

PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AMONG PERUVIAN ETHNIC GROUPS

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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PERU

Women who have suffered domestic violence



VIOLENCE ↓
AS EDUCATION ↑

1 IN 3 HAS SUFFERED
EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE



1 IN 10 HAS SUFFERED
SEXUAL VIOLENCE



VIOLENCE AGAINST
UNMARRIED WOMEN
> VIOLENCE AGAINST
MARRIED WOMEN

Women who have suffered domestic violence and reported it to the authorities



TYPES OF VIOLENCE BY AN INTIMATE PARTNER

EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE



A woman's partner humiliates her, threatens to hit her, insults her, or makes her feel bad.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE



A woman's partner forces her to have sexual relations against her will or to conduct sexual acts that she does not approve of.

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

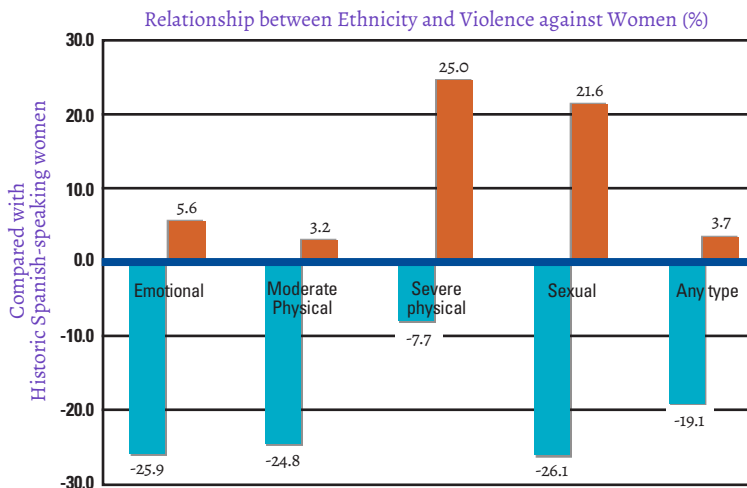


Moderate Physical Violence: A woman's partner shoves her, throws something at her, slaps her, or twists her arm.



Severe Physical Violence: A woman's partner strikes, kicks or drags her, attempts to strangle or burn her, attacks or attempts to assault or threaten her with a knife, gun, or another type of weapon.

PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY ETHNIC GROUP



LINGUISTIC GROUPINGS OF ETHNIC POPULATIONS IN PERU

- RECENT SPANISH SPEAKERS:** Those who grew up speaking an indigenous language (such as Quechua) but now speak Spanish.
- HISTORIC SPANISH SPEAKERS:** Those who grew up speaking Spanish and continue to do so today.
- INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE SPEAKERS:** Those who only speak an indigenous language.

WHY THESE GROUPINGS?

- ~ Consistent over time
- 🔍 Reveal vulnerable groups

↓ Indigenous language speakers ● report the least domestic violence: a 19% drop compared to historic Spanish speakers ●.

↑ Recent Spanish speakers ● experience the greatest levels of severe physical violence (+25%) and sexual violence (+22%) when compared to historic Spanish speakers ●.

↑ Recent Spanish speakers ● are +9.4% more likely to experience violence than historic Spanish speakers ●.



Women with fewer “outside options” when compared to their partners suffer the greatest violence. For example, women who have migrated or are in transition typically have fewer alternatives and social networks upon which to rely, reducing their negotiating power within the household.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICYMAKERS



Redirect current violence prevention programs to target areas where recent Spanish speakers are likely to reside. For example, Urban and semi-urban areas, where rural-urban migration is most common and recent Spanish speakers are more likely to settle.



Design prevention programs for ethnic groups that are specific to the most prevalent forms of violence they face. For example, prevention programs for recent and historic Spanish speakers should focus on emotional violence, whereas those for women who speak only indigenous languages should address physical violence.



Public education campaigns and prevention programs on the rights of women should focus on both partners, not just women. Insufficient attention is given to educating men as co-responsible partners.