

Associations between childhood violence and adult violence exposure in South Africa and Afghanistan

Julienne Corboz and Andrew Gibbs



What Works
TO PREVENT VIOLENCE
A Global Programme To Prevent
Violence Against Women and Girls

Background

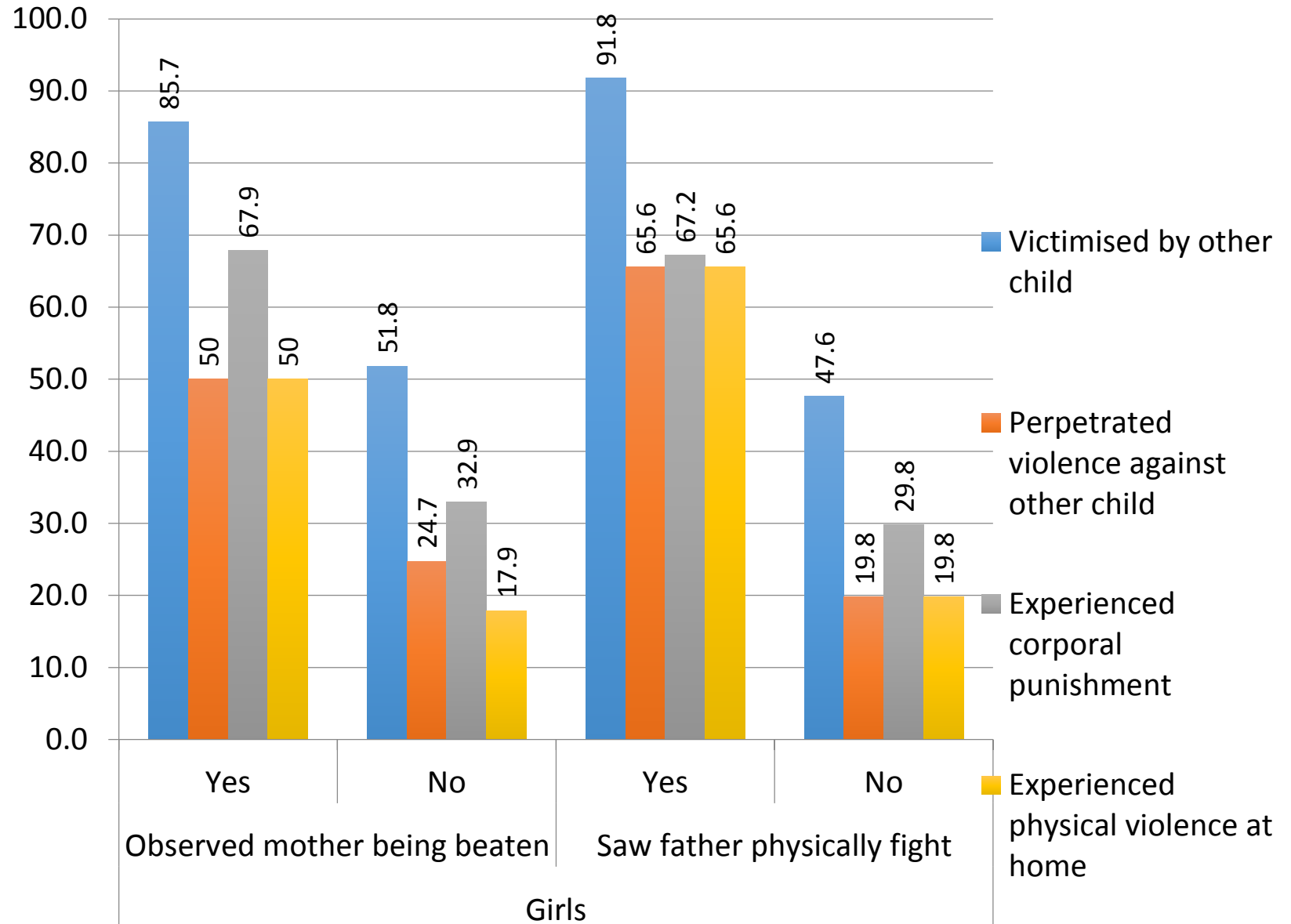
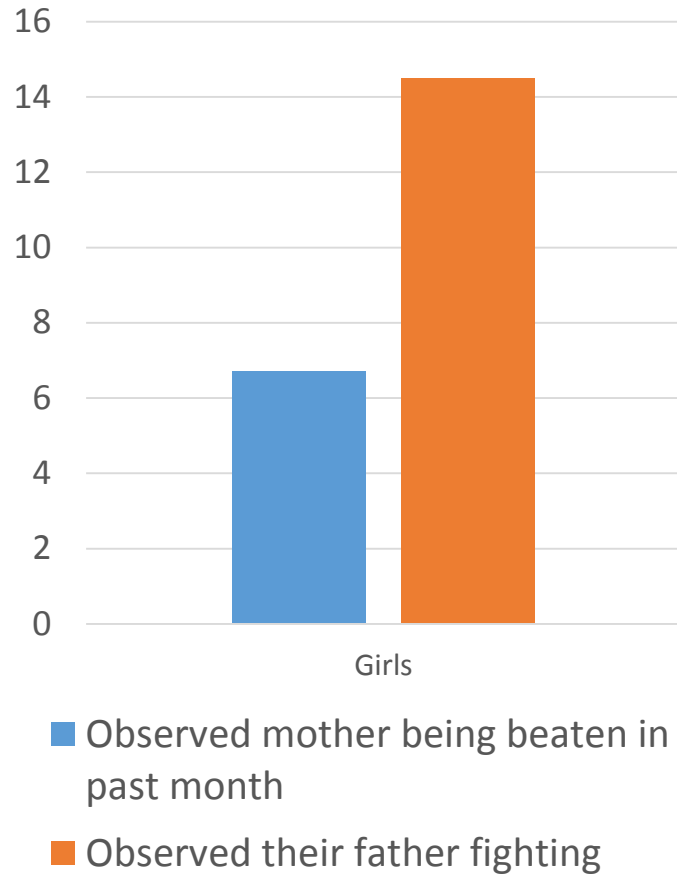
- Looking at three projects to examine the impact of childhood exposure to violence on further victimization and perpetration, over the lifespan
- Range of forms of violence in childhood examined
- Projects:
 - Children – Help the Afghan Children (schools based study), Afghanistan
 - Young adults – Stepping Stones and Creating Futures, South Africa
 - Adults – Women for Women International Trial, Afghanistan

