

# 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?

# METHODS: MAISHA LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF ADULT WOMEN

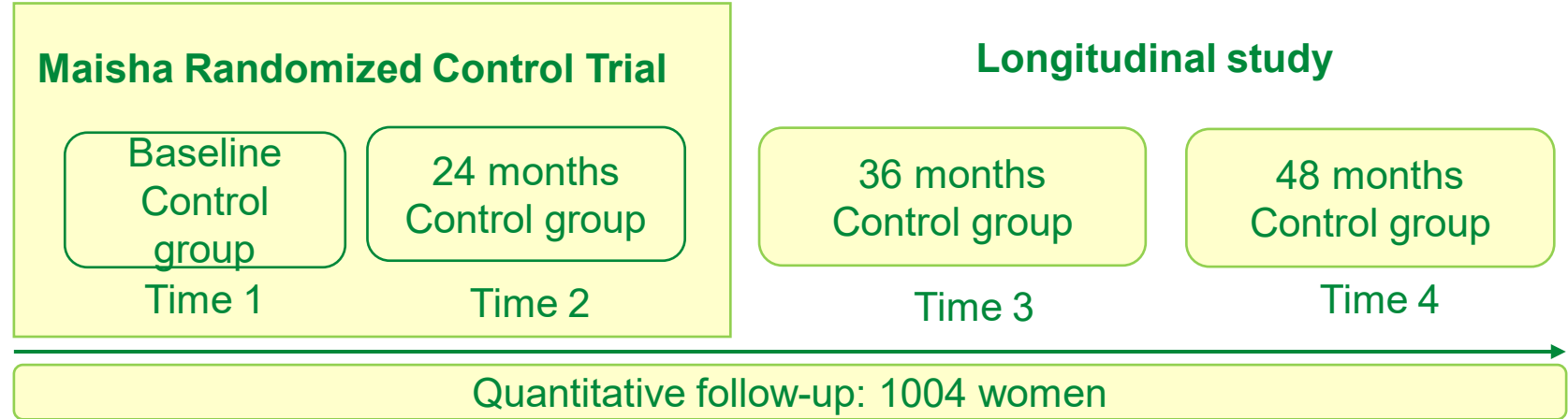
**Overall aim:** Understanding the predictors and consequences of Intimate partner violence among adult women in Tanzania

## 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.



## Participation and relationship status

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

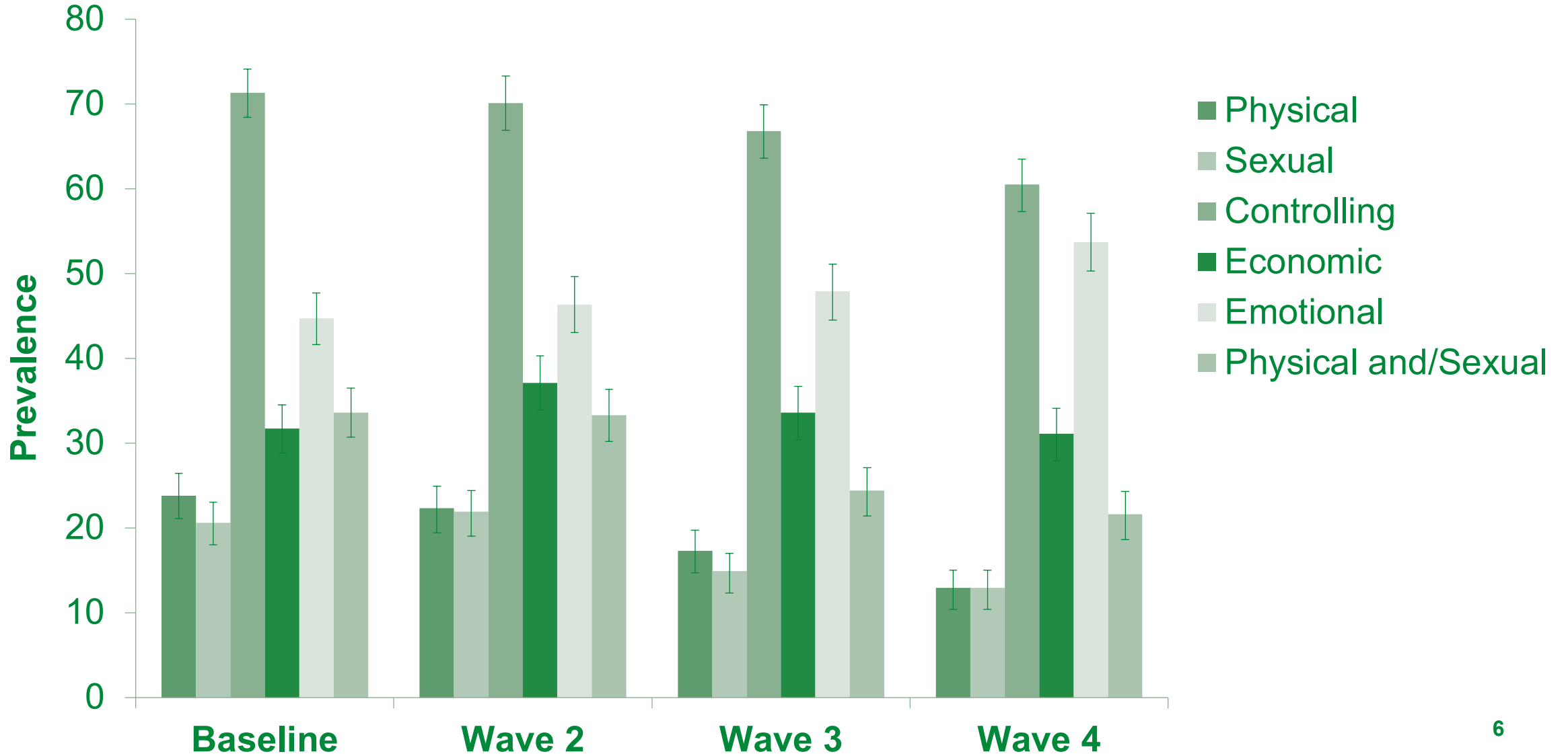
Component B: 2133 visits: 240 women were not in a relationship

