

## Prevalence, Determinants and Other Characteristics of Violence among Pacific Countries: A Systematic Review Study

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### Abstract

**Introduction:** Violence is a major cause of death for people aged 15 - 44 and it places a huge burden on many countries in terms of social and economic status. While there is no clear picture of this issue in the Pacific until now, this systematic review study is aimed to understand the prevalence, determinants and other characteristics of violence in Pacific countries.

**Methods:** This systematic review study was based on the Cochrane Library Guidelines using 5 databases and relevant keywords to achieve the relevant studies related to violence. Studies included in this study were published in English between 1<sup>st</sup> January 2000 to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. The search was conducted by two independent reviewers and the data extraction sheet was developed to analyse the information in the studies which met the study inclusion and exclusion criteria. A descriptive statistical analysis was applied and the results were shown in tables and graph.

**Results:** Overall, twenty-six studies were analyzed. More than half of the studies (53.85%) were carried out in South Pacific countries. The majority of the studies focused on adults (57.69%) and most of the studies were conducted using a quantitative method (84.62%). Four types of the determinants were identified in the studies including social, behavioral, personal and environmental. Physical violence (15 studies) was the most common type of violence in Pacific countries. For both males and females, New Zealand and PNG reported the highest prevalence of violence, while Hawai'i had the lowest prevalence of violence.

**Conclusion:** The results of this study highlighted violence as a serious public health issue in Pacific countries. The determinants of violence identified in this study can help health care professionals and policy makers develop prevention strategies. Developing tailored interventional studies, considering the cultural believes of Pacific people, can help to reduce the prevalence of violence.

**Keywords:** Violence; Pacific; Determinates; Prevalence; Systematic Review

### Introduction

Nothing good ever comes of violence. We live in a world full of violence with people of different ethnicities. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), violence is defined as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community which results in injury, psychological harm and even death" [1]. There are three ways in which violence is categorized; it can be a collective violence, self-directed violence and interpersonal violence, which involves violence in relationships with spouse, friends, families and individually [2]. There are many types of violence, these may include; youth violence,

sexual violence, elder abuse and many others [1]. There are also factors that may affect people to conduct violence; it can be due to social, personal, cultural and economic problems. In many countries, violent activities happen so that their family can survive, for revenge, for pleasure and many others [3].

Violence is seen as a global issue that can be controlled with motivational interventions. Around the world, violence is a major cause of death for people aged 15 - 44; and it places a huge burden on many countries in terms of social and economic status [4]. In New Zealand it cost around 1.2 to 5.3 million to reduce the prevalence of domestic violence [5]. A study conducted among university students in the United States (El Paso and Lubbock, Texas and in New Hampshire), found that partner violence was an issue that had a mean occurrence of 35.15% [6]. In 2014, 133 countries reported the prevalence of interpersonal violence, which included youth violence, sexual violence, etc [7]. Another study by [2], stated that 20% of American women undergo physical assault by their individual partners, and about 13 million people went through intimate partner violence.

Living in the Pacific is enjoyable because it is full of colors with people that portray wonderful and sensational lifestyles. However, there is a great drawback that affects Pacific islanders, violence. In Papua New Guinea, a study conducted in 2011 - 2012 stated that the mean prevalence rate of non-partner single and multiple perpetrator violence (rape) ranges from 20.25% to 20.45% [8]. People need to develop interventions of how violence can be eliminated because this problem can be disastrous if not taken into consideration. In a recent study conducted by the Asian/Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center (APIYVPC), a social ecological approach was used which assisted in the reduction of violence among the students and people of Oahu in Hawai'i [9]. This focused around using both social and environmental factors when approaching the target population.

With the rigorous increase of violence in the Pacific, it is important to note the risk that contributes to these phenomena, these are co-factors that enable violence to be disastrous, not only affecting the weak ones, but everyone. Some of the related risk factors may include: drug abuse, alcohol abuse, unemployment, peer pressure, racial discrimination and many others. It can be concluded that further research is needed in order to combat the prevalence of violence in the Pacific. Hence, this systematic review was designed to provide the determinants of violence and to find out which gender is most susceptible to suffer from violent activities.