Help the Afghan Children: Peace Education

- Cross sectional baseline study – 770 surveys with students (Grade 7-8);
- 350 boys and 420 girls, aged 10-19 (mean age 14.4yrs)
- 3 Districts of Jawzjan Province
- Face-to-face interviewer administrated interviews
- Asked about witnessing of mother being beaten/father fighting & peer violence victimization and perpetration, beating at home and corporal punishment at school

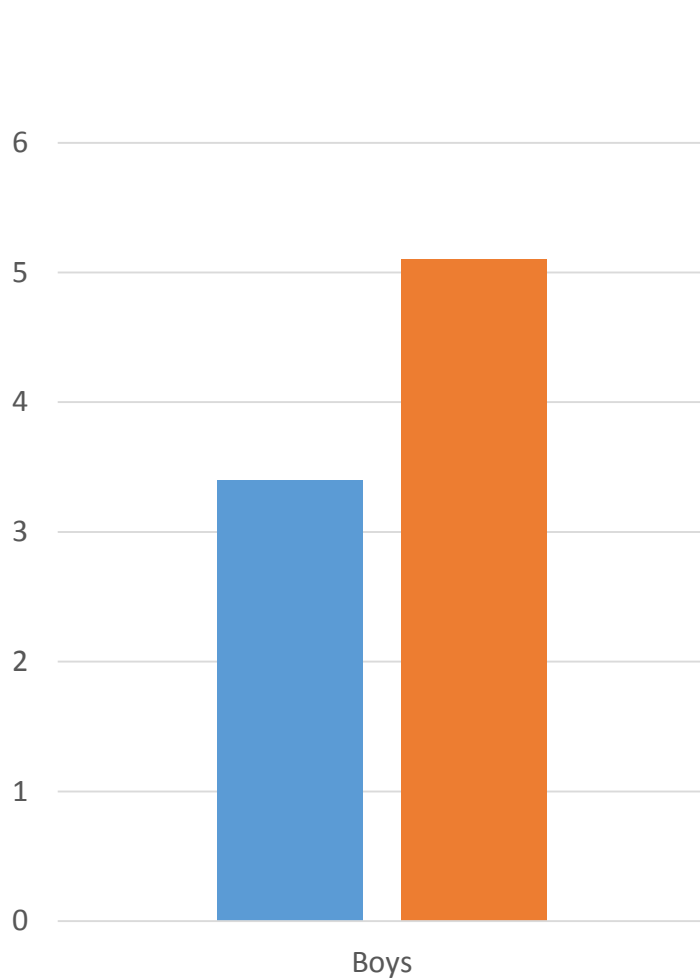


Girls' witnessing of violence

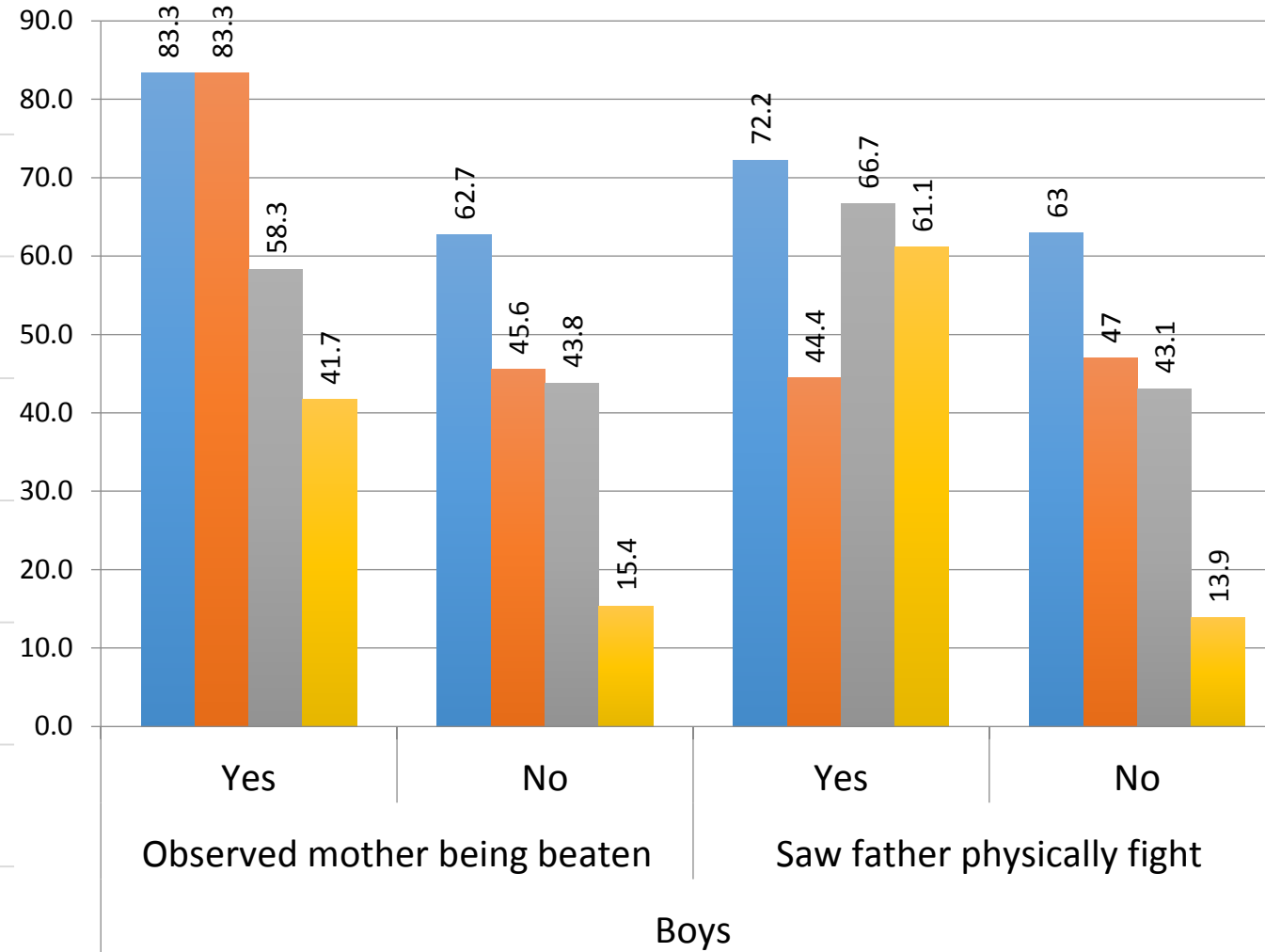


All significant in adjusted regression, controlling for age and grade at $p < 0.05$