- Wave 1: 1004 women
- Wave 2: 892 women
- Wave 3: 867 women
- Wave 4: 836 women

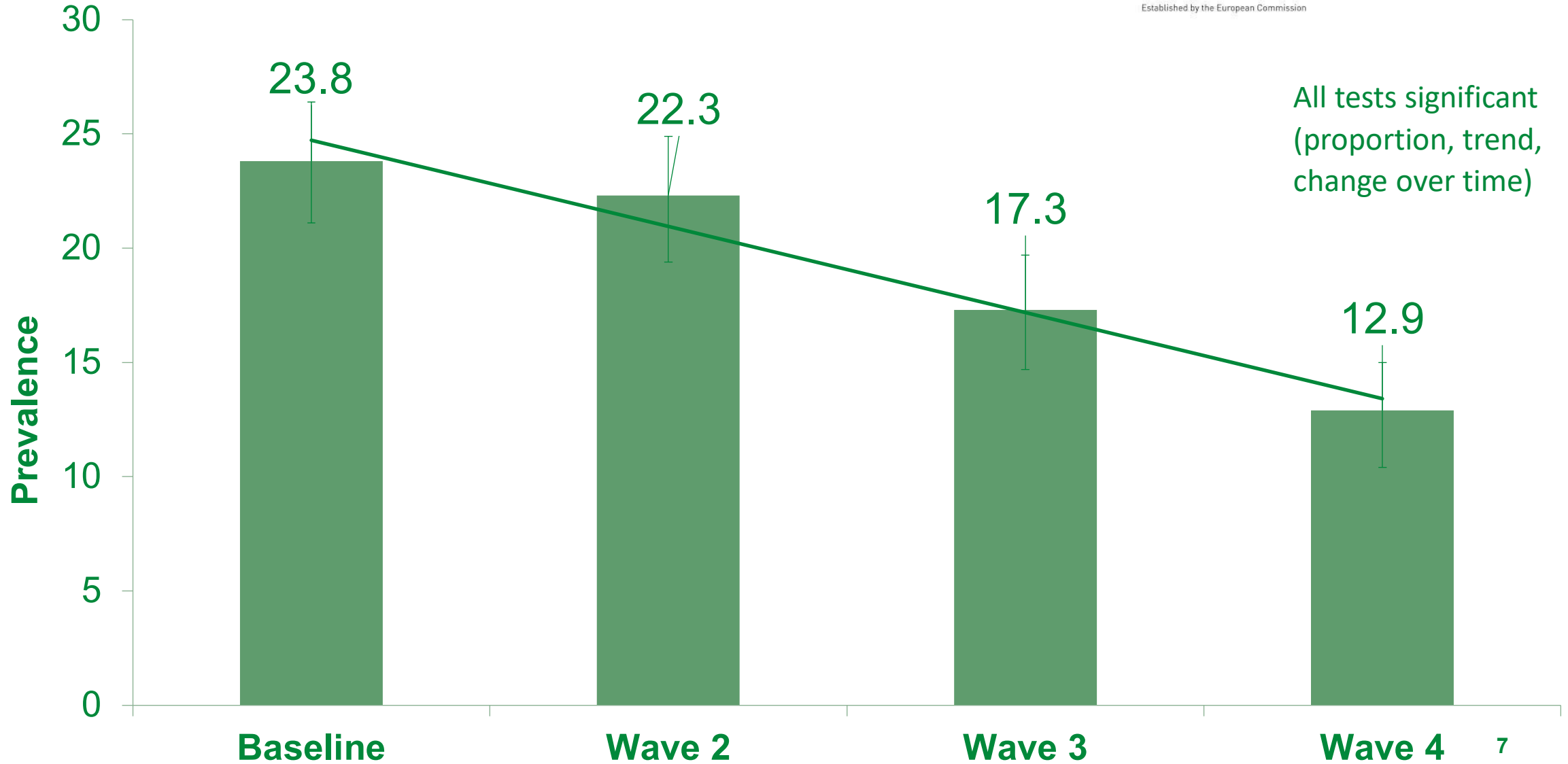


- Average age Wave 1: 35 Years
- Education: 16% incomplete primary or none, 59% Primary education, 25% Secondary or higher
