



Gender-based violence victimization and perpetration among 4,633 urban men and women in Somalia

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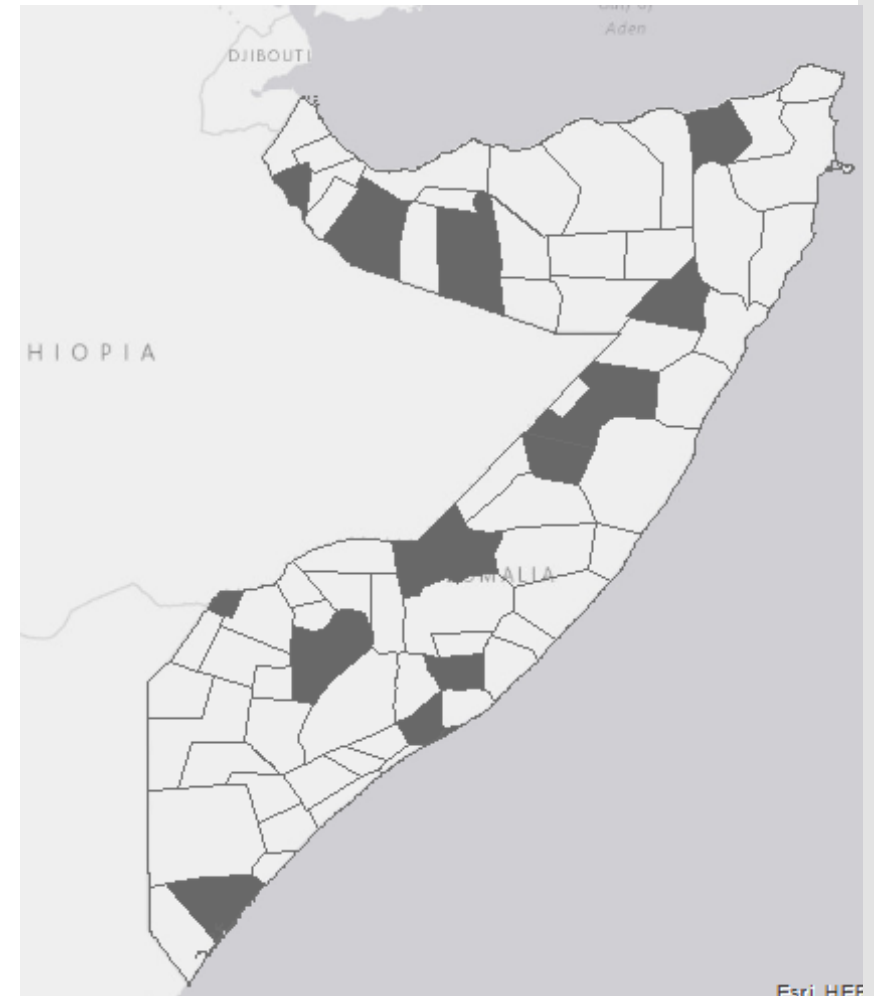
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Background:

- Individuals living in areas of conflict and/or instability may be vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV)
- Data have demonstrated evidence of GBV among Somali refugees,
- But.... dearth of data on the prevalence, correlates, and access to care following GBV in the country of Somalia, itself
- **Objective:** To estimate national and subnational prevalence and correlates of GBV victimization and perpetration in Somalia.

Methods:

- A cross-sectional national survey of GBV was conducted from December 2014 - November 2015
- Covers 14 urban locations across all three regions in Somalia:
 - Somaliland,
 - Puntland,
 - South Central



Methods:

- **Sampling:** proportional to population size, systematic household selection.
 - Stratified by age group and gender
- **Eligibility:** lived in selected household, male or female, aged 18+ (unless married and/or with children)
- **Data collection:** anonymous by trained local data collectors and entered into secure tablet-based systems.
- **Surveys measures:** demographics, reproductive health,
- Intimate partner and non-partner violence victimization and perpetration
 - adapted from the WHO Violence Against Women Survey, Demographic Health Surveys, and other measures of GBV and social norms.
- **Analysis:** Crude and adjusted log binomial regression with robust SE sandwich estimates was conducted to identify correlates of the violence outcomes of interest.