Boys' witnessing of violence at home



■ Witnessed mother being beaten
■ Witnessed father fighting



■ Victimised by other child
■ Perpetrated violence against other child
■ Experienced corporal punishment
■ Experienced physical violence at home

In adjusted regressions; witnessing mother being beaten and perpetration of violence against another child, and being beaten at home $p < 0.05$; and witnessing father fight and being beaten at home $p < 0.05$

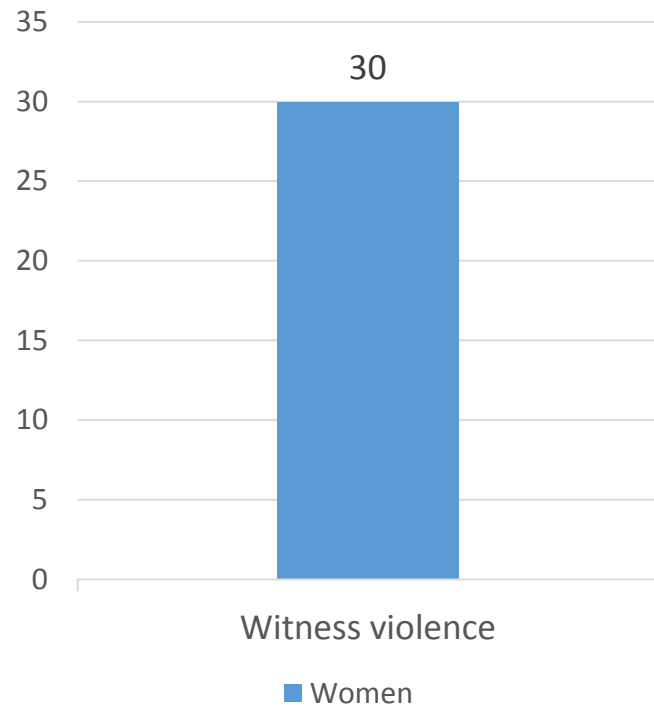
Stepping Stones and Creating Futures intervention trial, Durban, South Africa

- Young people (18-30), urban informal settlements, Durban
- Baseline for 680 women, in 34 clusters
- Self-completed questionnaires on cellphones
- Asked about experiences before age 18, and current past year experiences of IPV victimization

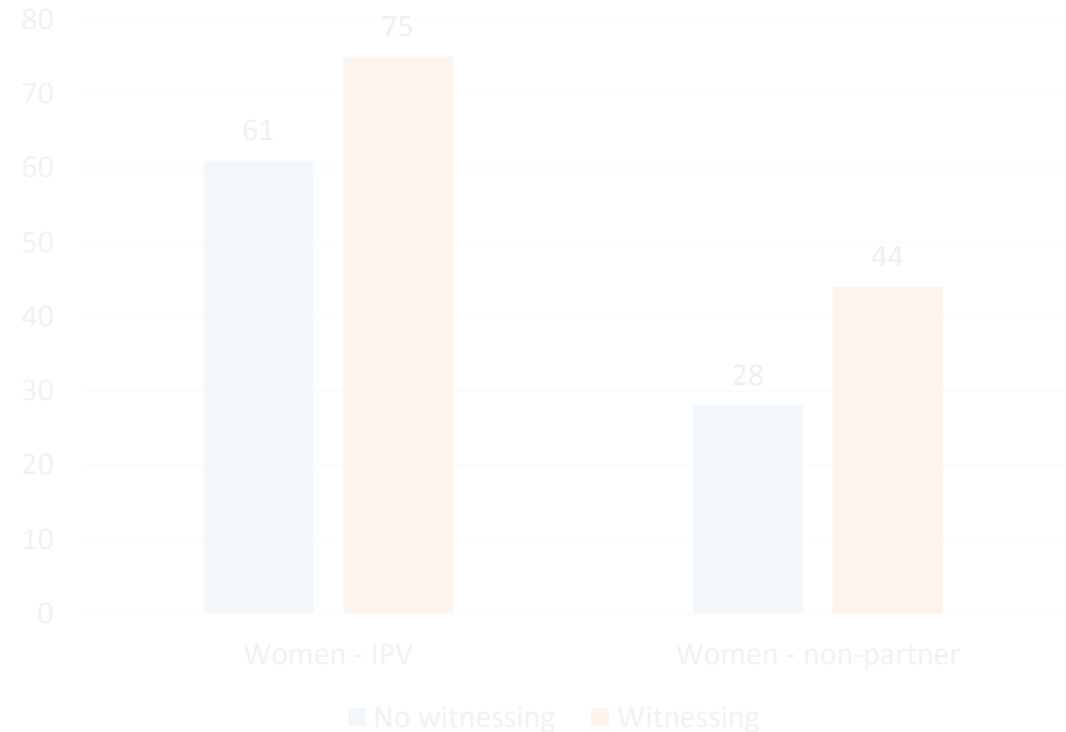


Women (18-30) prevalence of witnessing violence and associations with subsequent violence

