

***Men's Use of Intimate Partner Violence:
Findings from the International Men and
Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES)***

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The Research Questions

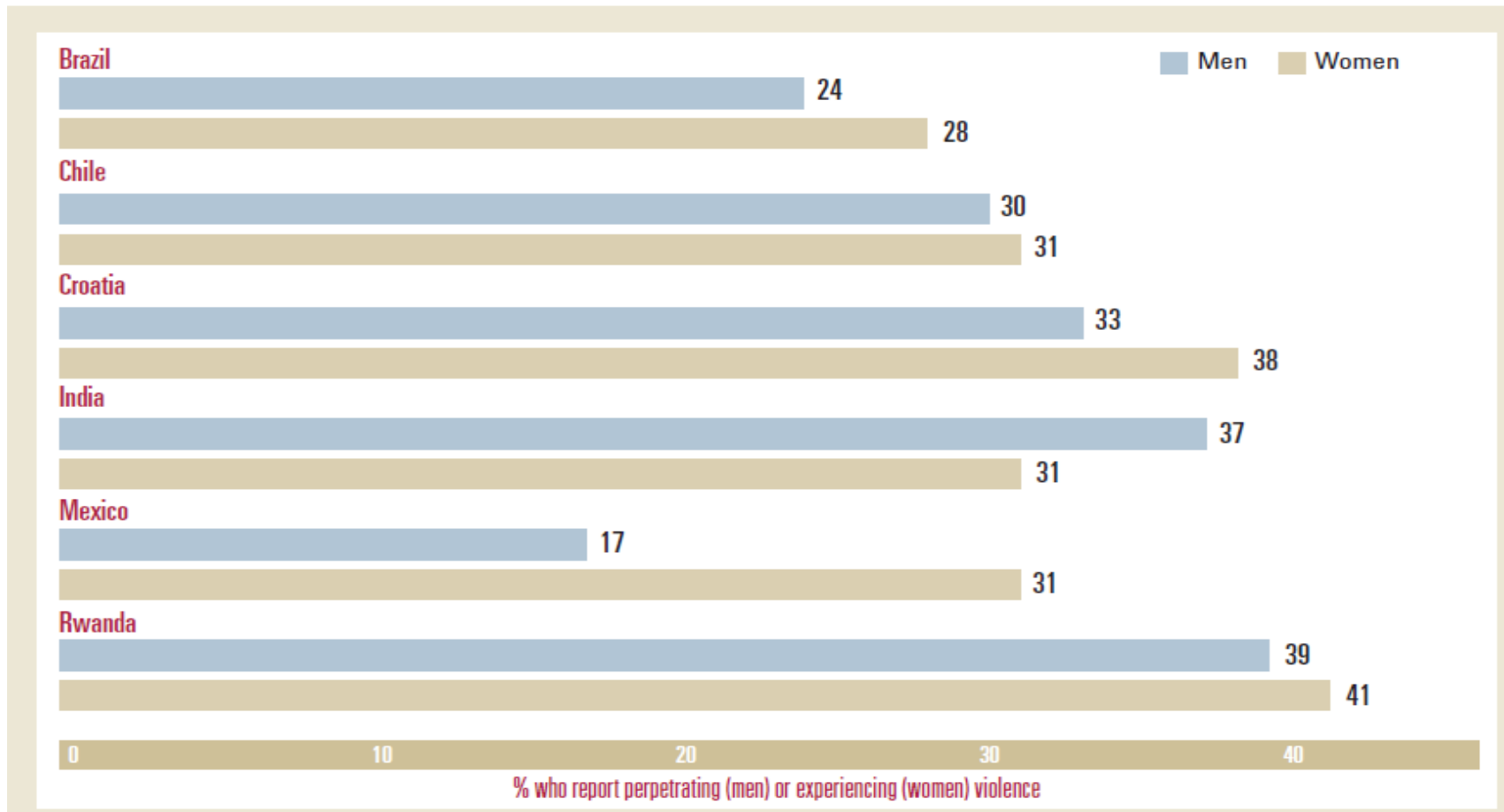
- Are men on board with the gender equality agenda?
- How much are men participating in the care of children and other domestic activities?
- ***How common is men's use of violence against intimate partners? What factors are associated with this violence?***
- What do men think about laws and policies related to gender equality?
- What are men's current needs, vulnerabilities in terms of health, life conditions, and other forms of violence?
- Are men evolving to be more supportive of gender equality? (analyzing differences by age cohorts)
- Includes qualitative component ("Men who care" study), and policy review
- Includes 3 post-conflict settings (Rwanda, Croatia, Bosnia)



