



# WhatWorks

TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

## Links between VAC, IPV and harsh parenting: Implications for prevention

FINDINGS FROM THE UN MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY ON MEN AND VIOLENCE IN ASIA PACIFIC

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# WHY DO SOME MEN USE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND HOW CAN WE PREVENT IT?

QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS MULTI-COUNTRY STUDY  
ON MEN AND VIOLENCE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



*Empowered lives.  
Resilient nations.*



**PARTNERS FOR PREVENTION. A UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN AND UNV REGIONAL JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

# THE STUDY

**STUDY AIM:** to deepen the understanding of men's use of violence against women in order to prevent it

**6**

**COUNTRIES**

**Bangladesh  
Cambodia  
China  
Indonesia  
Papua New Guinea  
Sri Lanka**

**9**

**SITES**

**10,178**

**MEN AGED 18-49**

**3,106**

**WOMEN FOR  
VALIDATION**

**Largest cross-country  
comparable dataset on  
male perpetration of  
violence against women  
in Asia-Pacific**

# WHERE DID WE CONDUCT THE STUDY?



**Multi-stage  
representative  
sample**

**Representative  
of men aged  
18-49 year in  
selected sites**

**Not nationally  
representative  
(except  
Cambodia)**

**Does not  
represent the  
whole Asia-  
Pacific region**

# Childhood trauma scale

## Emotional abuse or neglect

- was told he/she was lazy or stupid or weak by someone in his/her family
- was insulted or humiliated by someone in his/her family in front of other people
- both parents were too drunk or drugged to take care of him/her
- spent time outside the home and none of the adults at home knew where he/she was

## Physical abuse

- beaten at home with a belt, stick, whip or something else that was hard
- beaten so hard at home that it left a mark or bruise

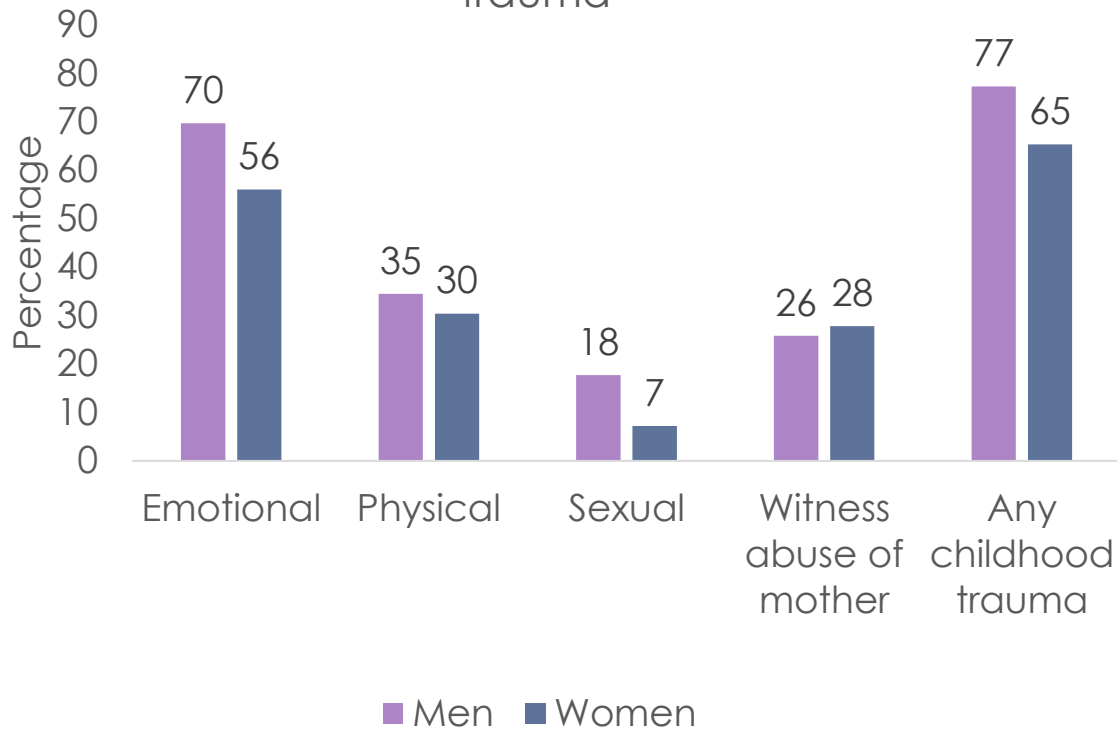
## Sexual abuse

- someone touched his/her buttocks or genitals or made him/her touch them when he/she did not want to
- had sex with someone because he/she was threatened or frightened or forced

