

RISK FACTORS FOR PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE OVER TWO YEARS OF FOLLOW-UP IN A COHORT OF YOUNG SOUTH AFRICAN MEN

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WhatWorks

TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

A Global Programme To Prevent
Violence Against Women and Girls



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BACKGROUND

- Most research on risk factors for perpetration of IPV has been cross-sectional
 - Limits our ability to make casual inferences
 - Limits design of effective prevention interventions
- Emerging longitudinal data suggests there are multiple trajectories to perpetration
- Do these require different intervention approaches?
- Aim: Explore predictors of IPV perpetration in existing data from a community RCT

METHODS: DATA FROM THE STEPPING STONES TRIAL

- Stepping Stones Study
 - Two year HIV prevention trial conducted in the rural Eastern Cape, South Africa
 - Adolescents interviewed at baseline, ~ 12m, & ~ 24 m follow-up
 - Showed 33% reduction in HSV-2 infection
 - Showed 38% reduction in perpetration of IPV among men

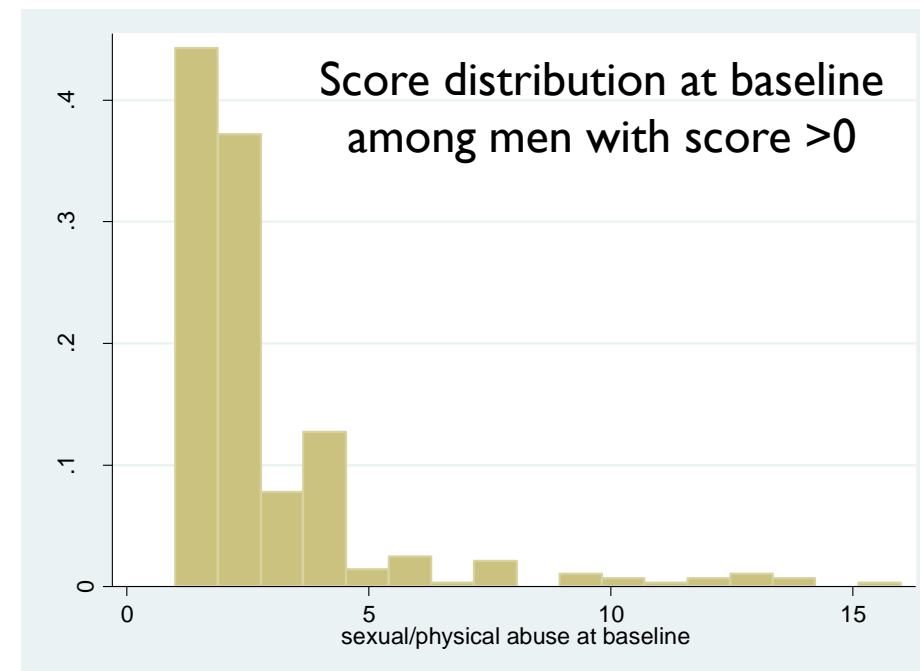
METHODS: MEN INCLUDED IN THE ANALYSIS

- Stepping Stones trial enrolled 1,368 men aged 15 – 26 at baseline
 - 236 (17%) who had only baseline IPV score and were excluded
 - 1,1332 young men with at least one follow-up data point included in analysis
- Young men lost to follow-up were
 - More likely to have experienced death of a parent (14.0% vs 8.5%, $p = .009$)
 - Less likely to report transactional sex at baseline (21.8% vs 29.7%, $p = 0.02$)
- **No differences** in any other baseline measure

