



Intimate partner violence in Tanzania

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“Around the world women’s and men’s roles are going through major changes, creating turmoil at the household level”.

(World Bank: Voices of the poor, 2005)

Contested development?

- Women increasingly under pressure to seek paid work
- Some women reported increased earnings increased their decision making ability in the household
- Men expressed feelings of humiliation and anger over not being able to maintain their role as the main provider
- Women's income generating activities sometimes resulted in an escalation in domestic violence
- Economic and social empowerment of women is recognised as an important strategy to help address poverty



Contested Development Study



Overall study aim

To improve understanding of the relationship between women's employment and risk of intimate partner violence in two Tanzania settings, and to examine the policy and conceptual implications

Data Sources

- WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence
 - The nature and prevalence of intimate partner violence
 - The association between women and men's economic empowerment and women's vulnerability to IPV
- In-depth interviews with: ever partnered women who are market traders; and with men partnered with women who have access to income
 - Women's income household power relations and intimate partner violence. Men and women's perspective



The nature and prevalence of intimate partner violence in Tanzania



WHO study on women's health and domestic violence



- Population based cross-sectional household survey, among ever partnered women (aged 15-49), in 15 sites from 10 countries
 - 2 sites: Bangladesh, Brazil, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand
 - 1 site: Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Samoa, Serbia
- Capture information on prevalence, indicators of health, risk factors and response to IPV
- So far, limited in-depth analysis on economic factors and IPV



WHO Tanzania study



- Asked questions about experience of different acts of physical & sexual violence e.g.

“The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your partner may have done to you, has he”

- Measure of violence (ever and past year)
 - **Physical violence:**
 - slapped or threw something
 - pushed or shoved
 - hit with fist
 - kicked or dragged
 - choked or burned
 - threatened with weapon
 - **Sexual violence:**
 - physically forced sex
 - afraid of what he might do
 - forced to do something humiliating / degrading

