



Men's use of physical and sexual violence against women:

Initial findings from the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) and the South African Study of men, masculinities, rape & HIV

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Sexual violence in global perspective

- Sexual violence globally is highly prevalent and hugely consequential in its impact, yet it remains one of the most under-researched areas
- Resources have predominantly focused on victims, with the consequence that there has been very little research on the men who perpetrate sexual violence
- Such work as has been done has focused on US college men, convicted rapists and more recently men in clinical samples
- Research with representative samples of community-based men on rape has been almost completely lacking

Without research on men...

- We lack data:
 - to fully understand the nature of the problem
 - to understand risk factors for raping
 - to develop programs and appropriate national strategies for prevention

Research on men & rape: multi-country perspectives

- In 2008 South Africa conducted a survey on men and masculinities, rape & HIV
- Setting: three districts in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu Natal Provinces – spanning geographical areas: rural, urban and city
- Study design: cross-sectional; two stage random sample
- Cluster design: 222 enumeration areas, 20 households approached per ea, one man aged 18-49 years interviewed per household
- APDAs (Audio-enhanced Personal Digital Assistants) were used for the survey and a finger prick specimen of blood for HIV testing (in a lab using ELISA)
- We completed interviews in 215 of 220 eligible eas (97.7%) and in 1,738 of 2,298 (75.6%) of the enumerated and eligible households

IMAGES Study

- Part of Men & Gender Equity Policy Project, led by Promundo, Brazil & ICRW, USA
- Survey fieldwork planned for India, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Croatia, Tanzania and Cambodia
- Instrument built on questionnaires used by Promundo in Brazil, the Nordic Institute of Women's and Gender Research (NIKK), Oslo and the South African survey,

