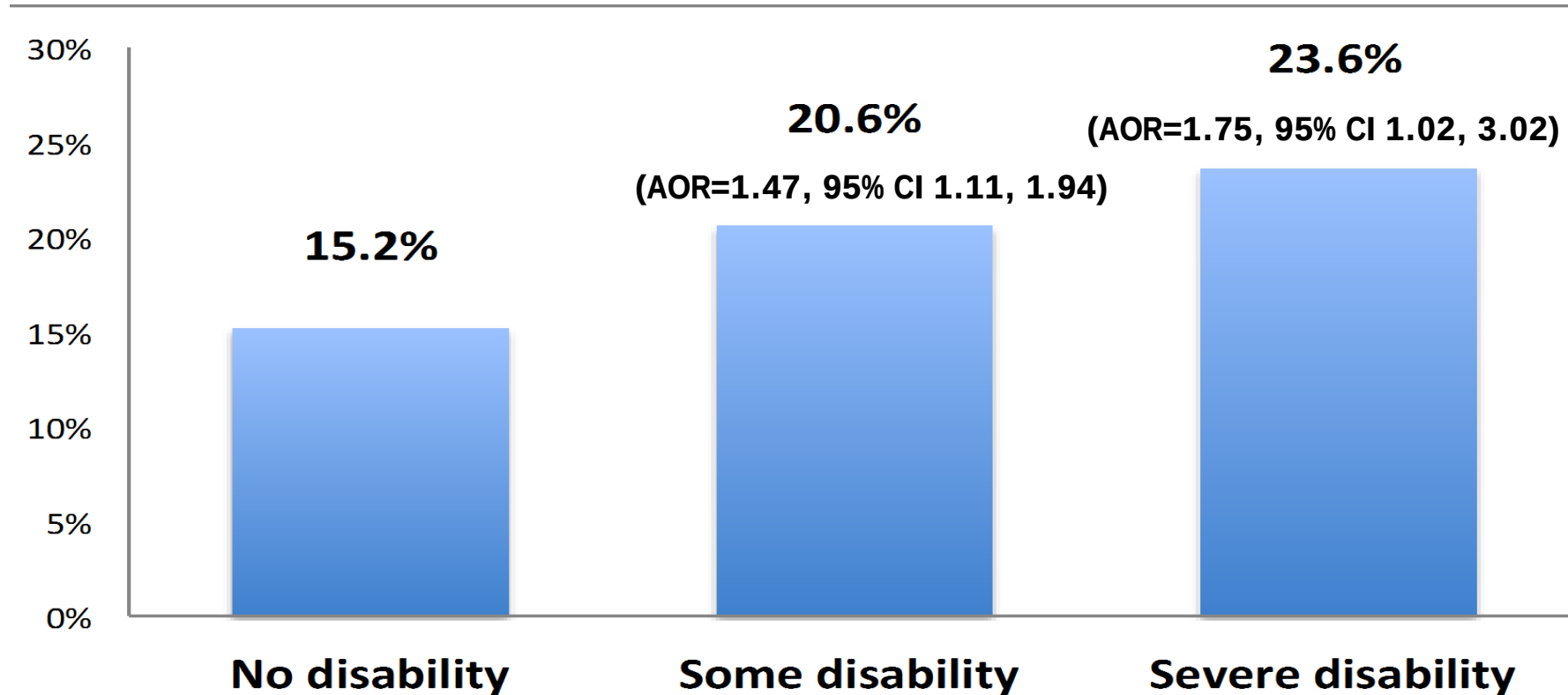
Notes: AORs controlling for age, education, number of children, husband's education, caste/ethnicity and income stress