IMAGES: Sample Design and Methodology

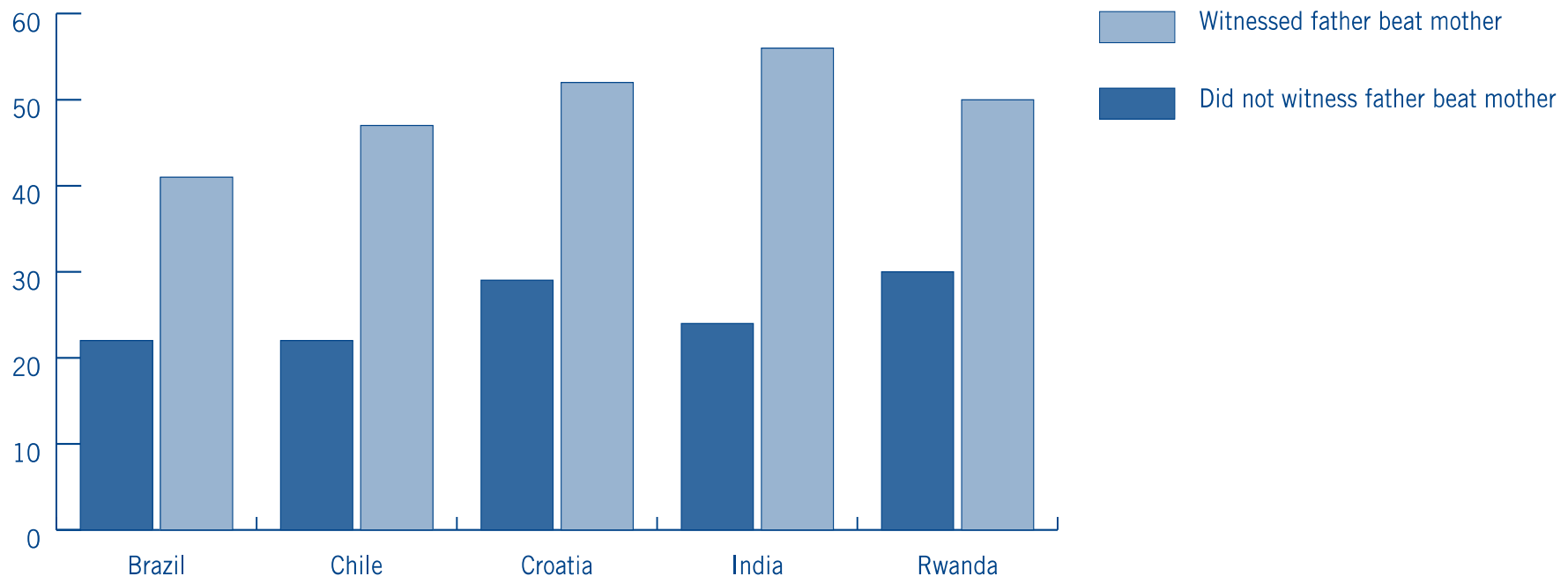
Data Collection Details	Brazil	Chile	Croatia	India	Mexico	Rwanda
Sample size, men	750	1192	1501	1534	1001	2301
Sample size, women	448	426	506	521	383	1311
Age group	18-59	18-59	18-59	18-59	18-59	18-59
Site(s)	<p>One major metropolitan area: Rio de Janeiro, with two neighborhoods: Maré (low income) (n=686 men, 408 women) and Vila Valquiere (middle income) (n= 64 men, 40 women)</p>	<p>Three metropolitan areas: Valparaíso (n=198 men), Concepción (n=197 men), Santiago (n=797 men, 426 women)</p>	<p>One metropolitan area and two rural areas: Zagreb (n=809 men, 264 women), and towns and villages in two counties in Eastern Croatia (n=692 men, 242 women)</p>	<p>Two metropolitan areas: Delhi (n=1037 men, 313 women) and Vijayawada (state of Tamil Nadu) (n=497 men, 208 women)</p>	<p>Three metropolitan areas: Monterrey (n=515 men, 172 women); Queretaro (n=222 men, 127 women); Jalapa (n=264 men, 84 women)</p>	<p>Nationally representative sample covering all provinces: Eastern province (25%), Kigali (11%), Northern province (19%), Southern province (25%), Western province (20%)</p>

