

Intimate Partner Violence in Relation to Women's Socioeconomic Factors in Tajikistan

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Introduction

Traditional and patriarchal values of the country

“...at least one in five women in the Central Asian country are affected by **domestic abuse**” (UN Women, 2017).

Estimates range from one third to one half of all women (ADB, 2016).

19% reported having experienced any type of IPV, 13% of whom reported the incident took place within last 12 months (DHS, 2012).

Economic and social costs involved

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Research questions

- Is intimate partner violence explained by the socioeconomic factors of women in Tajikistan?
- Does it depend on the husband's background characteristics - socioeconomic and behavioral?



Literature Review

- Vast literature on IPV both from health and economic perspective
- Qualitative studies/reports conducted in Tajikistan
- Chernyak (2018) being one notable exception with a focus on:
 - behavioral factors
 - partner's controlling behavior

Tajikistan DHS 2017

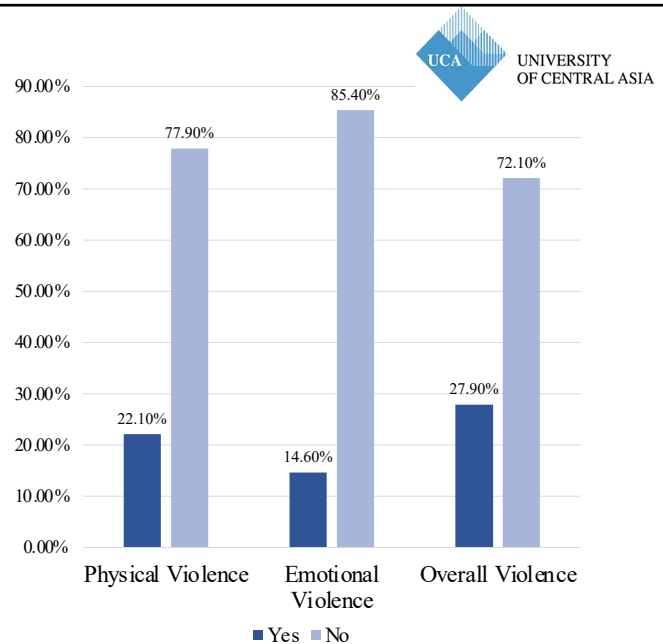
Data and Methodology

Nationally representative survey

N=4,822 currently married women

Descriptive and logistic regression method

Prevalence of IPV by types in Tajikistan





Variables and Descriptive Statistics

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Variable	Categories	Proportion
Age	17 -27	30.9%
	28-38	42.6%
	39-49	26.5%
Residency	Urban	39%
	Rural	61%
Education level	No education	1.7%
	Primary	4.3%
	Secondary	72.5%
	Higher	21.6%
Wealth index	Poorest	21.5%
	Poorer	19%
	Middle	19.5%
	Richer	19.9%
	Richest	20%
Employment	Unemployed	75%
	Employed	25%
Number of children	0	35.6%
	1-2	51.8%
	3-4	11.2%
	5+	1.4%
Difference in education	Same level	62.8%
	Husband more	28.5%
	Wife more	8.7%
Husband's education	No education	0.4%
	Primary	1.8%
	Secondary	59%
	Higher	38.7%
Alcohol consumption	Yes	17.2%
	No	82.8%
Husband's employment	Did not work last 12m	10.6%
	Worked last 7 days	82.4%
	Worked last 12m	6.6%
	Do not know	0.5%

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Model Specification: Logit Regression

$$Pr(IPV=1) = F(\beta_0 + \beta_1(Age) + \beta_2(Residence) + \beta_3(Employment) + \beta_4(Education) + \beta_5(Radio) + \beta_6(Newspaper) + \beta_7(TV) + \beta_8(Mobile) + \beta_9(Internet) + \beta_{10}(Wealth) + \beta_{11}(Children \leq 5) + \beta_{12}(Husband's\ employment) + \beta_{13}(Husband's\ education) + \beta_{14}(Husband's\ alcohol\ use) + \beta_{15}(Difference\ in\ education) + \varepsilon)$$

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Results of the main variables in terms of Odds Ratios

Variables	Physical IPV	Emotional IPV	Any IPV
Age (28-38)	1.387***	1.440***	1.322***
Residence (Urban)	0.930	0.788**	0.920
Wealth (Richest)	0.446***	0.631***	0.515 ***
Education (Higher)	0.421**	0.701	0.553*
Husband's employment	0.639*	0.568*	0.600**
Husband's education (Secondary)	0.391.	0.332*	0.414.
Difference in education (husband more educated)	1.388***	1.140	1.224**
Alcohol use	3.032***	2.144***	2.866***
Number of children ≤ 5 (5+)	2.231**	2.998***	2.626***
Mobile phone	0.775**	0.931	0.820*
Internet usage	0.684**	0.774 .	0.665***

. p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

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Top line results

- Women residing in urban areas, with higher education, from higher wealth quantiles, who owned a mobile phone, used the internet, and whose husband was educated and employed in the past 12 months of the survey were less likely to experience IPV.
- Women of older age groups, with more children of age 5 and under in the household, who listened to radio less than once a week, whose husband drank alcohol and was more educated than his wife were found to be more likely to experience IPV.

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Recommendations

Giving special attention to rural women

Conducting empowerment programs with older age groups

Conducting awareness campaigns

Making education more accessible

Providing employment opportunities

Changing the behavior and perception of spouses

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Thank you for your attention!