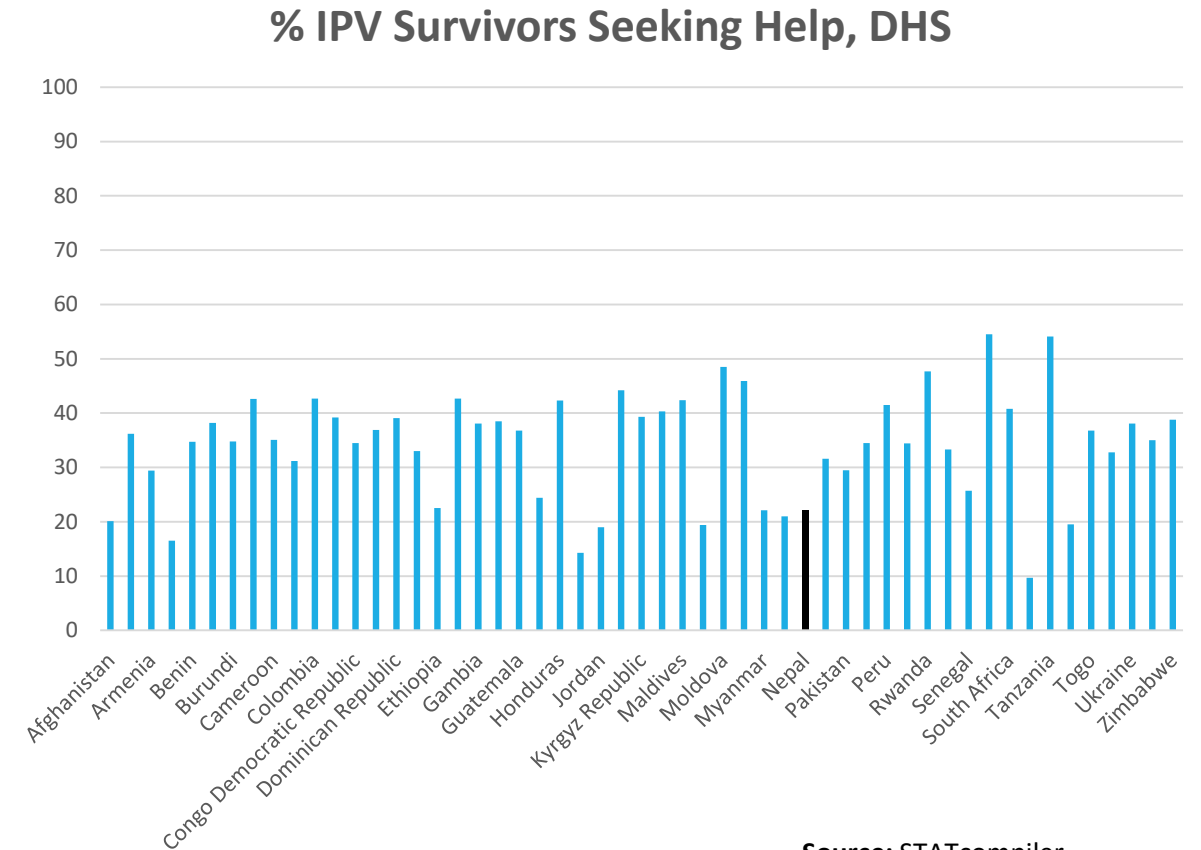


Development and Measurement Properties of the IPV Help-Seeking Norms Scale

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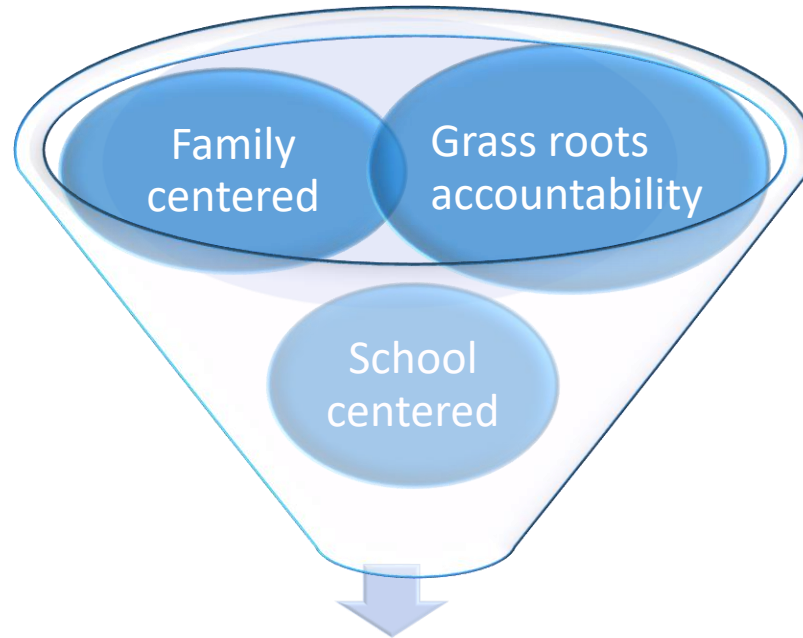
Scale Development Justification

1. Help-seeking for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is low throughout the world.
2. Among those who do seek help, informal sources predominate.
3. Social norms are an integral factor in help-seeking behavior and experience but among the least formally examined.
4. Found myself evaluating a very interesting multi-component, multi-stakeholder intervention designed to break the silence around IPV and other forms of GBV.