Men's reports of use of IPV and women's reports of victimization



Strongest single factor associated with IPV use: childhood witnessing

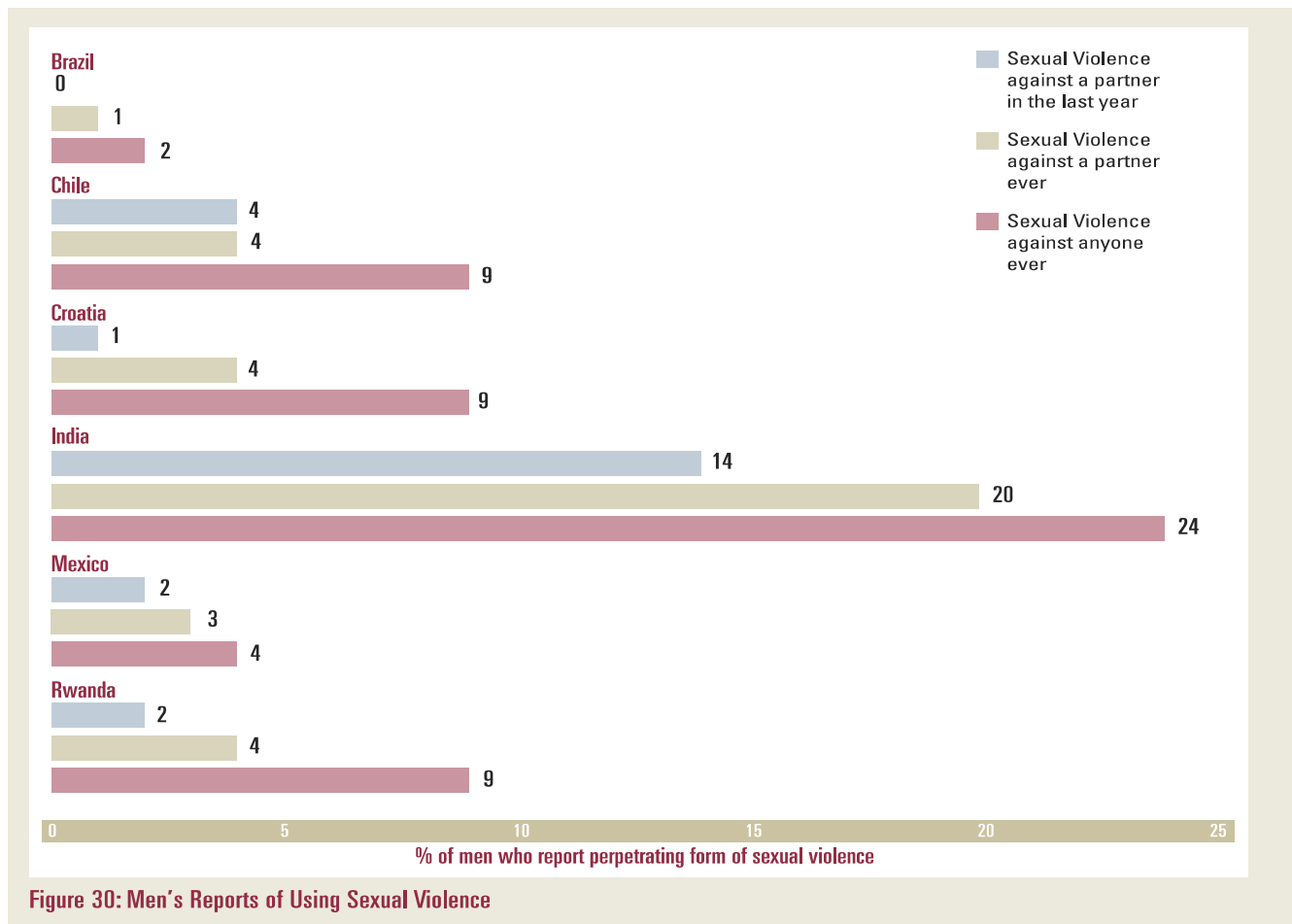
Figure 2 Links between witnessing and ever perpetrating IPV



