

# A structural equation modelling approach to understanding pathways between INSPIRE-aligned provisions and sexual violence reduction among South African adolescents.

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# Background

Despite decades of legislation and policy efforts, rates of sexual violence remain alarmingly high across many African countries, with a few notable exceptions.

The lifetime prevalence of sexual violence in Africa ranges between 25% to 54%.<sup>1</sup>

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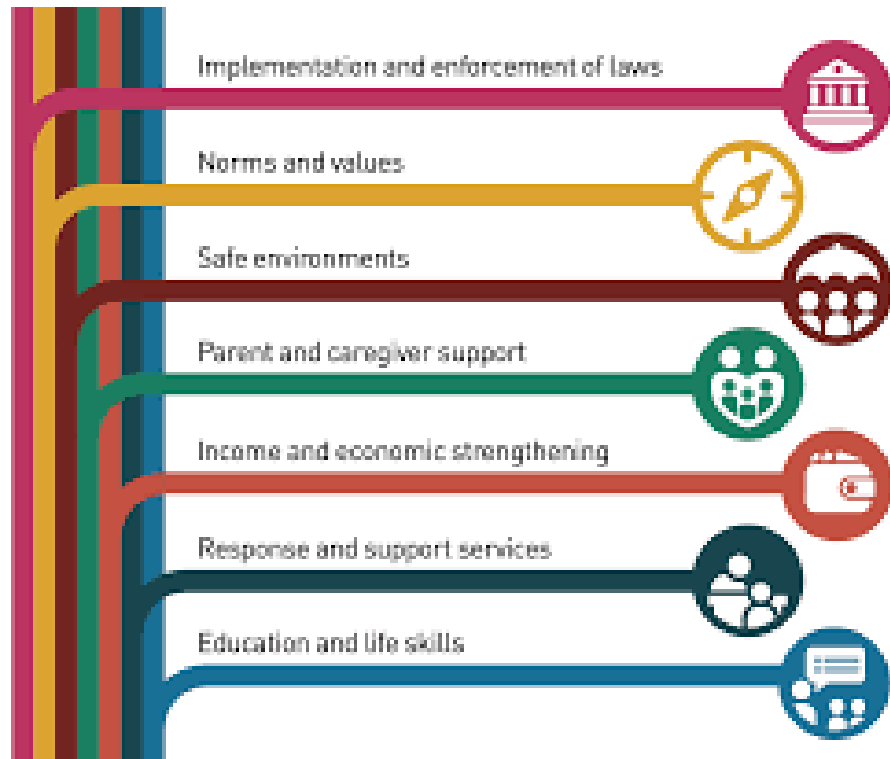
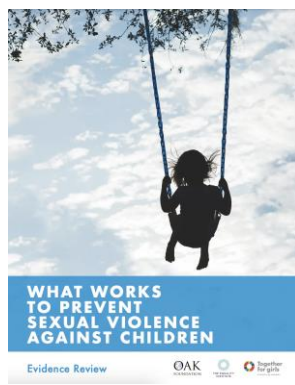
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**How do we address upstream factors?**