- 86% were married at Wave 1 (Wave 2: 85%, Wave 3: 85%, Wave 4: 82%)
- Employment status: Wave 1: 13% not employed, 82% self-employed and 3% employed. (did not differ very much between waves)

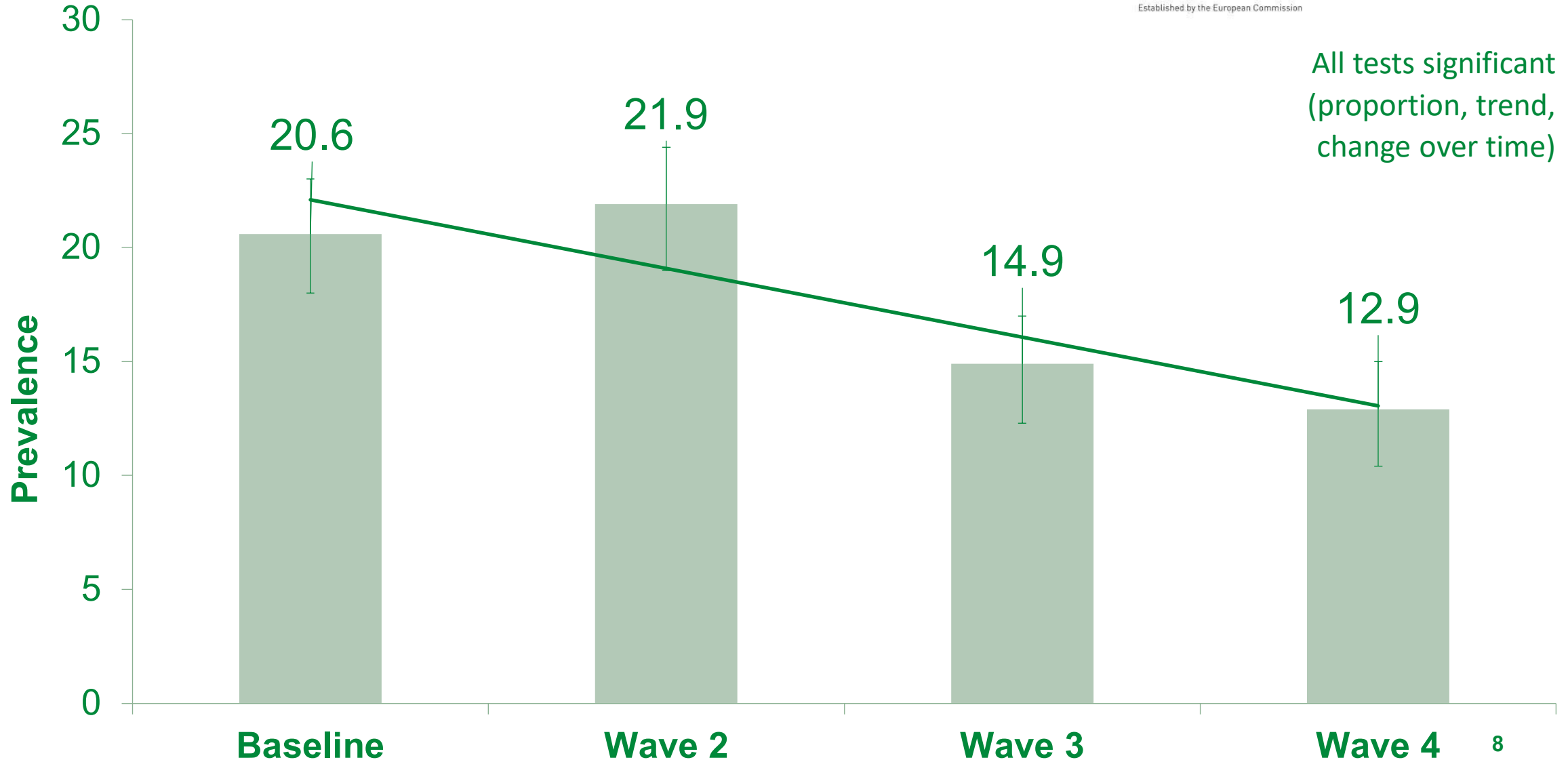
# WOMEN EXPOSURE TO INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



