Global Parenting Initiative



Mahidol University Institute for Population



Going to the movies to reduce violence against children?

Development and cluster randomized trial of a universal

film intervention to reduce violence against children

on the Thailand-Myanmar border

July 2, 2024





- Violence against children in conflict and displacement settings
- The Global Parenting Initiative
- Study context: Thailand-Myanmar border
- Film intervention: Being Family
- Cluster randomized trial: main findings
- Strengths and limitations
- Implications and discussion





1 out of 2 children or 1 billion children suffer some form of violence each year.

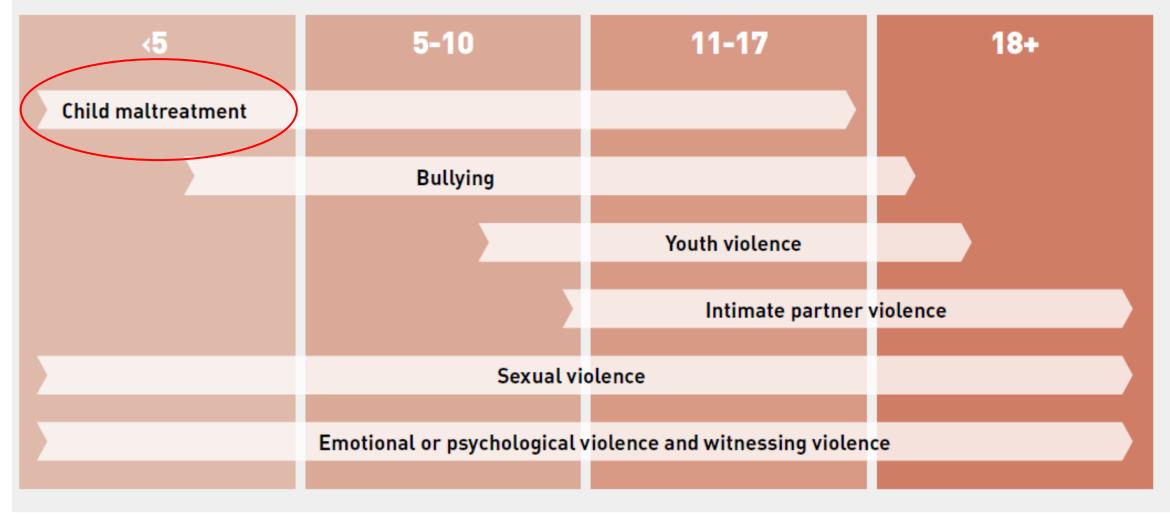
The most common perpetrators of physical and emotional violence for both boys and girls across a range of ages are household members.

Devries, K., Knight, L., Petzold, M., Merrill, K. G., Maxwell, L., Williams, A., ... & Abrahams, N. (2018). Who perpetrates violence against children? A systematic analysis of agespecific and sex-specific data. *BMJ paediatrics open*, 2(1).

Child maltreatment spans all developmental stages



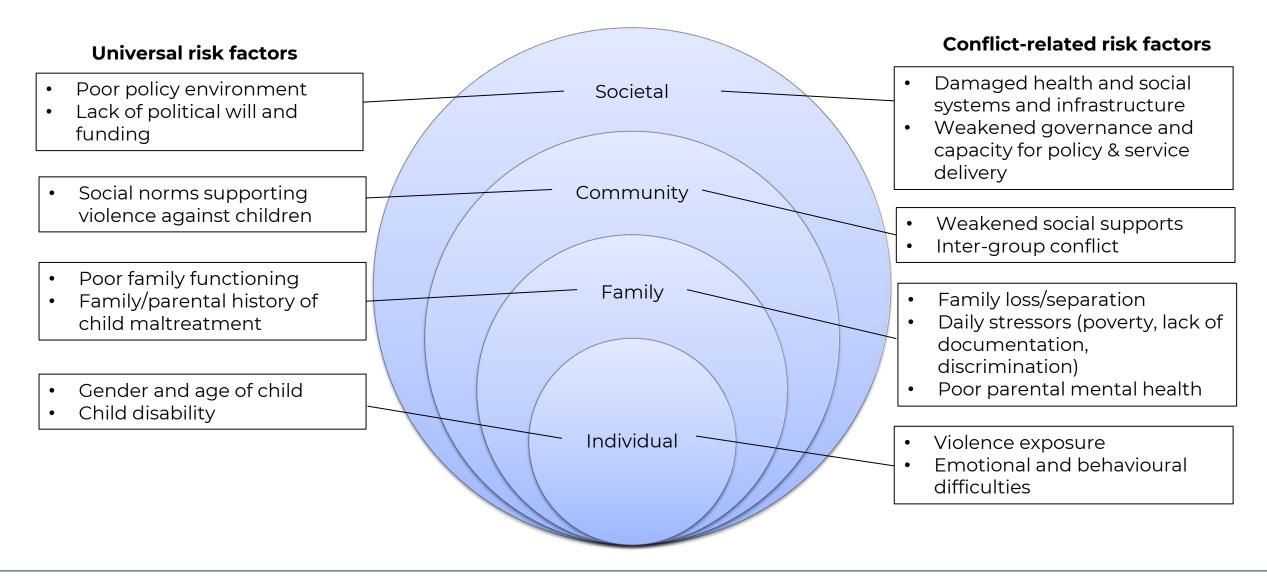
Figure 2: Type of violence by age group affected.