Multivariate analysis of men's reports of IPV

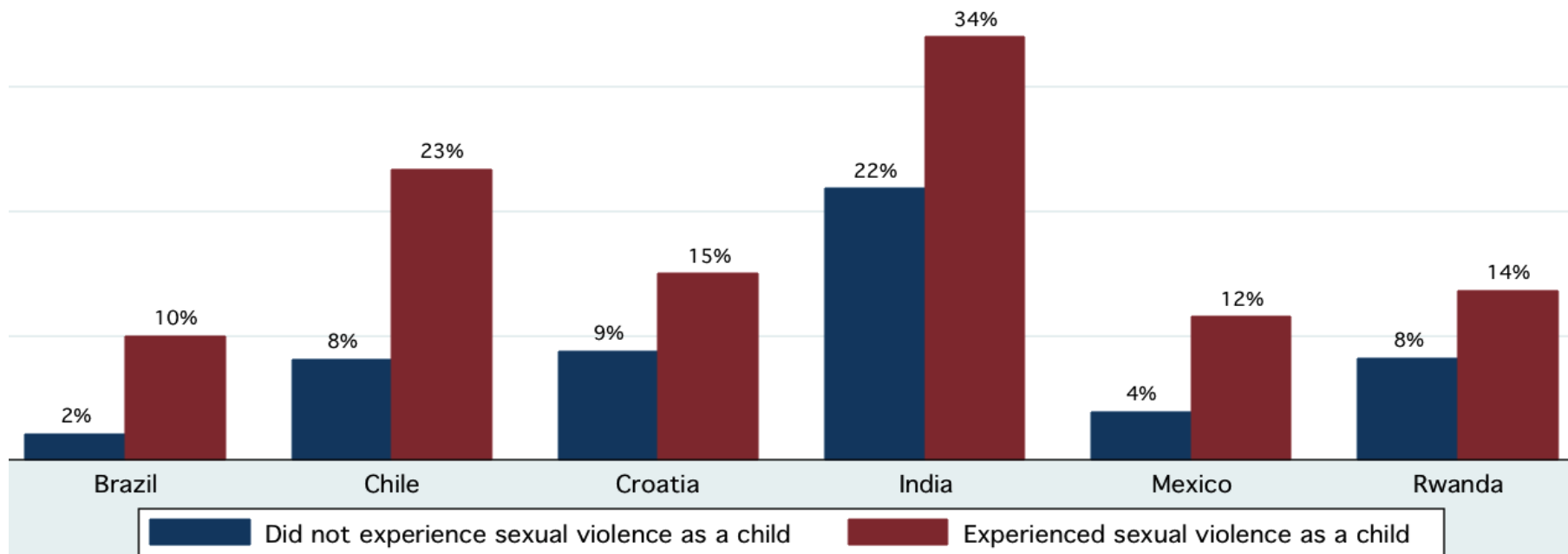
- ❑ For IPV in last year, *work-related stress and education* were most significant factors in multi-variate analysis
- ❑ *Most consistent variable related to IPV ever use was having witnessed violence in the home* of origin (significant even accounting for other IVs in 4 of 5 countries)
- ❑ *Binge drinking and GEM Scale* score were significant in 3/5 countries (with ever use)