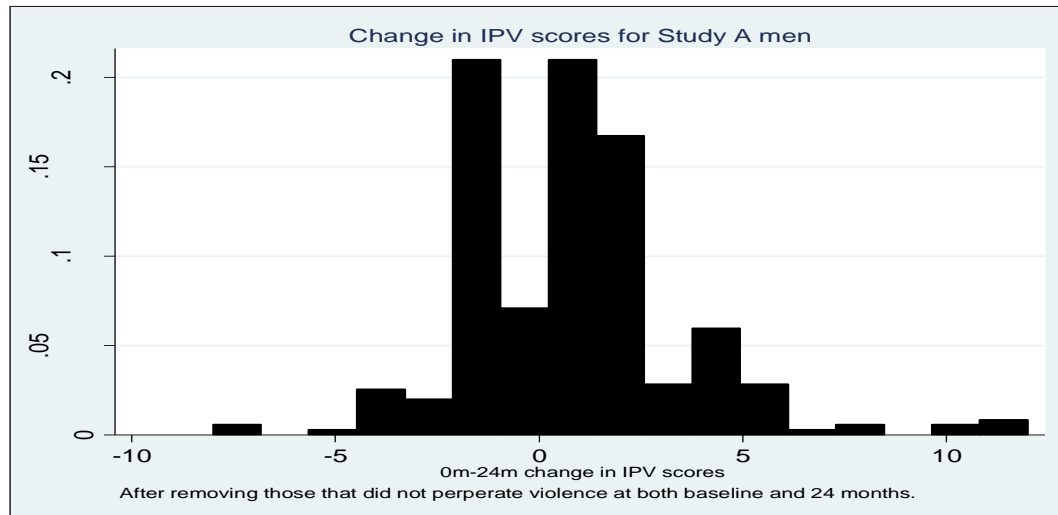
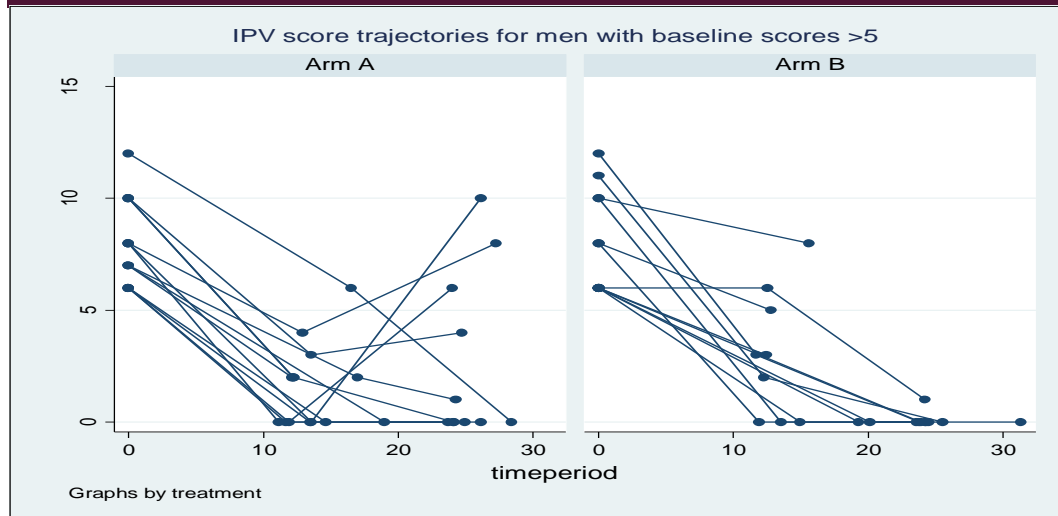


METHODS: MEASURING IPV PERPETRATION

- Questions on IPV adapted for men from the WHO VAW instrument asking how often they did various violent acts
 - 5 questions on physical violence
 - 4 questions on sexual violence
 - At baseline, assessed past 12 months & before past 12 months
 - At follow-up, asked “since the last interview”
- Each item scored: Never=0; Once=1; Few=2; Often=3
 - Summed to create a score with possible range 0-27
 - In data, baseline scores ranged 0-16, Mean = 0.63, SD = 1.65



RESULTS: EXAMPLE TRAJECTORIES AND DISTRIBUTION OF CHANGE



- Profile plots of IPV score over time showed a linear change in IPV score, verified by comparing a linear vs quadratic growth models
- Linear and Log-linear Poisson regression tested; Poisson model better fit the data

