



Why parenting is important for violence prevention?

Prof Rachel Jewkes, Director,
Gender & Health Research Unit, Medical Research Council
Secretary, Sexual Violence Research Initiative
Consortium Director, What Works to End Violence





Why is parenting important?



- 50% of the population in most LMICs are children, so prevention of violence against them is critical
- children who have been abused are at risk of growing to be violent adolescents and adults, or re-victimised





Relative importance of key factors in male IPV perpetration in Asia and the Pacific (n=10 000 men, 6 countries)



Multinomial regression model of factors associated with non-partner rape perpetration against female non-partners (N=9209)		Single perpetrator			Multiple perpetrator		
		RRR	95%CI		RRR	95%CI	
Social characteristics	No high school				1.42	1.06	1.92
	Current food insecurity				1.42	1.09	1.85
	Ever married or cohabited	1.49	1.08	2.07			
Victimisation history	Childhood sexual abuse	1.66	1.31	2.09	1.74	1.32	2.28
	Childhood physical abuse	1.30	1.05	1.62			
	Emotional abuse/neglect	1.80	1.26	2.55	2.27	1.46	3.55
	Homophobic abuse/ violence				2.85	1.71	4.73
Psychological factors & substance	Alcohol problems	1.70	1.38	2.08	1.46	1.08	1.98
	Empathy scale	0.85	0.78	0.92	0.81	0.72	0.92
Relations with other women	Physical IPV perpetration	1.71	1.35	2.17	2.01	1.50	2.70
	No. sexual partners 2-3 v. 0 or 1	4.05	3.11	5.28	2.13	1.53	2.96
	No. sexual partners 4+ v. 0 or 1	6.05	4.50	8.15	4.11	2.92	5.78
Violence & anti-social behaviour	Had sex with a sex worker	2.58	2.07	3.21	4.67	3.37	6.47
	Fought with weapons	1.76	1.38	2.24	1.69	1.24	2.32
	Involvement in gangs				2.38	1.68	3.38
	Drug use in the past year				1.78	1.20	2.64

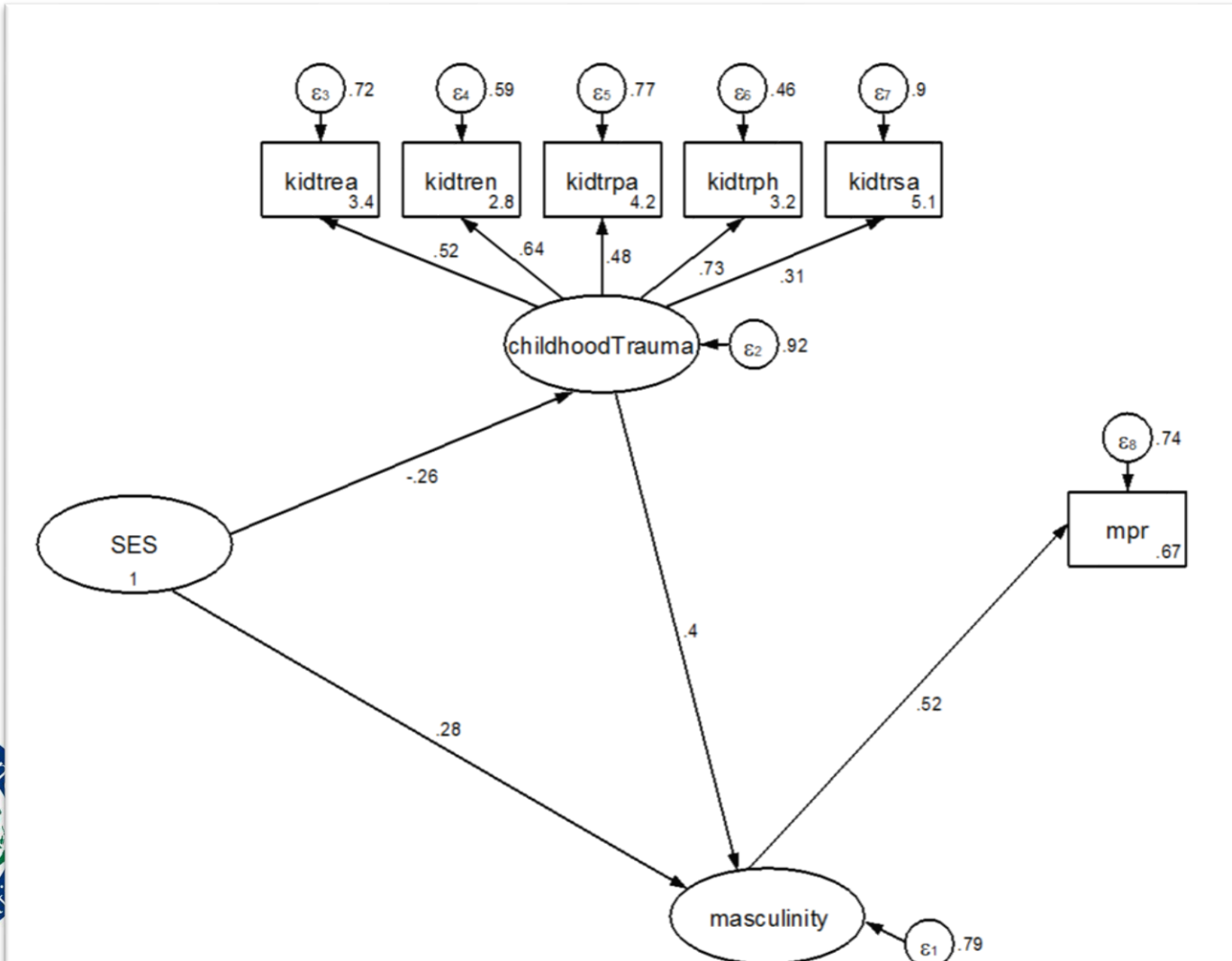
Table 1: Socio-demographic and behavioural characteristics