### Methodology

The systematic review was conducted using the Cochrane Library Guidelines. The following databases were used to obtain relevant articles: Medline, CINAHL, PsychInfo, EMBASE, Scopus, and Web of Science. The databases used were common among studies involving violence, which is why they were selected. Medical subheadings (MeSH) and keywords were used to achieve the relevant articles which included, violence\*, prevalence, determinants and Pacific. To further the search for articles, AND and OR were used to combine the search parameters. The articles included in this study were from the January 1<sup>st</sup> 2000 to 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017, in the English language, peer reviewed and had the full text accessible.

To protect the study from selection bias, two independent reviewers scanned the titles of all available studies and removed the irrelevant studies. The reviewers then read the abstracts of the remaining studies, again removing the irrelevant studies. The third step conducted by the reviewers was the reading of the full texts in order to obtain the final articles. Twenty-three studies met the study inclusion criteria [10,11] (Figure 1).

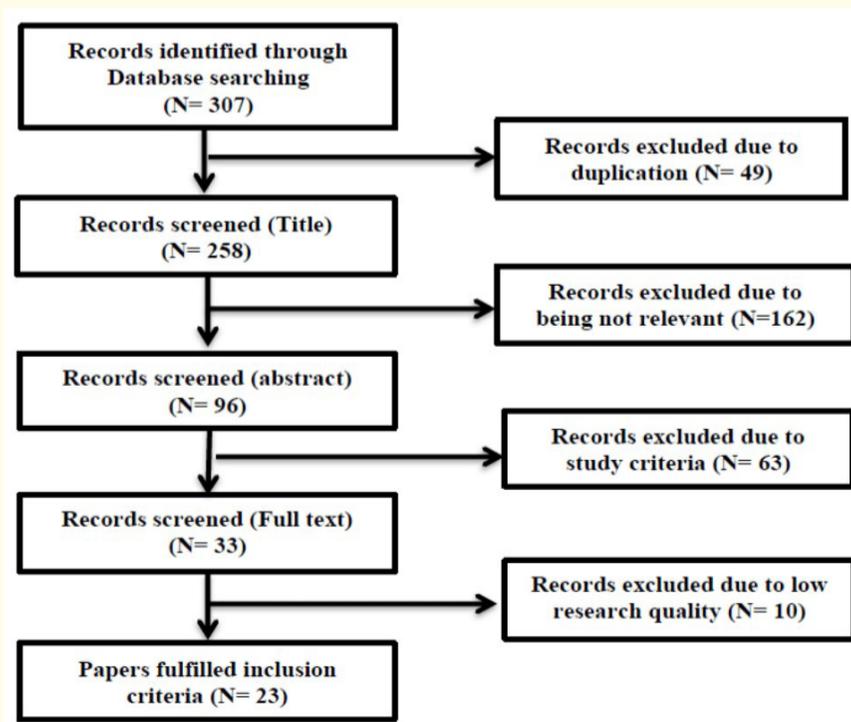


Figure 1: Article selection process.

Once this was done, the reviewers searched the bibliographies of the selected studies in order to find more relevant articles. Following this, three more articles were accepted bringing the total to twenty-six. The studies full texts were then printed for further analysis. Using the information from the selected studies, an extraction sheet was developed with four sections, which were: study information, population, methodology and results (Table 4). A descriptive analysis was then carried out and frequencies and percentages were recorded in tables and figures.

**Results**

The results of the study showed that interest in doing research among researchers increased after 2006, as 46.15% of the studies were conducted between 2006 to 2010. A majority of studies were conducted among both males and females (53.85%), while one-third of the studies were focused only on violence among females. Many of the studies focused on adults (57.69%), followed by children and adolescents (38.46%). Most of the studies were conducted in community settings (61.53%). School based and hospital based studies were other settings which were considered in relation to violence (26.92% and 11.53%, respectively).

