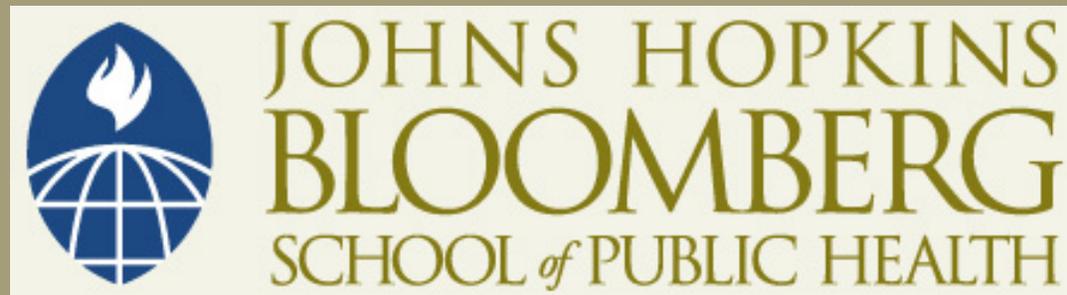


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JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

Section D

Case Study on Domestic Violence Against Women

Violence Against Women

- “Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”

Introduction

- Violence, including physical and sexual violence, is increasingly being recognized as an important global health problem
- Approximately 5% of the healthy years of life lost to women of reproductive age in developing countries are due to violence
- In most cases the perpetrators are husbands and boyfriends

India

- Cultural attitudes in India also embody the notion that wives should be respectful to their husbands and should try to obey their commands
- However, the use of physical force by husbands as a means of controlling their wives is not widely sanctioned in the culture

India

- A recent large-scale survey of men in India found that the majority of men (about two-thirds) felt that wives should follow the instructions of their husbands
- However, only a minority of men (about one-quarter) felt that physically beating one's wife was justified if she disobeyed her husband

India: Methods

- Study consisted of married men, aged 15 through 65 years, from approximately 400 villages and towns in five districts (Uttar Pradesh, India)
- A total of 8,296 eligible men were enumerated in the household listing of the study districts, and 6,902 of these men (83%) agreed to complete the full interview

India: Methods

- Of these men interviewed, 6,632 (96%) met the conditions of living with their wives and having complete information on all of the study variables reported here

Policy Issues

- ***What are the risk factors for domestic violence in India?***
- Which men are more likely to participate in physical violence?
- What are the implications of this study for Indian health policy?
- What are the ***non-health*** sector issues that would need to be considered if interventions were being planned for this problem in India?
- Which population would you like to study for further evaluation?

India: Results

- Almost half the 6,632 men (46%) reported perpetrating some type of wife abuse
 - 1,112 men (17%) comprised the physical abuse only group
 - 1,476 men (22%) comprised the sexual abuse without physical force group
 - 436 men (7%) comprised the sexual abuse with physical force group

India: Results

- Greater proportions of rural men, men of lower castes, and men of lower socioeconomic status were in each of the three abusive groups

Policy Issues

- What are the risk factors for domestic violence in India?
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Reproduction and Abuse

Table 2. Reproductive Health Variables of the Men by Abuse Group (N=6632)*

Variables **	Sexual Abuse				X ² (P)
	No Abuse, %	Physical Abuse Only, %	Without Physical Force, %	Sexual Abuse With Physical Force, %	
Premarital sex					
Yes (15)	33	19	36	12] 182.31s (<.01)
No (85)	59	17	19	5	
Extramarital sex					
Yes (4)	22	20	41	17] 97.90s (<.01)
No (96)	56	17	21	6	
STD before marriage					
Yes (12)	40	21	30	9] 59.74s (<.01)
No (88)	57	16	21	6	
STD after marriage					
Yes (13)	38	23	28	11] 75.61s (<.01)
No (87)	57	16	21	6	
STD currently					
Yes (9)	36	22	32	10] 76.54s (<.01)
No (91)	57	16	21	6	
Contraception use					
Yes (40)	58	15	22	5] 11.24s (<.01)
No (60)	51	19	22	8	
Unplanned pregnancy					
Yes (11)	48	18	24	10] 13.41s (<.01)
No (89)	56	17	21	6	

*X² values and associated P values were computed using SUDAAN.³⁵

STD indicates sexually transmitted disease.

