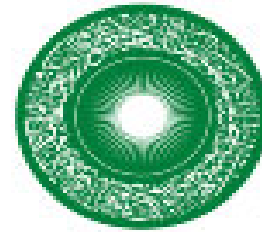


Peer violence
perpetration and
victimization:
prevalence,
associated factors
and pathways
among 1752 sixth
grade boys and girls
in schools in Pakistan



آغا خان یونیورسٹی

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21 September 2017



WhatWorks

TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

A Global Programme To Prevent
Violence Against Women and Girls

**RIGHT
TOPLAY**



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● **Special thanks to participating Schools and Children**

Road Map

- Background
- Purpose
- Methodology
- Findings
- Way forward



Background

- Prevalence of peer violence among children and adolescent in schools varies between countries from less than **10% to over 65% of children exposed globally.**

(Dake JA, Price JH, Telljohann S., 2003)

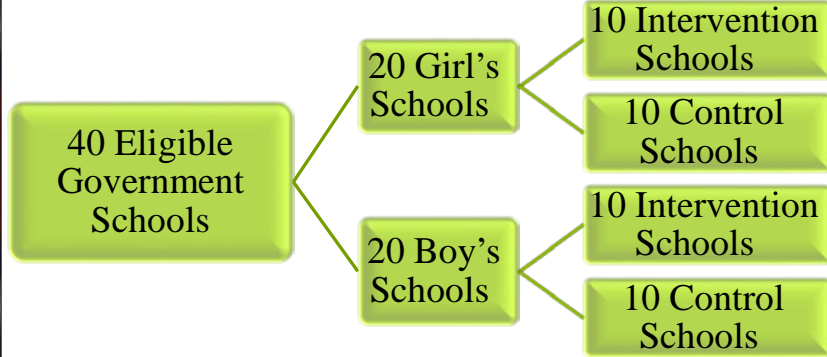
- Peer Victimization is a major concern among the school-aged children and has profound **impact on their academic, social and emotional well-being.**

(Sheikh, 2013, & Brown and Aalsma, 2008)

Purpose

- To describe the prevalence of peer violence among sixth graders in schools of Pakistan and associations and pathways between:
 - socio-economic status,
 - school performance,
 - mental health,
 - gender attitudes
 - and violence at school and home.

Hyderabad, Sindh, PAKISTAN



930 822
Total 1752 students



★ 10 Girls Intervention Schools
◆ 10 Girls Control Schools



★ 10 Boys Intervention Schools
◆ 10 Boys Control Schools





Right To Play- Who We Are & What We Do.mp4

Intervention VIDEO

Methodology

- **Study design:** Baseline data from a two-arm Randomised Controlled Trial evaluating the **Positive Child and Youth Development** intervention (5 balls' activities) of Right To Play
- **Data collection:** Standard questionnaire in Urdu/Sindhi, self-completed but interviewer assisted
- **Ethics:** Consent from District Education Office, School Principals, Parental consent, and Child assent



Interviewer Assisted Data Collection



Data Collection Training

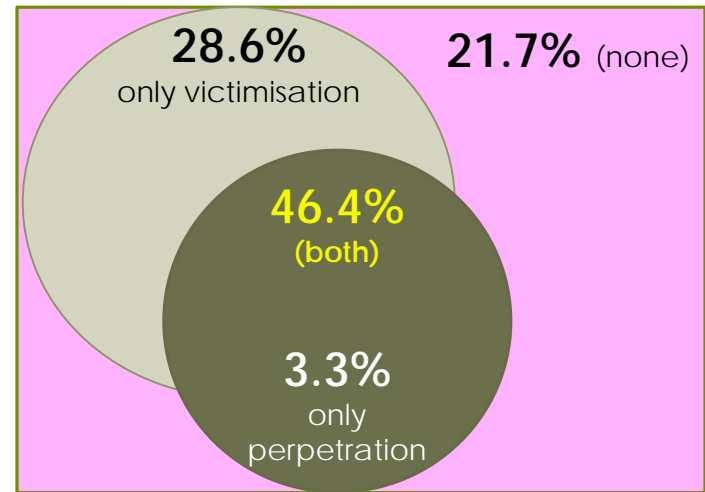
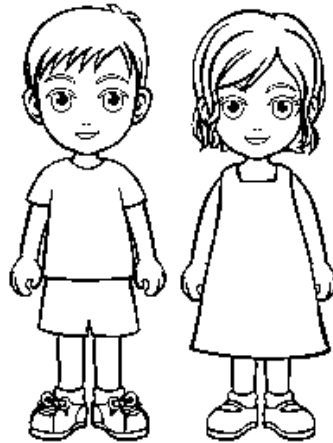
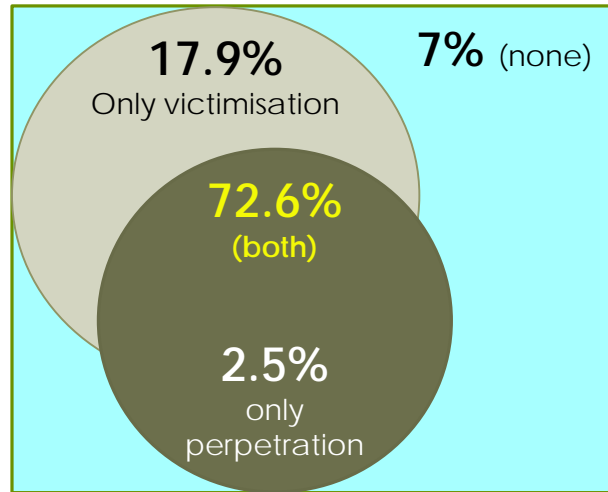
Methodology