More than half of the studies (53.85%) were carried out in South Pacific countries, followed by American Pacific countries (38.46%) and Asia Pacific countries (7.69%) (Table 1). Among South Pacific countries, New Zealand had the highest number of studies (7 studies), followed by Australia, Fiji, PNG, and Samoa (each one study). Among American Pacific countries, Hawai'i had the highest number of the studies (8 studies) and American Samoa had only one study. Vietnam and China were the only two countries in Asia with two studies among Pacific participants (each one).

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Year of studies</b>		
2000 - 2005	3	11.54
2006 - 2010	12	46.15
2011 - 2017	11	42.31
<b>Gender of participants</b>		
Male	3	11.53
Female	9	34.62
Both male and female	14	53.85
<b>Age of participants</b>		
Children and adolescents	10	38.46
Adults	15	57.69
Adult and older people	1	3.85
<b>Place of studies</b>		
Community-based	16	61.53
School-based	7	26.92
Hospital-based	3	11.54
<b>Region of studies</b>		
American Pacific	10	38.46
Asian Pacific	2	7.69
South Pacific	14	53.85

**Table 1:** General characteristics of studies.

The total number of participants who were engaged in these studies was 207,076. The majority of studies were conducted using a quantitative method (84.62%); with purposive sampling being the most frequent sampling method (76.93%); and filling the questionnaire by doing an interview from the researcher (73.08%) was the most common method of collecting the data among Pacific participants (Table 2).

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Type of studies</b>		
Qualitative	4	15.38
Quantitative	22	84.62
<b>Sampling method</b>		
Purposive	20	76.93
Simple random	4	15.38
Cluster random	2	7.69
<b>Data collection methods</b>		
Interview	4	15.38
Interview and questionnaire	19	73.08
Questionnaire	2	7.69
Observation	1	3.85

**Table 2:** Methodological characteristics of studies.

Table 3 shows the types of determinants extracted from the studies. Overall, four types of determinants were identified in the studies, including: social, behavioral, personal and environmental. Among social factors, unemployment and low income were the most frequent determinants (5 studies each), followed by lack of education and racial discrimination (3 studies each) and change in the culture (one study).

Drug and alcohol consumption were two main behavioral related determinants (5 studies each), followed by mood disorder (4 studies) and previous attempt of suicide (one study). Personal disorder (5 studies) and history of violence (4 studies) were the most personal related determinants of violence. Poor schooling environment was the only environmental related determinant of violence in this study (Table 3).

Types	Determinants	Frequency	Total
Social Factors	Unemployment	5	17
	Lack of education	3	
	Racial discrimination	3	
	Change in culture	1	
	Low income	5	
Behavioral Factors	Drug consumption	5	15
	Alcohol consumption	5	
	Mood disorder	4	
	Suicide experience	1	
Personal Factors	History of violence	4	18
	Age	1	
	Sex/ Gender	2	
	Class/ Status	2	
	Personal disorder	5	
	Family breakdown	4	
Environmental Factors	Poor schooling environment	1	1

**Table 3:** Determinants of violence.

Figure 2 shows the frequency of studies reporting the types of violence. Physical violence (15 studies) was the most common type of violence in Pacific countries, followed by emotional (10 studies), domestic (9 studies) and psychological (8 studies). Cultural and lethal violence were the least type of the violence (one study each).