5. To describe the development and measurement properties of the IPV Help-Seeking Norms Scale (IPV-Help) utilizing data collected in 2019 as part of the SAHAJ baseline assessment



Source: STATcompiler

Strengthening Access to Holistic, Gender Responsive, and Accountable Justice in Nepal



Break the silence around GBV, increase use of security and justice services, decrease GBV



Methods

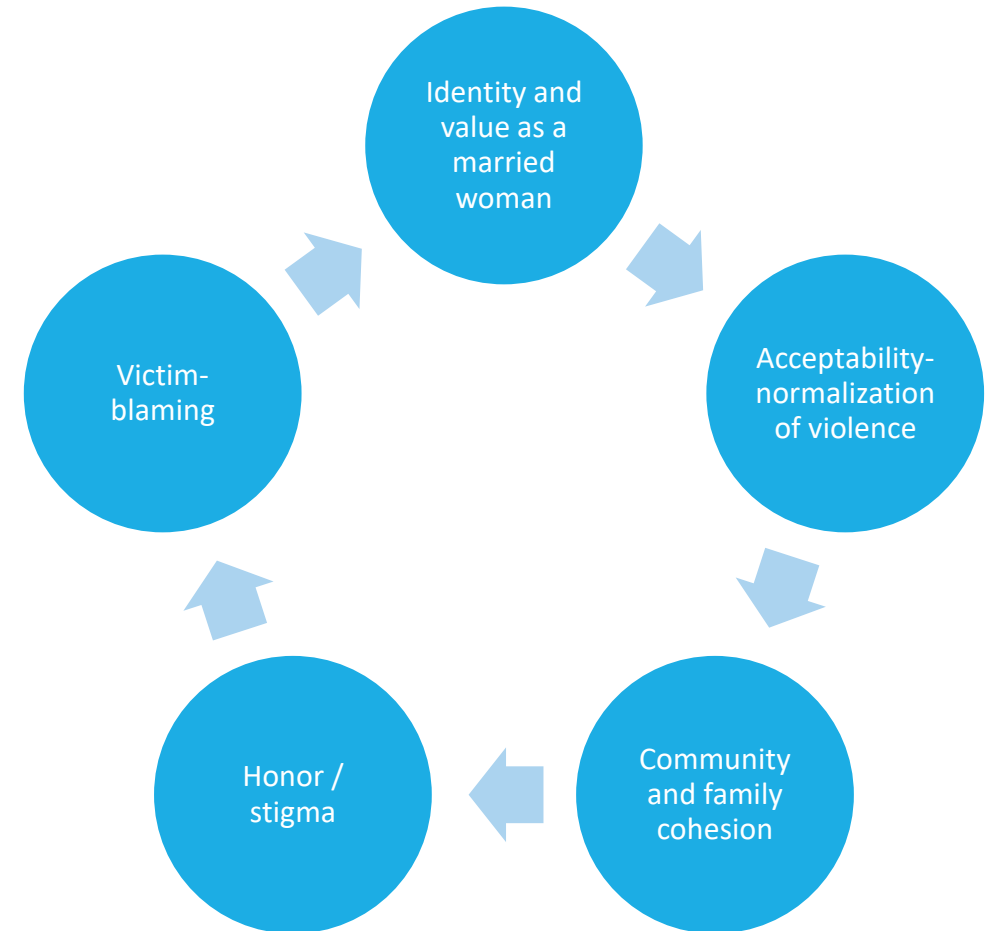
1. Item development
2. Administration in baseline census (N=3587) of married women in 17 communities in 2 provinces
3. Conduct measurement invariance testing
4. Interrogate the content validity with qualitative data collected in 2 sites in each province:
 - 80+ transcripts among youth, families, S&J personnel, school management committees, local government officials, and help-seeking survivors.