	Never raped % n=1039	Single perp % n=137	Multiple perp % n=190	p value
Age (years)	19.14	19.35	19.00	0.833*
Education: over grade 10	12.0	16.1	14.2	0.360
Socio-economic status(mean)	-0.09	0.21	0.32	<0.0001
Mother completed school	62.6	73.7	80.0	<0.0001
Ever earned money	50.8	71.5	63.7	<0.0001
Childhood				
Sexual abuse in childhood: none	87.6	74.5	66.3	<0.0001
1	9.9	21.2	22.6	
>1 time	2.5	4.4	11.1	
Sexually coerced by a woman	6.3	20.4	20.0	<0.0001
Physical abuse in childhood: score	4.78	5.07	4.99	0.008





Structural equation model showing relationship between child abuse and rape





Parenting and child violence prevention

- Parenting interventions are one element in prevention of child abuse
- Very important for abuse prevention at home
- They have been targeted at different ages:
 - *Early life*: Thula Sana, Old's home visiting intervention etc
 - *Mid-childhood*: including Incredible Years for children with conduct disorders
 - *Teenage*: Skhokho for Families intervention is an example, little has been yet evaluated and reported





What Works? : the evidence

- Two systematic reviews recently analysed parenting interventions and several comprehensive reviews:
- Knerr (2011) analysed evidence from 12 RCTs or quasi-experiments involving 1580 participants in nine LMICs. (9 interventions)
- MacKloskey (2011) reviews 22 studies from HICs with a total of 5160 parents in clinical trials and an additional 18,000 in a population-based trial.
- There have been some subsequent studies





Effectiveness

Building a healthy nation through research

- The Nurse Family Partnership (Olds et al., 1998.) home visiting intervention showed that by the 15-year follow-up, rates of child abuse were reduced by 48% compared with the children in the control group.
- Other interventions showed impact in HICs, but the evidence is not as strong. Four studies found a decrease in agency or hospital abuse reports among groups exposed to the intervention compared with control groups: two conducted in a clinic; and two at home.
- In LMICs, 3 studies that measured reduction on negative, harsh or abusive parenting had positive results.
- Many other interventions have not been evaluated with child abuse reductions as an outcome
- **The Spokes Project** which seeks to impact on early-onset antisocial behaviour by tackling four risk factors: ineffective parenting, conduct problems, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptoms, and low reading ability.

