



Is prevalence of male violence against children higher in households where women are experiencing partner violence?

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Introduction

- Estimated that, globally in 2014, over half of all children had experienced past-year violence
- Health consequences of violence against children (VAC) are considerable
- Growing body of evidence that it contributes significantly to adult illness and death

MAISHA

- Evaluating interventions to prevent intimate partner violence against women in northwestern Tanzania
- Growing interest in the impact such IPV prevention interventions might have on VAC
- Kyegombe et (2015) – impact of the SASA! intervention on VAC and child-parent relationships



Aim

To investigate the baseline prevalence of children's exposure to IPV and physical violence reported by women participating in the MAISHA study



MAISHA: overview of study design

In-depth
qualitative study

Integrated process
evaluation

Cluster RCTs

Component A

Component B

Full economic costing

Male cross-sectional
survey

MAISHA: interventions being evaluated



RCT 1: Participatory gender training curriculum combined with microfinance compared with microfinance alone

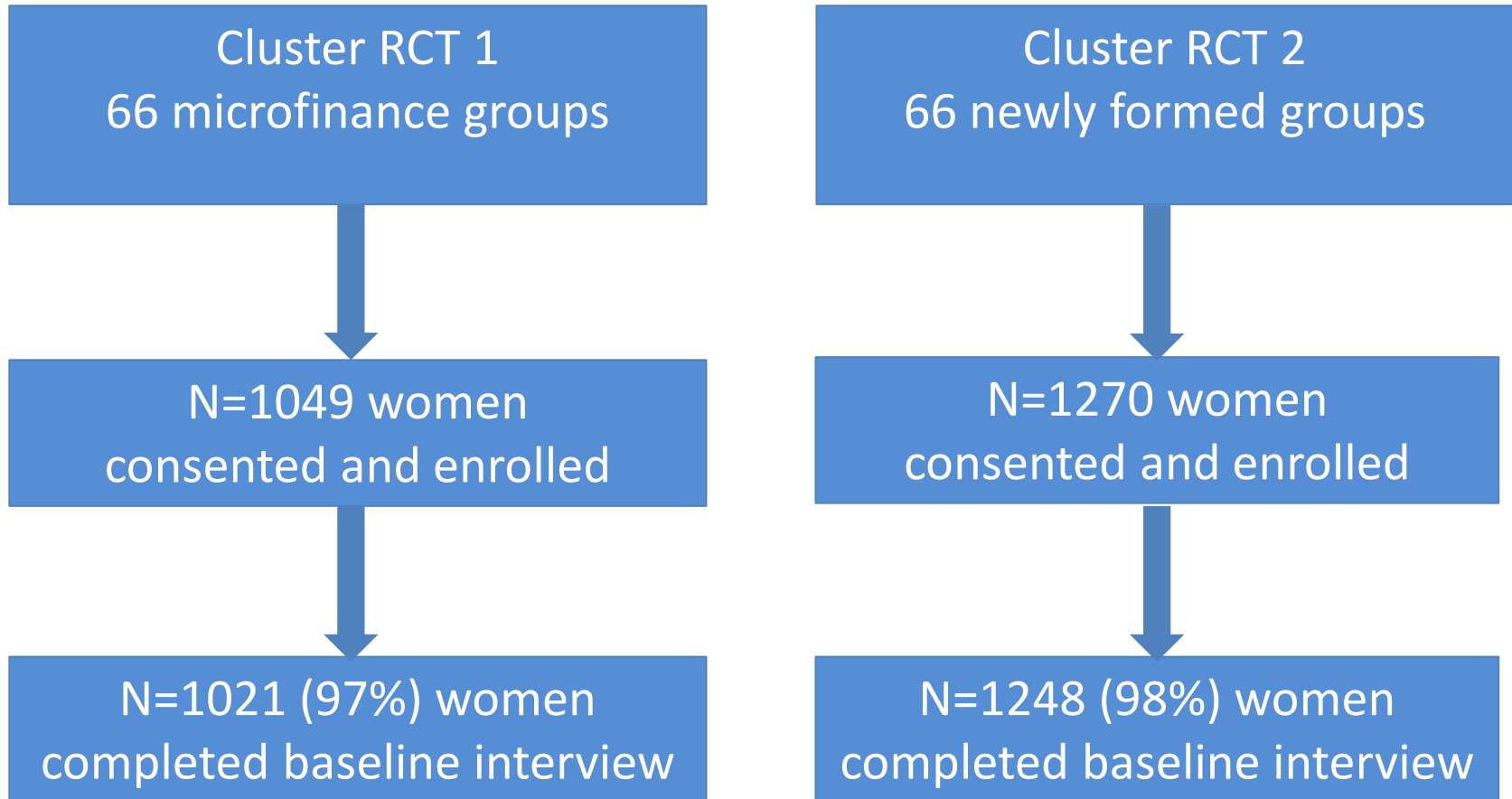


RCT 2: Participatory gender training curriculum delivered to women (not receiving microfinance) compared with no intervention

Methods

- Following enrolment, women participating in both cluster RCTs were interviewed at baseline by trained interviewers
- Women were asked about their household, partner, relationship, health, childhood etc
- Also, questions about their children's exposure to:
 - IPV – seeing or hearing her being beaten up by her partner
 - physical violence from her male partner

Enrolment of women



Results - Women

	Non- microfinance	n=1225	Microfinance	n=893
	N	%	N	%
Age, mean (SD)	32,6 (8.0)		38,5 (8.8)	
Womens education				
None	87	7%	50	6%
Primary Inc	158	13%	75	8%
Primary Com	712	58%	573	64%
Incomplete Secondary	88	7%	59	7%
Secondary Comp	143	12%	116	13%
College/University	37	3%	20	2%
Currently married	1059	86%	743	83%
Money from own work	887	72%	852	95%
Children	1163	95%	845	95%
All children live with her	916	79%	690	82%

Children

	Non-Microfinance n=3208		Microfinance n=3999	
	N	%	N	%
Age mean (SD)	9.1 (4.7)		10.1 (4.8)	
Female	1957	50%	1555	50%
Biological mother	3362	86%	2256	72%
Current partner is the father	2701	69%	1834	59%
The child is currently at school	2521	64%	2282	73%