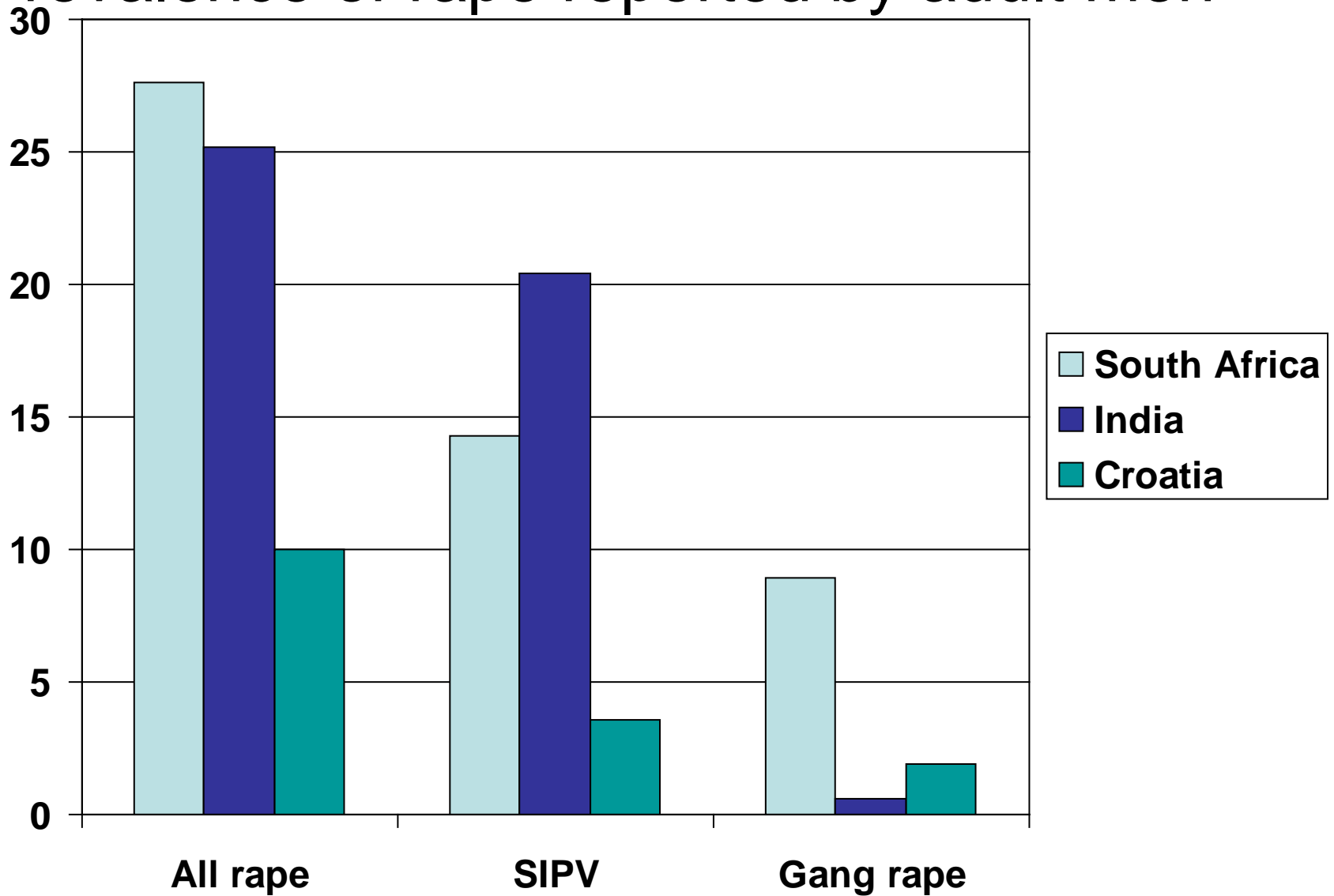
India

- Methods similar to South Africa
- Multi-stage sample:
 - three districts (Central Delhi, East Delhi and South Delhi) were selected randomly
 - 15 urban wards were selected, with sampling using Probability Proportion to Size (PPS);
 - two Census Enumeration Blocks (CEB) were selected randomly per ward
 - A complete house listing was done in the selected CEB and using systematic random sampling, around 30 households were selected for interviewing eligible men
- In Vijayawada, 500 men were interviewed using the same procedure.
- Questionnaires were administered using APDAs
- Interviews were conducted in 54% of visited households
- Analysis presented for n=1363 men aged 18-49

