
Violence against women

Data analysis using PCA, Logistic Regression and Decision Trees

Gherasim Delia-Cătălina
Applied Computational Intelligence
Group 246-1

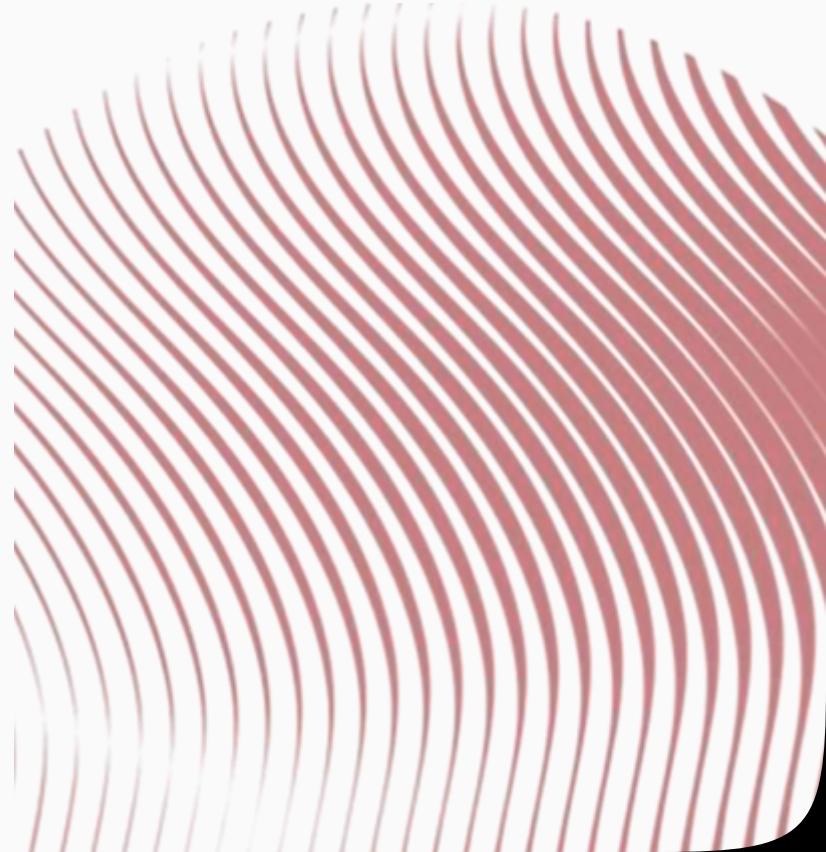




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01 Introduction

Intimate partner violence (IPV) remains a critical global health and human rights challenge.

Understanding the justification of violence is important for developing effective preventive measures. The acceptance of violence allows harmful norms to persist, serving as a powerful barrier to policy implementation and change.

Related work

Hacıaliefendioğlu A, Y. S. (2020). Co-occurrence patterns of intimate partner violence. In *BIOCOMPUTING 2021: Proceedings of the Pacific Symposium*, 79-90.

Anasel, M. G. (2024, Nov 25). A Logit Regression Approach to Identifying Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence in Tanzania. *East African Journal of Applied Health Monitoring and Evaluation* 7, no. 2.

Coll CV, S. T. (2021). Identifying the women most vulnerable to intimate partner violence: A decision tree analysis from 48 low and middle-income countries. *EClinicalMedicine* 42.

03 Theoretical aspects

1. Principal component analysis

Singular value decomposition:
Scores (positions of observations in the new PCA space),
Loadings (how strongly each original variable contributes to each component), and
Singular values (how much variance each component explains).

2. Logistic regression

Logistic regression is used when the outcome is binary.
The logit is the natural logarithm of the odds of the event happening

$$\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_k X_k$$

3. Decision trees

A decision tree predicts an outcome by repeatedly splitting the data into smaller groups.

Each path from the root to a leaf forms an **if-then rule**.