# Background

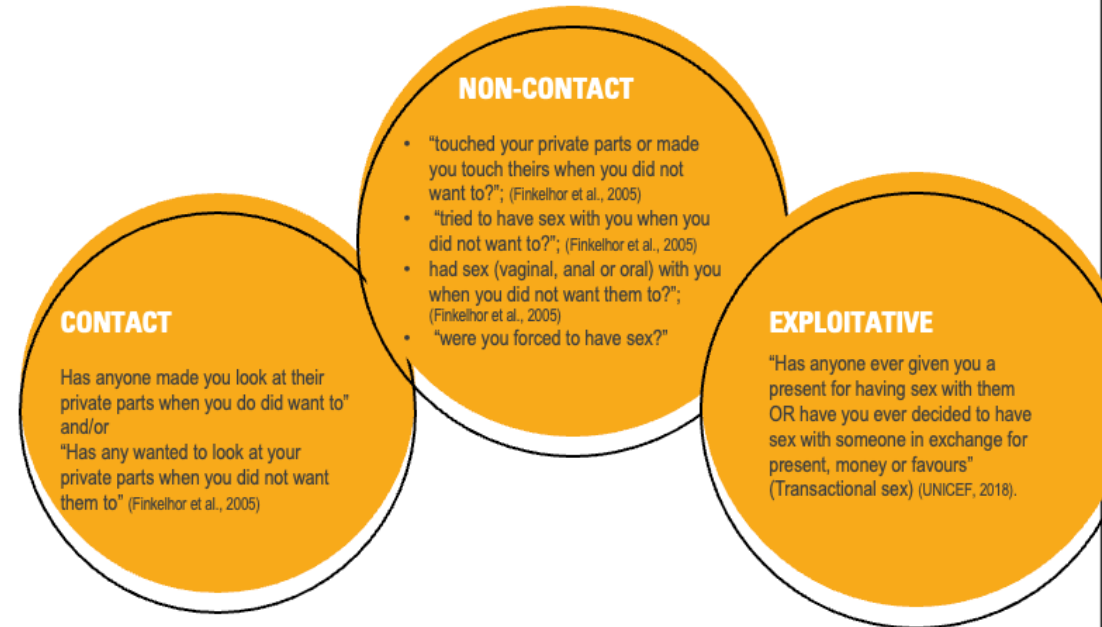
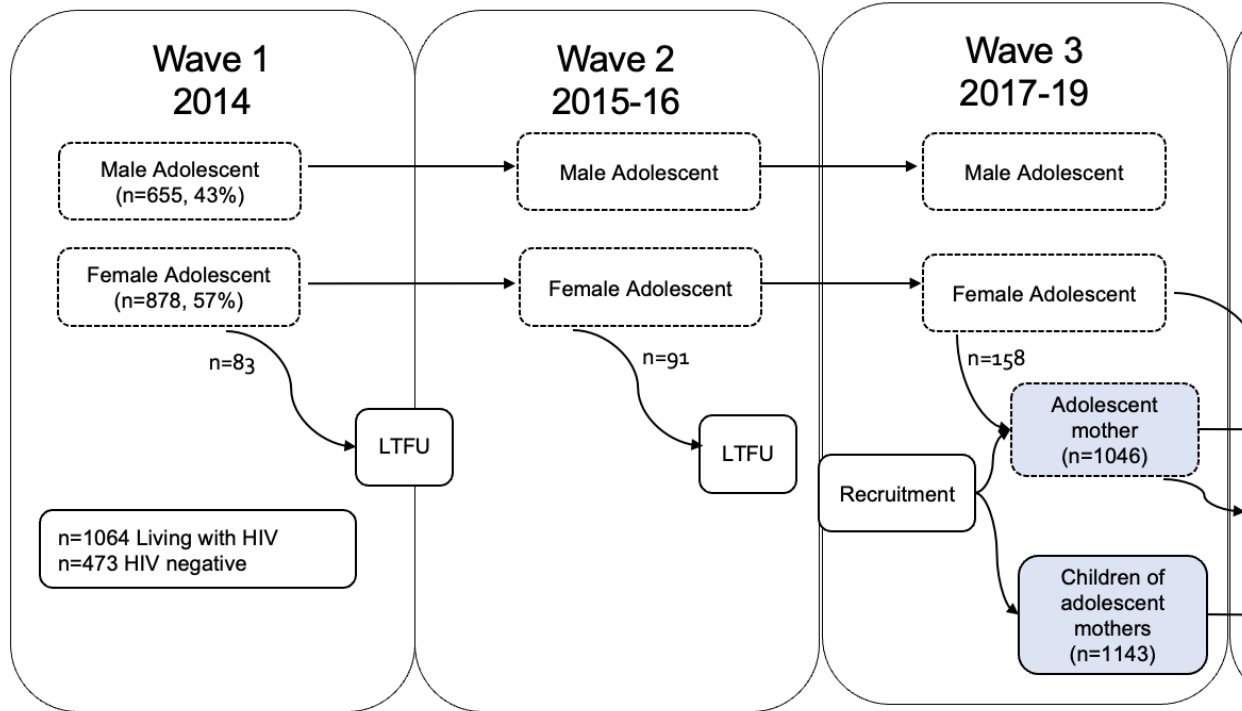
INSPIRE strategies, launched in 2016, set of recommendations on SV reduction