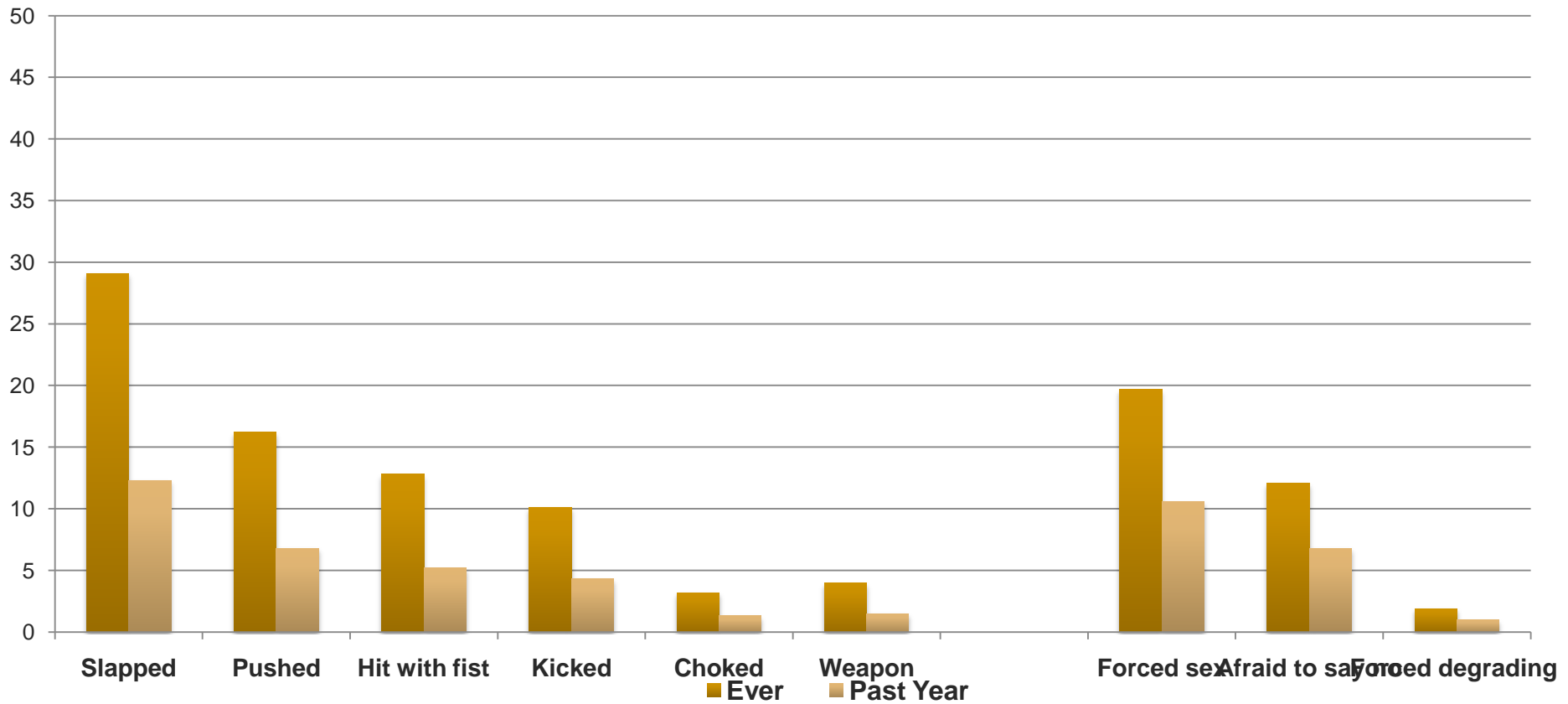
Results from WHO Tanzania study

	Dar es Salaam	Mbeya
Total N (ever partnered women)	1442	1256
Ever experience of physical and / or sexual violence	41%	56%
Past year experience of physical and / or sexual violence	21%	29%
Past year physical violence	15%	19%
Past year sexual violence	13%	18%