METHODS: HIERARCHICAL LINEAR MODELLING

- **Level 1: Time-varying (observation level)**
 - Transactional sex
 - Multiple sexual partners
 - Concurrent sexual partners
 - Perpetration of non-partner sexual violence
 - Depression
 - Relationship conflict
 - Substance use
- **Level 2: Person-level**
 - Childhood trauma
 - Death of parents
 - Witnessing abuse
 - Baseline education
 - Household economic status
 - ***Pre-baseline IPV perpetration***
- **Level 3: Cluster-level**
 - Intervention or control arm

RESULTS

Model I	β	IRR (95% CI)
Cluster(Level 3)		
Intervention	-0.17	0.85 (0.72-0.99)
Person (Level 2)		
Childhood trauma	0.03	1.04 (1.01-1.06)
Pre-intervention IPV	0.44	1.55 (1.47-1.64)
Intervention*Pre-int IPV	0.05	1.05 (1.00-1.13)
Timepoint(Level 1)		
Alcohol problem	0.17	1.19 (1.05-1.34)
Depression	0.01	1.01 (1.00-1.02)
Non-partner violence	0.29	1.33 (1.16-1.53)
Multiple partners	0.04	1.05 (1.03-1.06)

Preliminary Model:

- Statistically significant main effects
- Interaction between the intervention and pre-baseline intimate partner violence



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Model 2	β	IRR (95% CI)
Cluster (Level 3)		
Intervention	-0.11	0.89 (0.76-1.05)
Person (Level 2)		
Childhood trauma	0.02	1.02 (1.01-1.04)
Pre-intervention IPV	0.61	1.84 (1.70-2.01)
Intervention*Pre-int IPV	-0.003	1.00 (0.93-1.06)
Timepoint (Level 1)		
Alcohol problem	0.42	1.51 (1.33-1.72)
Depression	0.01	1.01 (1.00-1.02)
Non-partner violence	0.52	1.68 (1.42-1.99)
Multiple partners	0.06	1.06 (1.04-1.09)
Pre-int-IPV* Alcohol	-0.16	0.85 (0.81-0.90)
Pre-int-IPV* NPSV	-0.11	0.90 (0.87-0.93)
Pre-int-IPV* Mult part	-0.02	0.99 (0.98-0.99)

RESULTS

Model 2:

- Interaction between Level 2 and Level 1 variables
- Knocks out intervention effects



Model 1	β	IRR (95% CI)
Cluster (Level 3)		
Intervention	-0.11	0.89 (0.76-1.05)
Person (Level 2)		
Childhood trauma	0.02	1.02 (1.01-1.04)
Pre-intervention IPV	0.61	1.84 (1.70-2.01)
Intervention*Pre-int IPV	-0.003	1.00 (0.93-1.06)
Timepoint (Level 1)		
Alcohol problem	0.42	1.51 (1.33-1.72)
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Pre-int-IPV*Mult part	-0.02	0.99 (0.98-0.99)

RESULTS

Model 2:

- Interaction between Level 2 and Level 1 variables
- Knocks out intervention effects
- Interactions with other risk factors beneficially impacted by the intervention



SUMMARY

- Finding affirmed from cross-sectional research on predictors of IPV
 - Childhood trauma
 - Depression
 - Multiple sexual partners
 - Sexual violence against non-partners
 - Alcohol problems
- Affirms preventive benefit of the Stepping Stones
 - Largely restricted to men who had not engaged in extensive IPV perpetration pre-baseline
 - May be related to changes in number of sexual partners, non-partner violence, and alcohol use shown during the intervention

CONCLUSIONS

- Affirms the urgent necessity of effective primary prevention of IPV among young men
- Secondary prevention among young men who have already engaged in IPV likely requires a different approach
- Important to address childhood trauma, depression/mental health, multiple sexual partnerships, rape of non-partners, and alcohol use