Disability and past-year physical / sexual IPV



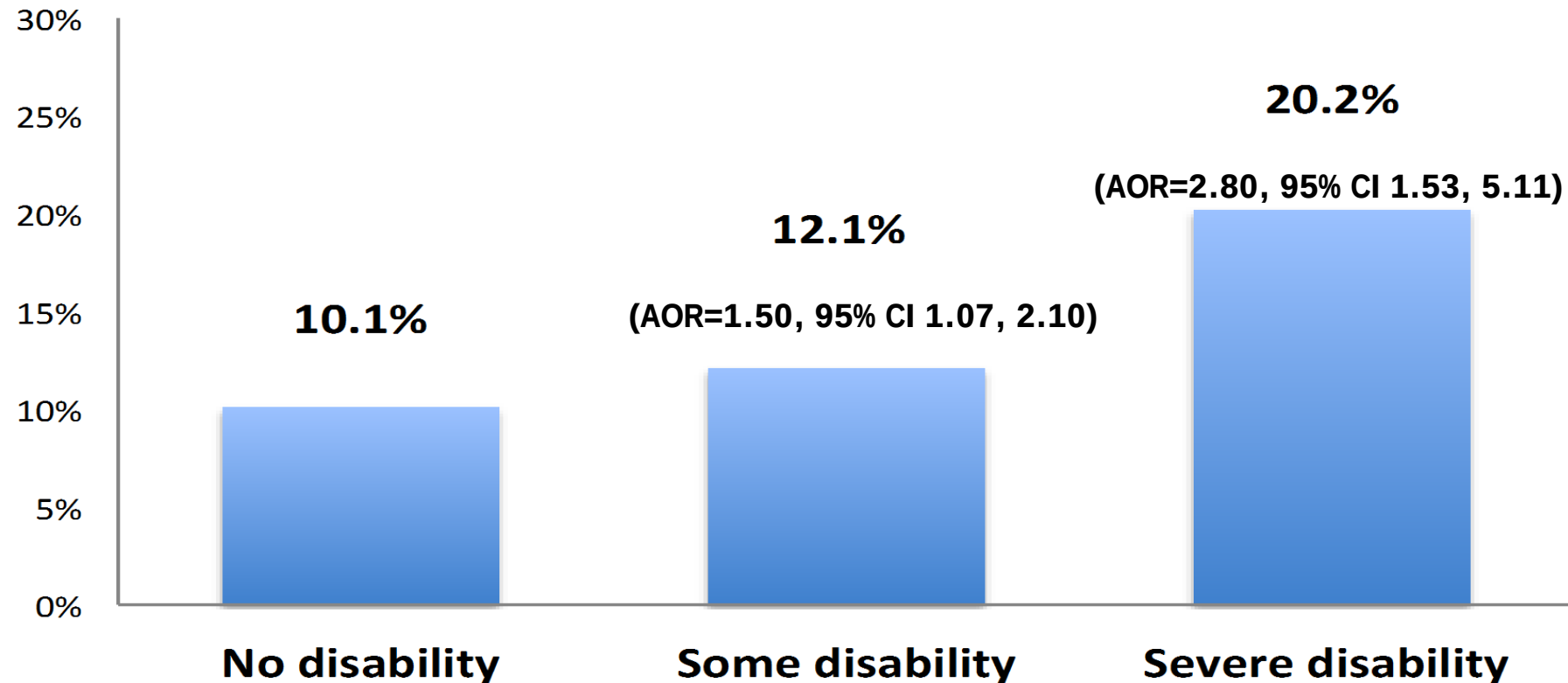
Notes: AORs controlling for age, education, number of children, husband's education, caste/ethnicity and income stress

Disability and past-year economic IPV



Notes: AORs controlling for age, education, number of children, husband's education, caste/ethnicity and income stress