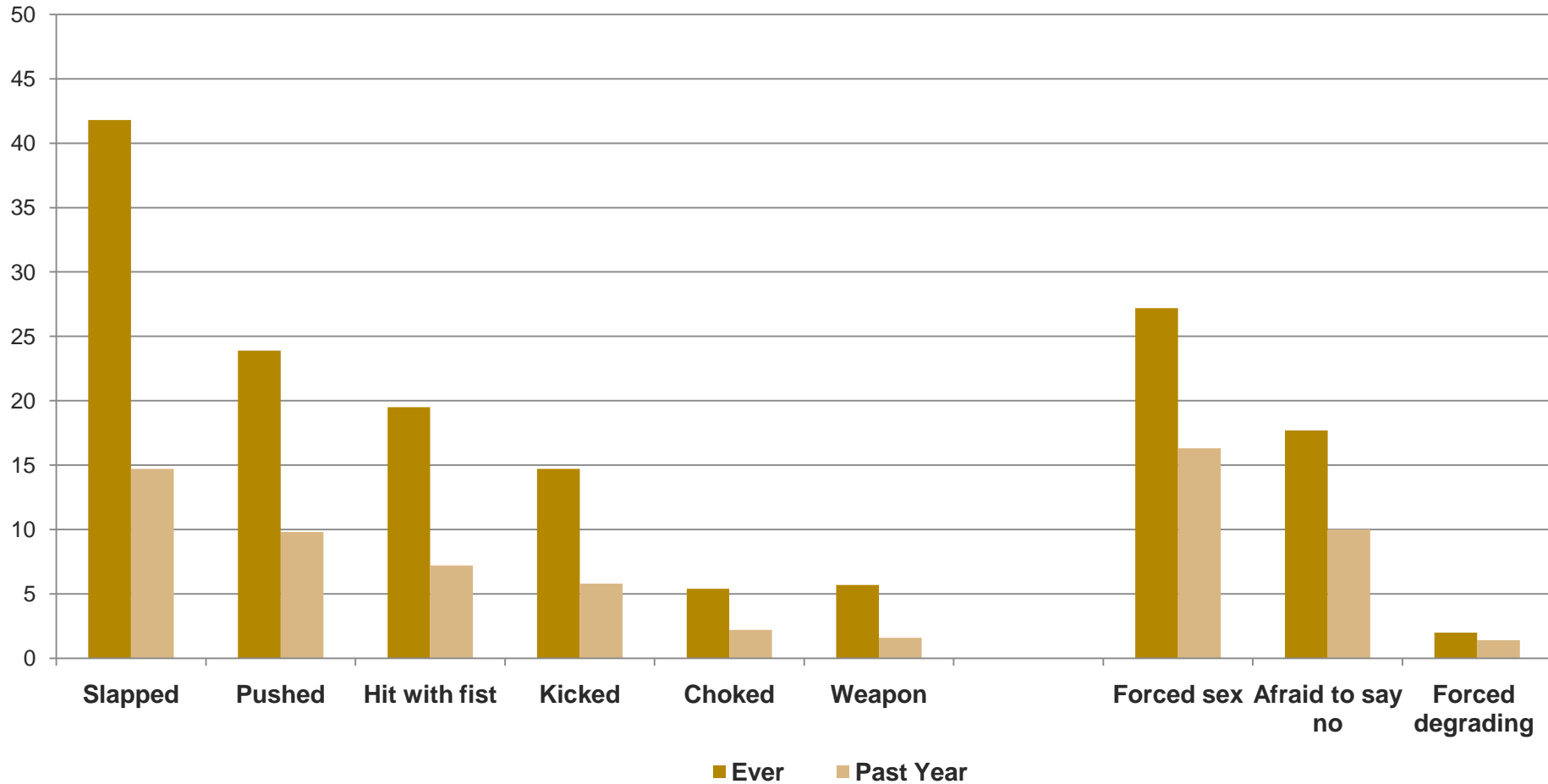
Source: WHO multi-country study, 2005



Prevalence of lifetime and past year physical and sexual violence