Prevalence of witnessing mother being beaten in childhood by husband/partner



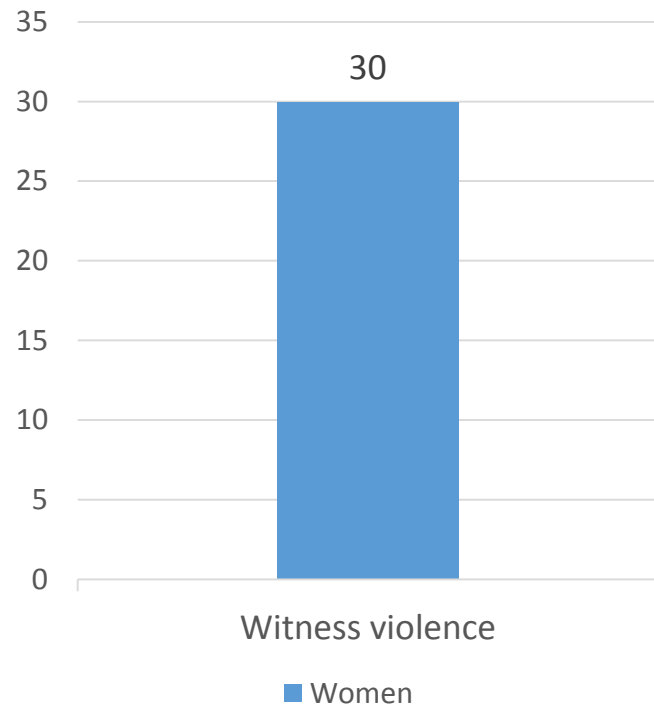
Association between witnessing violence as child and subsequent victimization



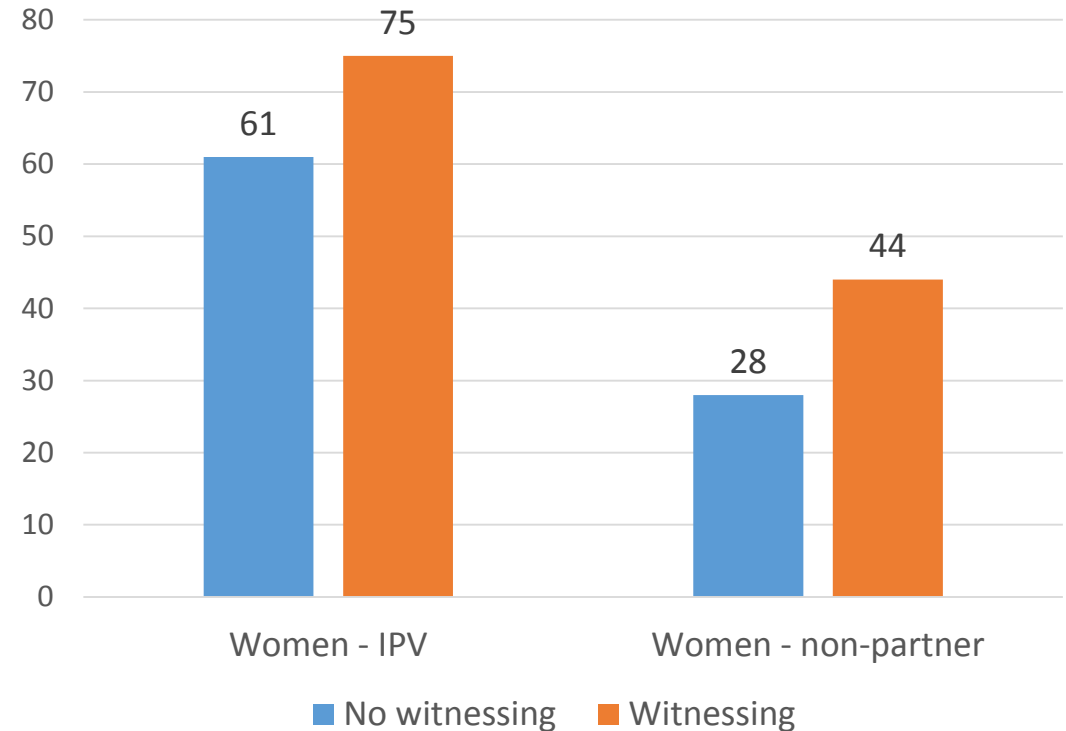
Men holds true for IPV aOR1.83 p=0.001, non-partner aOR1.44, p<0.05
Women IPV aOR1.56, p<0.05, non-partner aOR1.64, p=0.007

Women (18-30) prevalence of witnessing violence and associations with subsequent violence

Prevalence of witnessing mother being beaten in childhood by husband/partner



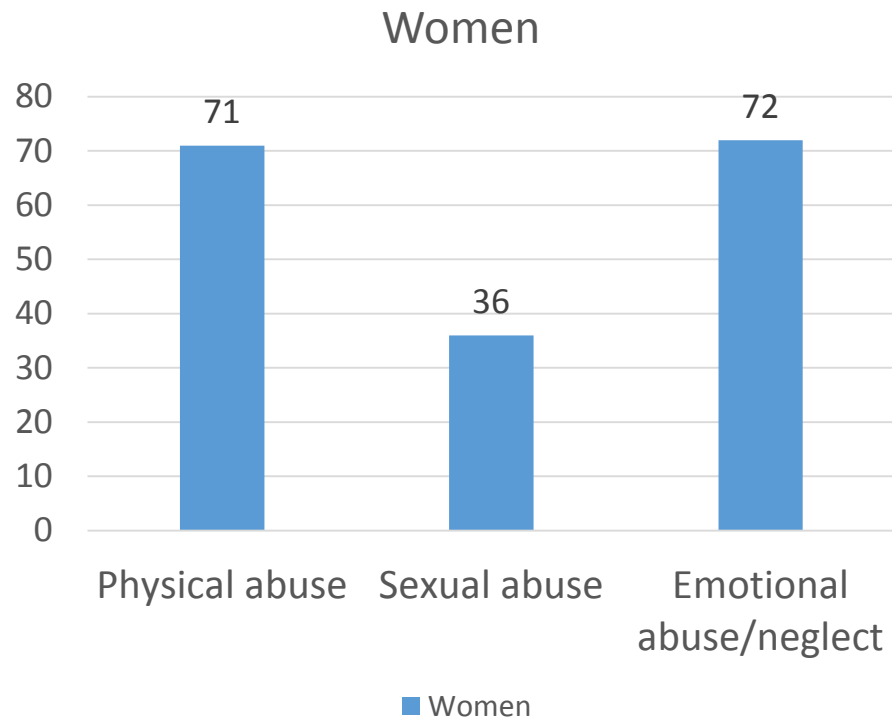
Association between witnessing violence as child and subsequent victimization