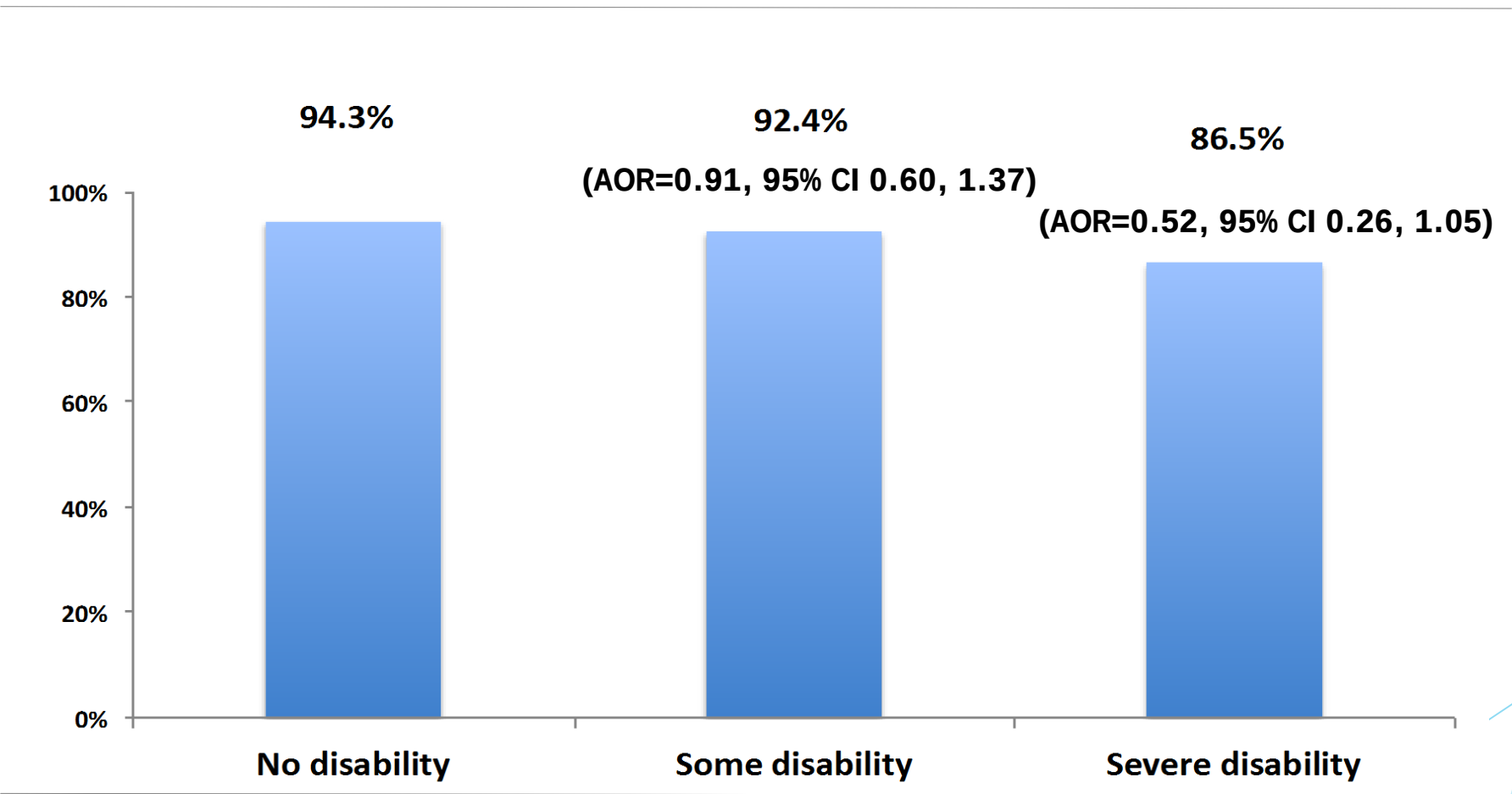
Disability and past-year In-law violence



Notes: AORs controlling for age, education, number of children, husband's education, caste/ethnicity and income stress