acts Dar es Salaam



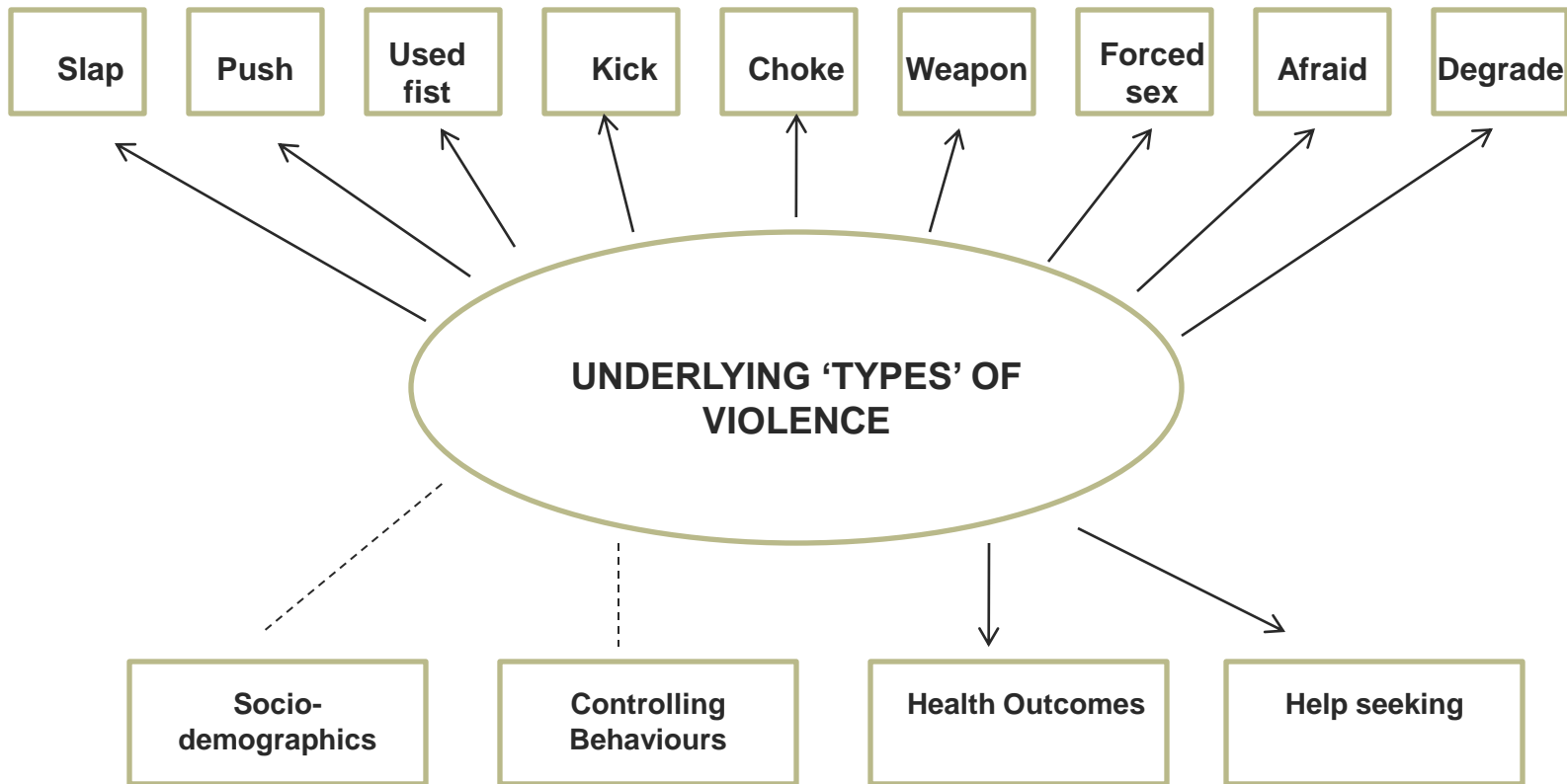
Prevalence of lifetime and past year physical and sexual violence acts Mbeya