# PHYSICAL IPV

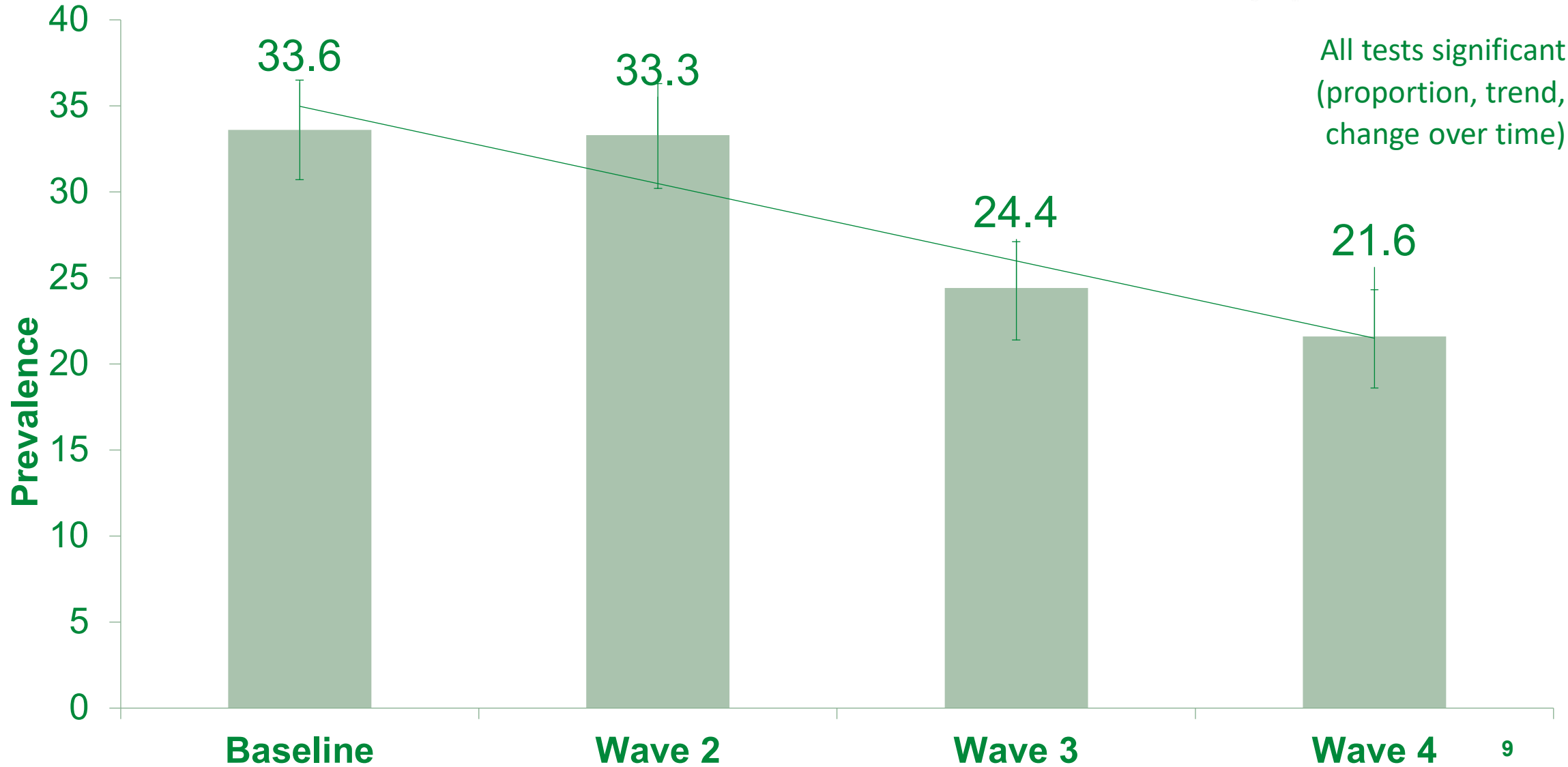


# SEXUAL IPV