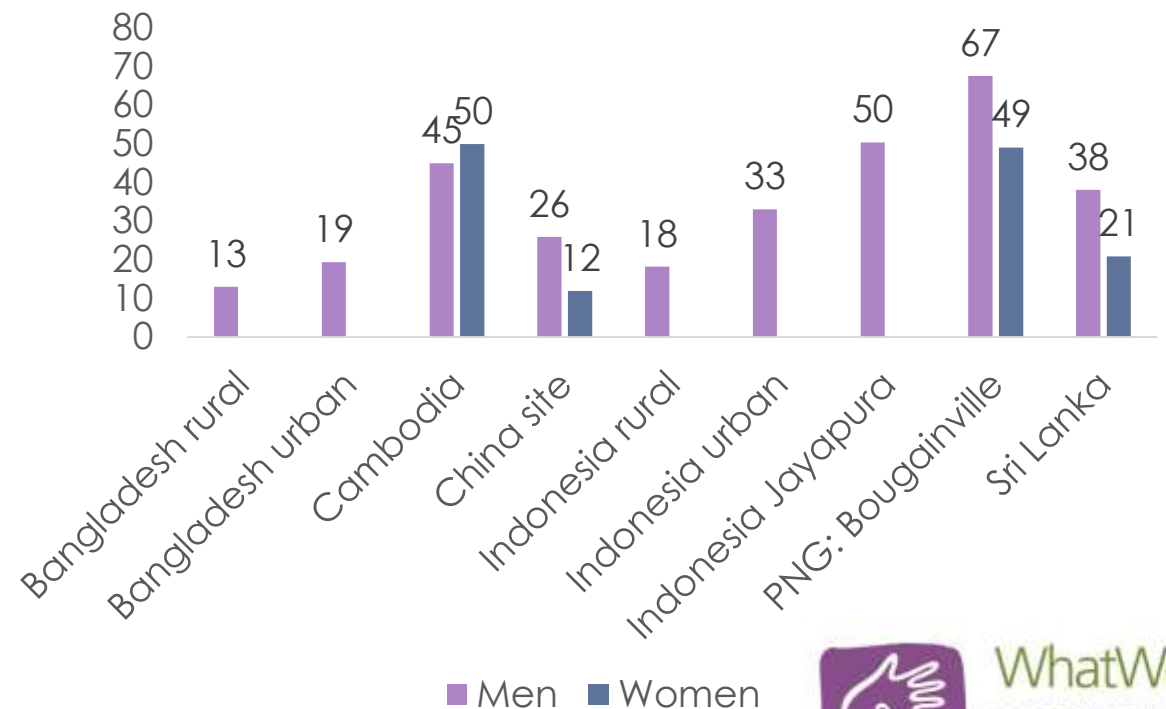


# Men and women's experiences of abuse as children (in the home)

Experiences of different forms of childhood trauma

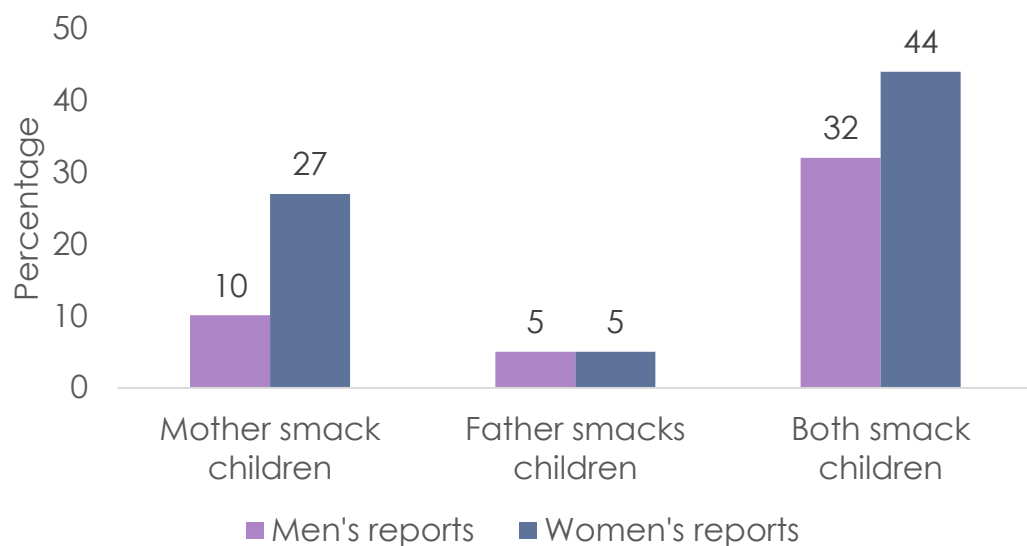