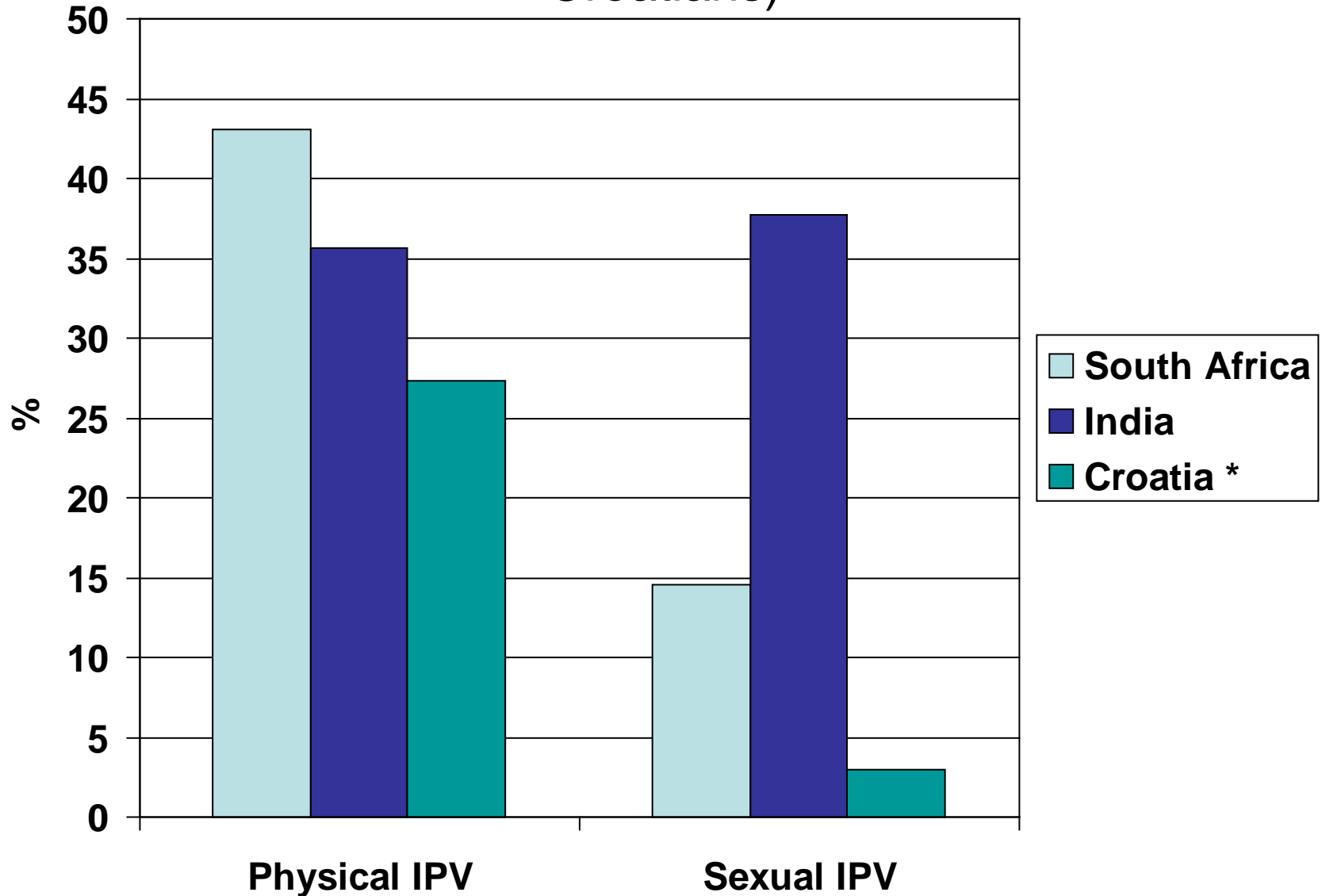
Croatia

- Data is not strictly comparable
- It was a convenience sample of men, stratified by age with equal numbers of men aged 18-29, 30-44 and 45-60 (reflecting census)
- Interviewers were asked to find men who lived in Zagreb (urban area) and in 2 western counties of Croatia, in small towns and villages (rural area)
- Face to face interviews – using same questions
- We present here findings for men aged 18-44 years

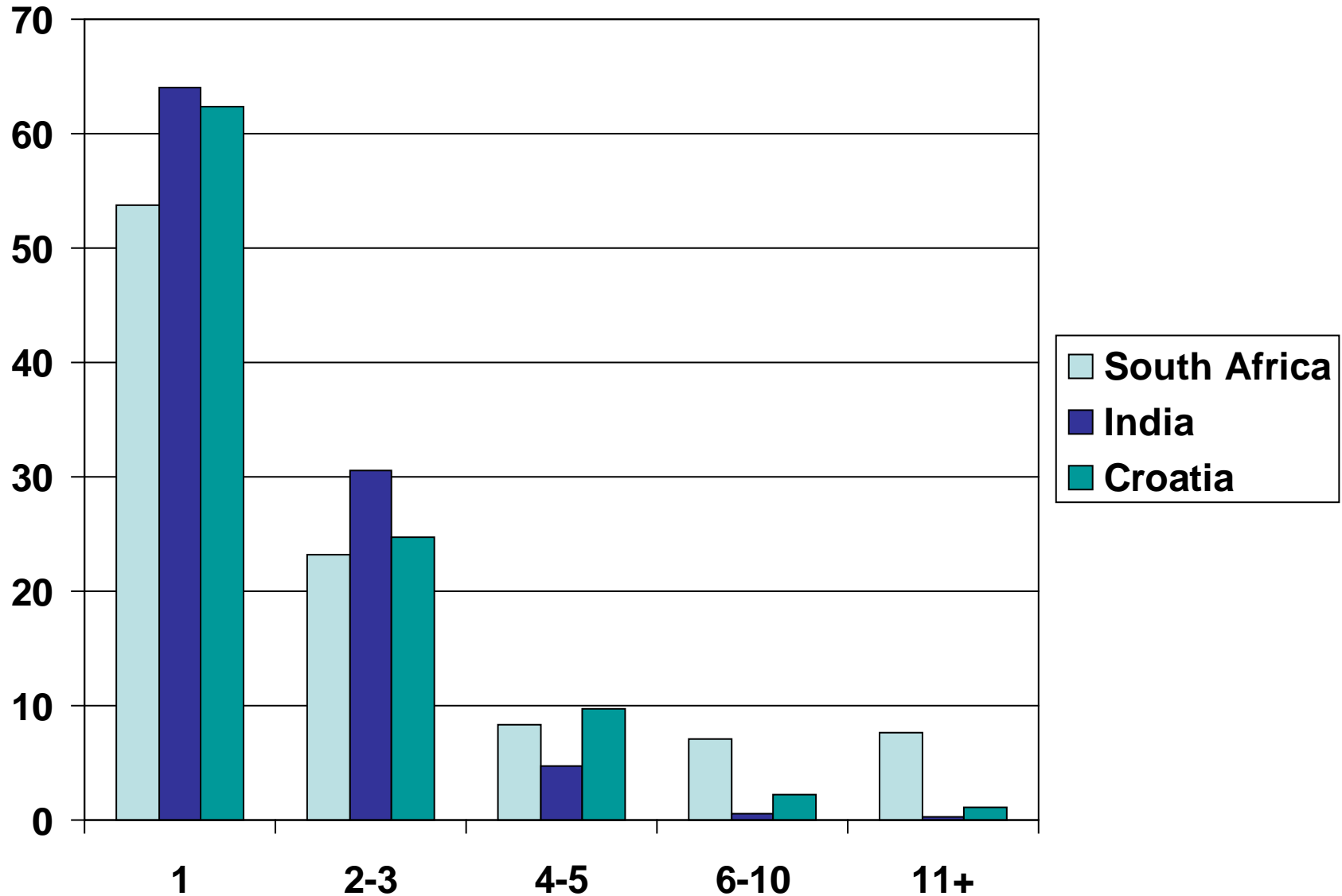
Prevalence of rape reported by adult men