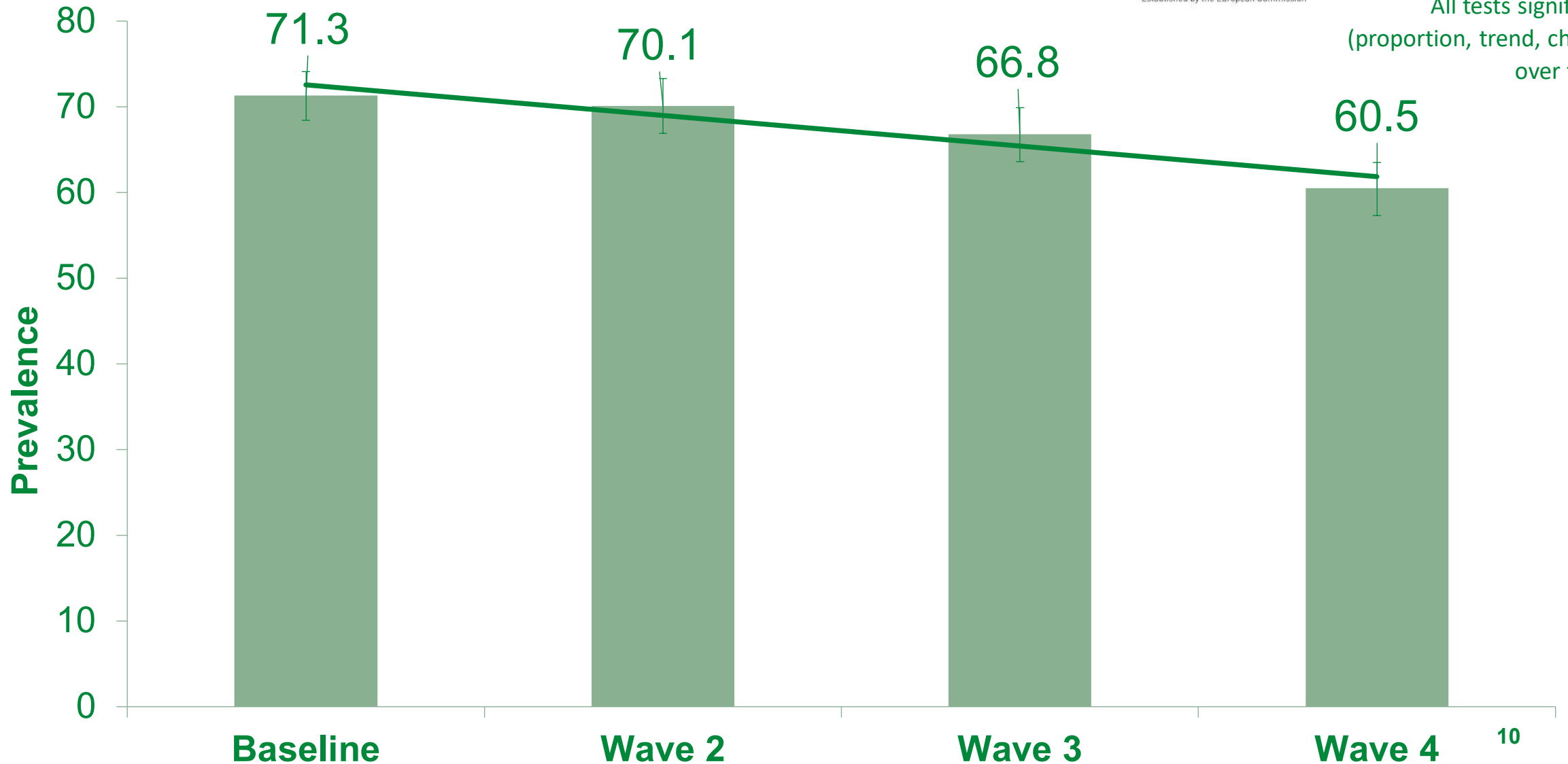




# PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL IPV

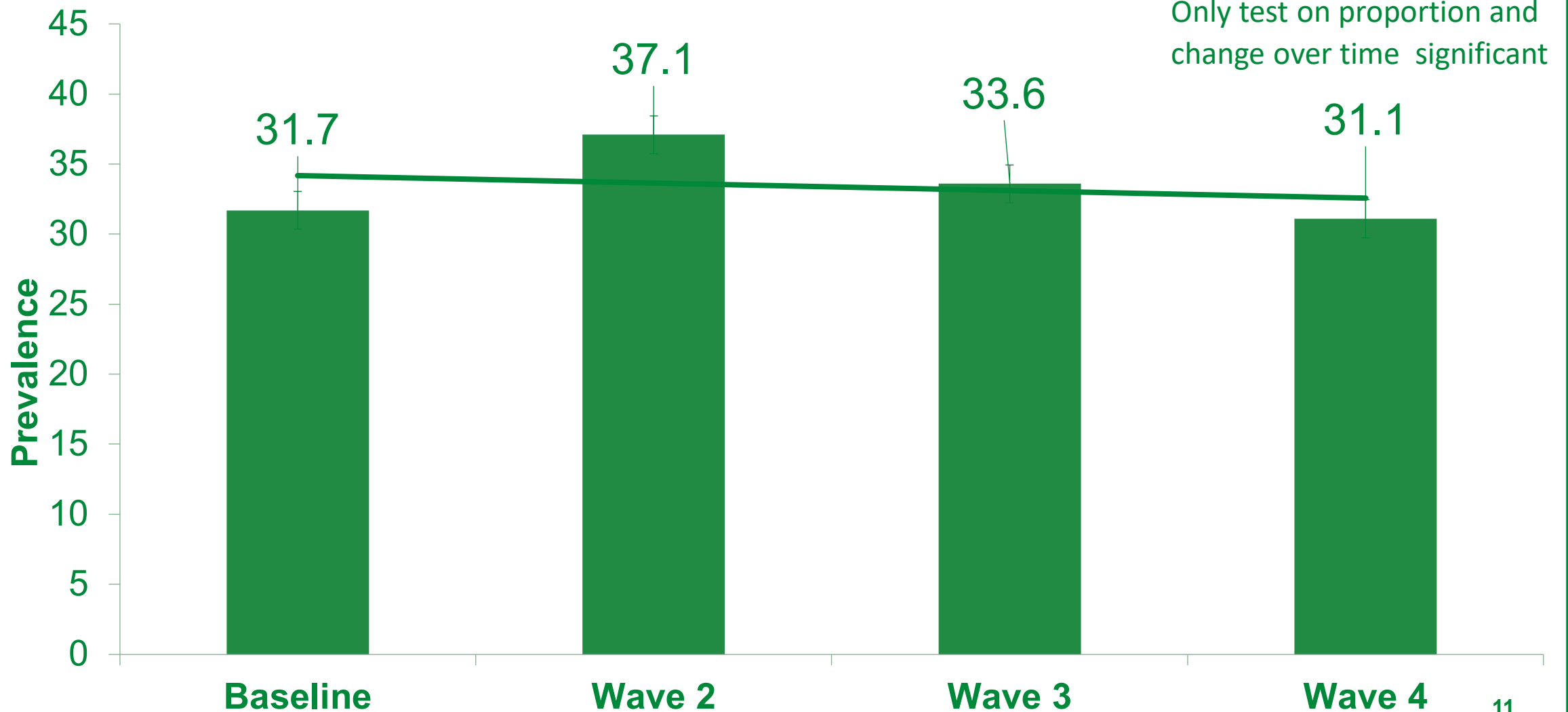


# CONTROLLING BEHAVIOUR

