

Gender violence epidemiology

Prevalence surveys, methods development, community-led randomized trials

Prevalence surveys

Pakistan 2001-4: National audit of abuse against women (35,000 women, men, and mothers in law).

South Africa 2002: 283,000 schoolchildren.

Southern Africa:

- 2002-3: 8 countries – violence against children and intimate partner violence
- 2007: 10 countries – violence against children and intimate partner violence.

Mexico: Sexual abuse in education, obstetric violence, violence in pregnancy, cultural continuity.

Nigeria: partner violence & maternal morbidity, 3 surveys each 20,000 women.

Nigeria: continuity of care, household visits to pregnant women: 135,000 women

Canada: Family violence in First Nations.



A household survey in Nigeria

Methods development

Reverie training of female interviewers: piloted in Pakistan, helps increase disclosure

Missing data mean underestimation of levels of violence, and impact of interventions; data from focus groups provide weights for partial adjustments

Clustering of gender violence requires new approaches to adjusting for history of violence

Respondent driven sampling and allocation for interventions research with marginalized urban groups

Community-led trials

Canada: *Building from resilience* partnership with 12 Aboriginal women's shelters.

Botswana, Namibia, Swaziland: *Choice disability* and HIV prevention.

Botswana: Inter-ministerial National Structural HIV Prevention Trial (*INSTRUCT*).

Nigeria: Reducing the odds of maternal mortality (*ROMM*).

Mexico, Colombia: Safe birth in cultural safety.



Audio-drama based on schools survey, South Africa



Facilitated self-administered questionnaires



Participatory Research at McGill

CIET Building the community voice into planning

For more information:

Trials 2013;14:274, *BMJ Open* 2013;3:e002012.

AIDS and Behavior 2012;16(1):189-191 ;

BMJ Open. 2012;2:e000754.

J Interpersonal Violence. 2010;25(11):1965-1985.