Results:

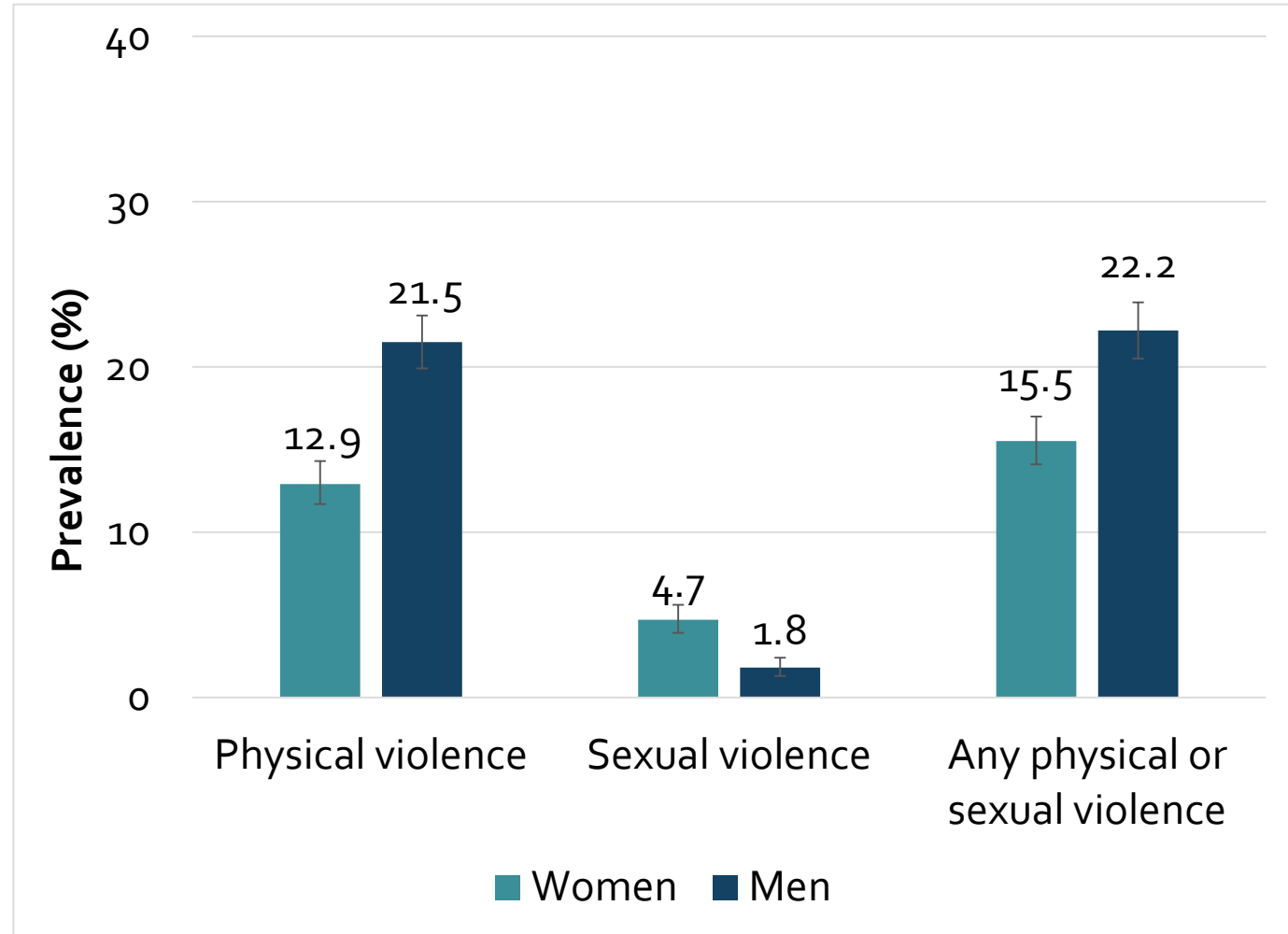
Table 1. Demographic characteristics of female and male participants in Somalia