World Health Organization. (2016). INSPIRE: seven strategies for ending violence against children: executive summary. World Health Organization. https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/246212

Layers of risk in conflict and displacement contexts





Adapted from Stark L, Seff I, Reis C. Gender-based violence against adolescent girls in humanitarian settings: a review of the evidence. The Lancet Child & Adolescent Health. 2021 Mar 1;5(3):210-22.

Devastating impacts over the life course







Adults who experienced 4 or more childhood adversities (including physical, sexual & emotional abuse) are:

more likely to be involved in interpersonal violence as a victim or perpetrator

more likely to attempt suicide

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End Violence aainst Children

Global status report on preventing violence against children 2020: executive summary. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2020.

Parenting and caregiver support



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INSPIRE: Seven Strategies for Ending Violence against Children



- Parenting interventions are a set of activities or services aimed at improving parenting knowledge, attitudes, skills, behaviours, and practices
- Strong evidence base: systematic review of 435
 randomized controlled trials (RCTs) from 65
 countries suggests impacts on parent, child and
 family outcomes, including reduction of child
 maltreatment
- Bulk of evidence on in-person, individual or groupbased, structured/manualised sessions facilitated by specialist/non-specialist providers

















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Trauma and adversity on the Thailand-Myanmar border





• World's longest running civil conflict in Myanmar

- 2-3 million migrant and displaced people from Myanmar living in Thailand
- Baseline survey (n=2,250 caregivers):
 - High levels of trauma, daily adversity, and psychological distress
 - 44% forced to hide or flee their home
 - 78% undocumented; 75% food insecure
 - 67% felt hopeless about the future
 - High levels of violence against children
 - 68% of children experienced some form of physical punishment in last 30 days



• Formative qualitative research suggests links between daily stressors, parental mental health, and harsh parenting

Challenge: How to deliver parenting support at scale?



Implementation context

- Low education/literacy levels (20% of surveyed caregivers had no schooling, 53% primary school only)
- Uneven access to electricity, internet, digital devices
- Safety/security concerns (77% undocumented)
- Limited freedom of movement with high population mobility
- Limited availability of and access to health and social services, including parenting support



Challenging for traditional or digital delivery strategies to achieve population-level reach and impact.

Innovation: Universal film intervention





What is entertainment-education?

- Intentional placement of educational content in entertainment messages
- Evidence of effectiveness as a health communication and behavior change strategy (e.g. youth sexual risk behaviour)¹
- Never been tested to promote positive playful parenting or reduce violence against children in LMICs

Why film?

- Leverages power of storytelling
- Overcomes basic and digital literacy and language barriers
- Potential to achieve economies of scale population-level reach and impact at low cost

Developing the film "Being Family"







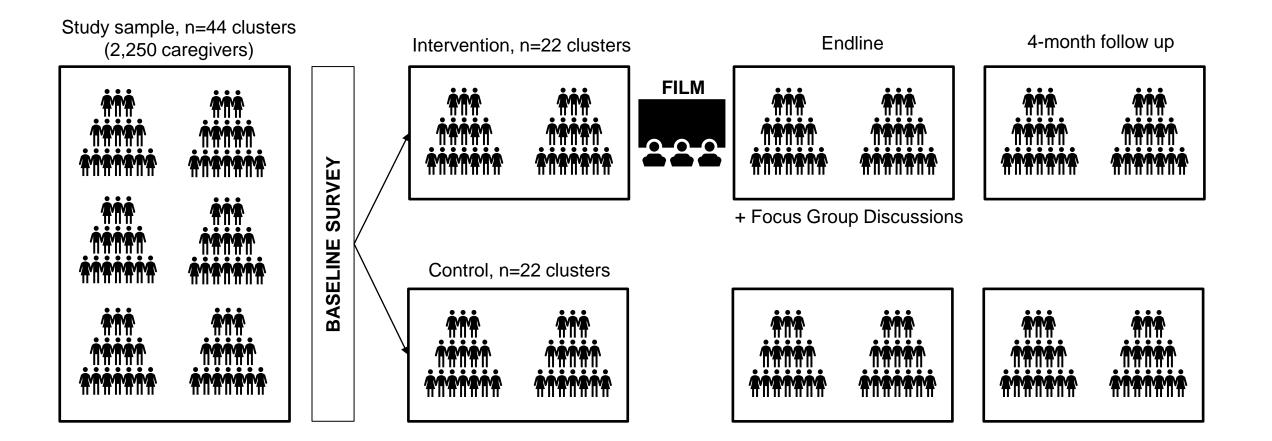






Pragmatic cluster randomized trial evaluation²





² Sim, A., Jirapramukpitak, T., Eagling-Peche, S., Lwin, K. Z., Melendez-Torres, G. J., Gonzalez, A., ... & Puffer, E. (2023). A film-based intervention to reduce child maltreatment among migrant and displaced families from Myanmar: Protocol of a pragmatic cluster randomized controlled trial. PLoS one, 18(10), e0293623.