“Violence against women & girls” dataset

The percentage of people in the survey group who agree with the statements:

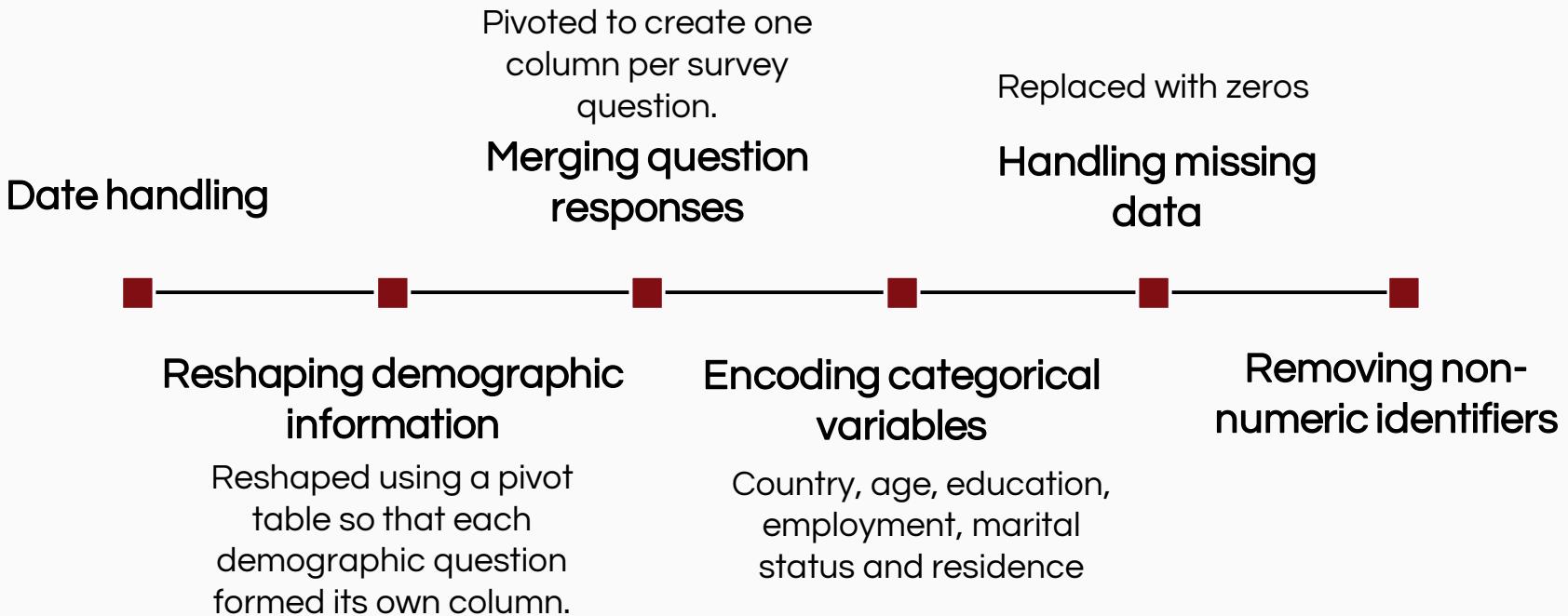
A husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife...

- if she burns the food
- if she argues with him
- if she goes out without telling him
- If she neglects the children
- if she refuses to have sex with him
- for at least one specific reason

```
RangeIndex: 12600 entries, 0 to 12599
Data columns (total 8 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count Dtype  
 ---  -- 
 0   RecordID        12600 non-null  int64   
 1   Country          12600 non-null  object  
 2   Gender            12600 non-null  object  
 3   Demographics Question 12600 non-null  object  
 4   Demographics Response 12600 non-null  object  
 5   Question          12600 non-null  object  
 6   Survey Year       12600 non-null  object  
 7   Value              11187 non-null  float64
```

	RecordID	Country	Gender	Demographics Question	Demographics Response	Question	Survey Year	Value
0	1	Afghanistan	F	Marital status	Never married	... if she burns the food	01/01/2015	NaN
1	1	Afghanistan	F	Education	Higher	... if she burns the food	01/01/2015	10.1
2	1	Afghanistan	F	Education	Secondary	... if she burns the food	01/01/2015	13.7
3	1	Afghanistan	F	Education	Primary	... if she burns the food	01/01/2015	13.8
4	1	Afghanistan	F	Marital status	Widowed, divorced, separated	... if she burns the food	01/01/2015	13.8

05 Preprocessing



```
data columns (total 21 columns):
 #  Column          Non-Null Count Dtype  
 --- 
 0  ... for at least one specific reason    840 non-null   float64 
 1  ... if she argues with him              840 non-null   float64 
 2  ... if she burns the food              840 non-null   float64 
 3  ... if she goes out without telling him 840 non-null   float64 
 4  ... if she neglects the children       840 non-null   float64 
 5  ... if she refuses to have sex with him 840 non-null   float64 
 6  Gender_F                      840 non-null   float64 
 7  Gender_M                      840 non-null   float64 
 8  Age_15-24                     840 non-null   float64 
 9  Age_25-34                     840 non-null   float64 
 10 Age_35-49                     840 non-null   float64 
 11 Education_Higher               840 non-null   float64 
 12 Education_No education         840 non-null   float64 
 13 Employment_Employed for cash   840 non-null   float64 
 14 Employment_Employed for kind   840 non-null   float64 
 15 Employment_Unemployed         840 non-null   float64 
 16 Marital status_Married or living together 840 non-null   float64 
 17 Marital status_Never married   840 non-null   float64 
 18 Marital status_Widowed, divorced, separated 840 non-null   float64 
 19 Residence_Rural                840 non-null   float64 
 20 Residence_Urban                840 non-null   float64 
dtypes: float64(21)
```

