**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN WITH INTELLECTUAL DISABILITIES IN CANADA: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**

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**Background:** The government of Canada reports that 1 in 3 Canadian women will be the victims of sexual assault or Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in their lifetime. Women with Intellectual Disabilities are reported to be the victims of sexual assault or IPV 7 to 8 times more than the typically developed population.

**Objectives:** The objective of this review was to investigate prevalence rates of sexual assault and IPV against adult women with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) in Canada, and to examine reasons behind the increased rates of violence against this population.

**Methods:**  This systematic literature review was guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA). A search of multiple electronic databases was conducted (e.g., PubMed, PsycINFO, MEDLINE, OVID, CINAHL, Gender Studies Database, COCHRAINE, SCOPUS, Web of Science, etc.) and manual searches of journals (e.g., Canadian Journal of Disability Studies) were used to locate articles written in English and published in peer-reviewed journals up to the present. The search strategy included terms for violence, disability and Canada. Articles included met the following criteria: 1) Specific to Canada, 2) focused exclusively on, or included data specific to women with ID.

**Results:** The search yielded 2,948 record hits and the full text of 26 articles were screened. After full text screening, 11 articles met all criteria. All excluded articles were either not specific to Canada, or focused only on physical disability.

**Conclusions and Implications**: The findings from this systematic literature review indicate that women in Canada with ID are at a higher risk of being the victims of sexual assault or IPV than women in Canada with no disability, and then men with ID. The findings also indicate that women with ID face multiple barriers to reporting violence to authorities that women with no disability do not face. It also indicates that these women are the victims of violence more often than the other two groups previously mentioned because of the intersection of sexism and ableism.

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