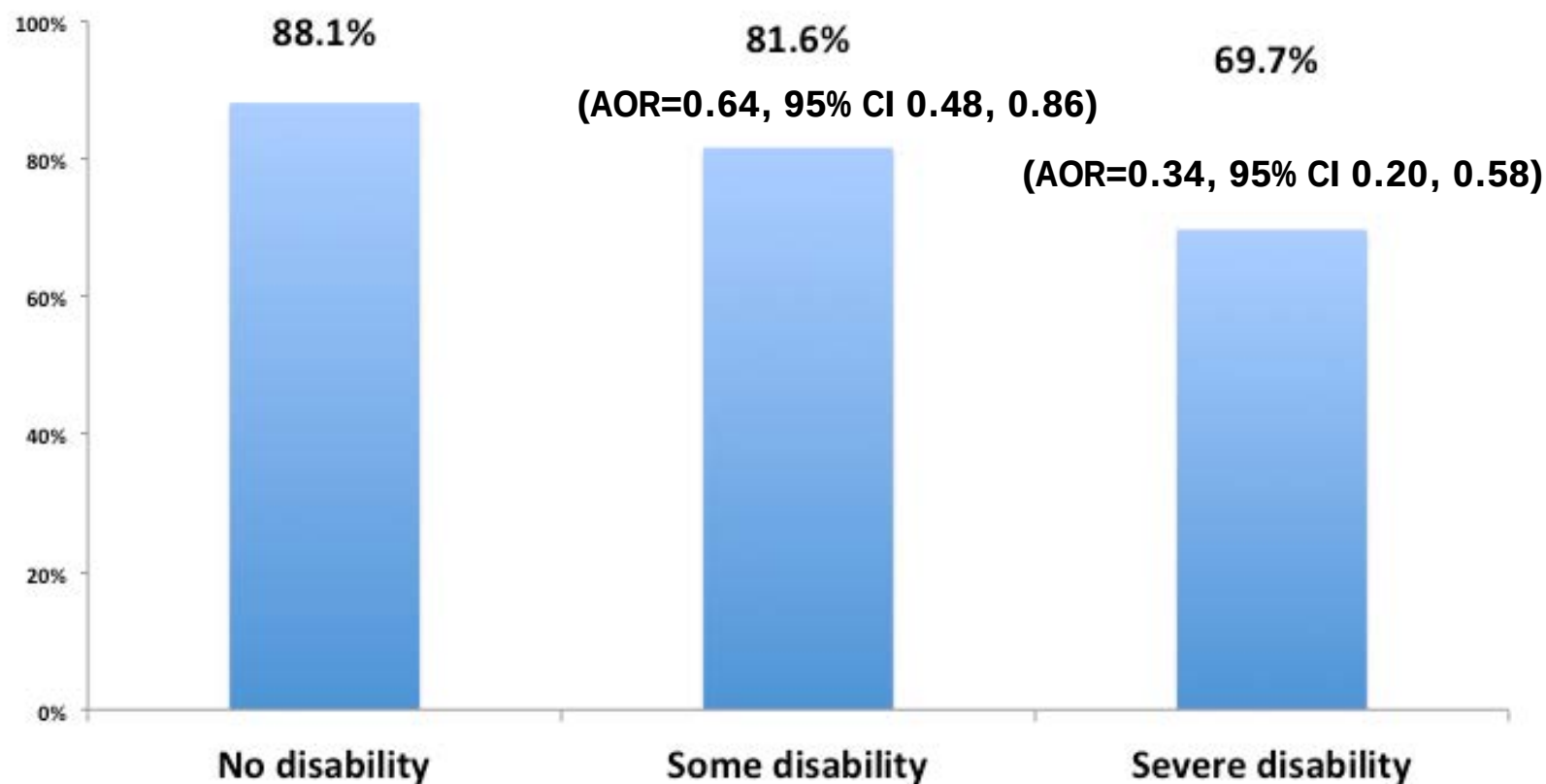


Family support for IPV by disability status



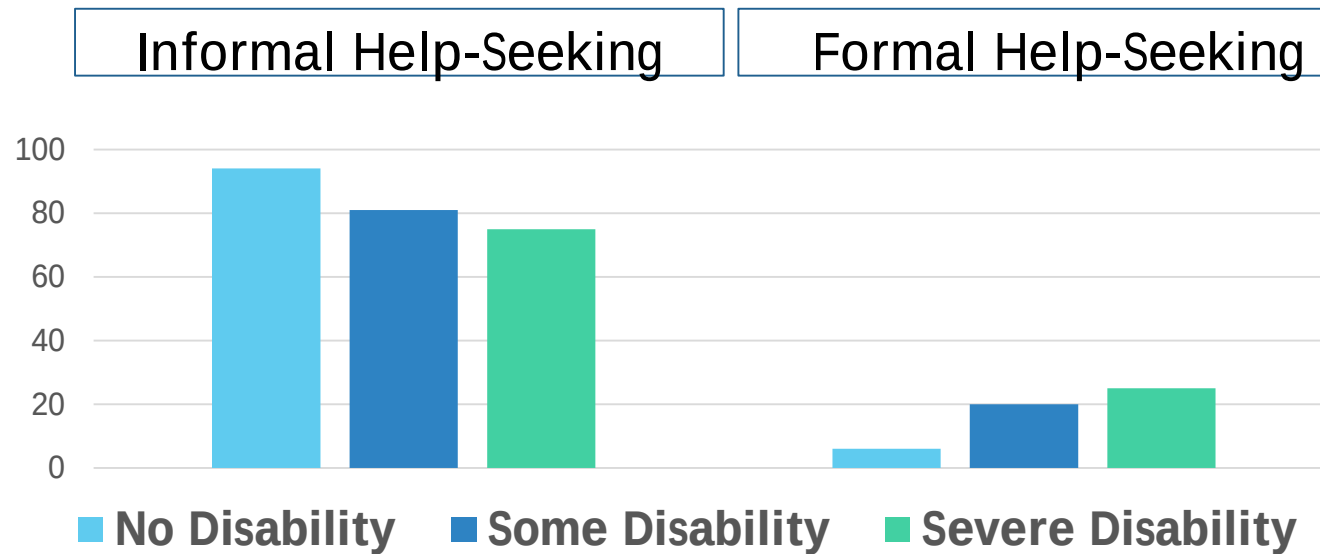
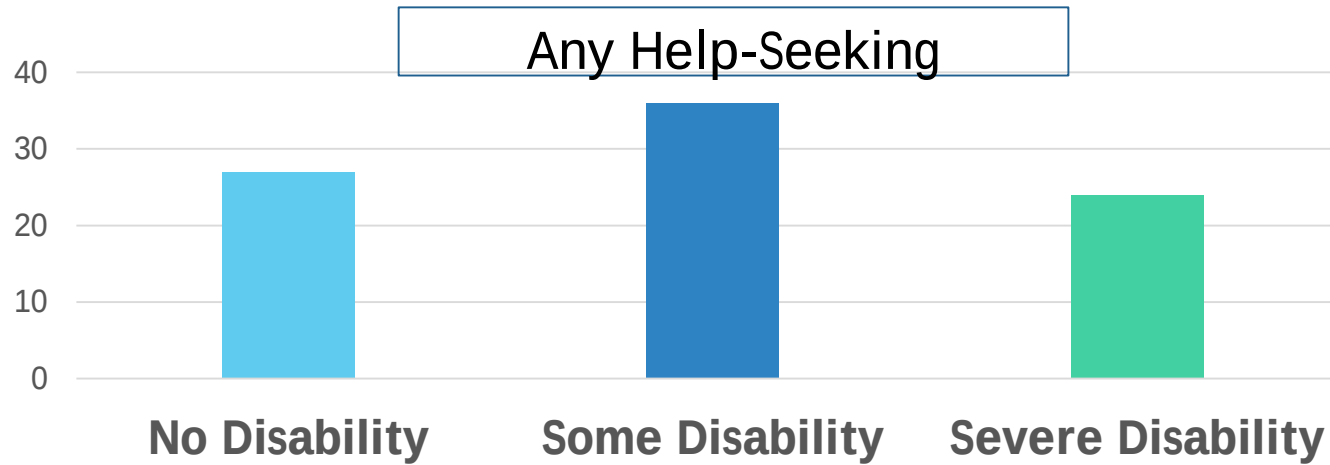
Notes: AORs controlling for age, education, number of children, husband's education, caste/ethnicity and income stress

In-law support for IPV by disability status



Notes: AORs controlling for age, education, number of children, husband's education, caste/ethnicity and income stress

Help seeking for IPV by disability status



Note: Descriptive Statistics

Limitations

- ▶ 5 out of 6 items of the Washington Disability Group on Disability Statistics were included in survey
- ▶ More research needed to understand vulnerability to specific forms of IPV/violence based on degree of disability

Key Points

- ▶ High frequency of reported disability, despite inclusion/exclusion RCT criteria
- ▶ Disability is associated with increased likelihood of IPV and in-law violence; a gradient was also observed
- ▶ Women with disabilities have fewer familial resources to intervene, leaving them to seek recourse within formal sector; a gradient was also observed
- ▶ Future research may seek to examine disability status with other markers of social disadvantage as they pertain to IPV vulnerability and help-seeking
- ▶ Future research may seek to examine potential variations in treatment effects among women living with disabilities