Men's use of Sexual Violence



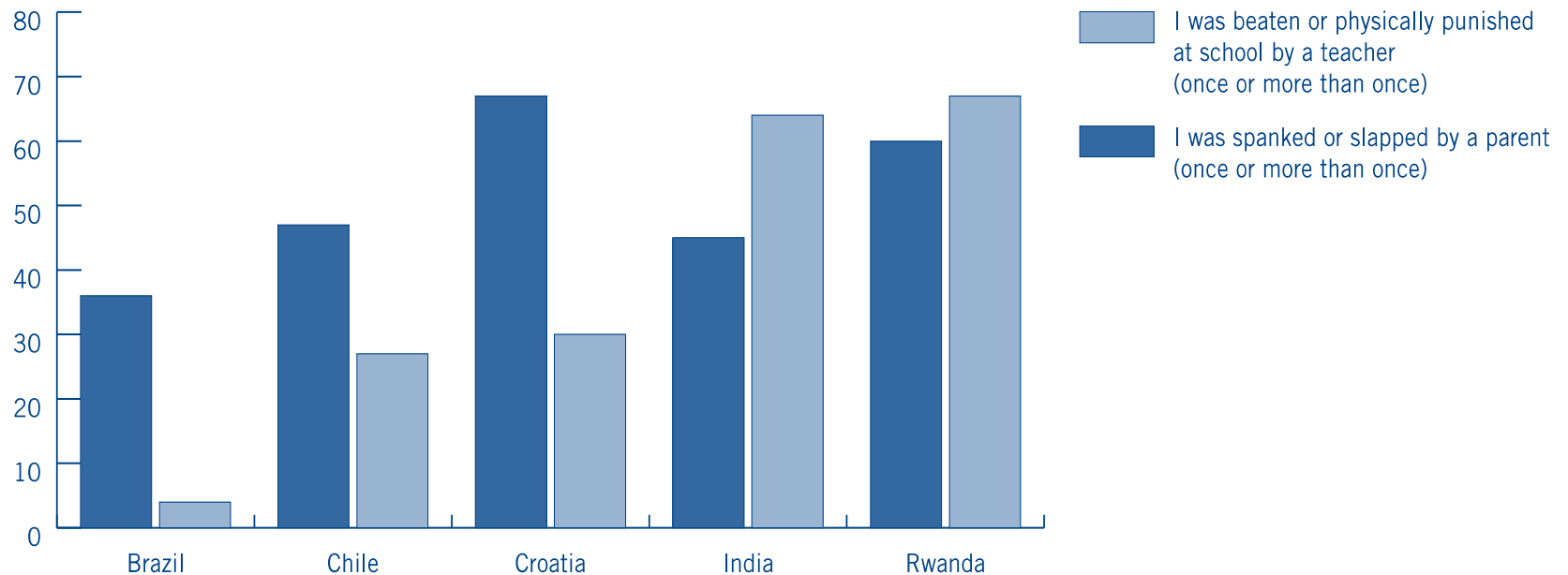
Sexual violence linked to childhood sexual victimization