Physical child abuse

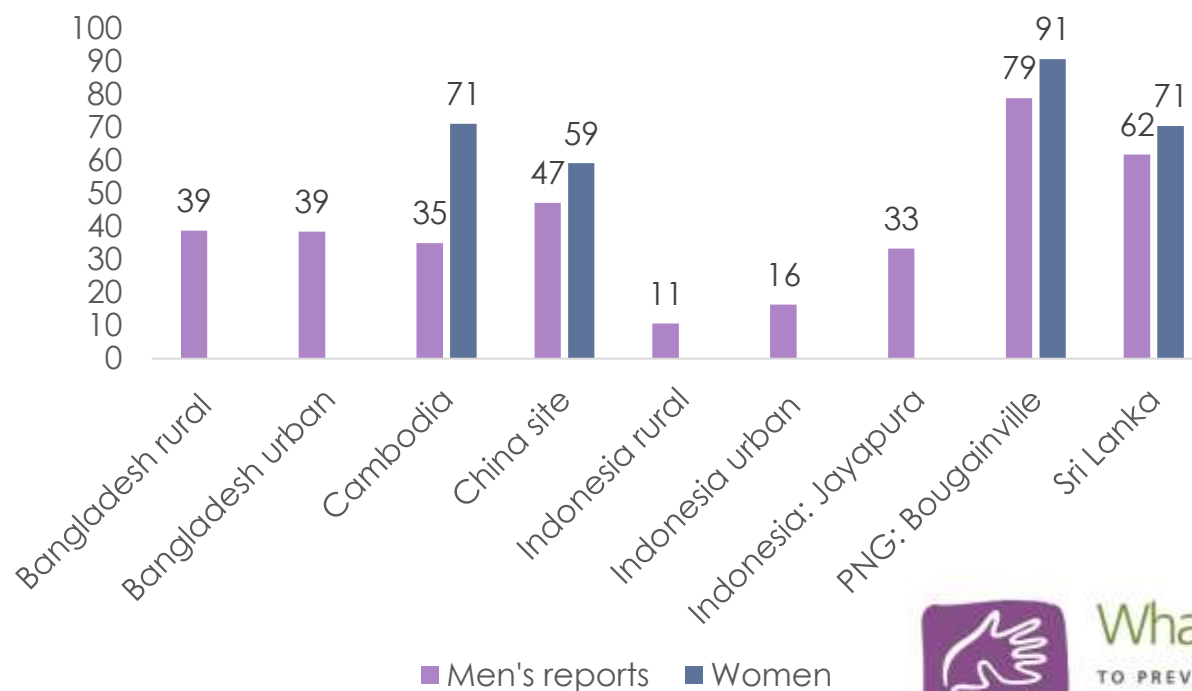


# Harsh parenting

Percentage of men and women reporting that they or their partner uses physical discipline against their children