Results

A new randomised control trial with **2,249 caregivers** in **44 communities** on the Thailand-Myanmar border randomly assigned half to receive the Being Family intervention and the other half to receive information about locally available services. Families who participated in the community film screenings engaged in a 30-minute audience discussion and received posters summarising key parenting skills from the film.

Results show that caregivers who received the *Being Family* film intervention had **significant improvements** on multiple parenting and family outcomes compared to the control group.

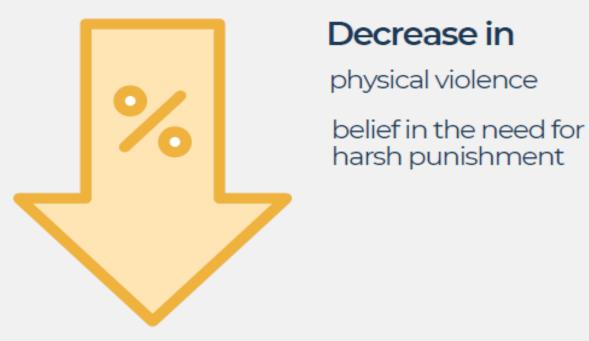


Increase in

positive parenting

caregiver engagement in early learning activities parenting knowledge social support

family functioning



There were no impacts on psychological violence or exploratory outcomes of educational involvement, coping and stress management, and caregiver and child mental health.

Results from intention-to-treat analysis





The intervention is **feasible**, **acceptable** (85% uptake and strong fidelity), and **effective** across multiple parenting and family outcomes.

• Reached total of 1,174 adults and 699 children in 22 communities over 4 months

PRIMARY OUTCOMES	SECONDARY OUTCOMES	EXPLORATORY OUTCOMES
 Increase in positive parenting at endline and follow-up (effect size 0.09- 0.12) Decrease in physical violence at endline only (ES 0.05) No impact on psychological violence 	 Increase in parenting knowledge at endline and follow up (ES 0.25-0.27) Less belief in need for harsh punishment Increase in family functioning (ES 0.11) No impact on caregiver psychological distress 	 Increase in engagement to support early learning at endline* and follow up (ES 0.11-0.16) Increase in social support – measured at endline only (ES 0.16) No impacts on educational involvement, coping and stress management, child internalizing and externalizing symptoms

Comments from the film audience

After seeing the film, I realised how to control my mind and then control my hand that was about to beat the child. - Female caregiver

While watching the film, my daughter said that not only the parents but also children should watch this film ... there should be a chance for children to discuss what they are feeling and what is going on with them. - Male caregiver In the past, my father didn't spend much time with us. He was always busy with work, finding jobs for the next day. Now, it's different. When I get home from school before my father goes to work, he asks, "Son, do you have homework? If there's anything you don't understand, come and tell me." So now, if I have any problems, I go and talk to him.

- Adolescent boy

Strengths and Limitations

• Low levels of attrition and missing data



Strengths	Limitations
• Addresses research gaps identified in WHO guidelines on parenting interventions	outcomes (no administrative data and
 Only evaluation of a universal mass media campaign to reduce VAC in low-resource 	ethical/safety concerns around obtaining child reports)
displacement setting (or any LMIC)	• Short follow up
 Intervention co-created with families and delivered by local organization 	 Non-probability community and participant sampling
High uptake of intervention among	 Participants and assessors not masked
general population of migrant and displaced caregivers	• Low proportion of male participants (10%)

Summary and ongoing work

- **First trial** of a universal mass media campaign to promote positive and playful parenting and prevent violence against children in a lowresource setting
- Effect sizes (0.05-0.12) meet or exceed 5% benchmark for success of mass media behavior change campaigns³
- Cost, qualitative and moderation/mediation
 analyses underway
 - E.g. identification and transportation







Implications for delivery of parenting and psychosocial support





Crisis response Trauma-informed parenting + mental health program Film intervention for population-level reach and impact

Universal "light-touch" film interventions can have **population-level impacts on preventing violence against children and promoting positive parenting** in low-resource, highadversity settings.

How can this approach be leveraged to achieve population-level reach and impact in other settings?

With thanks to our partners and team





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