** Values in parentheses are percentages of the population.

India: Results II

- Men with lower education levels were more likely to be part of the physical abuse only group and the sexual abuse with physical force group
- Greater proportions of men fell within each of the three abusive groups if they reported having premarital sex, extramarital sex, STD symptoms, or their wives having an unplanned pregnancy

India: Results II

- Statistically significant relationships between male sexual behavior outside marriage and wife abuse

Policy Issues

- What are the risk factors for domestic violence in India?
- Which men are more likely to participate in physical violence?
- ***What are the implications of this study for Indian health policy?***
- What are the ***non-health*** sector issues that would need to be considered if interventions were being planned for this problem in India?
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Reproduction and Abuse

Table 3. Logistic Regression Analyses Findings for the Reproductive Health Variables (N=6632)*

	OR (95% CI)		
	Physical Abuse Only	Sexual Abuse Without Physical Force	Sexual Abuse With Physical Force
Sex outside marriage			
Premarital sex	2.21 (1.75-2.78)	3.03 (2.49-3.69)	3.63 (2.76-4.79)
Extramarital sex	2.72 (1.78-4.15)	4.31 (3.00-6.18)	6.22 (3.98-9.72)
Any STD symptoms			
Before marriage	2.03 (1.59-2.58)	2.32 (1.87-2.89)	2.19 (1.61-2.99)
After marriage	2.16 (1.71-2.74)	2.23 (1.80-2.76)	3.08 (2.31-4.12)
Currently	1.77 (1.83-2.36)	2.17 (1.73-2.72)	2.43 (1.73-3.42)
Contraception/unplanned pregnancy			
Contraception used currently	1.08 (0.90-1.30)	1.21 (1.04-1.41)	0.91 (0.70-1.18)
Any unplanned pregnancies	1.43 (1.11-1.85)	1.67 (1.33-2.10)	2.62 (1.91-3.60)

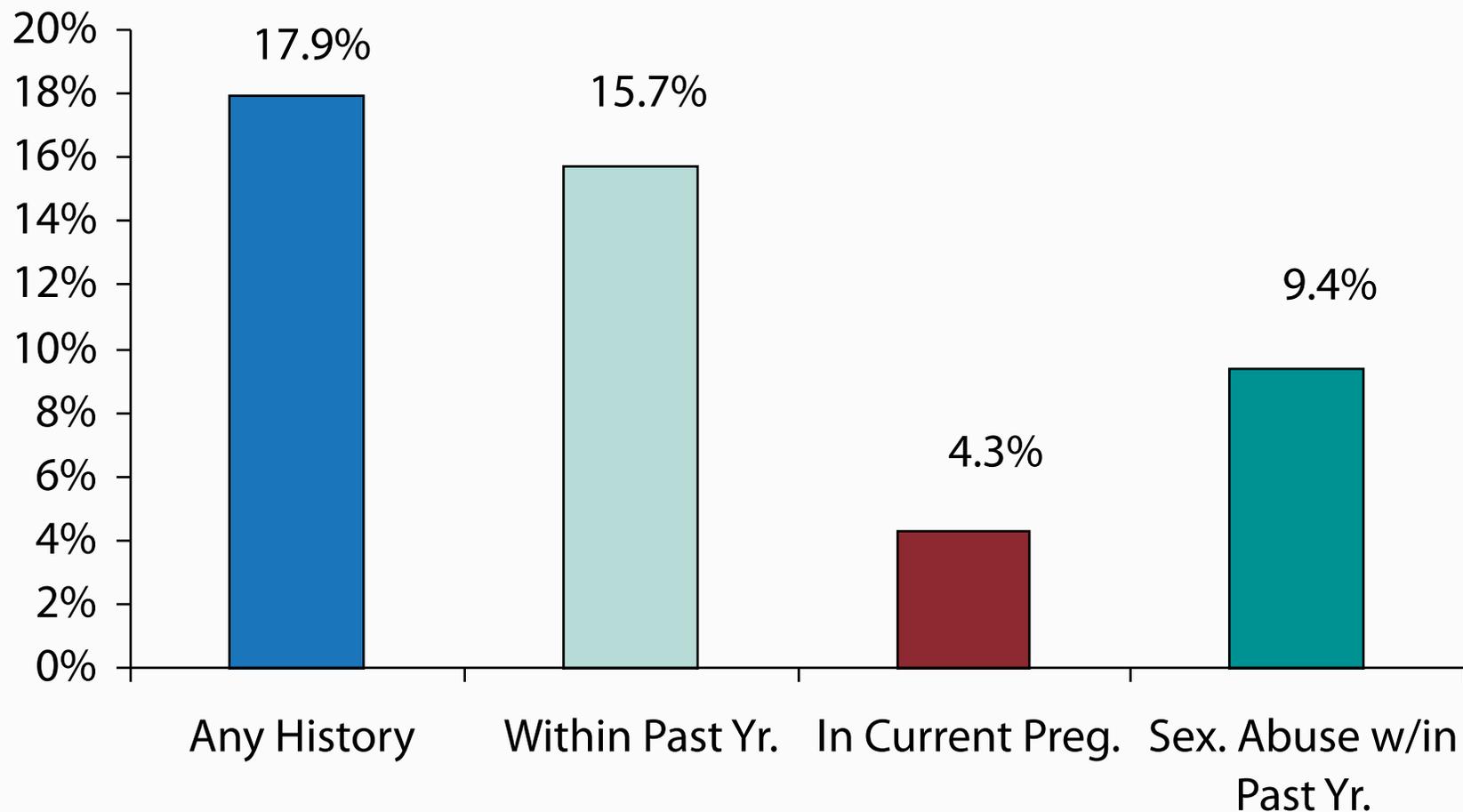
*For all logistic regression models, the no abuse group served as the referent group. All associations (except [1] contraception use and physical abuse only and [2] contraception use and sexual abuse with physical force) statistically significant (P<.05). OR indicates odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; and STD, sexually transmitted disease.