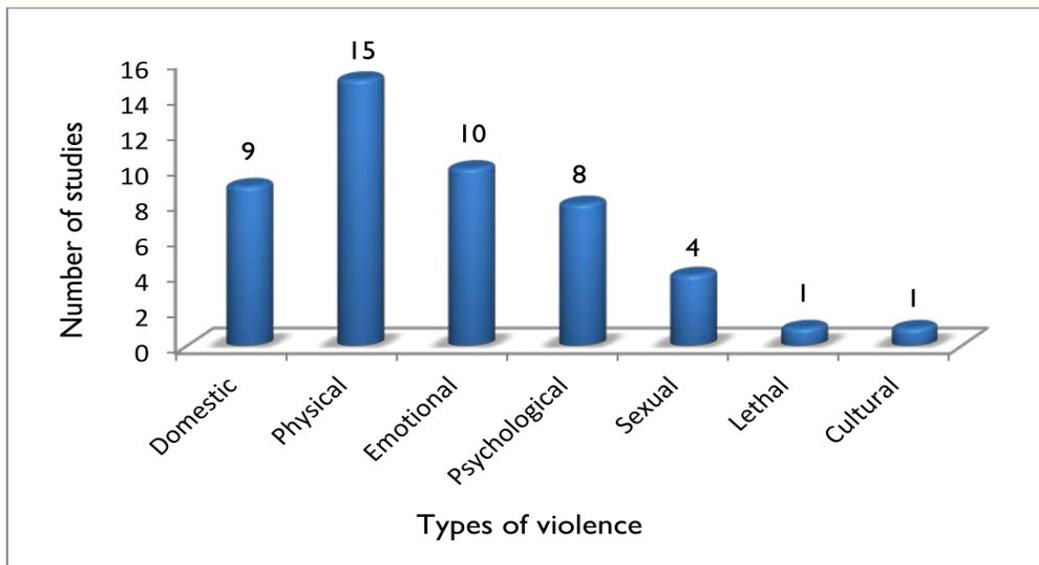


Figure 2: Frequency of types of violence.

Out of 26 studies, 8 studies measured the prevalence of violence, 4 studies measured the prevalence of violence among males and 4 studies measured the prevalence of violence among females. For male victims of violence, New Zealand and PNG reported the highest prevalence of violence (psychological and physical violence (88%) and domestic violence (62.9%), respectively, while Hawai'i had the lowest prevalence of violence (emotional and physical violence, 10.6%).

For female victims of violence, New Zealand and Australia reported the highest prevalence of violence (physical violence (97.9%) and emotional violence (23%), respectively) while Hawai'i had the lowest prevalence of violence (emotional and physical violence, 7.3%).

### Discussion

The growing epidemic of violence in the Pacific is uncontrollable. Different people live in different environments and are exposed to diverse cultures and traditions. The aim of this systematic review was to find the determinants and types of violence in the Pacific.

In this study, the determinants with the highest frequency are unemployment, low income, drug consumption, alcohol consumption and personal disorder. While physical, domestic and emotional violence are the most common types of violence in the Pacific. Upon comparing the prevalence rate among males and females, females had the highest prevalence rate of physical violence (97.9%).

### Prevalence among Males & Females

Looking at the results, female is the gender which has the highest prevalence rate of physical and emotional violence done against them (97.9% and 23%, respectively). These results are consistent with other studies [12], like in Bangladesh where 15% to 52% of married women suffered from physical violence by their spouses [13]. Females suffer violence because they are weak and fragile. They do not possess the type of power that males have [14]. The WHO regards physical violence as the act of hitting, slapping, kicking and beating [15]. The consequence of physical violence amongst women is that they have poor physical and mental health [16-18]. Two studies done in Auckland and Waikato stated that the prevalence rate of physical violence among women are 33% and 39% respectively, and some of the health effects are poor physical health, self-perceived poor health and poor mental health [19]. On the same note, a study conducted by Irion, found that 7% of women suffer from emotional violence at a University Hospital in Geneva [20].

### Types of violence

Physical violence shows to be the top type of violence in all of the studies conducted in the Pacific. A study by [21], found that physical violence (37.6%) had the highest prevalence compared to other types they found. On the same note, a multiple-country study done by the WHO stated that the rate of physical violence among women were ranged from 19% to 55%, respectively [22]. Physical violence can result in injuries or even death if people do not seek medical advice and assistance [23,24].

Emotional violence is a type of violence that affects the conscious experience of a person. In the results, emotional violence is the second highest type of violence. A study conducted in the United States found out that the prevalence rate of emotional violence was the highest (4.6%), and this may be due to family members ill-treating older people at the age of 60 years and above [25]. Another study conducted in five Nordic countries, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden, found that 19 - 37% of women suffer from emotional violence, and it was the second highest prevalence in this study [26].