Currently repeating year	307	12%	197	9%

Experiences of IPV among women

	Non-Microfinance		Microfinance	
	N	%	N	%
Ever IPV				
Physical	693	57%	468	52%
Sexual	487	40%	316	35%
Sexual and/or physical	809	66%	544	61%
Last 12 months IPV				
Physical	325	27%	193	22%
Sexual	280	23%	171	19%
Physical and/or sexual	453	37%	270	30%

Women's report of children's exposure to violence

	Non-Microfinance		Microfinance	
Witnessing of parental IPV	211	17%	142	16%
In the past 12 months, your husband/partner spanked, slapped, kicked, punched or beaten your children?	328	27%	210	24%

Partner's physical violence against children in the last 12 months

			Physical violence against children				
	Total		Yes		No		p-value
Woman reported IPV	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Physical IPV							
No	1597	76%	340	63%	1257	80%	
Yes	518	24%	198	37%	320	20%	<0.001
Sexual IPV							
No	1664	79%	378	70%	1286	82%	
Yes	451	21%	160	30%	291	18%	<0.001
Physical and/or sexual							
No	1392	66%	287	53%	1105	70%	
Yes	723	34%	251	47%	472	30%	<0.001

Summary

- High proportion of women reported one of more of their children had been exposed to IPV
- A quarter of women reported that one or more of her children had experienced domestic violence in the previous 12 months
- Women who had experienced IPV were more likely to report that one or more of her children had experienced domestic violence

Limitations

- 
- Limited number of questions about children's exposure to violence
 - No data on specific forms and severity of VAC
 - Do not know which individual children in the household experienced violence
 - Therefore, unable to look at individual child risk factors for violence
 - Did not ask the woman about whether she had hit any of her children in the previous 12 months

Conclusions

- Survey indicates that high numbers of children are exposed to IPV and physical violence
- Need to investigate and understand the impact of IPV prevention interventions on VAC
- Consider how IPV prevention interventions can be refined to address VAC

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GBV METHODS SHORT COURSE

Applications open

Researching Gender-Based Violence: Methods and Meaning

Applicable to: Individuals who will conduct or commission research on gender based violence

Location: Gender Violence & Health Centre,
London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine

Dates: 12-16 February 2018

Details: <https://www.lshtm.ac.uk/study/courses/short-courses/gender-violence>