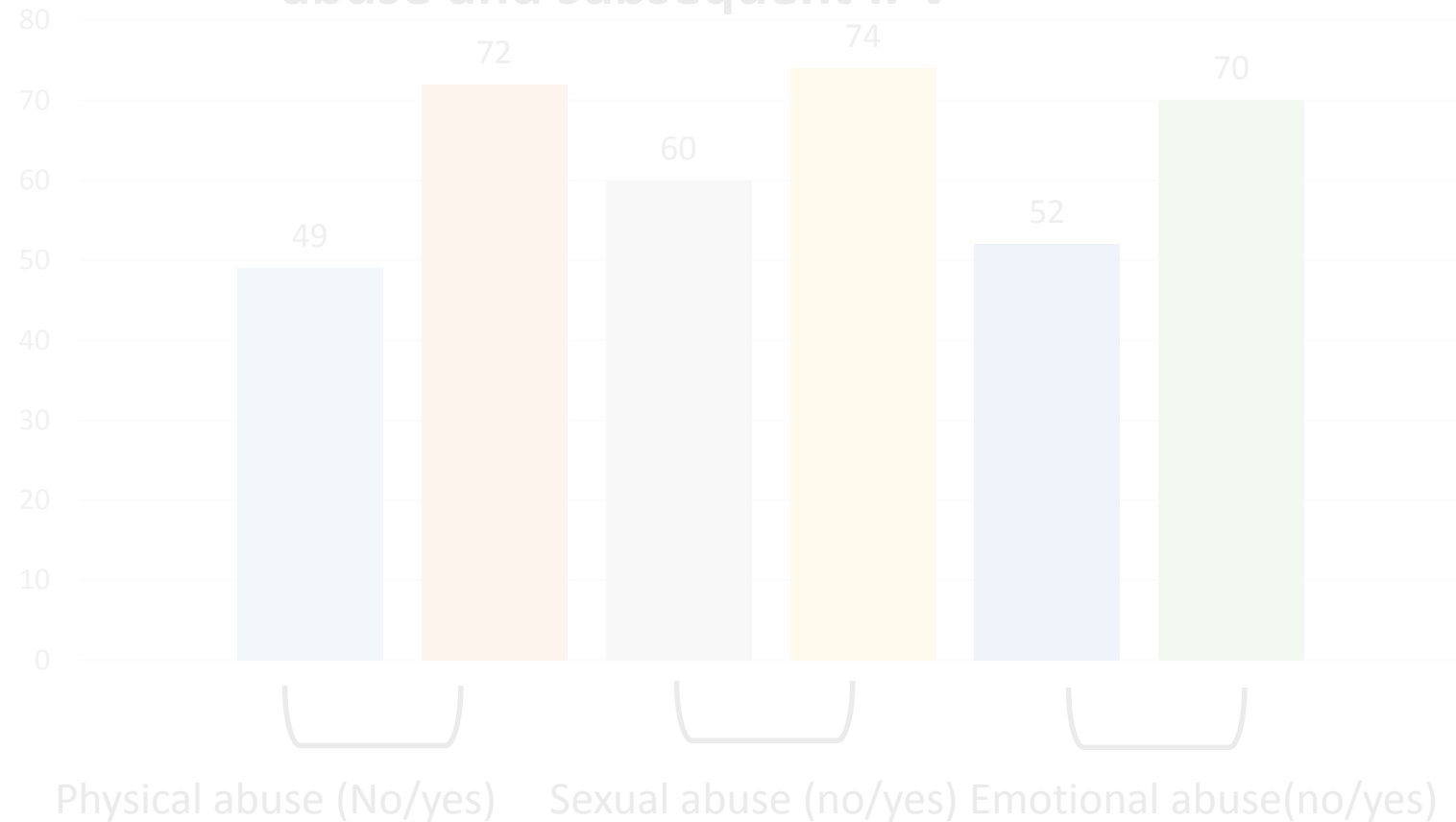
Women IPV aOR1.56, $p < 0.05$, non-partner aOR1.64, $p = 0.007$

Physical, sexual and emotional abuse & IPV

Prevalence of physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse in childhood



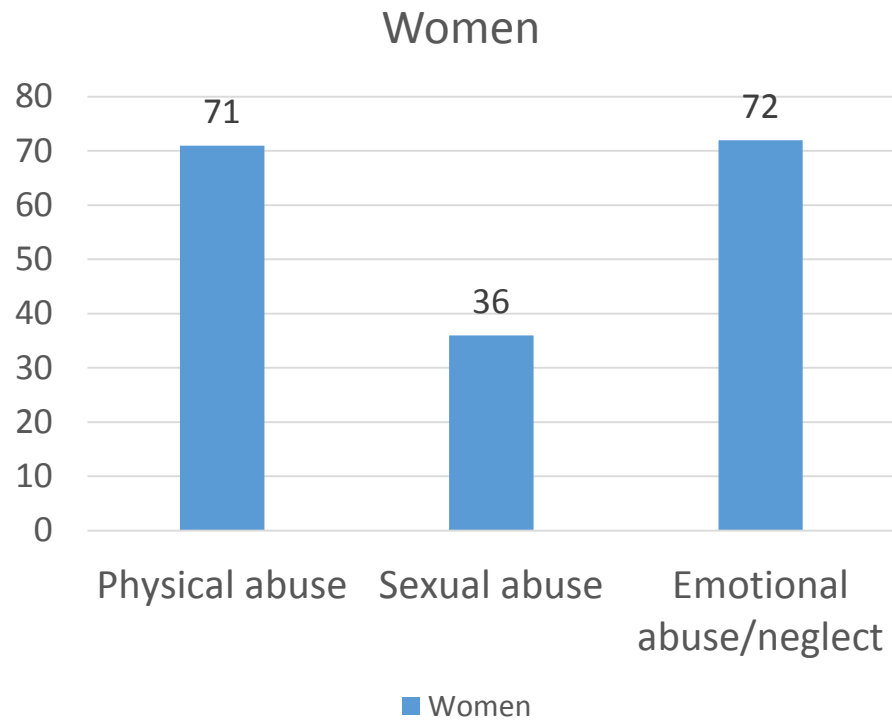
Association between experiences of abuse and subsequent IPV