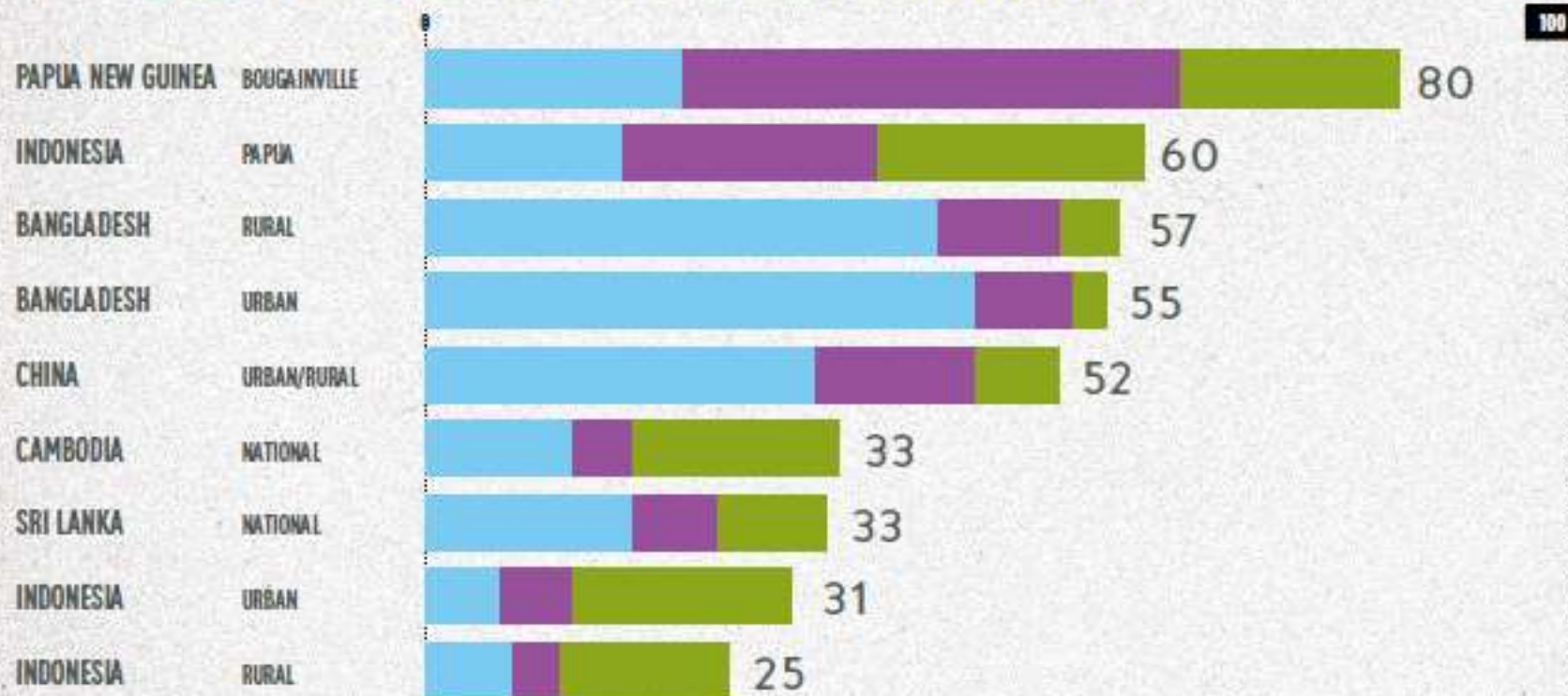
Percentage of men and women reporting that they use physical discipline, by site



# THE PROBLEM: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-PARTNERED MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, BY SITE

● PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ONLY ● BOTH PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE ● SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY



Patterns of partner violence also varied across sites

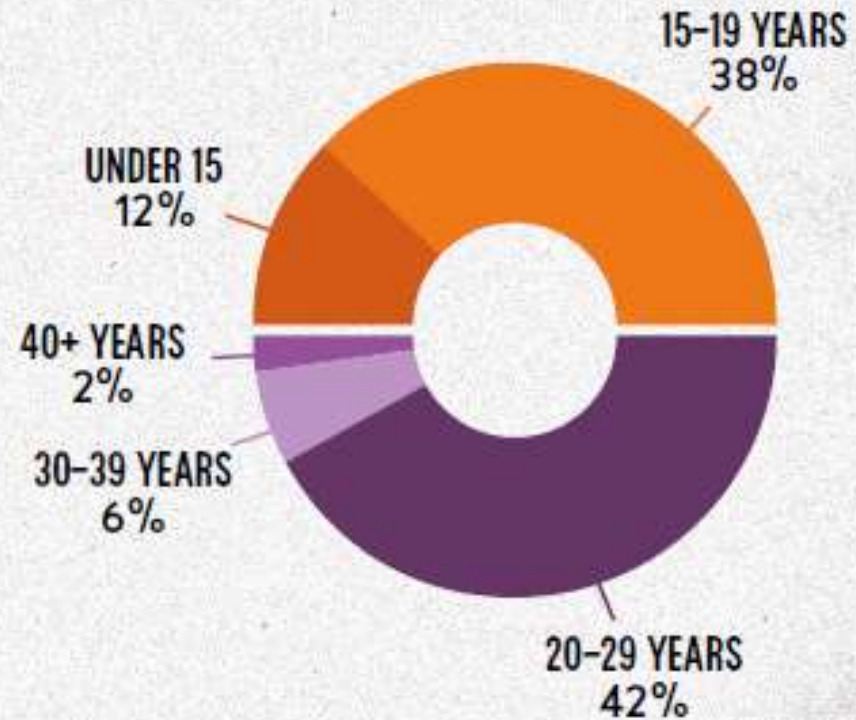


# RAPE PERPETRATION STARTED EARLY IN LIFE



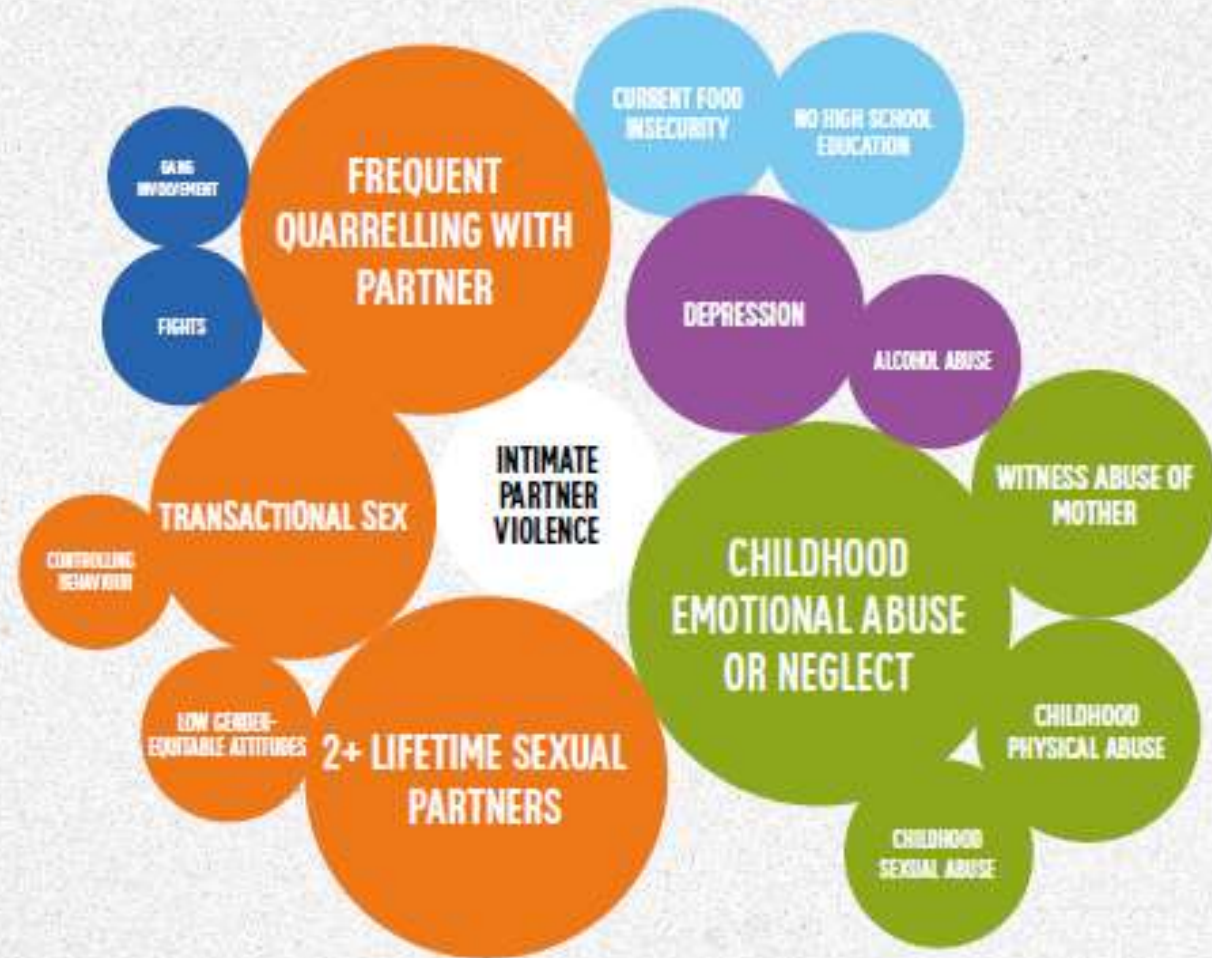
Half of all men who had perpetrated rape did so for the first time when they were teenagers (younger than 20 years)