	Female (N=2,376)		Male (N=2,257)	
	n	%	n	%
Age (median, IQR)	27	(20-36)	27	(20-38)
Highest level of school attended				
None	1,568	67.0	973	44.3
Primary	475	20.3	607	27.4
Somali Nationality	2,333	98.5	2,220	99.2
Lived in current town entire life	823	35.0	821	37.7
Current employment status				
Unemployed	1,059	46.4	12	0.5
Formally employed / Business owner	260	11.4	655	29.5
Casual worker (inc. pastoralist)	763	33.4	1,542	69.5
Monthly financial security:				
Never have enough to meet the basic needs of your family during the month	1,275	57.0	1,210	61.9
Current marital status				
Never married	481	20.4	969	43.6
Married, living with someone, engaged	1,486	63.0	1,166	52.5
Divorced, separated, widowed	393	16.7	866	3.9
In a polygamous marriage (ref: no)	510	31.2	239	20.5



Results (Women):

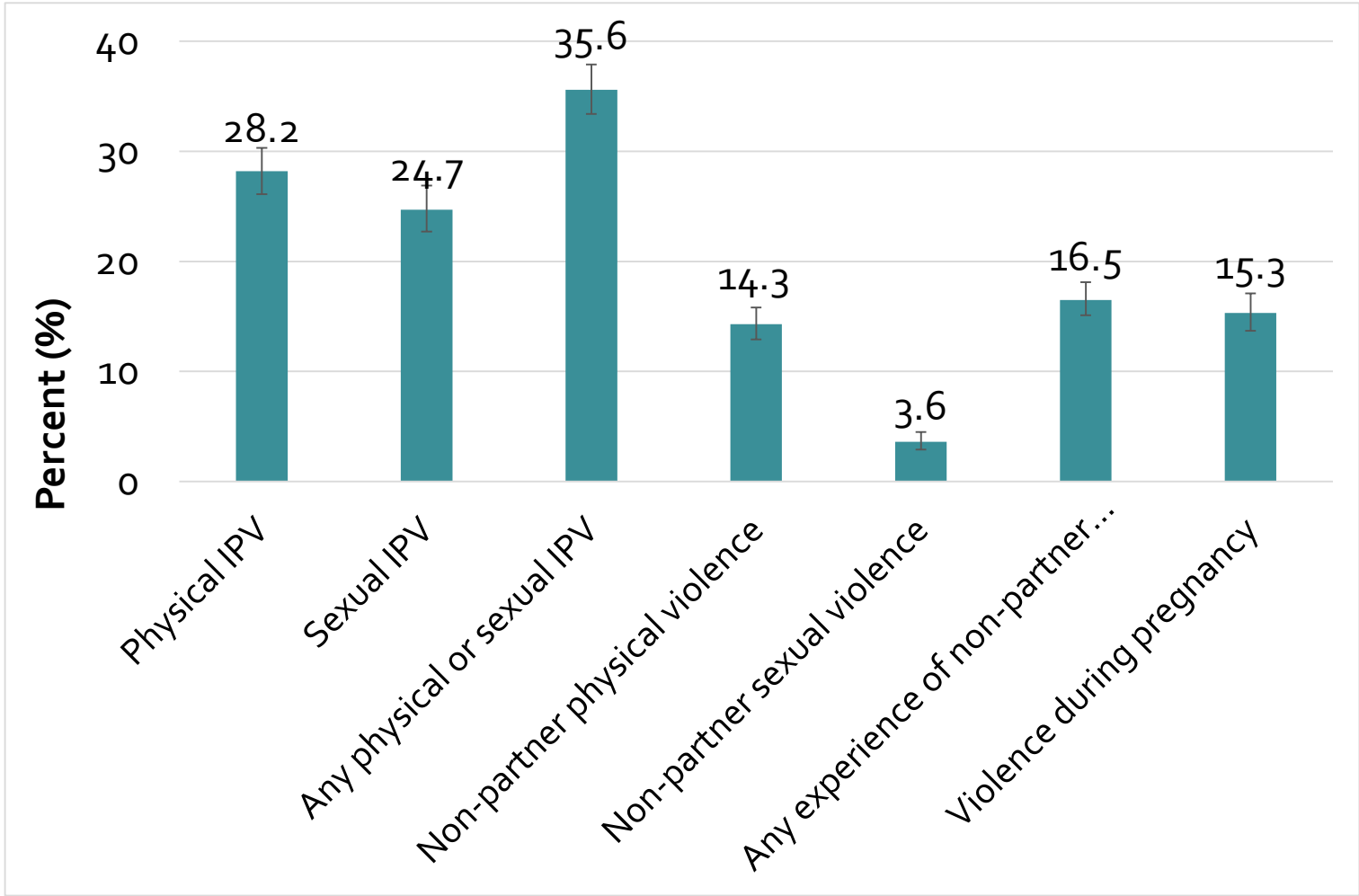
Prevalence of violence victimization during childhood among adult men (N=2,257) and women (N=2,376) in urban Somalia