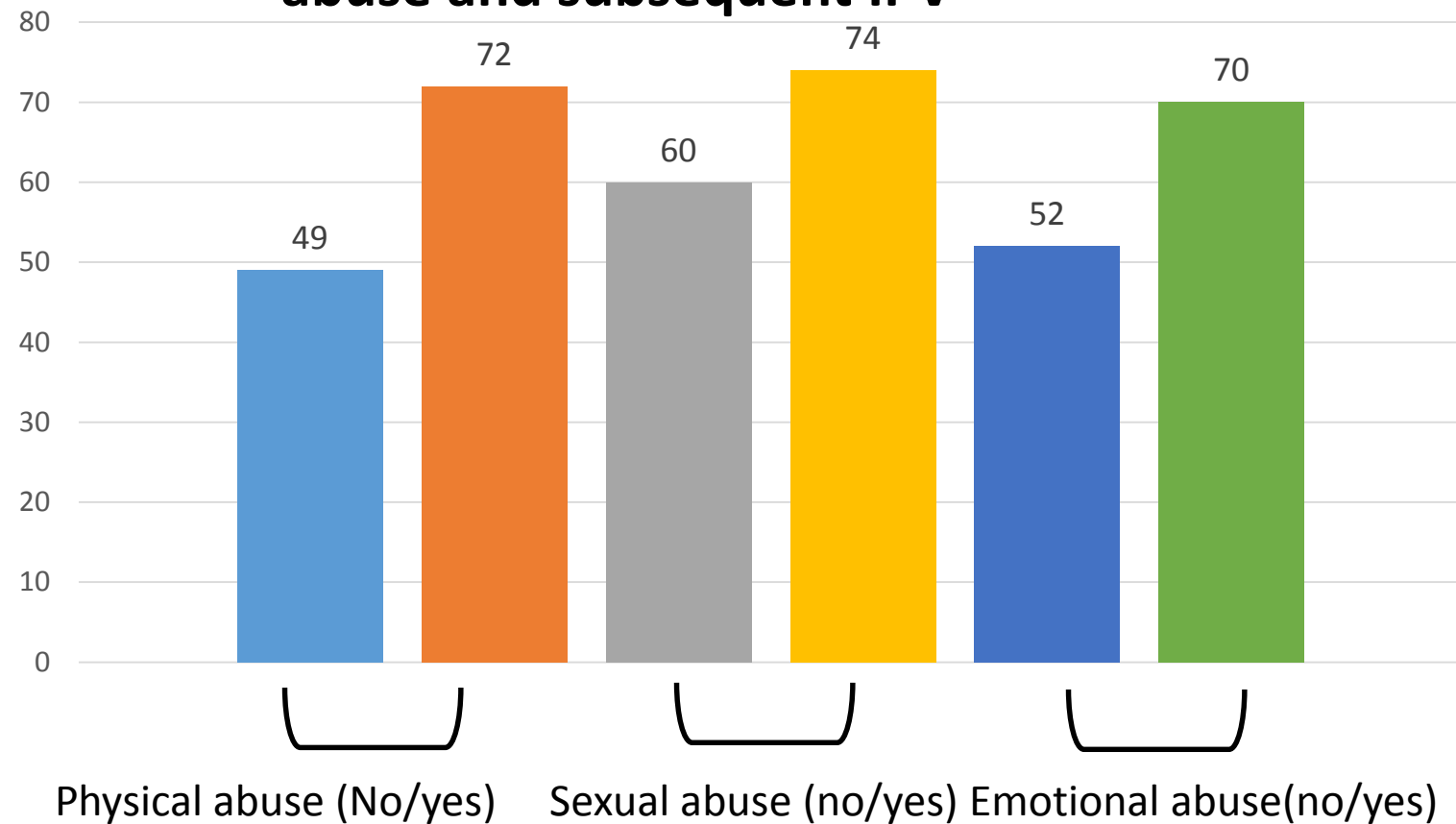
Women physical abuse aOR2.21, $p < 0.0001$; sexual abuse aOR1.56, $p < 0.05$; emotional abuse/neglect aOR1.85, $p < 0.01$

Physical, sexual and emotional abuse & IPV

Prevalence of physical abuse, sexual abuse and emotional abuse in childhood



Association between experiences of abuse and subsequent IPV



Women physical abuse aOR2.21, $p < 0.0001$; sexual abuse aOR1.56, $p < 0.05$; emotional abuse/neglect aOR1.85, $p < 0.01$

