

# 2005-06 National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)

# Documenting Domestic Violence In India

### Why measure domestic violence?

- > A violation of the human rights of women
- India a signatory to CEDAW, ICPD, and Beijing agreements
- Has significant economic costs, including loss of women's labor hours and increased health-care costs
- Has significant public health consequences, including effects on
  - Unwanted fertility and contraceptive use
  - Rates of HIV and other STIs
  - Infant and child mortality
  - Immunization and other health care for children

## Approach to Violence Measurement in NFHS-3

- > Different forms of violence measured:
  - Physical and sexual violence for all women by anyone
  - Spousal physical, sexual, and emotional violence for ever-married women
  - Violence initiated by women against their husband
- Followed Indian and international guidelines for the ethical collection of data on violence
- Methodology used in NFHS-3 known to increase validity of results
  - Provides multiple opportunities for disclosure
  - Asks about specific acts of violence

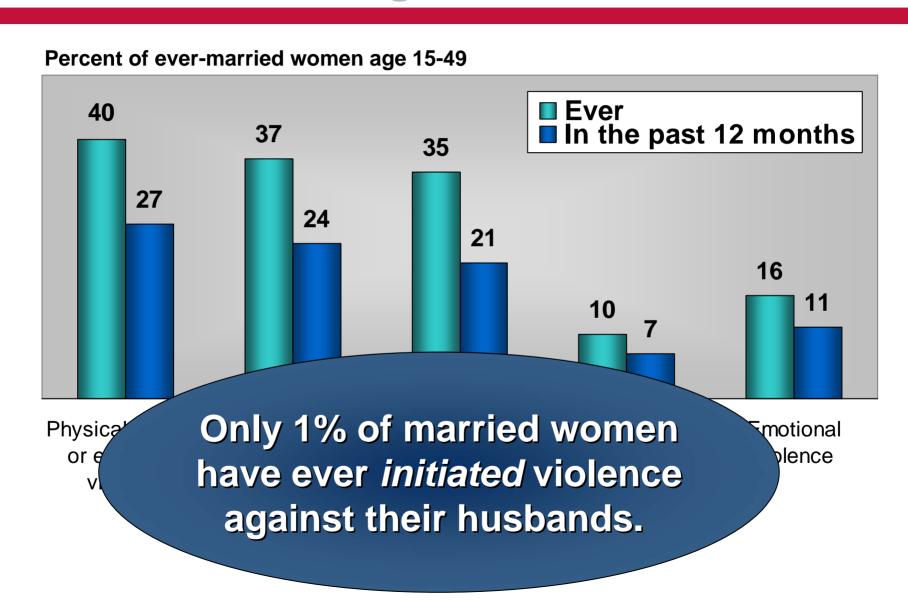
#### Forms of Spousal Violence: Definitions

- Physical violence Any of the following acts of violence perpetrated by her husband:
  - Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her
  - Slapped her
  - Twisted her arm or pulled her hair
  - Punched her
  - Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up
  - Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose
  - Threatened her or attacked her with a weapon

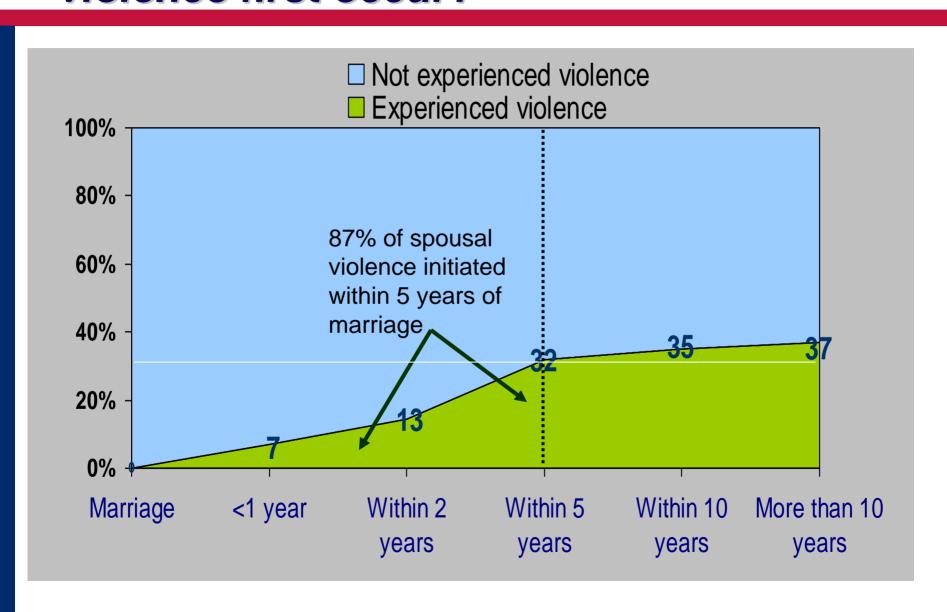
#### Forms of Spousal Violence: Definitions

- > Sexual violence: Any of the following:
  - Forced her to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to
  - Forced her to perform sexual acts she did not want to
- > Emotional violence: Any of the following:
  - Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others
  - Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone close to her
  - Insulted her to made her feel bad about herself

### **Spousal Violence:** The most common form of violence against married women



### At what marital duration does spousal violence first occur?



### How does prevalence of spousal violence vary by individual characteristics?

- What characteristics of women and their husbands are relevant?
- What is the relationship of spousal violence with education?
  - Does violence decline with education?
  - Whose education has a stronger effect: The woman's or her husband's?
- ➤ Other than education, what factors affect the prevalence of violence?