Demographics	•	7 items
Peer-Victimization and Perpetration Scale: Victimization, Location, Impact, and Perpetration	•	49 items
School Performance	•	7 items
Child Depression Inventory	•	28 items
Family Life	•	9 items
Women's Participation	•	4 items
Corporal Punishment	•	6 items
Parental Punishment at home	•	2 items
Gender Attitudes	•	9 items
Child Behavior Attitudes	•	5 items
Early marriages	•	3 items
Parent Fighting	•	4 items
Disability Questions	•	5 items

**Total:
138
items**

Findings

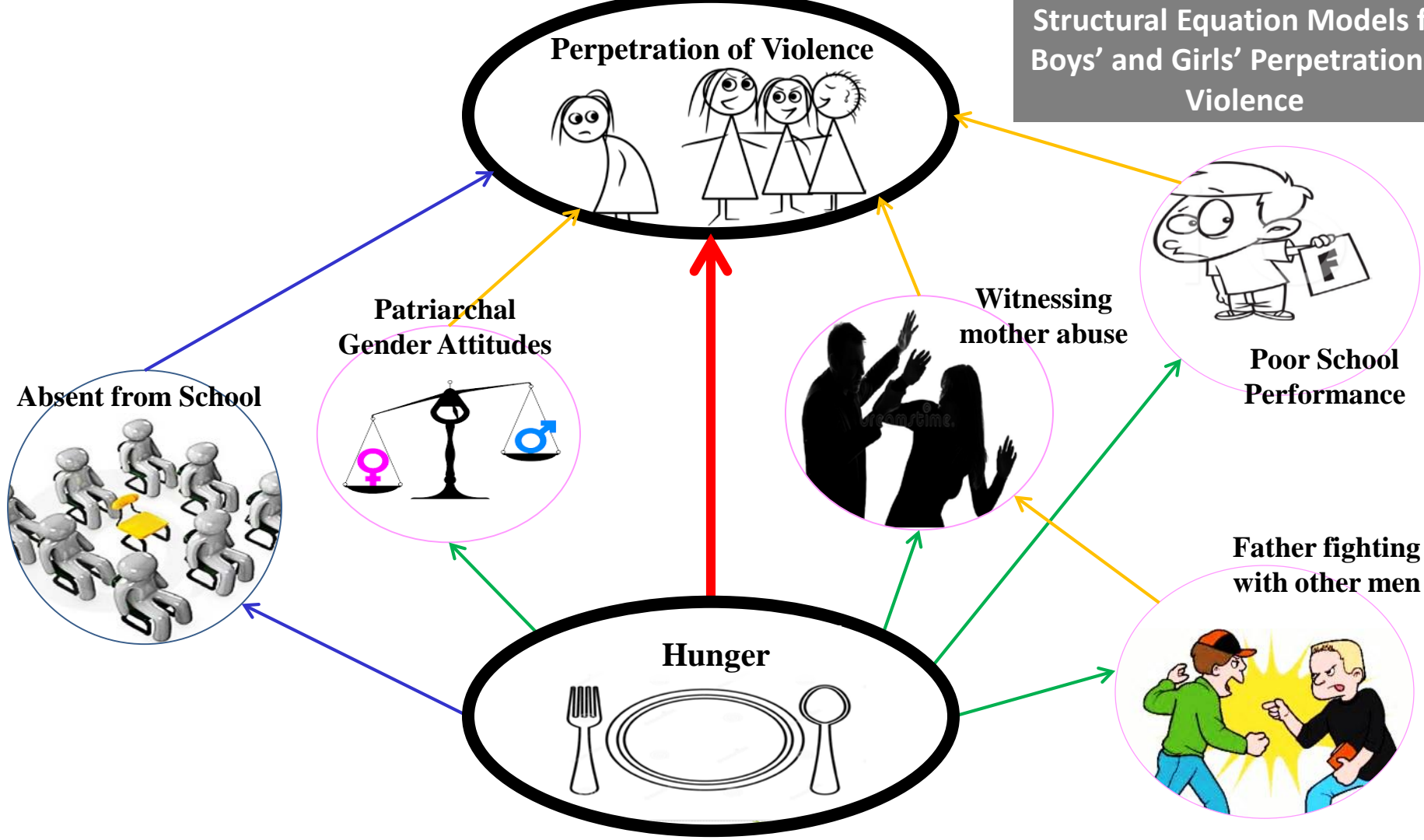
Peer violence victimisation and perpetration in past 4 weeks