What are the underlying patterns?

- Are physical violence, sexual violence, physical and /or sexual violence crude categorisations?
- Increasingly studies are defining violence in terms of patterns of violence
- Using statistical analysis women were grouped together based on similarities on their experience of violence

Acts of physical and sexual violence



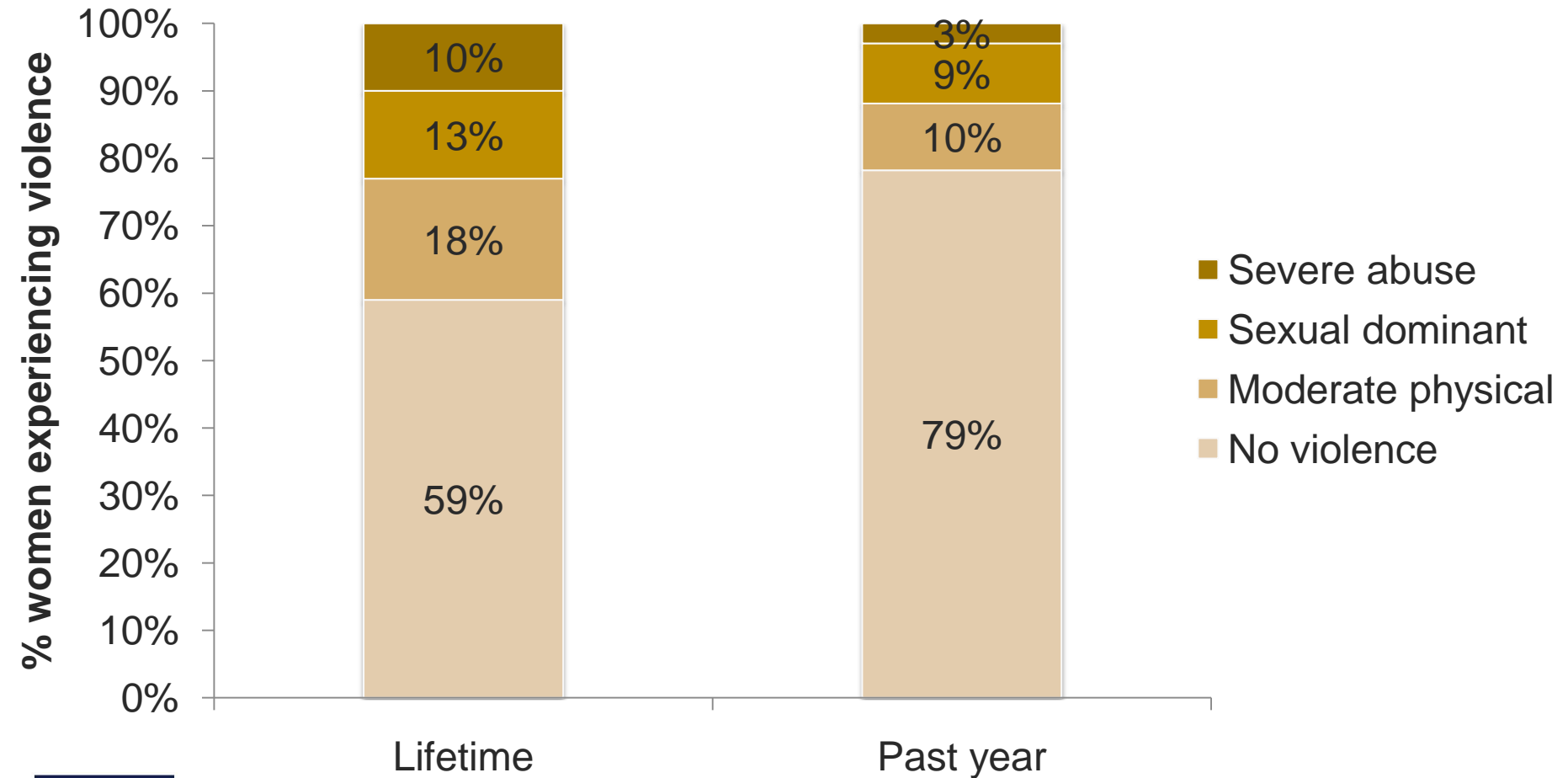
Patterns of lifetime violence Dar es Salaam