Domestic and psychological violence were the two closest violence types that had 8 and 9 studies conducted to see their prevalence in the Pacific. Domestic violence is a sign that there is a breakdown in the moral structure of families and the societies [27,28]. Women aged 16 and over were interviewed in a study conducted in London and roughly 23.5% suffered domestic violence for a long time, while 3% suffered it during the course of pregnancy [29]. While for psychological violence, a study done in the United States concludes that about 13.6% of women undergo psychological violence, and this mostly results in poor mental health and physical health [16]. To support that, another study done by Pico-Alfonso M, found that women who suffer from psychological violence tend to have symptoms of depression and anxiety, along with thoughts of committing suicide [30].

Sexual, lethal and cultural violence are the last three types of violence that had a total of 6 studies. A study by Mouzos, found that about 4% of women suffered from sexual abuse from their partner; and unwanted sexual touching was the common form of sexual violence [31]. Lethal violence is a dangerous kind of violence that deals with manslaughter [32].

### Determinants of violence

In conducting interventions, people need to find the root causes/determinants of the problem [33,34]. In this study, there were 4 important factors that contribute to the rising phenomena of violence. The most contributing factor is behavioral, followed by social, personal and then environmental.

Behavior is a driving factor that can also determine a person's personality [35]. Alcohol and drug consumption are two major determinants of violence that can change a person's behavior [36]. As people are exposed to these two psychoactive substances, their emotions ascend and behaviors start changing; this may result in the change in how the brain works [37,38]. On the other hand, the two disorders that contribute to violence are mood disorder and personal disorder [39]. Mood disorder is a type of cyclical illness that enables people to have depression [40,41]. It is most common between the ages of 16 - 24 and starts declining as people approach the age of 65 - 74 [42]. When people undergo this, there is a sense of loss of interest or pleasure and people start to be violent in how they behave towards people [43]. Personal disorder is a type of psychological mechanism that consists of normal and abnormal personality, and is also comprised of how people may deal with the outside environment [44]. People who suffer this type of disorder are likely to be involved in activities such as alcohol and drug consumption, which may result in people doing violent activities [36,45]. Furthermore, there is a strong association between violence and suicide. A recent study done in Ethiopia found that sexual violence was the main reason why many children committed suicide [46].

Family breakdown is likely to be at the top of the list when it comes to personal factors. Family breakdown mostly occurs in the relationship between parents, possibly due to financial insufficiency, occupational problems or a social problem [47]. This type of violence

can be physical, emotional or sexual. With these conditions, violence starts to erupt between parents and thus children are affected, with the final end being divorce or family breakdown [48]. Major problems that could arise are injuries (e.g. brain injuries) or other accidents [49,50].

Secondly, a huge determinant that contributes to the ongoing risk of violence is people who had a history of it [51]. People mostly experience violence as they grow up and it may be hard to forget [52]. They may experience it at home (parents, siblings, or other family members), school or an area where violent arguments/activities are going on [53]. To add, gender, socio-economic status and age can also be a determinant of violence. People who are superior tend to outweigh people who are weak/frail and this leaves them to be vulnerable to violence [54]. Unemployment and low income are the most common social factors that open the door for people to commit violence [46,55]. In a family there is breadwinner, if someone is not working or achieving less than is expected, they will look for ways in order to have it. Either people steal or find other methods to get it, but if people are caught they will behave and act violently to get out of the way [53].

Racial discrimination and lack of education are other determinants of violence that need to be highlighted. Physical violence is a common type of violence that people face when they are being discriminated against [55]. People are mainly discriminated against because they belong to a different; race, religion, gender and culture [56]. Education is a very important component of living that a person must attain in order to cope with the new environment [57]. In recent occasions, when people lack education, they behave arrogantly and act violently, such as being verbally and physically aggressive [58,59].

The exposure of people to a different environment can also be a determinant for violence. In Hawai'i, a school based survey was conducted and it was concluded that the school environment was the factor that enabled students to behave violently [60]. It may be due to the exposure of students among arrogant and violent students [61].

At the end of this study a total of twenty-six articles were reviewed. In order to strengthen the review the included studies ranged from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2000 to July 1<sup>st</sup> 2017. However, the limitations of this study included the omission of grey literature and the exclusion of non-English articles.