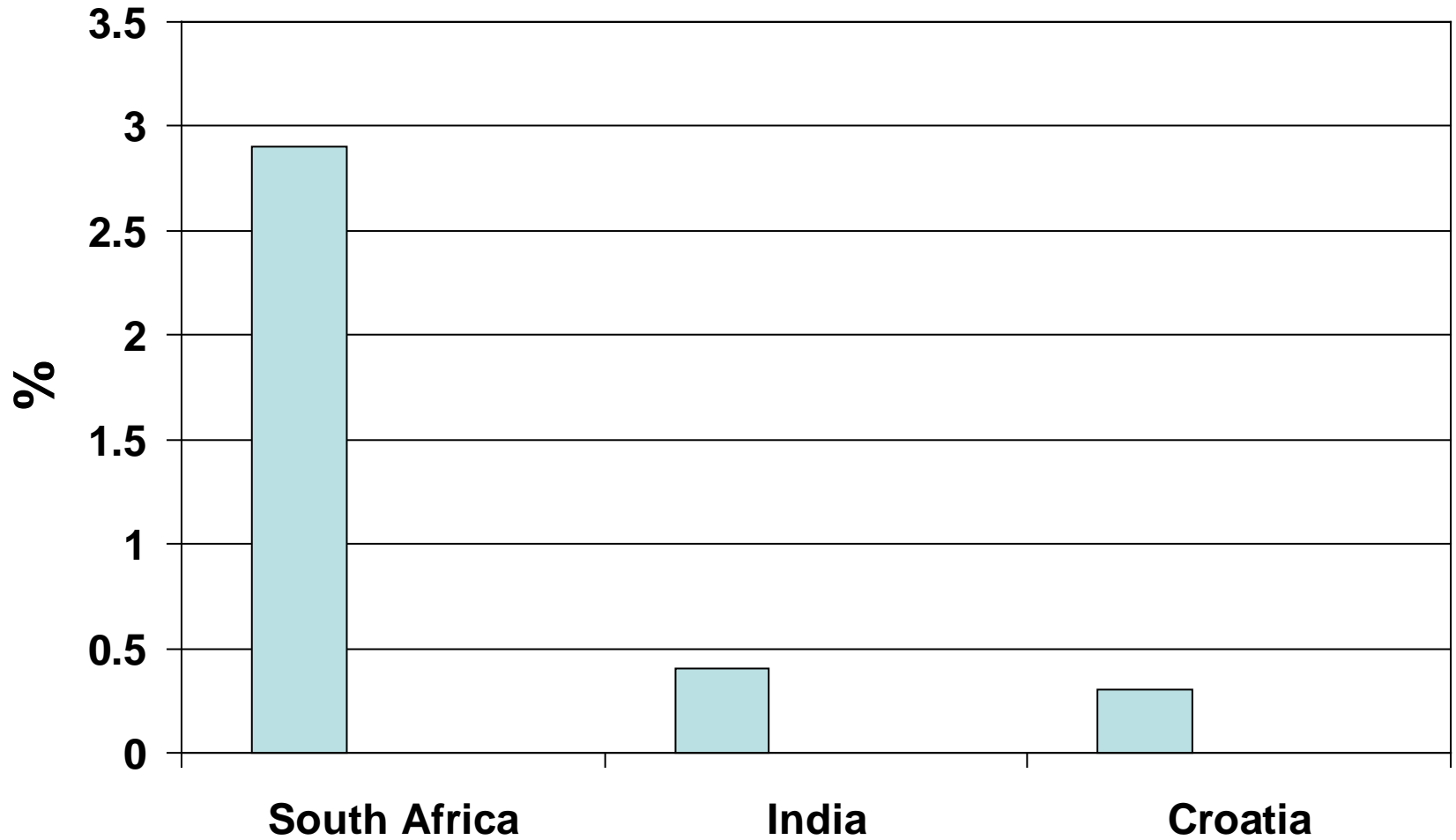
Prevalence of physical & sexual intimate partner violence in ever partnered South African & Indian men (and all Croatians)