- Compared to physical and emotional violence, there is relatively less empirical evidence on the potential impact of INSPIRE in reducing sexual violence among adolescents living in Africa.
- Eight INSPIRE-aligned interventions were identified as effective, four of which had been evaluated in Africa



# Methods



# Methods – INSPIRE ALIGNED PROVISIONS

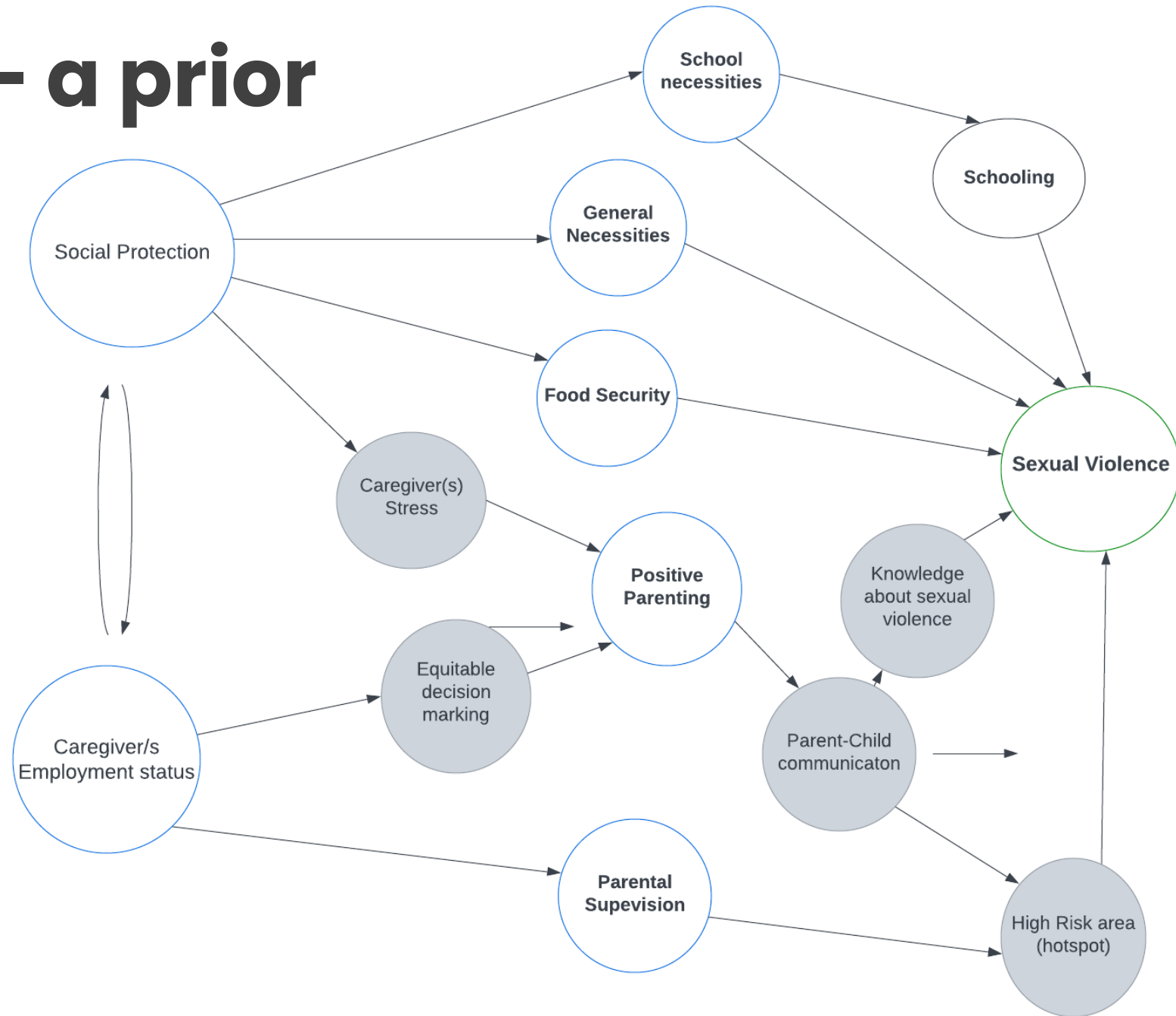


- ❑ **Parental and caregiver support**, Alabama Parenting Questionnaire [Likert Scale]
  - ❑ Positive parenting: Six items, Cronbach's  $\alpha=0.900-0.935$  (wave 1-3).
  - ❑ Parental monitoring: Ten items, Cronbach's  $\alpha=0.86-0.907$  (wave 1-3).
  