Results (Women):

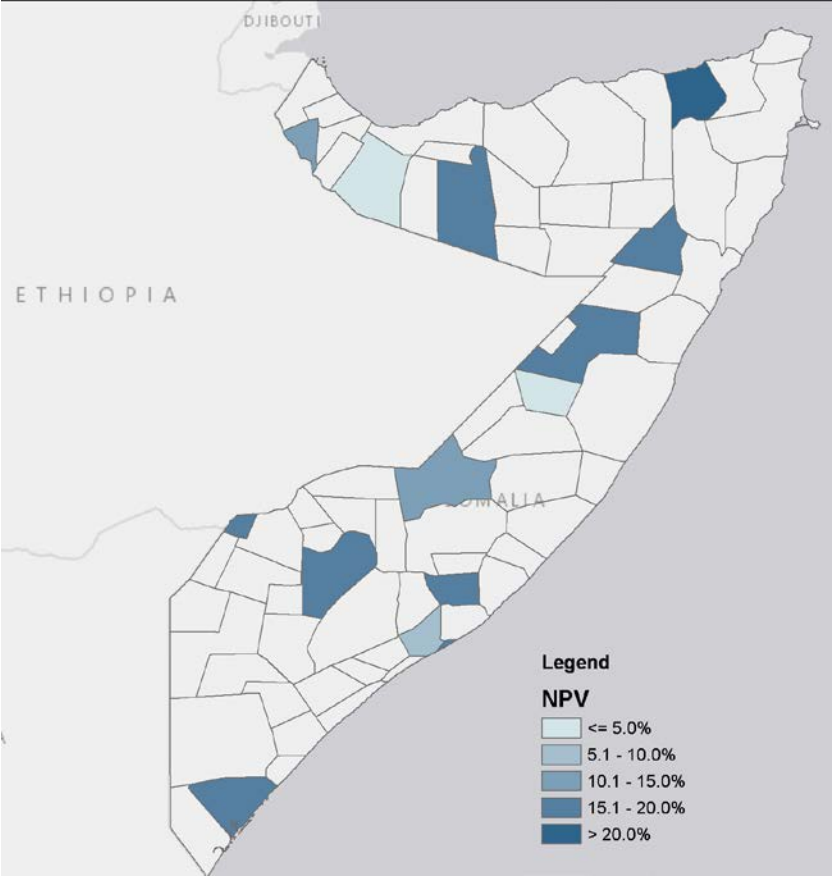
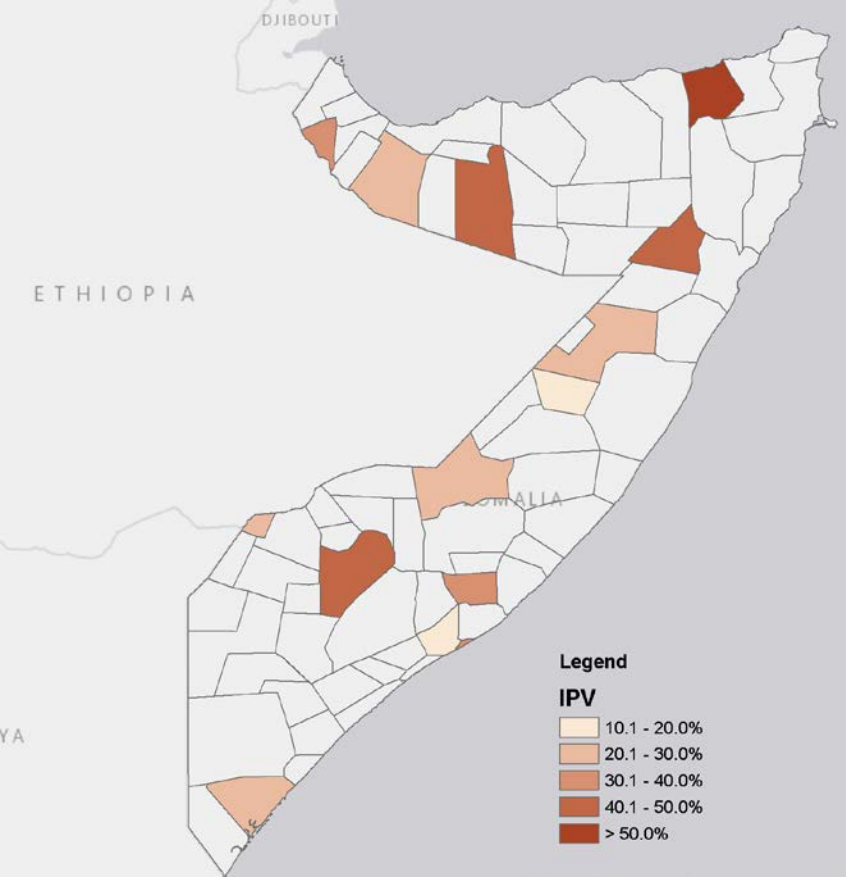
Lifetime violence victimization among women in urban Somalia (N= 2,376)