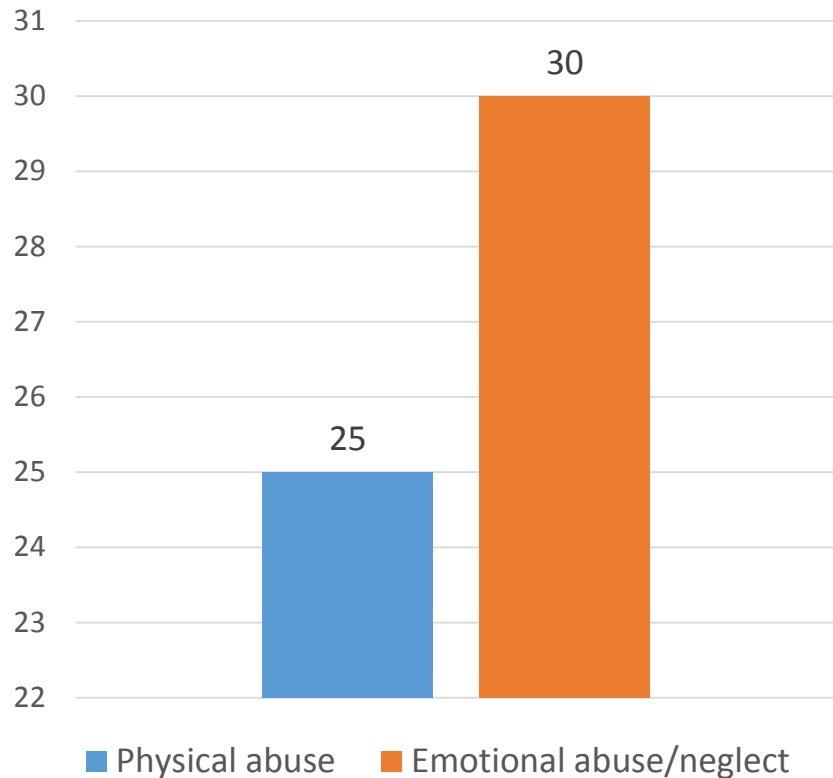
Women for Women International (WfWI) Intervention Trial, Afghanistan

- Women aged 18-49 in 6 villages in Afghanistan
- Poorest women, many illiterate and struggle with numeracy
- Receive a one-year economic strengthening and social empowerment intervention
- Individually randomized trial comprising 1461 women, of which 935 currently married
- Asked about experiences in childhood (to age 18 or to being married)
- Currently married women we asked about past year experiences of physical IPV and emotional IPV

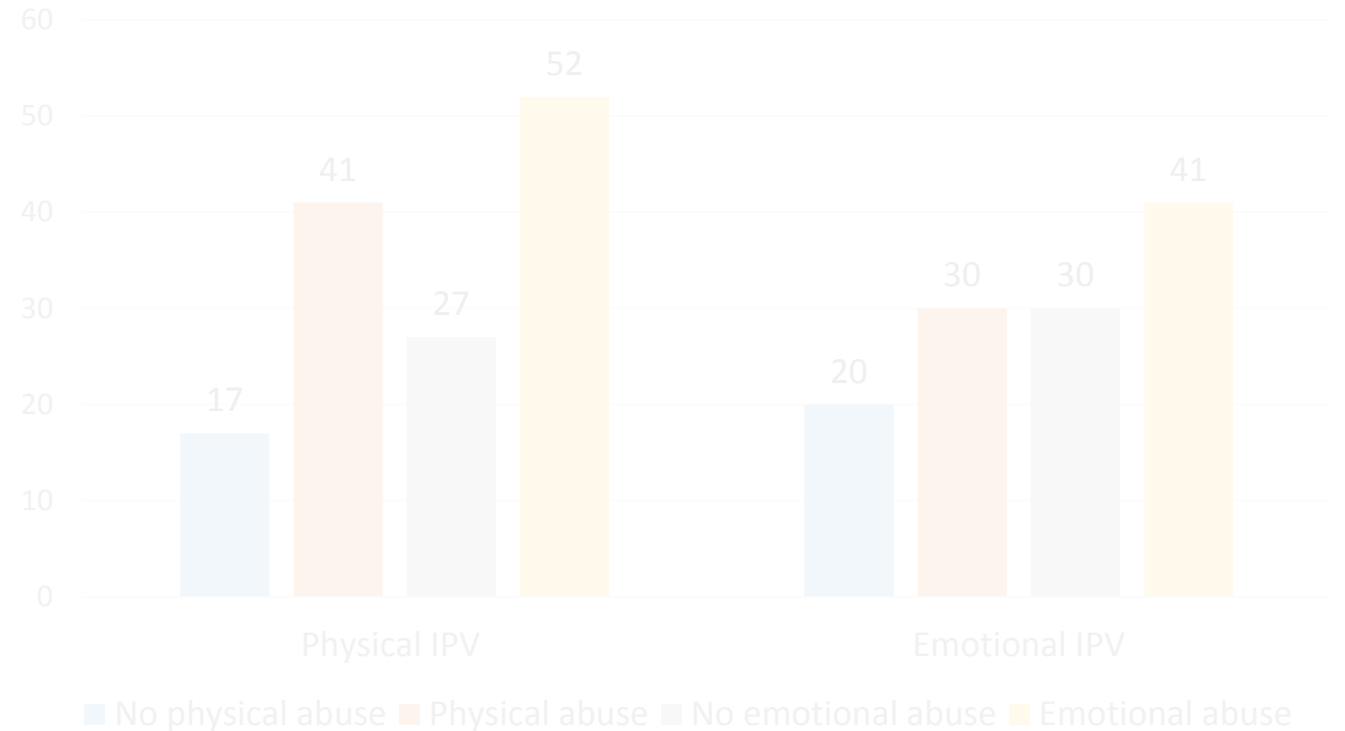


Married Afghan women

Prevalence of childhood physical and emotional abuse



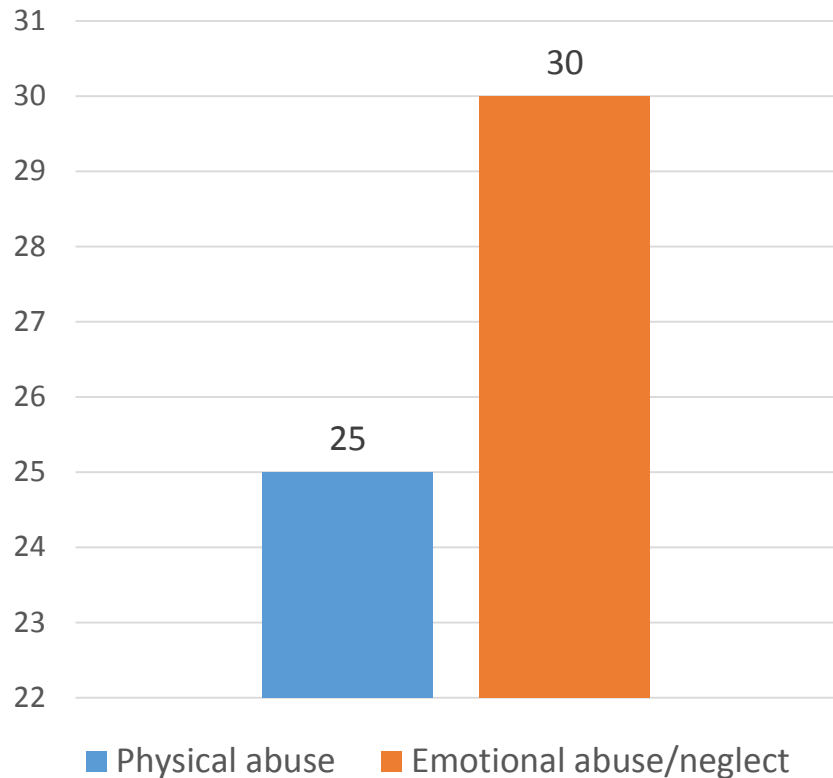
Associations between childhood abuse and subsequent IPV experience