Links between experiencing sexual violence as child and perpetrating it later

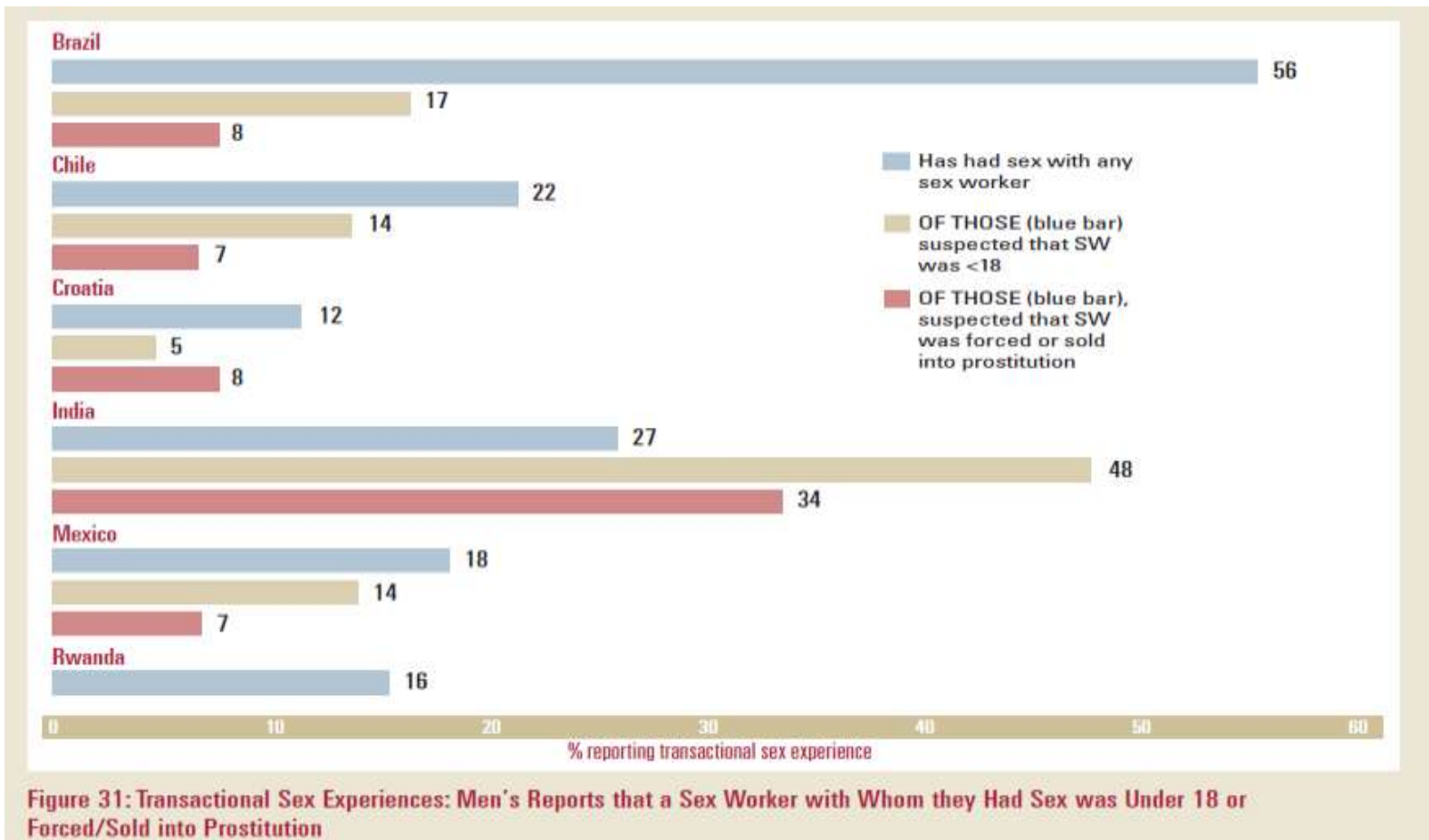


Frequency of experiencing violence during childhood

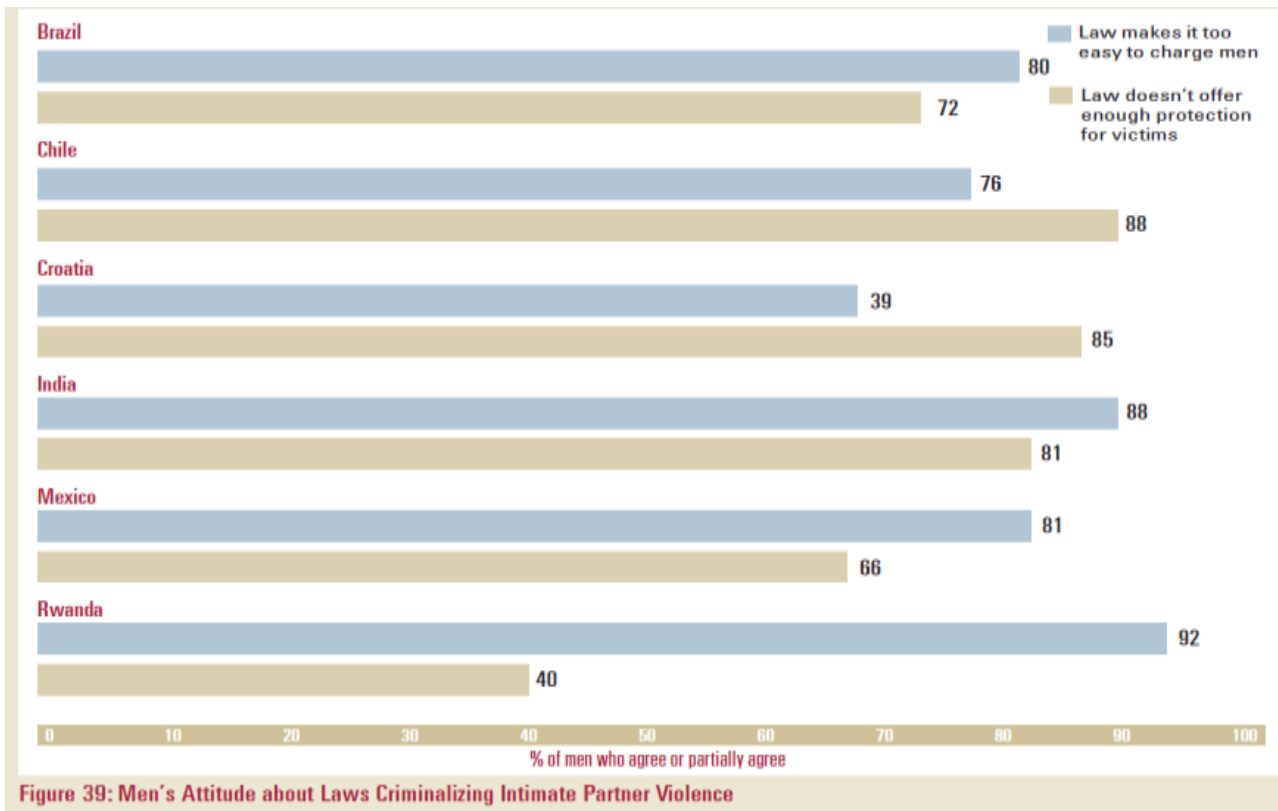
Figure 1 Childhood experiences of violence, at home and school



Paying for sex: *More common among men with inequitable attitudes, report work stress, are unsatisfied in current relationship*



Men Confused and Resistant to GBV Laws: *Perhaps a sign that the laws are troubling the gender order*



Multiple effects of childhood violence: India

Table 1 Percentage of men who have been involved in harmful or risky behaviours in their adulthood by their different experiences of violence during their childhood in India

	Ever inflicted physical violence against partner	Ever inflicted sexual violence against partner	Binge drinking	Involved in transactional sex for goods	Paid for sex with sex workers	Involved in criminal acts ⁵
Witness of violence during childhood						
No	23.6	21.9	23.6	7.6	17.5	6.7
Yes	55.6*	30.3*	46.1*	34.0*	41.6*	14.9*
Experienced sexual violence in childhood						
No	31.6	25.5	33.5	13.0	22.7	8.5
Yes	54.5*	26.6	41.7*	34.9*	41.6*	16.2*
Victim of bullying in school						
No	27.7	18.4	36.0	12.4	20.6	6.7
Yes	49.7*	36.7*	29.7*	27.1*	34.4*	15.7*

* Significant association Chi square test: $p < 0.05$

Intergenerational transmission of caregiving behaviors: *Men who saw their fathers do domestic work more likely to do the same (held up in 2 countries in multi-variate analysis)*

