PREVALENCE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AMONG PERUVIAN ETHNIC GROUPS

Professor Jorge M. Agüero, University of Connecticut

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PERU

Women who have suffered domestic violence

48%

1 IN 3 HAS SUFFERED EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

1 IN 10 HAS SUFFERED SEXUAL VIOLENCE

VIOLENCE ↓ AS EDUCATION ↑

VIOLENCE AGAINST UNMARRIED WOMEN > VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN

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.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Inter-American Development Bank, its Board of Directors, or the countries they represent.
Prevalence of Violence Against Women by Ethnic Group

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.

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

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.

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.

Relationship between Ethnicity and Violence against Women (%)

Compared with Historic Spanish-speaking women

- Emotional
- Moderate Physical
- Severe Physical
- Sexual
- Any type

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.