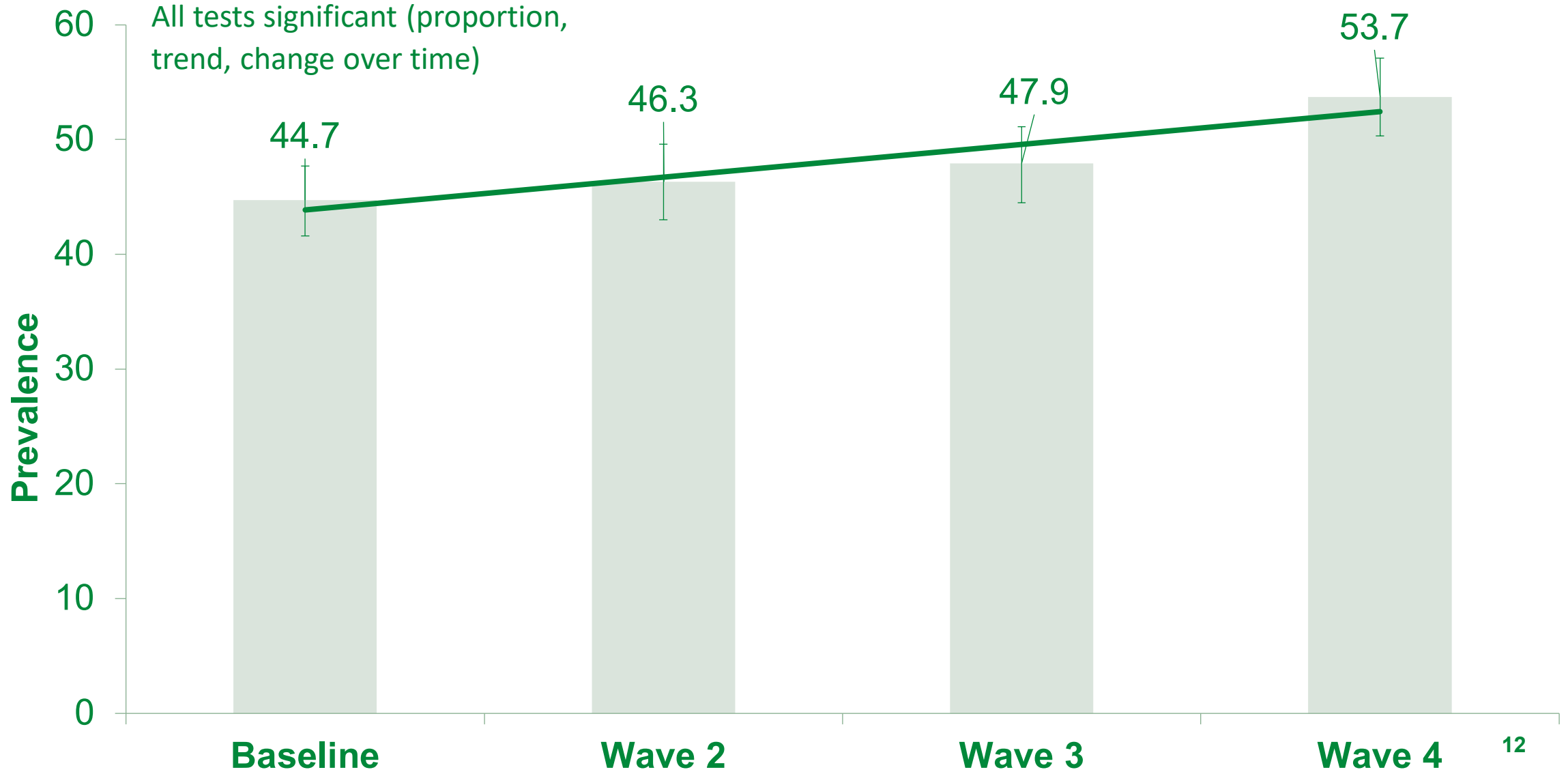


All tests significant  
(proportion, trend, change  
over time)