Results (Women):

Geographic distribution of lifetime IPV and NPV victimization among women, respectively



Results (Women):

Correlates of Lifetime Violence Victimization	IPV Adjusted Prevalence Ratios (95%CI)	NPV Adjusted Prevalence Ratios (95%CI)
Minority clan status	1.95 (1.52, 2.51)	1.42 (1.17,1.73)
Migration history	1.63 (1.23, 2.18)	ns
Having enough to meet basics needs for $\leq 1/2$ month	1.36 (1.05, 1.91)	1.28 (0.98, 1.68)*
Most recent partner uses khat	2.13 (1.67, 2.72)	NA
Exposure to parental violence	1.17 (1.01, 1.35)	2.13 (1.67, 2.72)
Any physical or sexual violence during childhood	3.68 (2.65, 5.13)	4.90 (4.00, 5.96)

* Marginally associated at $p < 0.10$

Results (Women):

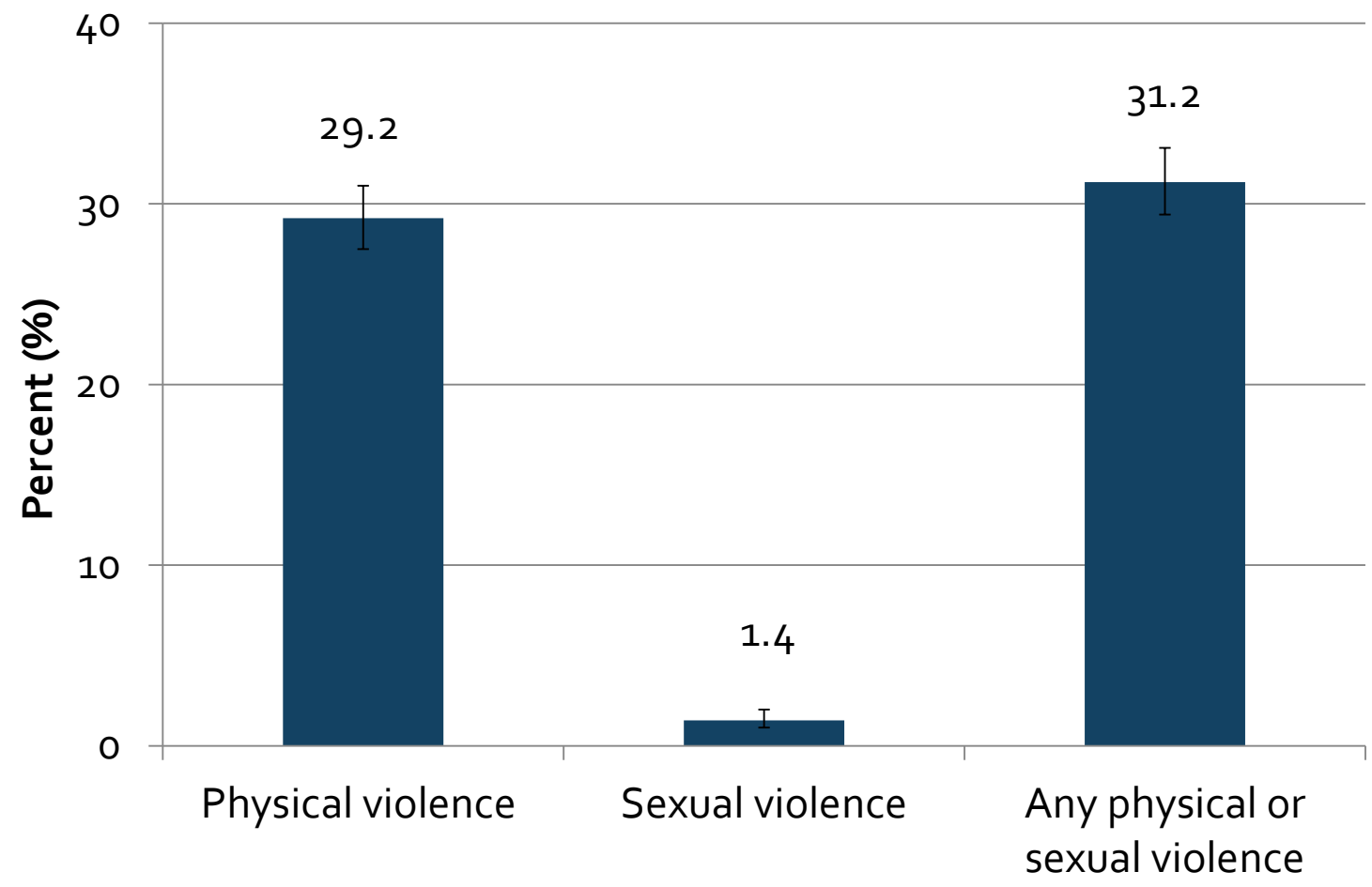
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Results (Men):

Prevalence of violence victimization among men in urban Somalia (N=2,257)