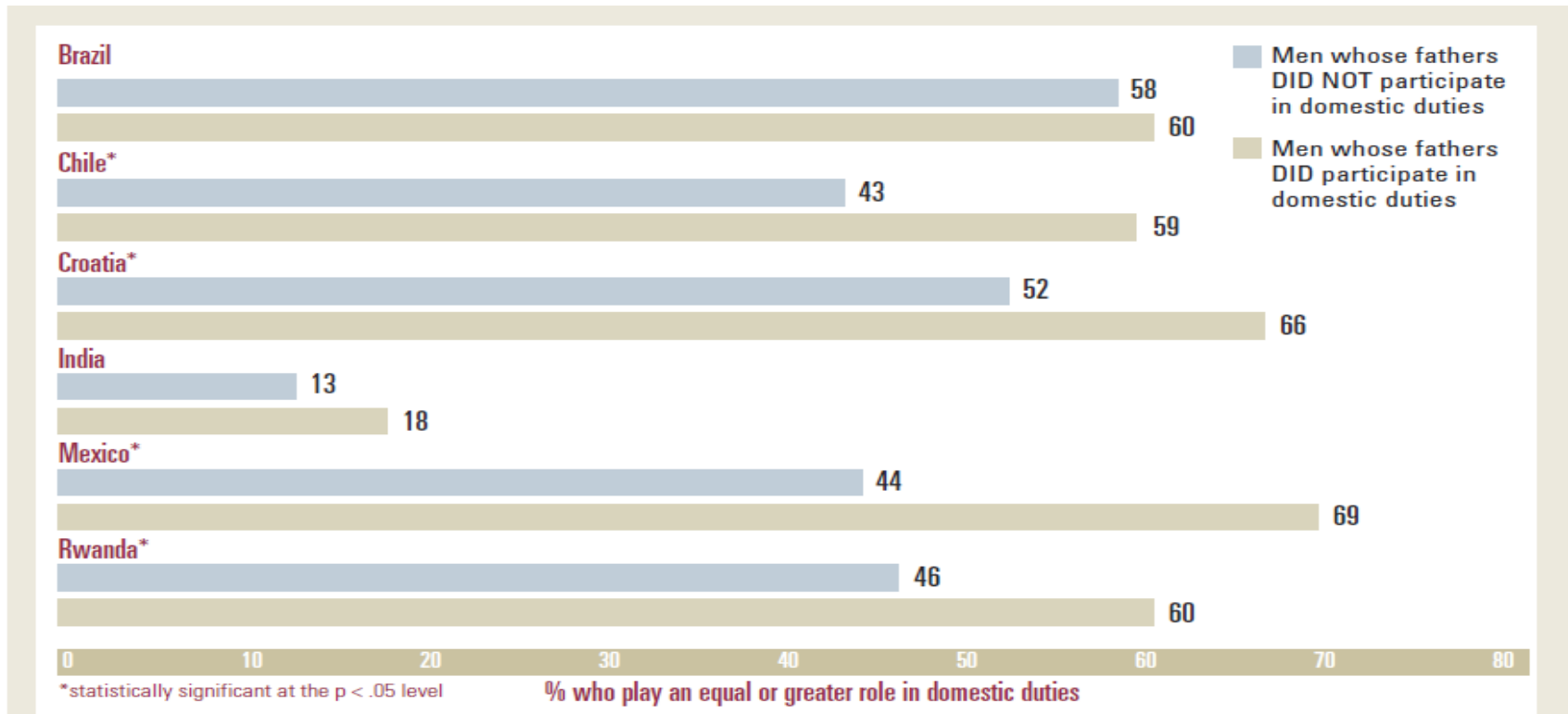


Figure 5: Links between Fathers' and Sons' Participation in Domestic Duties (Defined as Playing an Equal or Greater Role in One or More Duties)

The Conclusions

- 1. Childhood experiences of violence were the strongest factors associated with men's use of IPV (but economic stress, gender attitudes and binge drinking also related)**
- 2. High percentages of boys experience multiple forms of violence growing up with implications for multiple risk behaviors as adults**
- 3. Men are confused and resistant to laws on GBV**
- 4. Men have seen more information/campaigns about GBV – much less about caregiving and their own health**
- 5. Research confirmed intergenerational transmission of violence and also found evidence of transmission of caregiving behaviors**