Item Development: Frameworks

Barriers Model: identified barriers stemming from family and social role expectations. (Grigsby and Hartman, 1997)

Theoretical framework based on cognitive theory that identified the role of socio-cultural factors on appraising an incident as abuse, the decision to seek help, and the choice of provider. (Liang et al., 2005)

Partner Violence Stigmatization Model which examines the role of cultural stigma, anticipated stigma, and the internationalization of stigma as barriers to help-seeking. (Overstreet et al, 2013)



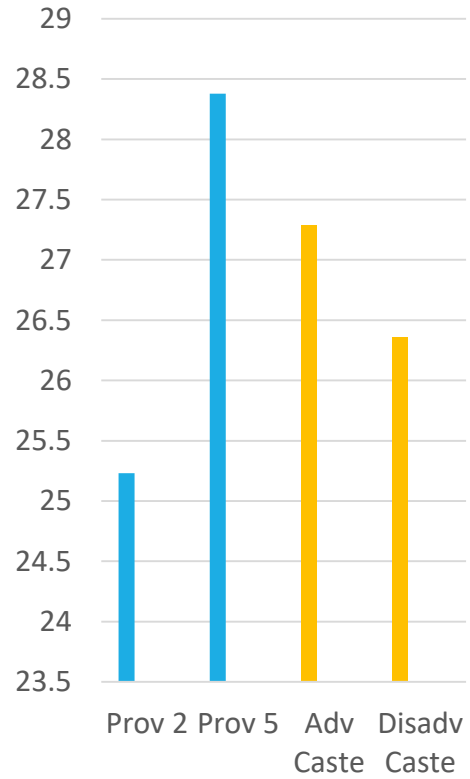
Item Development & Frequency

| Source | | Nearly All (1) | Most (2) | Some (3) | Very Few (4) | None (5) |
|--------|--|----------------|----------|----------|--------------|----------|
| PVNS | Husbands may use force to reprimand their wives because men should be in control of their families | 8.6 | 25.1 | 34.0 | 24.2 | 8.1 |
| PVNS | A woman who complains about her husband's violent behavior is considered a disloyal wife by her in-laws | 9.4 | 21.7 | 30.1 | 28.8 | 10.0 |
| PVNS | A woman who does not tolerate violence from her husband is dishonoring her family and should not be welcomed home | 8.3 | 22.8 | 28.8 | 26.9 | 13.2 |
| PVNS | A woman who seeks help from the police for domestic violence brings shame on her family and should not be welcomed home | 8.6 | 21.9 | 31.8 | 25.0 | 12.6 |
| PVNS | A person who intervenes when a woman is being beaten by her husband would be considered to be interfering in the couple's private affairs. | 8.0 | 23.9 | 33.4 | 27.4 | 7.4 |
| Team | Mediation is the best solution for families who experience domestic violence | 9.8 | 27.2 | 36.9 | 19.7 | 6.4 |
| MEL | A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together | 7.6 | 28.0 | 31.5 | 26.6 | 6.4 |
| Team | Women's groups who get involved in a case of domestic violence usually make the situation worse. | 6.8 | 21.0 | 26.0 | 35.2 | 10.9 |
| Team | Men should seek the advice of community leaders before allowing a female family member to seek help from a security and justice provider | 22.4 | 29.9 | 21.3 | 17.2 | 9.2 |