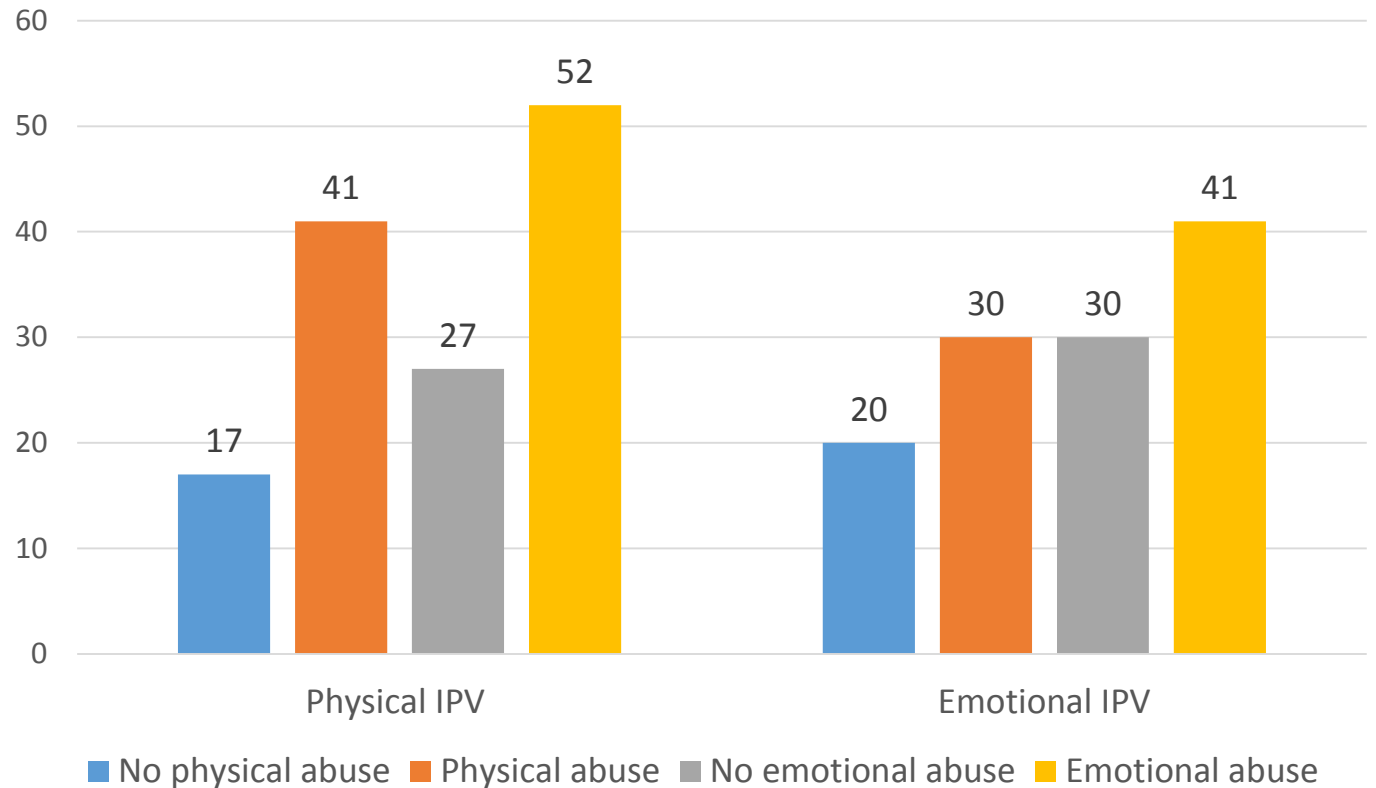
Physical IPV: Childhood abuse aOR2.68, $p < 0.0001$; emotional abuse IPV aOR1.45, $p < 0.05$
Emotional IPV: childhood physical abuse aOR2.31 $p < 0.0001$; emotional abuse aOR1.1.32 $p = 0.1$

Married Afghan women

Prevalence of childhood physical and emotional abuse



Associations between childhood abuse and subsequent IPV experience



Physical IPV: Childhood abuse aOR2.68, $p < 0.0001$; emotional abuse IPV aOR1.45, $p < 0.05$
Emotional IPV: childhood physical abuse aOR2.31 $p < 0.0001$; emotional abuse aOR1.1.32 $p = 0.1$

Headline messages

1. Prevalence of abuse in childhood, including witnessing violence at home, varies between sites, but it's impact remains constant across sites
2. Witnessing violence and experiencing a range of childhood violence, is associated with other experiences of violence both in terms of victimisation, and perpetration
3. These associations are both immediate and long-term, through childhood, into early adulthood, and adulthood

Acknowledgements

- Afghanistan

- HTAC – Osman Hemat, Wahid Siddiq, Rachel Jewkes
- WfWI – Fazal Karim, Frozan Marofi, Mohammad Shafiq, Carron Mann, Aishwarya Ratan, Rachel Jewkes

- South Africa

- Project Empower – Laura Washington
- HEARD – Nolwazi Ntini, Thobani Khumalo, Yandisa Sikweyiya, Nwabisa Shai, Samantha Willan, Rachel Jewkes