AGE OF FIRST RAPE PERPETRATION AMONG MEN WHO REPORTED EVER PERPETRATING RAPE AGAINST A WOMAN OR GIRL (PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER)



# FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN'S

# PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



# Associations between different forms of child abuse and men's perpetration and women's experiences of VAW

	Physical IPV only	Sexual IPV only	Both physical & sexual IPV	Emotional/ economic IPV
Emotional childhood abuse only	♀ ♂	♀ ♂	♀ ♂	♀ ♂
Physical childhood abuse only	♀ ♂	♀ ♂	♀ ♂	♀ ♂
Sexual childhood abuse only	♀ ♂	♀ ♂	♀ ♂	♂
Physical and sexual child abuse	♀ ♂	♂	♀ ♂	♀ ♂
Witnessed abuse of mother	♀ ♂	♂	♀ ♂	♂

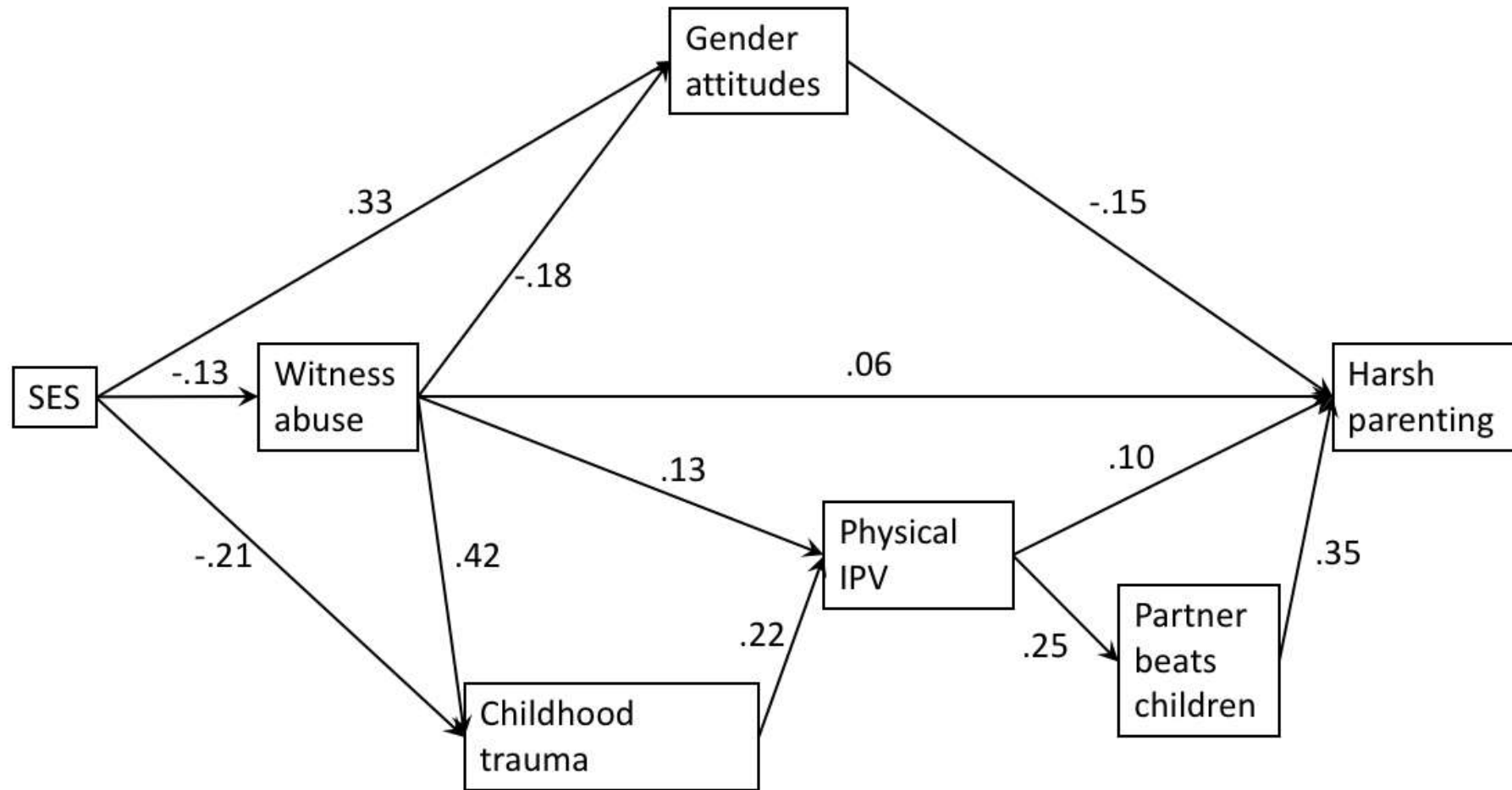
- ▶ Separate multi-nomial models for IPV for men and women
- ▶ Adjusted for marital status, age, education, food insecurity, and site
- ▶ Statistically significant association with