- ❑ **Income Strengthening and education**
  - ❑ Grant receipt of any government-issued social support grant, such as child support.
  - ❑ Basic economic security is affording all four socially perceived necessities: doctor, toiletries, clothes and shoes.
  - ❑ Food security was defined as having enough food at home in the past week and affording three meals in a day.
  - ❑ School facilitator measures included affording school uniforms, equipment, and fees (including access to school-free secondary education).
  
- ❑ **Education**
  - ❑ Schooling/completed



# Methods – a prior

Generalized Structural Equation Model (GSEM) with binomial family and probit link function.





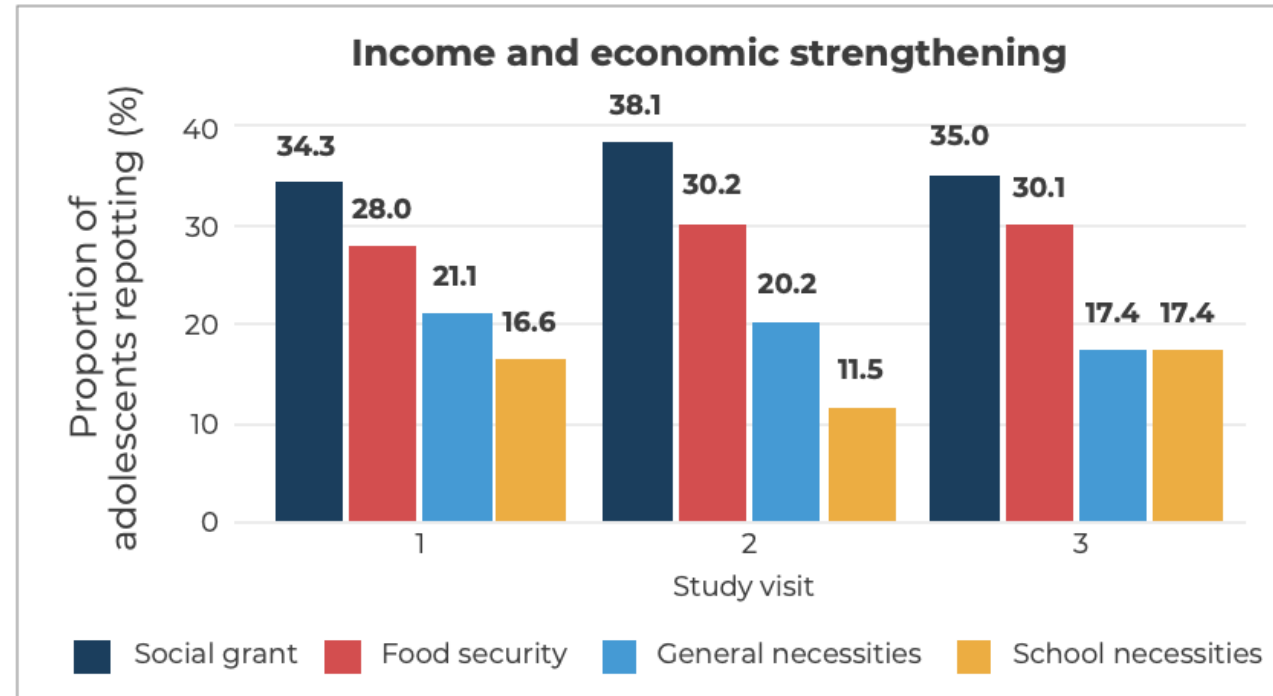
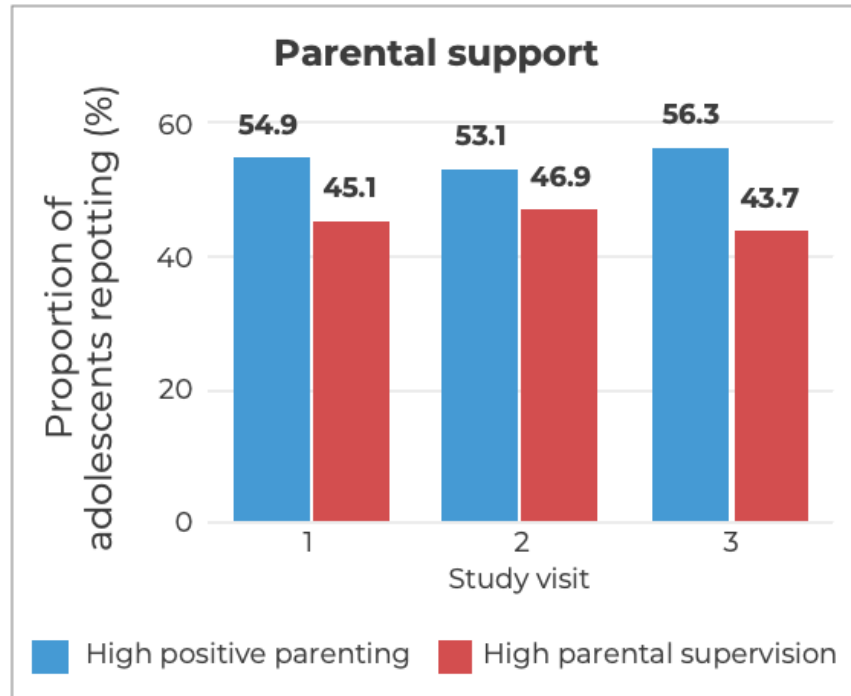
# Results

