CHANGES IN INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE OVER TIME

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Intimate partner violence is widespread with 1 in 4 women reporting it worldwide. Representative cross-sectional survey data on intimate partner violence exists for most countries worldwide. Yet few longitudinal studies have been conducted in low- and-middle income countries. While evidence suggests that intimate partner violence decreases with age, little is known whether women’s experience of intimate partner violence vary every year, information that is crucial to design interventions.

Research questions

i. Is there difference in proportion of intimate partner violence exposure by year?

ii. Does intimate partner violence change over time?

iii. And what type of violence change over time?
Overall aim: Understanding the predictors and consequences of Intimate partner violence among adult women in Tanzania

Study design:
- Cohort Study of adult women
- 4 waves of data collection using a standardized questionnaire

IPV Measurement:
- Using the WHO Multi-country Study tool to measure physical (6 items) and/or sexual (3 items) intimate partner violence, emotional abuse (4 items), economic abuse (3 items) and controlling behavior (5 items)
- Reporting of 1 act of IPV was considered a yes.
RESULTS

Participation and relationship status

Component A: 1486 visits: 290 women have not been in a relationship, one incomplete interview
Component B: 2133 visits: 240 women were not in a relationship

→ Wave 1: 1004 women
→ Wave 2: 892 women
→ Wave 3: 867 women
→ Wave 4: 836 women
→ Average age Wave 1: 35 Years

→ Education: 16% incomplete primary or none, 59% Primary education, 25% Secondary or higher

→ 86% were married at Wave 1 (Wave 2: 85%, Wave 3: 85%, Wave 4: 82%)

→ Employment status: Wave 1: 13% not employed, 82% self-employed and 3% employed. (did not differ very much between waves)
WOMEN EXPOSURE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Prevalence

Baseline | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4
---|---|---|---
Physical | Sexual | Controlling | Economic | Emotional | Physical and/Sexual

Physical
Sexual
Controlling
Economic
Emotional
Physical and/Sexual
PHYSICAL IPV

All tests significant (proportion, trend, change over time)
SEXUAL IPV

All tests significant (proportion, trend, change over time)

Prevalence

Baseline  | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4
--- | --- | --- | ---
20.6 | 21.9 | 14.9 | 12.9

Baseline Wave 2 Wave 3 Wave 4
PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL IPV

Prevalence

Baseline 33.6
Wave 2 33.3
Wave 3 24.4
Wave 4 21.6

All tests significant (proportion, trend, change over time)
CONTROLLING BEHAVIOUR

Prevalence

Baseline | Wave 2 | Wave 3 | Wave 4
--- | --- | --- | ---
71.3 | 70.1 | 66.8 | 60.5

All tests significant (proportion, trend, change over time)
ECONOMIC IPV

Only test on proportion and change over time significant.
All tests significant (proportion, trend, change over time)

Baseline: 44.7
Wave 2: 46.3
Wave 3: 47.9
Wave 4: 53.7
## IPV reports across waves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical and/or sexual IPV</th>
<th>1 or more visits (n=1068)</th>
<th>All four visits (n=707)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any of the waves</td>
<td>555 (52.0%)</td>
<td>398 (56.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All waves</td>
<td>47 (8.5%)</td>
<td>47 (11.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 1 only</td>
<td>117 (21.1%)</td>
<td>61 (15.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 2 only</td>
<td>79 (14.2%)</td>
<td>57 (14.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 3 only</td>
<td>31 (5.6%)</td>
<td>20 (5.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 4 only</td>
<td>39 (7.0%)</td>
<td>29 (7.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 1 and 2 only</td>
<td>53 (9.6%)</td>
<td>37 (9.3%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 1 and 3 only</td>
<td>24 (4.3%)</td>
<td>15 (3.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 1 and 4 only</td>
<td>23 (4.1%)</td>
<td>20 (5.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 2 and 3 only</td>
<td>29 (5.2%)</td>
<td>23 (5.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 3 and 4 only</td>
<td>10 (1.8%)</td>
<td>6 (1.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 1, 2 &amp; 3 only</td>
<td>41 (7.4%)</td>
<td>35 (8.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 1, 3 &amp; 4 only</td>
<td>14 (2.5%)</td>
<td>11 (2.8%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wave 2, 3 &amp; 4 only</td>
<td>16 (2.9%)</td>
<td>12 (3.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Graph

- **All the four visits (n=707)**
- **At least one or more visits (n=1068)**
## INCIDENCE AND CESSATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wave 1</th>
<th>Wave 2</th>
<th>Wave 3</th>
<th>Wave 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Cases</strong></td>
<td>337 (33.6%)</td>
<td>138 (22.9%)</td>
<td>41 (8.9%)</td>
<td>39 (9.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cessation</strong></td>
<td>117 (19.9%)</td>
<td>132 (21.6%)</td>
<td>125 (17.9%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Most forms of intimate partner violence may reduce over time on their own.

• Intervention studies need to take the fluctuating nature of intimate partner violence into account when designing their programmes.

• Interventions should target risk factors associated with this natural occurring reduction.

• Think more broadly about changes in intimate partner violence
  Severity
  Changes in frequency
  Prevention of new onset of intimate partner
  Reduction among ongoing cases
  Cessation among on-going cases