♂ men's perpetration

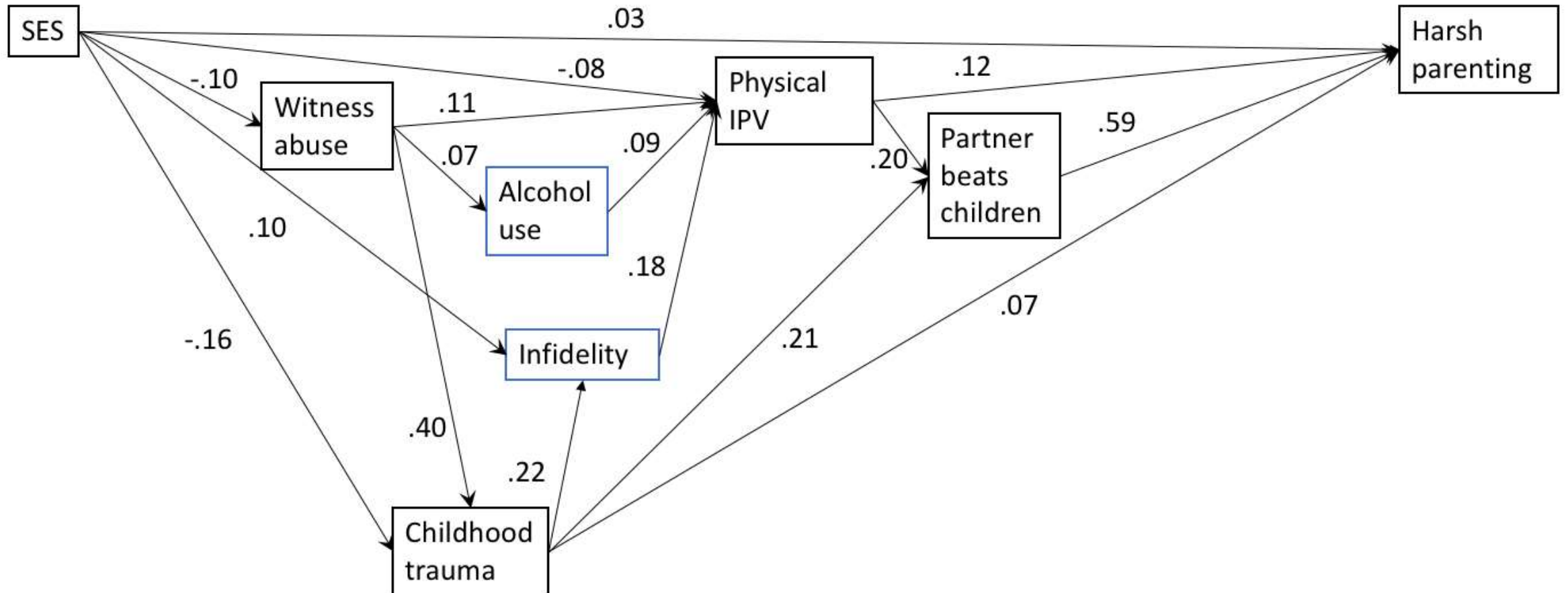
♀ women's experiences



# Structural equation model for women



# Structural equation model for men



# Conclusions

Harsh parenting largely reflects the culture in the home around disciplining children and women

- Address the home environment/culture as a whole especially men's power over women and children

It's not just a male practice, it's a couple level behaviour towards children.

- Work with families together to promote positive parenting practices

There is a strong element of social learning from childhood and perpetration starts early

- Work with children from a young age to address social learning. Addressing IPV will help prevent child abuse and visa versa

Harsh parenting is related to gender power inequalities

- Interventions to address inequality and the normalization of violence

The impact of childhood trauma on men is largely related to making them more hierarchical in their views on gender

- Address dominant models of masculinity