## Distribution of INSPIRE-aligned provisions

	WAVE 1				p-value	WAVE 1	WAVE 2	WAVE 3
	Total (n=1353)	MALES (n=687, 43%)	FEMALES (n=766, 57%)	Total (n=1353)		Total (n=1353)	Total (n=1353)	
age (median, IQR)	13 (11-16)	13 (11-15)	14 (11-17)	0.001	13 (11-16)	15 (13-18)	14 (16-19)	
Positive Parenting (mean, SD)	19.81 (4.86)	19.78 (4.71)	19.84 (4.97)	0.820	19.81 (4.86)	18.81 (5.25)	18.42 (5.32)	
Monitoring Parenting (mean, SD)	6.38 (8.65)	6.44 (8.96)	6.33 (8.40)	0.081	6.38 (8.65)	5.49 (6.70)	6.54 (7.68)	
Household Grant receipt	1277 (94%)	555 (95%)	722 (94%)	0.890	1277 (94%)	1229 (91%)	1195 (88%)	
Past-week Food security	1041 (77%)	475 (81%)	566 (74%)	0.002	1041 (77%)	975 (72%)	1028 (76%)	
Basic Economic Security	787 (58%)	339 (58%)	448 (58%)	0.790	787 (58%)	651 (48%)	594 (44%)	
Afford School necessities	616 (46%)	300 (51%)	316 (41%)	<0.001	616 (46%)	370 (27%)	594 (44%)	
Inschool/completed	1,285 (95%)	579 (99%)	706 (92%)	<0.001	1,285 (95%)	1,233 (91%)	1193 (88%)	