## ECONOMIC IPV

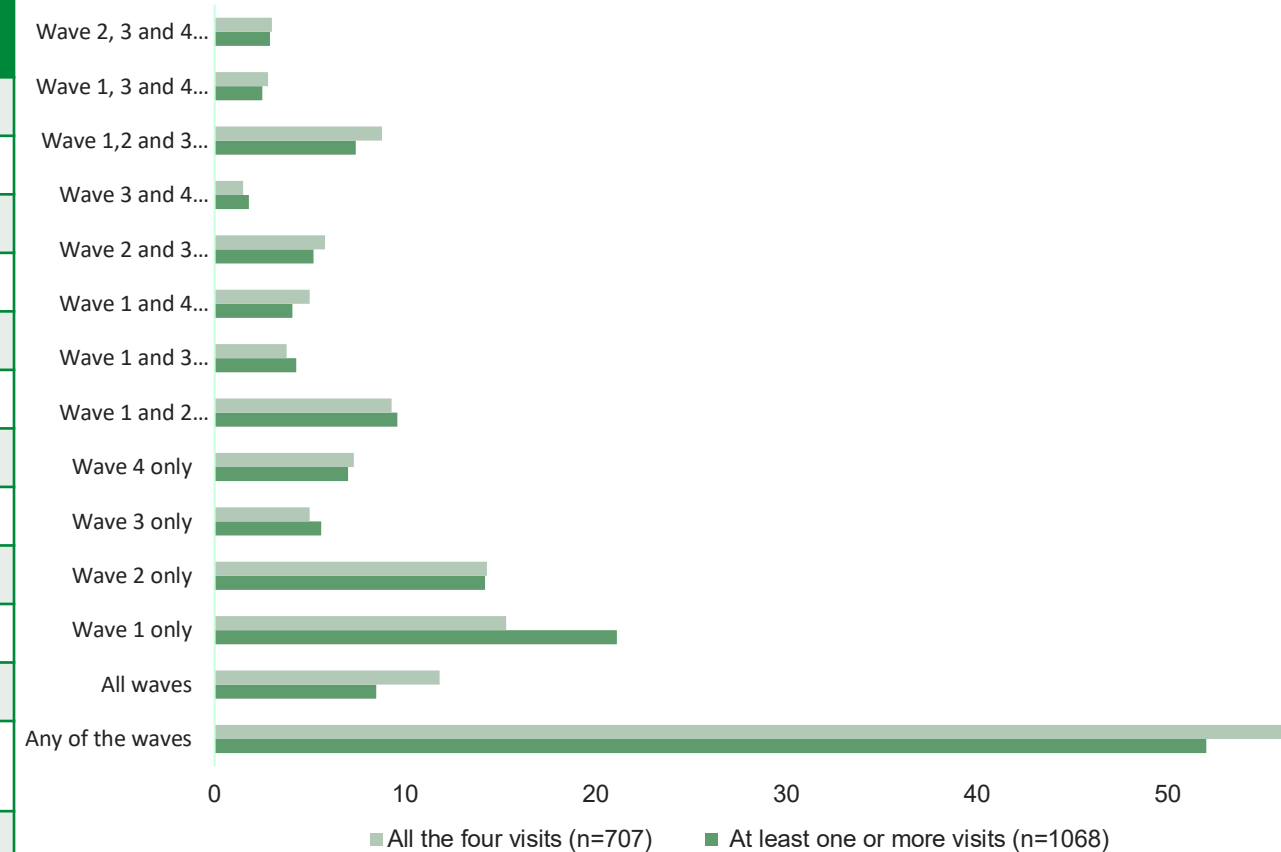


# EMOTIONAL IPV



# IPV reports across waves

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



# INCIDENCE AND CESSATION

	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4
New Cases	337 (33.6%)	138 (22.9%)	41 (8.9%)	39 (9.4%)
Cessation	117 (19.9%)	132 (21.6%)	125 (17.9%)	

# CONCLUSION

- 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