Multinomial regression models: Factors Associated With Girls' And Boys' Engagement and Experience of Peer Violence

	Victims v. non involved				Any perpetration v. not involved			
	RRR	95 % CI	P value	RRR	95 % CI	P value		
BOYS								
Two or more days absent from school in last 4 weeks	3.96	1.85	8.47	<0.001	3.65	1.91	6.96	<0.001
School performance	0.79	0.64	0.98	0.032	0.67	0.55	0.82	<0.001
Seen or heard father to have physical fight with another man	3.42	0.76	15.36	0.108	8.85	2.10	37.28	0.003
Gender inequitable attitudes	1.13	1.01	1.26	0.032	1.19	1.07	1.33	0.001
GIRLS								
Hunger score	1.19	0.92	1.55	0.187	1.38	1.08	1.76	0.009
Last day off due to work at home	2.21	1.20	4.09	0.011	2.03	1.12	3.70	0.02
Seen or heard father to have physical fight with another man	2.14	1.01	4.53	0.047	5.73	2.89	11.34	<0.001
Gender inequitable attitudes	1.07	1.00	1.14	0.053	1.14	1.07	1.21	<0.001

Structural Equation Models for Boys' and Girls' Perpetration of Violence



Summary of Key Findings

- The study population were on average 12 years old and lived in poverty. Food insecurity was quite prevalent and school attendance was patchy, with many children missing school in order to work
- Many of the children grew up with common use of violence at home: fathers fighting with other men and physical abuse of their mothers by their father or an in-law
- Factors associated with girl violence victimisation and perpetration were very similar and notably those involved had a more violent father (towards mother and other men) and they themselves had more conservative gender attitudes.

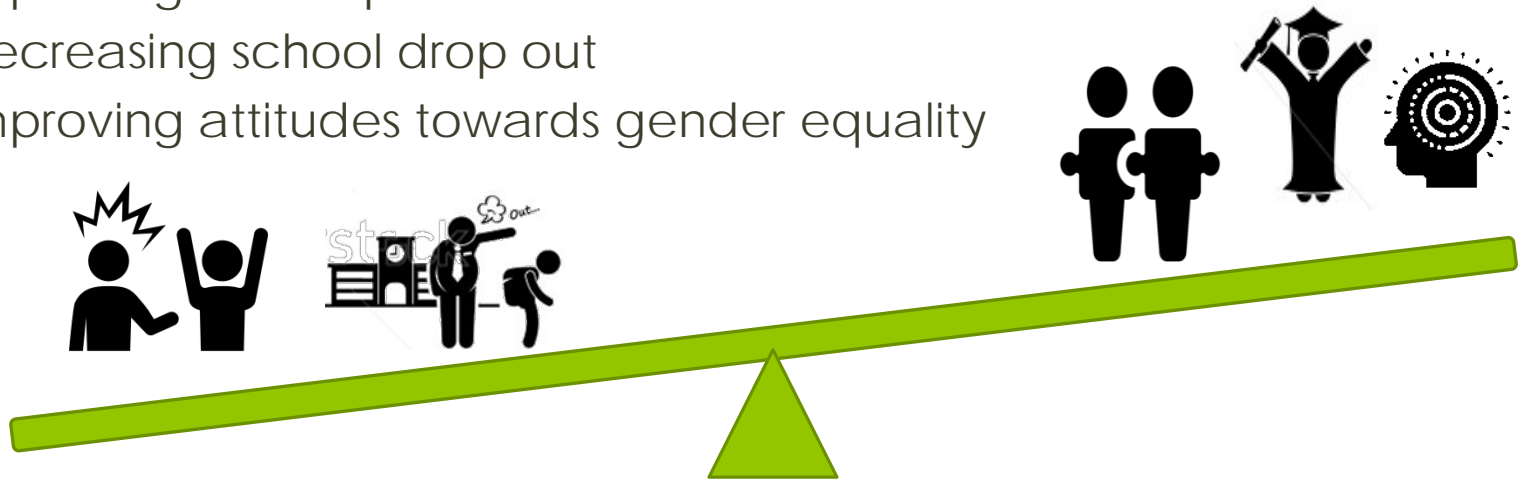
Summary of Key Findings

- Both boy and girl victimisation was also associated with having to take time off school to work
- Other factors associated with boy violence victimisation and perpetration were having a more violent father towards other men and having more conservative gender attitudes, but also having poorer school performance. Boy perpetrators had more hunger than those who did not.

Way Forward

These findings support the idea that an intervention in schools to empower girls and boys may be effective in:

- Reducing peer violence
- Improving child mental health
- Improving school performance
- Decreasing school drop out
- Improving attitudes towards gender equality



Policy Recommendation



**School
Nutrition**



**Positive Parent - Teacher - Child
Relationship**



**Parents'
Awareness and
Involvement**

**THANK YOU
QUESTIONS**