**Table 4:** Data extraction sheet.

Article	Participants	Methods	Results
1 Mayeda, <i>et al.</i> [62] Year: 2006 Place: Hawai'i, USA Type of study: Quantitative study	Participants: 326 Gender: Males (136) Female (190) Age: 16-18 yrs.	Sampling: Cluster Sampling Data Collection Tool: Interview Setting: School	Prevalence: Male (10.6%) Female (7.3%) Type: Emotional and physical violence
2 Crowne, <i>et al.</i> [63] Year: 2012 Place: Hawai'i, USA Type of study: Quantitative & Qualitative	Participants: 378 Gender: Females Age: 19 yrs. and above.	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: Interview Setting: Community	Determinants of violence: -Unemployment (25%) -Poor mental health (39%) -History of violence (54%) -Drug consumption (39%) Type: Domestic, psychological violence
3 Umamoto, <i>et al.</i> [9] Year: 2009 Place: Hawai'i, USA Type of study: Qualitative study (Cohort)	Participant: 7,158 Gender: Females Age: 28 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: -Interviewing -Questionnaires Setting: Community	Determinants: -Physical abuse -Lack of money -Unemployment Type: Physical & Domestic violence
4 Harford, <i>et al.</i> [64] Year: 2016 Place: United States Type of study: Quantitative & Qualitative study	Participant: 108,560 Gender: Females (55,474) Male (53,086) Age: 12-17 yrs.	Sampling: Random sampling Data Collection: -Interview -Questionnaires Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: -Drug consumption -Alcohol consumption Type: Physical and emotional violence
5 Sugimoto-Matsuda [65] Year: 2012 Place: Hawai'i, USA Type of study: Qualitative study	Participants:586 Gender: Males (289) Females (297) Age: 13-16	Sampling: Random sampling Data Collection: Observations Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: -Lack of education Type: Psychological violence
6 Jewkes, <i>et al.</i> [8] Year: 2013 Place: China, Papua New Guinea Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 10,178 Gender: Male Age: 18-49 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings Community	Determinants of violence -Sexual entitlement (73%) -Anger/punishment (38%) -Alcohol abuse (27%) -Entertainment (59%) Type: Sexual, emotional & physical violence
7 Schluter, <i>et al.</i> [5] Year: 2007 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Quantitative study & Qualitative	Participant: 1,613 Gender: Male (698) Female(915) Age: 25-35 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: -Interview -Questionnaire Settings: Community	Prevalence: Males (11-8%) Females (37-28%) Type: Psychological and physical violence
8 Sharma [66] Year: 2005 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Quantitative study	Participants: 34 Gender: Females (4) Males (30) Age: 16-84 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: Interviewing Settings: Community	Prevalence: Males (88%) Females (12%) Type: Psychological and physical violence
9 Schluter, <i>et al.</i> [5] Year: 2007 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Quantitative study	Participant: 1,613 Gender: Females (915) Males (698) Age: <25 to >35 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Hospital	Prevalence rate of intimate partner violence: Fathers (9.5%) Mothers (32%) Type: Psychological violence
10 Choi, <i>et al.</i> [67] Year:2006 Place: Seattle, WA, USA Type of study: Quantitative study	Participant: 2,082 Males: 1041 Female:1041 Age: 12.7 yrs.	Sampling: Random Sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: School	Determinants of violence: -Alcohol abuse -Drug abuse -Violent behavior -Racial discrimination -Low-income earnings Type: Emotional, physical and domestic violence
11 Paterson, <i>et al.</i> [68] Year:2007 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Qualitative study (Cohort)	Participant: 1,095 Gender: Females Age: <25 to >35 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: -Social inequity -Acculturation -Ethnicity -Maternal education -Low Income Type: Cultural and domestic violence
12 Gao, <i>et al.</i> [69] Year: 2010 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Quantitative study	Participant: 828 Gender: Females Age: <25 to >35 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Community	Prevalence- Women Emotional: 23.8% Physical: 77.1% Type: Sexual and emotional violence