	No Violence	Moderate physical (%)	Sexual dominant (%)	Severe abuse (%)
Slapped	--	86	26	100
Pushed	--	37	7	85
Hit with fist	--	24	1	86
Kicked	--	11	1	80
Choked	--	2	0	29
Weapon	--	5	3	28
Forced sex	--	6	89	71
Afraid to say no	--	7	42	55

Patterns of past year violence Dar es Salaam

	No Violence	Moderate physical (%)	Sexual dominant (%)	Severe abuse (%)
Slapped	--	83	13	100
Pushed	--	39	4	86
Hit with fist	--	29	0	79
Kicked	--	20	3	65
Choked	--	1	0	37
Weapon	--	4	3	28
Forced sex	--	4	86	88
Afraid to say no	--	9	42	74

Patterns and prevalence of violence in Dar es Salaam



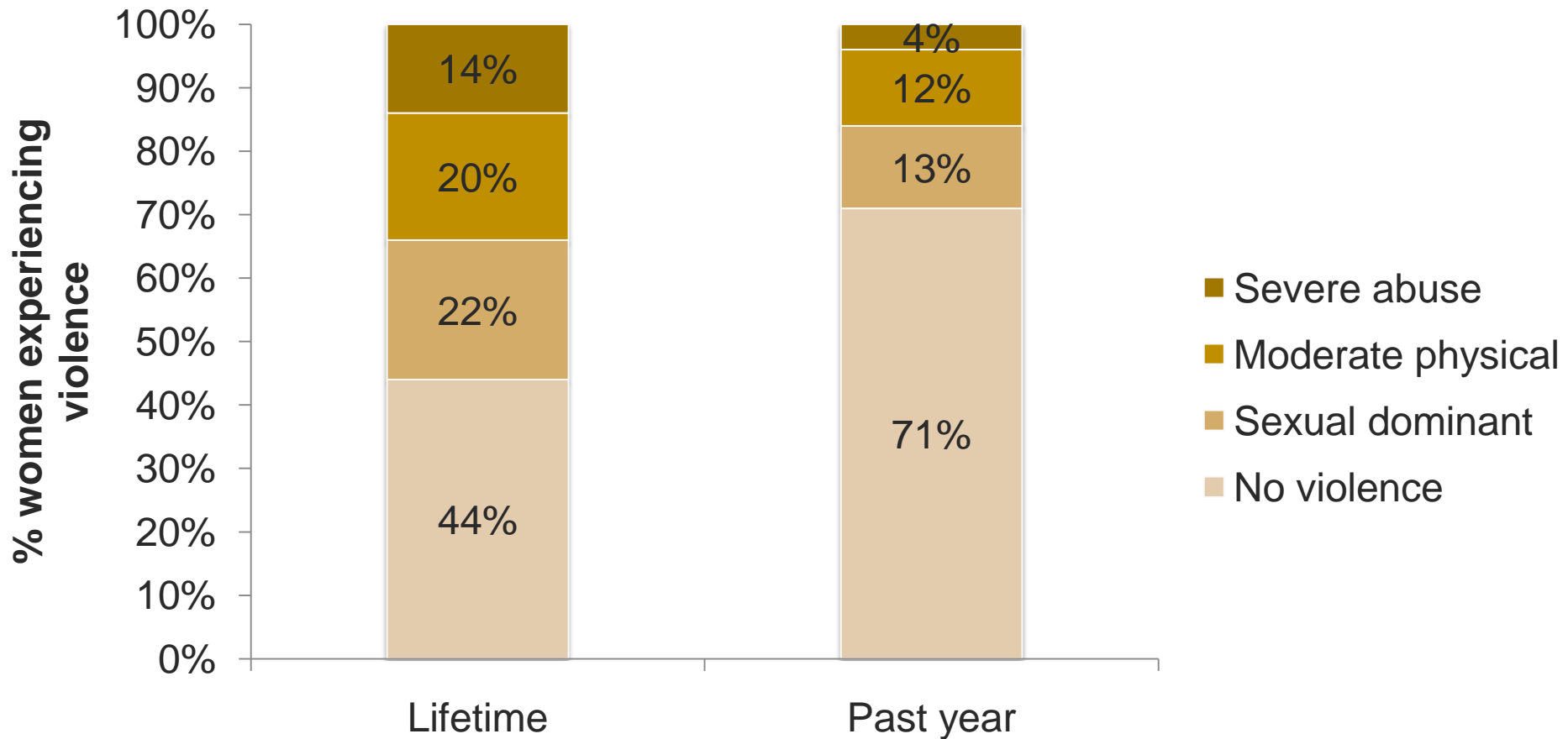
Patterns of lifetime violence Mbeya

	No Violence	Moderate physical (%)	Sexual dominant (%)	Severe abuse (%)
Slapped	--	50	87	96
Pushed	--	16	38	91
Hit with fist	--	10	25	87
Kicked	--	3	14	80
Choked	--	1	0	38
Weapon	--	1	4	33
Forced sex	--	89	0	56
Afraid to say no	--	48	0	51

Patterns of past year violence Mbeya

	No Violence	Moderate physical (%)	Sexual dominant (%)	Severe abuse (%)
Slapped	--	12	75	98
Pushed	--	7	46	77
Hit with fist	--	0	29	88
Kicked	--	3	19	70
Choked	--	1	1	41
Weapon	--	0	3	27
Forced sex	--	94	6	77
Afraid to say no	--	44	7	75

Patterns and prevalence of violence in Mbeya



Lifetime violence and associated outcomes Dar Es Salaam

	Moderate physical (%)	Sexual dominant (%)	Severe abuse (%)
Ever injured	18	15	56
Ever thought about taking own life	8	7	21
Ever had a HIV test	23	24	21
Mutuality			
Ever fought back	30	34	51
Hit partner without provocation	8	15	7
Reasons for violence			
When he is drunk	20	20	51
Jealousy	15	12	34
Disobedient	11	10	9
Ever left	23	29	72
Help seeking			
Police	8	5	34
Hospital	13	11	39
Court	1	0	13
Local leader	13	14	28

Lifetime violence & associated outcomes Mbeya

	Moderate physical (%)	Sexual dominant (%)	Severe abuse (%)
Ever injured	14	15	65
Ever thought about taking own life	11	6	22
Ever had a HIV test	14	15	12
Mutuality			
Ever fought back	17	8	27
Hit partner without provocation	1	2	3
Reasons for violence			
When he is drunk	17	30	55
Jealousy	10	14	29
Ever left	21	22	53
Help seeking			
Police	1	4	16
Hospital	7	8	29
Court	1	2	9
Local leader	19	22	55

What do these findings mean?

- Do these patterns make sense?
 - If there are different patterns of violence what should we do?

- What do these findings mean for services?
 - Do current programmes meet the needs of these different groups?
 - Are there different programmatic opportunities that should be adopted?