Measurement Invariance Testing Step 1: EFA, CFA

| | EFA | EFA | CFA | Fit Threshold |
|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| PROVINCE | Prov 2 (N=779) | Prov 5 (1015) | N=1793 | |
| Chi Sqr. (df), p-val | 72.19 (27) p=0.00 | 96.80 (27) p=0.00 | 175.13 (27) p=0.00 | |
| RMSEA (90% CI) | 0.05 (0.03, 0.06) | 0.05 (0.04, 0.06) | 0.06 (0.05, 0.06) | 0.06 or lower |
| CFI | 0.95 | 0.98 | 0.96 | .95+ |
| TLI | 0.93 | 0.97 | 0.94 | .95+ |
| SRMSR | 0.05 | 0.04 | NA | 0.05 or lower |
| CASTE | Disadvantaged (N=565) | Advantaged (N=1229) | | |
| Chi Sqr. (df), p-val | 62.29 (27) p=0.00 | 156.81 (27) p=0.00 | | |
| RMSEA (90% CI) | 0.05 (0.04, 0.07) | 0.06 (0.05, 0.07) | | |
| CFI | 0.98 | 0.96 | | |
| TLI | 0.97 | 0.94 | | |
| SRMSR | 0.04 | 0.04 | | |

Measurement Invariance Testing Step 2: MG CFA



| | | Configural Model | Metric Model | Scalar Model |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Province | Chi Sqr. (df), p-val | 197.41 (54) p=0.00 | 207.29 (62) p=0.00 | 184.70 (88) p=0.00 |
| | RMSEA (90% CI) | 0.038 (0.033, 0.044) | 0.036 (0.031, 0.042) | 0.025 (0.020, 0.030) |
| | CFI | 0.971 | 0.970 | 0.980 |
| | TLI | 0.961 | 0.965 | 0.984 |
| | Chi Sqr. (df), p-val | | 30.78 (8) p=0.00 | 36.33 (26) p=0.09 |
| | RMSEA Change | | 0.002 | 0.01 |
| | CFI Change | | 0.001 | 0.01 |
| | TLI Change | | 0.004 | 0.02 |
| Caste | Chi Sqr. (df), p-val | 283.71 (54), p=0.00 | 268.83 (62) p=0.00 | 206.13 (88) p=0.00 |
| | RMSEA (90% CI) | 0.049 (0.043, 0.054) | 0.043 (0.38, 0.48) | 0.027 (0.023, 0.032) |
| | CFI | 0.963 | 0.967 | 0.981 |
| | TLI | 0.951 | 0.962 | 0.984 |
| | Chi Sqr. (df), p-val | | 6.34 (8) p=0.61 | 24.62 (26) p=0.54 |
| | RMSEA Change | | 0.006 | 0.02 |
| | CFI Change | | 0.004 | 0.01 |
| | TLI Change | | 0.01 | 0.02 |

Harmony

- Social and familial harmony are more important than individual's needs
- Most problems can be handled in the community

Filial and agnatic loyalty and obedience

- Filial and agnatic loyalty and obedience are expected
- Elders and men in the community are the decision-makers and others should defer to their opinion

Family Honor / Privacy

- Family members must uphold family honor, especially women.
- Family matters should not be discussed with others to avoid dishonoring the family

Marriage

- Marriage is the sacred, natural state for women.
- Marriage is for a lifetime and divorce is shameful.
- Shameful if families cannot marry their daughters.
- Violence, unless serious, is considered a normal family occurrence.
- Disobedience is a threat to family harmony and reputation and therefore may justify violence
- Women's value accrues to her husband's family

Gender

- Women have lower status and are perceived to have fewer capabilities compared to men.
- Women need to be protected from situations that can damage their or their families' reputation.
- “Good women” or “Respectable women” are quiet, do their duties, do not move around unnecessarily, and do not jeopardize family honor.
- Women's sexuality is risky if not controlled through marriage and mobility restrictions.

Conclusion

1. Scale performs relatively well, need to test against help-seeking and potential differences by education.
2. Qualitative data and existing frameworks suggest additional sub-constructs will enhance content validity.
3. Enumeration and baseline data gave us a strong pilot test. Currently considering opportunities to test out additional items before endline.
4. Need to examine help-seeking norms among men and youth.