13 Paterson, <i>et al.</i> [70] Year: 2008 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 920 Gender: Females Age: <20 to >40	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: -Demographic factors -Parenting factors Type: Domestic violence
14 Schluter, <i>et al.</i> [5] Year:2007 Place: New Zealand Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 1,095 Gender: Females Age: <20 to >40	Sampling Purposive sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Hospital	Prevalence: Women Physical abuse: 97.9% Emotional violence: 97.8% Type: Physical and emotional violence
15 Vung and Krantz [51] Year: 2009 Place: Vietnam Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 730 Gender: Females Age: 17-60 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: Having history of violence Type: Domestic violence
16 Fiaini and Hishinuma [71] Year: 2009 Place: Hawai'i, USA and American Samoa Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 187 Gender: Males (89) Females (98) Age: 16-34 yrs.	Sampling: Random Sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: School	Determinants -Behavioral problem -Consumption of harmful substances Type: Emotional & physical violence
17 Schluter and Paterson [72] Year: 2009 Place: Australia Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 1,376 Gender: Females Age: <20 to >40	Sampling: Purposive sampling Data Collection: Interview Settings: Community	Prevalence: Women Major violence: 7.1%- 21.1% Minor violence: 6.1%- 18.7% Type: Physical violence
18 Devries, <i>et al.</i> [73] Year: 2011 Place: Peru, Samoa Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 20,976 Gender: Females Age: 15 - 49 yrs.	Sampling: Random Sampling Data Collection: Questionnaires Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: Suicide Type: Physical and sexual violence
19 Wegner, <i>et al.</i> [74] Year: 2010 Place: Hawai'i, USA Type of study: Quantitative study	Participant: 325 Gender: Males (136) Females (189) Age: 13-16 yrs.	Sampling: Cluster sample Data Collection: Interview Settings: School	Determinants: -Lack of education -Unemployment Type: Psychological violence
20 Mayeda and Pasko [75] Year: 2012 Place: Hawai'i, USA Type of study: Qualitative study (Cross-sectional)	Participant: 34 Gender: Males and Females- Age: 15-18 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -Interview Settings: School	<u>Determinants of violence:</u> -Sex -Ethnicity -Class -History of violence Type: Psychological violence
21 Umamoto, <i>et al.</i> [9] Year: 2009 Place: USA Type of study: Qualitative study	Participant: 34,653 Gender: Males (16,543) Females (18,110) Age: 18 yrs. and above	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -Interview Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: -Substance use disorder, -Mood disorder -Personal disorder Type: Physical violence
22 Chan, <i>et al.</i> [76] Year: 2017 Place: China, Papua New Guinea Type of study: Quantitative	Participants: 6,184 Gender: Males Age: 18-49 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -Interview Settings: Community	Prevalence- Male 40% - 62.9% Type: Domestic violence
23 Ioane and Lambie [77] Year: 2016 Place: New Zealand Study type: Qualitative study	Participants: 200 Gender: Male (168) Female (32) Age: 10-24	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -Interview Settings: Community	Determinants of violence: -Low socio-economic status -Physical abuse by parents on children- Family violence Type: Physical and domestic violence
24 Hishinuma, <i>et al.</i> [78] Year: 2005 Place: Hawai'i, USA Study type: Qualitative	Participant: 5,051 Gender: Males (2,403) Females (2,648) Age: 13-16 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -QuestionnaireSettings: School	Determinants: -History of violence -Family members (6.97%) Type: Psychological and domestic violence
25 Goebert, <i>et al.</i> [60] Year: 2012 Place: Hawai'i, USA Study type: Qualitative study	Participants: 881 Gender: Males (356) Females (525) Age: 13-16 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -Interviews -Questionnaires Settings: School	Determinants of violence: -Type of school environment -Family factors Type: Domestic and emotional violence
26 Adinkrah [79] Year: 2003 Place: Fiji Study type: Qualitative study	Participants: 13 Gender: Males Age: 27-34 yrs.	Sampling: Purposive Sampling Data Collection: -Interview Settings: Hospital	Determinants: -Low economic status Type: Lethal violence

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