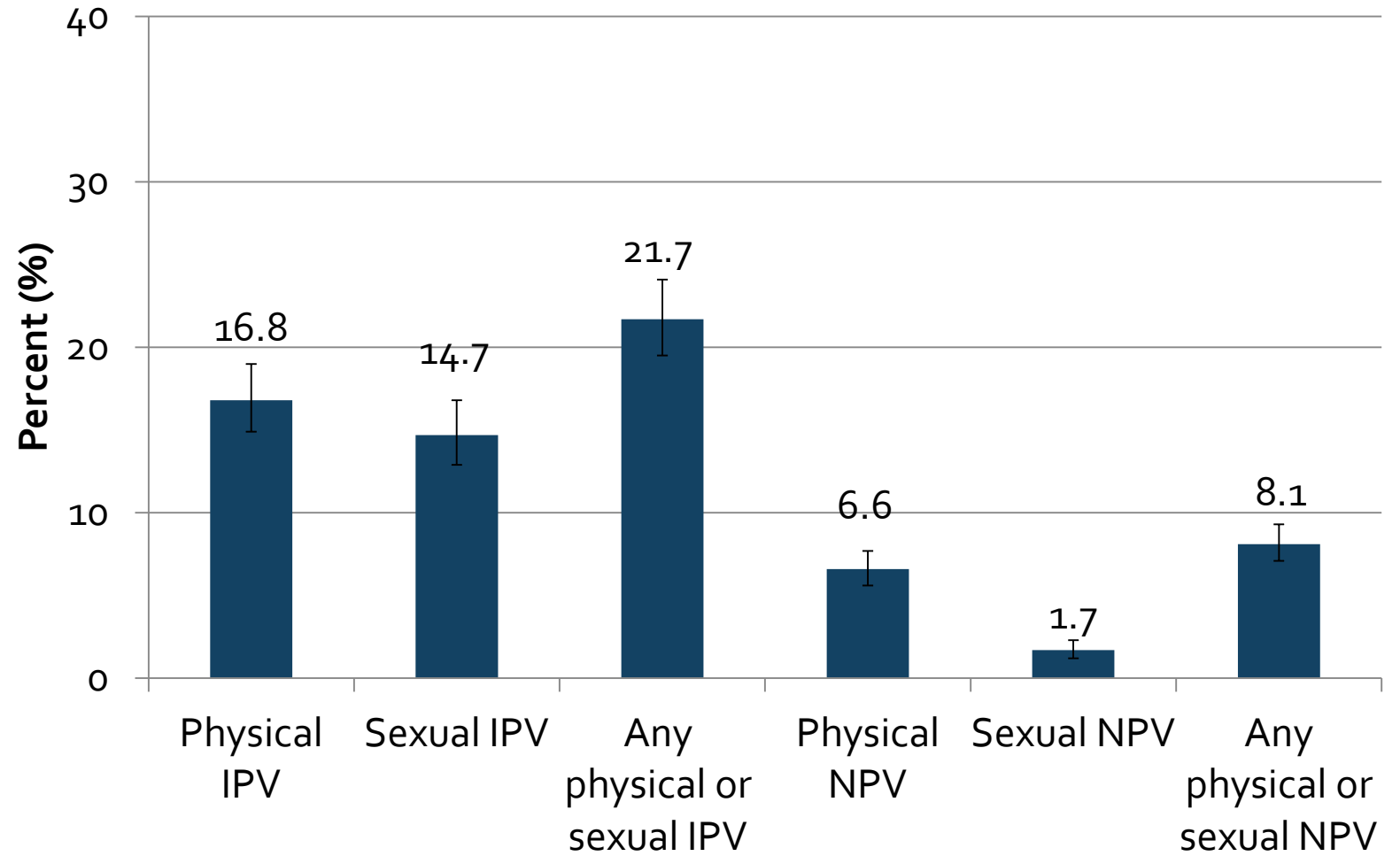


Results (Men):

Correlates of Lifetime Violence Victimization	Adjusted Prevalence Ratios (95%CI)
Any education	1.15 (1.05, 1.26)
Migration history	1.15 (1.01, 1.30)
Having enough to meet basics needs for $\leq 1/2$ month	1.27 (1.04, 1.53)
Exposure to parental violence	1.13 (1.04, 1.23)
Any physical or sexual violence during childhood	4.71 (4.15, 5.36)

Results (Men):

Prevalence of IPV and NPV perpetration among men in urban Somalia (N=2,257)



Results (Men):

Correlates of Lifetime Violence Perpetration	IPV Adjusted Prevalence Ratios (95%CI)	NPV Adjusted Prevalence Ratios (95%CI)
Minority clan status	NS	1.78 (1.18, 2.68)
Internal displacement	NS	1.56 (1.06, 2.31)
Current khat use	1.54 (1.22, 1.96)	1.93 (1.36, 2.75)
Wife aged ≤15 years when married	1.37 (1.07, 1.75)	NA
Exposure to parental violence	1.64 (1.28, 2.11)	1.47 (0.97, 2.23)*
Any physical or sexual violence during childhood	2.35 (1.84, 3.02)	2.65 (1.79, 3.84)

* Marginally associated at $p < 0.10$

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Limitations:

- **Cross-sectional** analysis prohibits temporal associations
- Small numbers of men reporting perpetration and victimization **limits power** for regression analysis
- **Security risks** resulted in changes to data collection plan and identification of two new locations
- Data are from **urban settings** and settings with minimal security risk, thus unclear how representative they may be for rural settings or those with high security risk
- Unclear the extent to which violence victimization among men is **gender-based**; more work is needed to understand unique experiences of GBV among men

Conclusions:

- **GBV is prevalent** in Somalia and consistent with reports from the region.
- Adult experiences of violence victimization are associated with exposure to **violence in childhood**,
 - Also associated with migration or internal displacement, and minority clan status.
- Interventions must address **interfamilial transmission of violence**, particularly with respect to changing social norms.
- **Migrants and displaced populations** are particularly vulnerable to violence and efforts to ensure their access to violence prevention and protection services are needed.
- Expansion of violence interventions are needed **across the country**, rather than limited to conflict-affected areas

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