Policy Issues

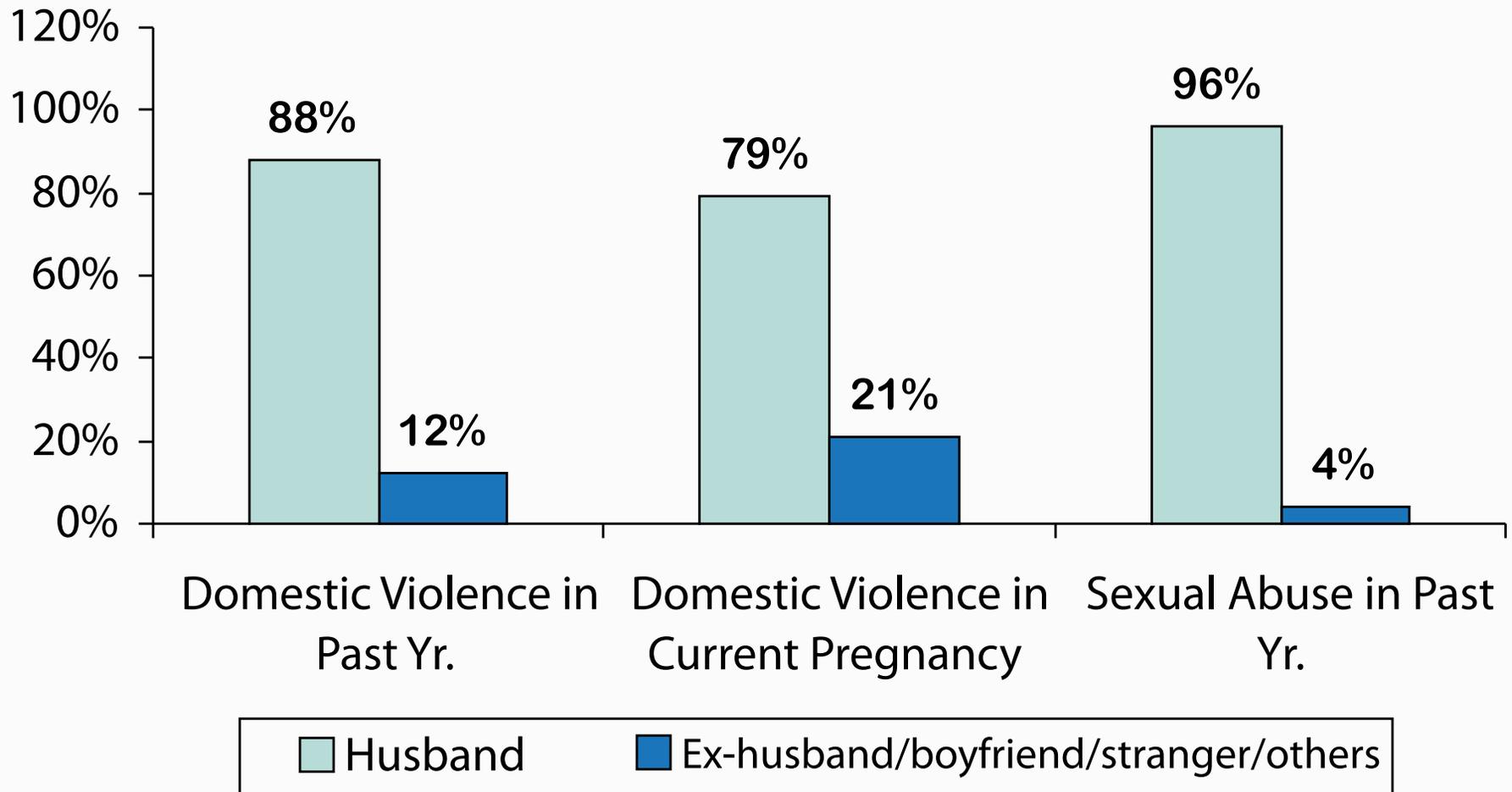
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- ***Which population would you like to study for further evaluation?***

Incidence of Domestic Violence

- Rates from group of pregnant women attending an antenatal clinic in China



Perpetrator of Abuse of Domestic Violence in China



Risk Factors for Domestic Abuse in Chinese Women

- Comparing the risk factors for women with or without a history of domestic violence in the last year showed the following differences
 - Unplanned pregnancy $p < 0.002$
 - Unemployment among husband/partner $p < 0.05$
 - Unemployment in women $p > 0.05$
 - High income $p = 0.388$

Domestic Violence and Health of Pakistani Women

- Confidential interviews were conducted in 150 randomly selected women from health care facilities in Karachi, Pakistan
- 34% reported being physically abused
- 15% reported being physically abused while pregnant
- 72% of physically abused women were anxious/depressed
- Physical abuse is a major predictor of anxiety and depression among women