Distribution of victim numbers among men who have raped



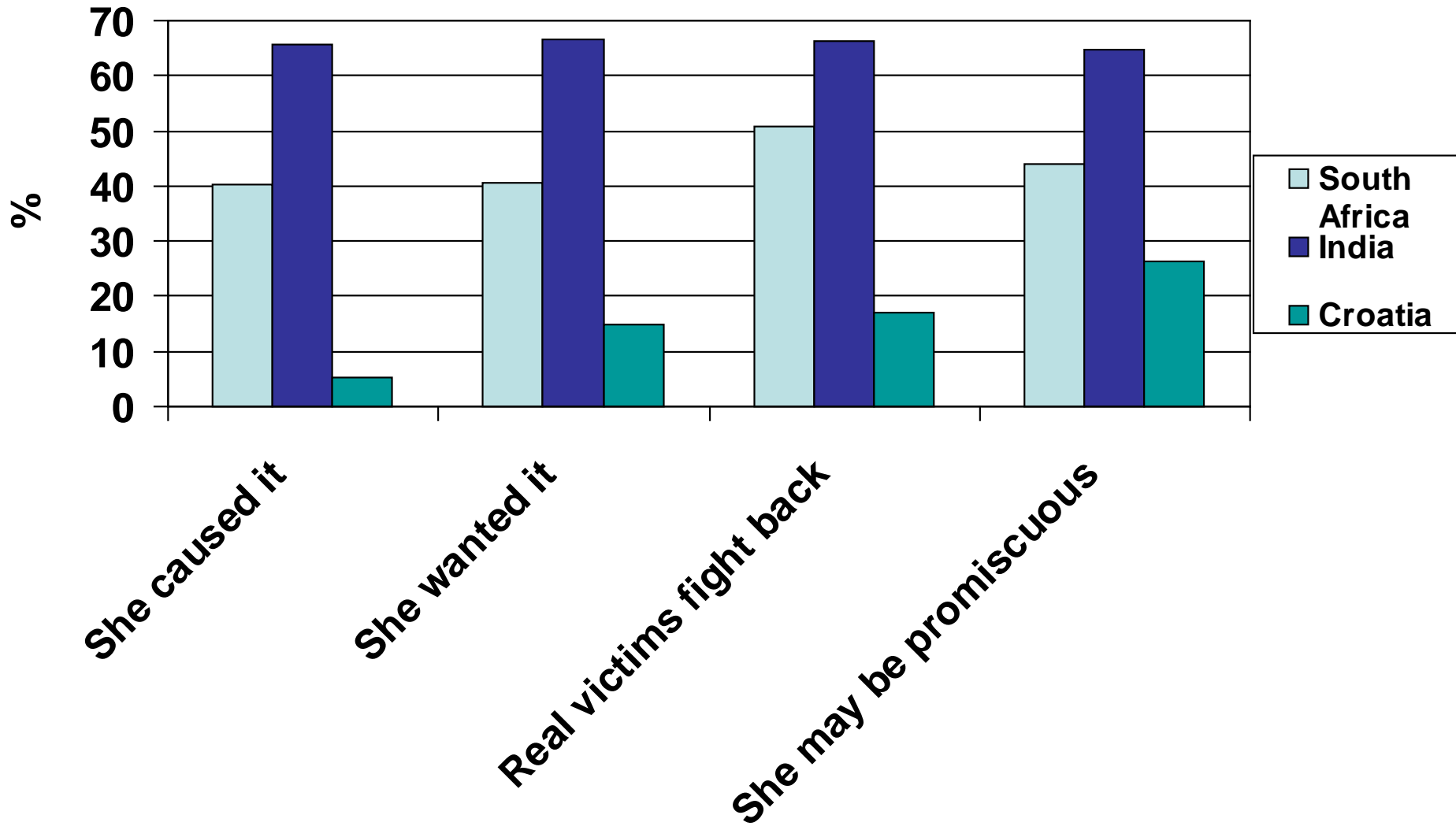
Prevalence of rape of man or boy



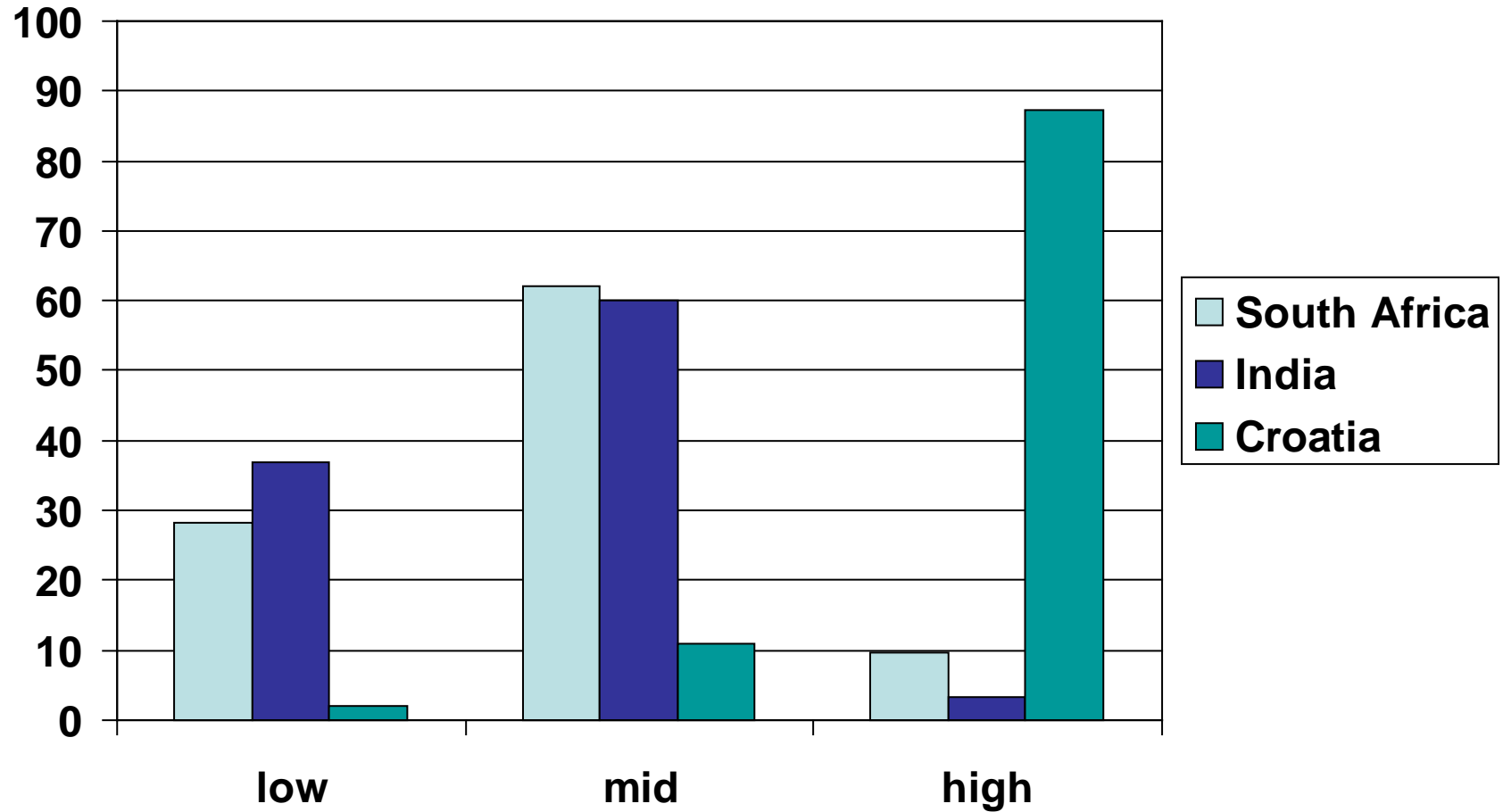
Rape myths (Burke's scale)