#### Selected Differentials in the Prevalence of Spousal Violence

#### Spousal violence

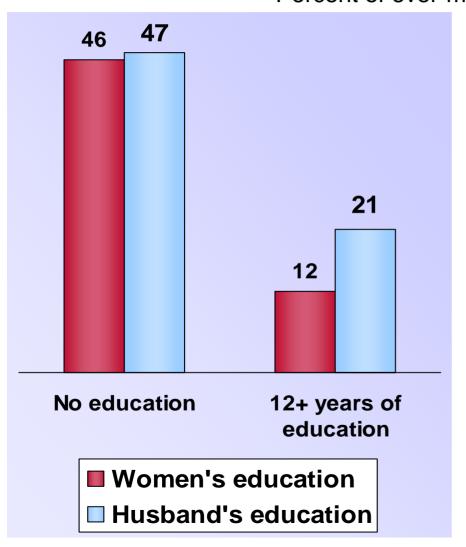
- >Increases with:
  - Age
  - Number of children

- > Decreases with:
  - Wealth

Higher for employed women

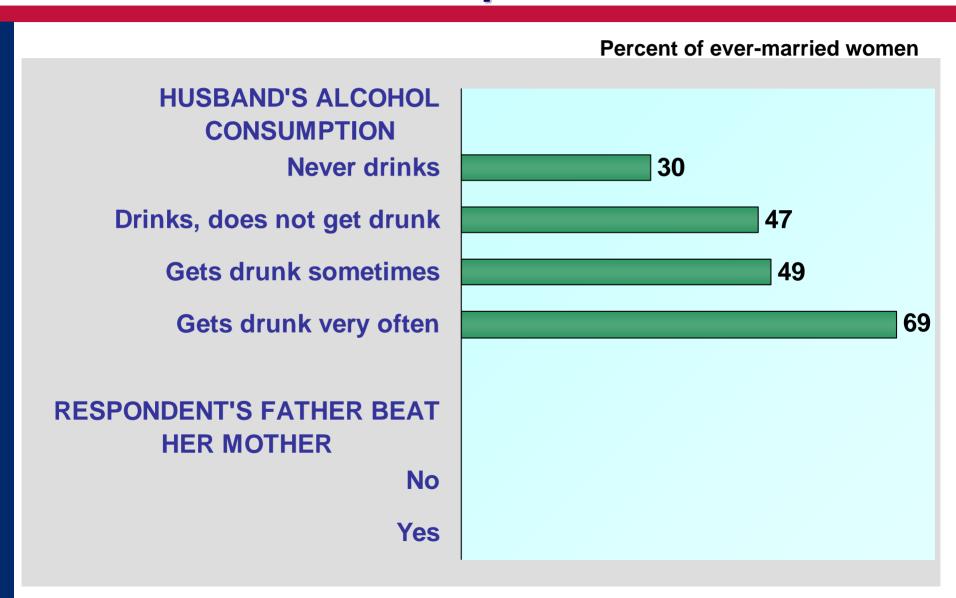
#### **Education and Spousal Violence**



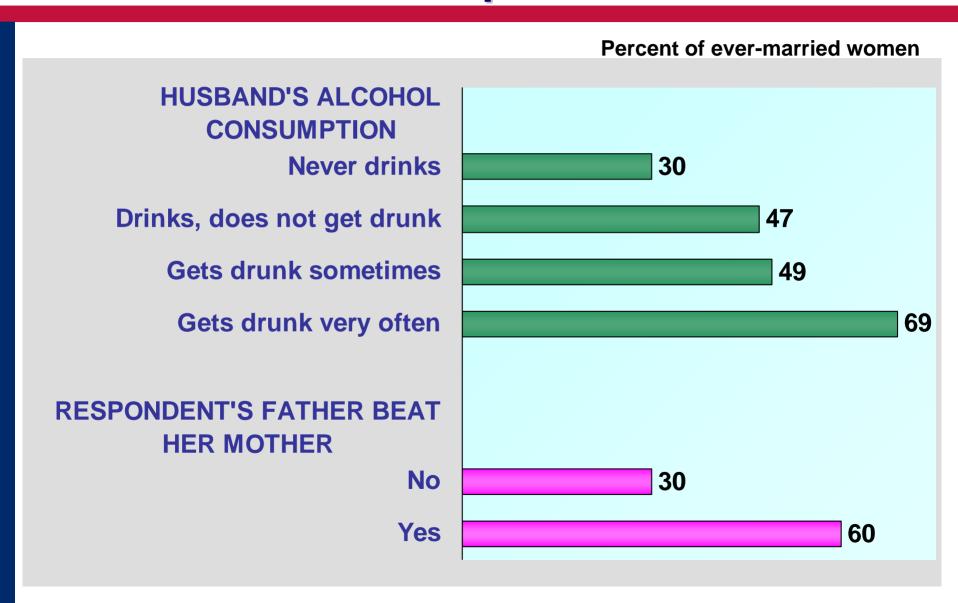




## What other factors are strongly associated with the likelihood of spousal violence?

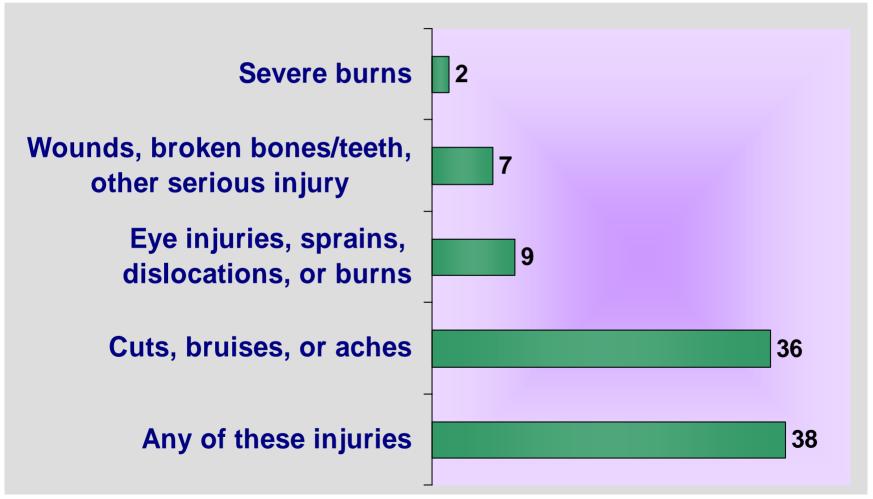


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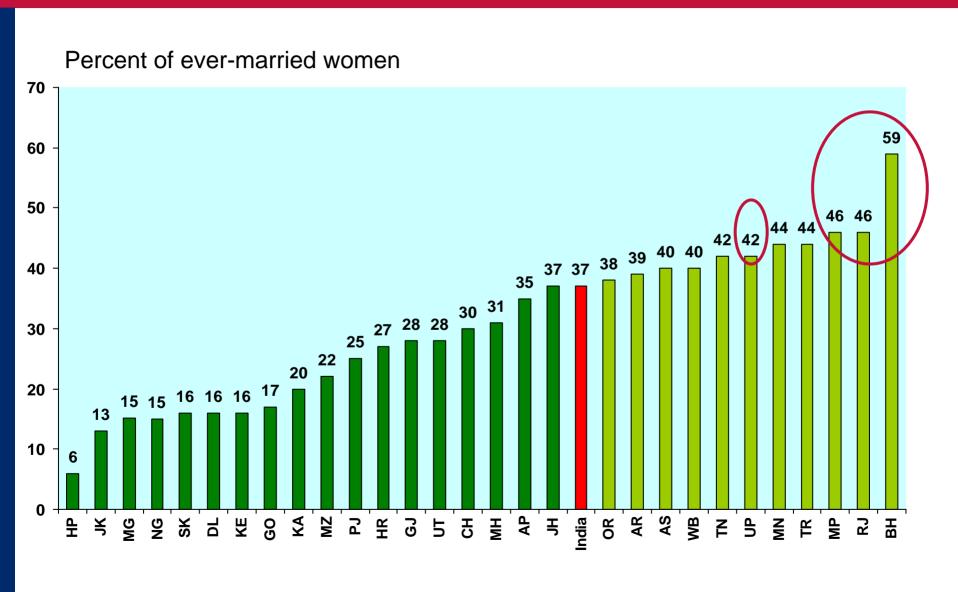


### Injuries Due to Spousal Violence

Percent of women who have experienced spousal violence who had:



#### Spousal Violence by State



# From whom do women who are abused seek help?

- Only one in four abused women have ever sought help
  - Women are much less likely to seek help for sexual violence, than for physical violence
- When women seek help, they do so mainly from family members, not from institutions:
  - Police: 2%
  - Social service organizations: 1%
  - Religious leaders: 1%
- Help seeking varies very little by background characteristics, including education and wealth

### Summary

- ➤ Almost two out of five ever-married women in India are subject to spousal violence
- ➤ Women rarely initiate violence against their husband
- ➤ Most spousal violence begins within five years of the start of the marriage
- Most women suffer violence in silence

If we knew that more than a third of women had a debilitating disease that is wearing them down mentally and physically, would we continue to ignore it?