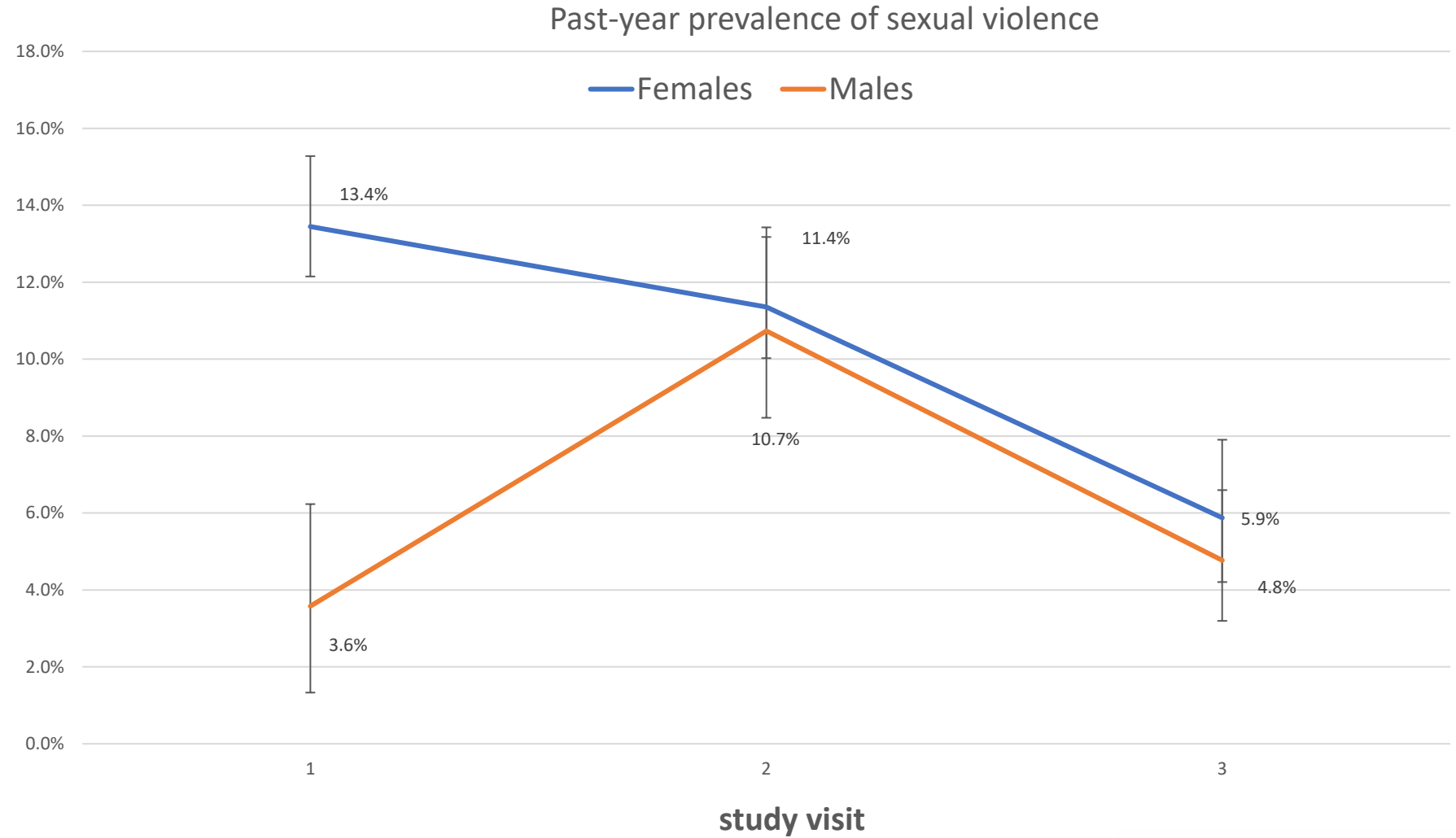
# Results – CONSISTENT ACCESS



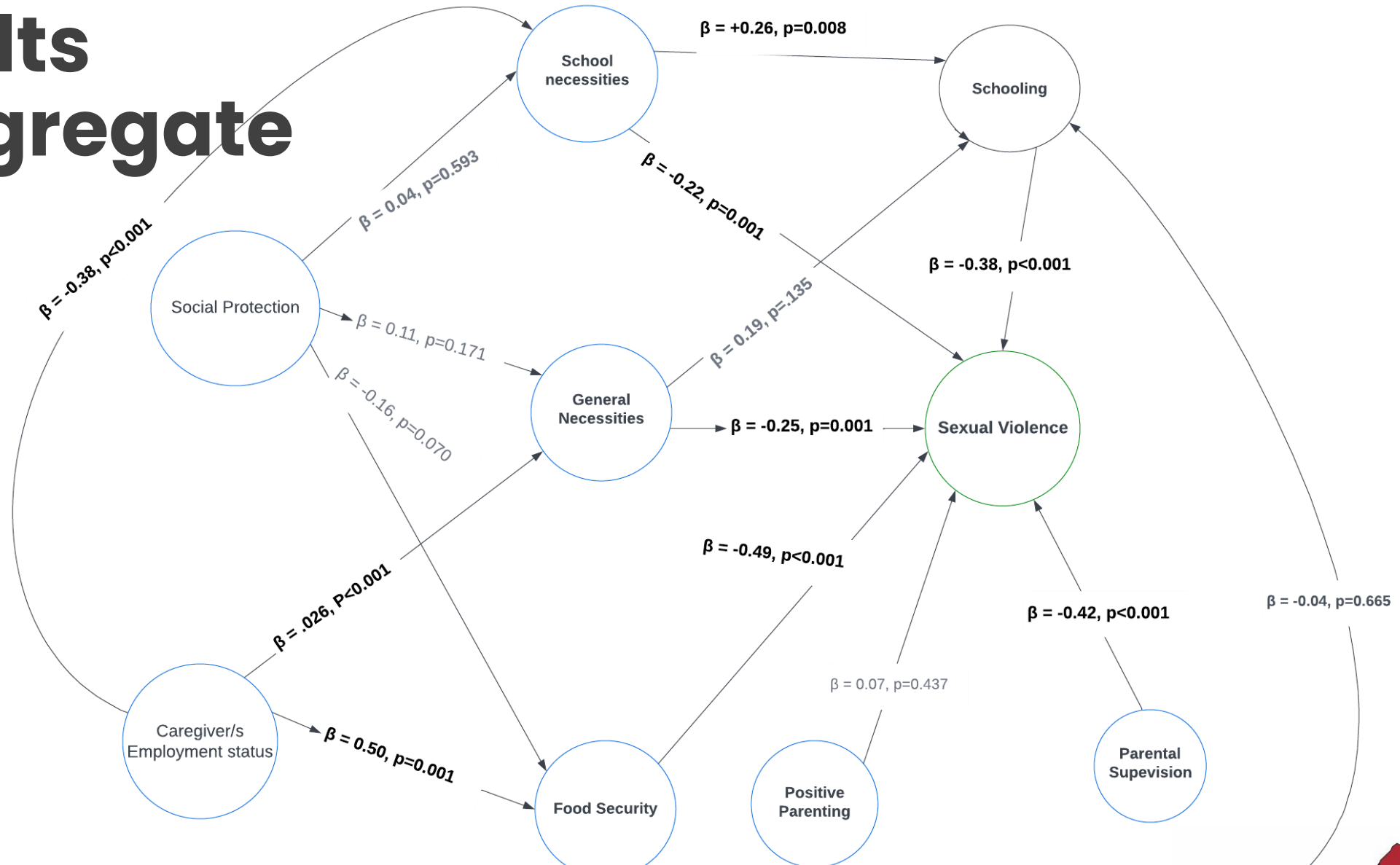
Females were less likely than males to report food security at home and less likely to be in school or complete schooling. High parental supervision was more prevalent among females than males.

