Women’s experience of intimate partner violence and uptake of Antenatal Care
What is IPV?

Using one word, define what you think IPV is
Intimate partner violence occurs in all kinds of intimate relationships and in every culture.
Intimate partner violence

- It is gender-based
Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) against women is a major public health problem and most frequent form of violence against women.

Prevalence of IPV in LMICs range from 30% in Central and South America to 70% in Sub-Saharan Africa.
Abused women experience a 50% to 70% increase in gynecological, neurological, and stress-related problems (Campbell et al., 2002).
Intimate partner violence

- 60% more likely to have asthma
- 70% more likely to have heart disease
- 80% more likely to have a stroke
- 2x as likely to be a current smoker

New cases of breast cancer
Number of women dying from cardiovascular disease

Women who are injured from IPV

Source: CDC, 2008; ACS, 2006; DOJ, 200

$4 to $7 Billion
Medical cost in the year after victimization
## What we found in this study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPV type</th>
<th>At least one ANC AOR (95%CI)</th>
<th>Four or more ANC AOR (95%CI)</th>
<th>ANC from skilled personnel AOR (95%CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional</td>
<td>0.13 (0.04–0.43) ***</td>
<td>0.47 (0.19–0.69) **</td>
<td>0.42(0.16–0.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual</td>
<td>0.87 (0.27–2.84)</td>
<td>0.40(0.14–0.89) *</td>
<td>1.16(0.35–3.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>0.35(0.21–0.79) *</td>
<td>0.34(0.18–0.67) **</td>
<td>0.51(0.19–1.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any form of IPV</td>
<td>0.50(0.01–0.50) **</td>
<td>0.47(0.20–0.86) *</td>
<td>0.32(0.10–0.90) *</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPV intimate partner violence, ANC Antenatal care. The models adjusted for age, educational status, duration of marriage/relationships, parity, membership in savings group, average income, decision-making autonomy, and rejection of justification of wife beating

* p < .05
** p < .01
*** p < .001, response category “No” is a reference category for the type of IPV in the model

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1998</th>
<th>In 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 in 4 women subjected to IPV in their lifetime</td>
<td>1 in 3 women subjected to IPV in their lifetime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPV was gender-based: Women are 8 times more likely to be victimized by an intimate partner violence</td>
<td>IPV is gender-based: Women have 5 times higher likelihood of being abused by an intimate partner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


CDC (2016).
Intimate partner violence

- What are we missing?
Theories of Intimate Partner Violence

- Feminist theory: Gender-based inequalities
- Socialization for masculinity
- Social cultural model
- The power theory
- Burden-based model (this is not a real theory but I named it to be a model because I could not find theory or any evidence that supports it or its premises)
Intimate partner violence

- Misalignment of intervention strategy with drivers of IPV
  - Seeking individual level change (e.g. empowerment) Vs. Seeking community level change
  - Creating new knowledge Vs. creating positive new norms
  - Assessing knowledge and policy gaps Vs. accurately assessing norms
  - Rooting the intervention mainly within theories Vs. within the community’s own value system
  - System-blaming Vs. engaging people at multiple levels who make a decision about system change
Intimate partner violence

- Implication for primary healthcare provider
  - Making screening and counseling core part of women’s health service
  - Integrating prevention, screening, and intervention practices into routine public health programs
  - Early identification and intervention that provides an opportunity to educate clients about the continuum of violence which typically escalates over time and the health implications.
  - Confidentiality and privacy to avoid the consequences of disclosure
Implication for intervention & future research

- Challenging the norm: looking at IPV from social norm perspective and trying to shift the norm
- Looking at social learning theories for guidance: violent ways of settling family conflicts are often learned through observing parental and peer relationships during childhood
- Focusing on multi level intervention (social ecological approach) that include male in the family and community (e.g. TBA, social network such as VSLG)
- The concept of norms of masculinity and masculine capital may shed light on IPV drivers