- When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation
- In some rape cases women actually want it to happen
- If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really say it was rape
- In any rape case one would have to question whether the victim is promiscuous or has a bad reputation

Rape myth endorsement



Distribution of scores on gender equitable men scale by country



- Logistic regression models of associations between raping, childhood trauma, rape myths, partner violence, gender inequity and alcohol in 3 countries
 - South Africa – adjusted for age, race, education & stratum
 - India- adjusted for age, education & stratum
 - Croatia – adjusted for age & education

	South Africa		India		Croatia	
	OR	P value	OR	P value	OR	P value
Childhood trauma scale	1.08	<0.0001	1.03	0.34	0.98	0.50
Rape myths	1.02	0.52	0.92	0.005	0.76	<0.0001
Alcohol score	1.15	<0.0001	1.19	0.004	1.10	0.24
Gender equitable men:						
low	1.00		1.00		1.00	
mid	0.72	0.05	0.95	0.81	0.13	0.06
high	0.47	0.02	0.61	0.43	0.06	0.006
Physical IPV	3.19	<0.0001	2.69	<0.0001	1.63	0.12

Discussion

- In this paper we have shown substantial differences in prevalence and patterns of rape between countries
- South Africa does not necessarily have a higher prevalence of rape than India but there is much more rape outside the 'private' domain of the home
- Croatia has much less rape and has generally more gender equitable men, but they have still often been physically violent to partners

Implications for rape prevention

- Reducing trauma in childhood: challenge for the South African rape prevention agenda
- Building gender equity: promoting the construction of more gender equitable and less violent, ideals and practices of manhood are essential in reducing sexual violence
- Rape myths: seemed to be of importance in predicting rape or justifying rape in India and Croatia but not South Africa – their role in facilitating rape is quite unclear
- Reducing alcohol consumption: very relevant in South Africa and India

Conclusions

- This is a very preliminary analysis of data from three countries
- It highlights important differences in how rape is understood, prevented and the shape of responses between settings
- Highlights the importance of multi-country research in understanding sexual violence

Authors from IMAGES & the South African Study

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- **Croatia data:** Natasa Bijelic, C E S I - Centar za edukaciju, savjetovanje i istraživanje, Zagreb, Croatia
- **India data:** Ravi Verma, Ajay Singh, Gary Barker, ICRW, Dehli
- **IMAGES Study:** the project overall and India site funded by the MacArthur Foundation, Ford Foundation, an anonymous donor, and the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- **South African study team:** Rachel Jewkes, Yandisa Sikweyiya, Robert Morrell, Kristin Dunkle
- **Funded by:** the UK Department For International Development (DFID), and grant was managed by their local partner Human Life Sciences Partnership (HLSP)