# Results

Measure of occurrence for paper 2

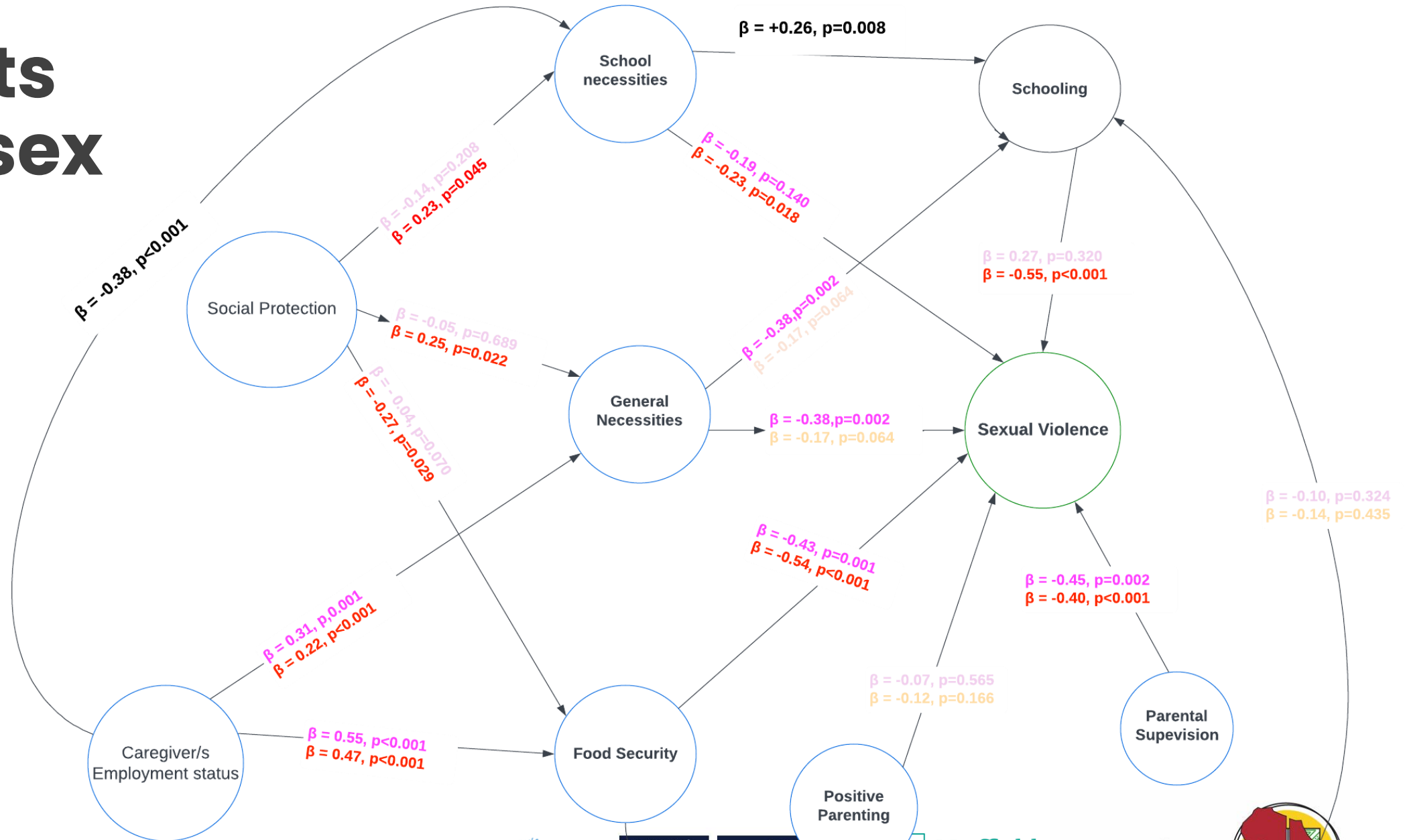


# Results -aggregate



# Results - by sex

*Males*  
*Females*



# Results

	Past-year prevalence			
	R3: Over-time			Weighted?
	ME	GEE	GSEM	GSEM
Monitoring Parenting	0.39 [0.28,0.56]	0.64 [0.54,0.75]	0.64 [0.53,0.76]	0.64 [0.51,0.76]
Positive Parenting	1.107	1.072	1.066	1.071
Food security	0.54 [0.41,0.71]	0.73 [0.64,0.84]	0.59 [0.41,0.69]	0.54 [0.45,0.66]
Grant receipt	0.807	0.880	0.938	1.018
Basic economic security	0.967	0.979	0.80 [0.68,0.93]	0.69 [0.57,0.82]
In-school/completed	1.179	1.057	0.68 [0.55,0.84]	0.66 [0.50,0.86]
School facilitators	0.70 [0.51,0.96]	0.86 [0.74,0.99]	0.78 [0.67,0.91]	0.69 [0.57,0.83]
Girl	1.41 [1.07,1.78]	1.16 [1.02,1.32]	1.09 [0.93,1.25]	1.076
Age	1.24 [1.18,1.29]	1.11 [1.09,1.12]	1.15 [1.11,1.17]	1.15 [1.11,1.18]



# Thank you