Principle component analysis

Label encoding and one-hot encoding
StandardScaler

Logistic regression

One-hot encoding
Standard scaler

Decision trees

Synthetic Minority Oversampling
Technique for Nominal and
Categorical

06 Data analysis

1. Principle component analysis
 2. Logistic regression
 3. Decision trees
-

PCA

Top 10 features for PC1:

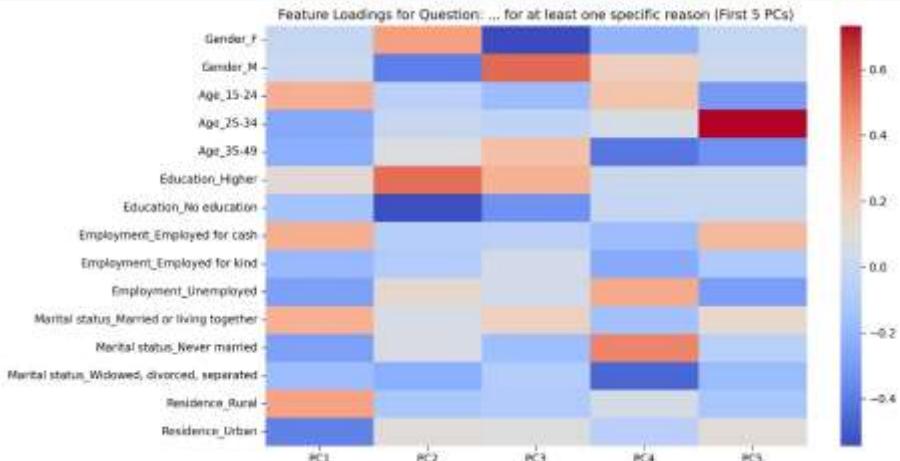
Residence	0.529956
Age	0.468044
Employment	0.454090
Marital status	0.435216
Country	0.189586
Education	0.178916
... if she burns the food	0.128922
... for at least one specific reason	0.068764
... if she neglects the children	0.067992
... if she goes out without telling him	0.061080

Name: PC1, dtype: float64

Top 10 features for PC2:

... if she burns the food	0.690587
Country	0.565352
Education	0.327381
... for at least one specific reason	0.191827
Gender	0.138846
... if she goes out without telling him	0.112881
Marital status	0.083854
... if she neglects the children	0.082210
Age	0.076118
... if she argues with him	0.055759

Name: PC2, dtype: float64



PCA on all features using label encoding

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PCA on all features using one-hot encoding

11

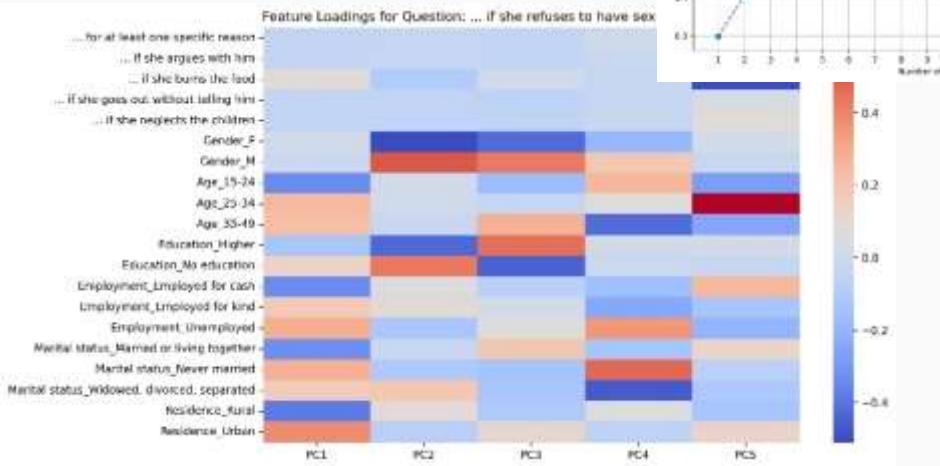
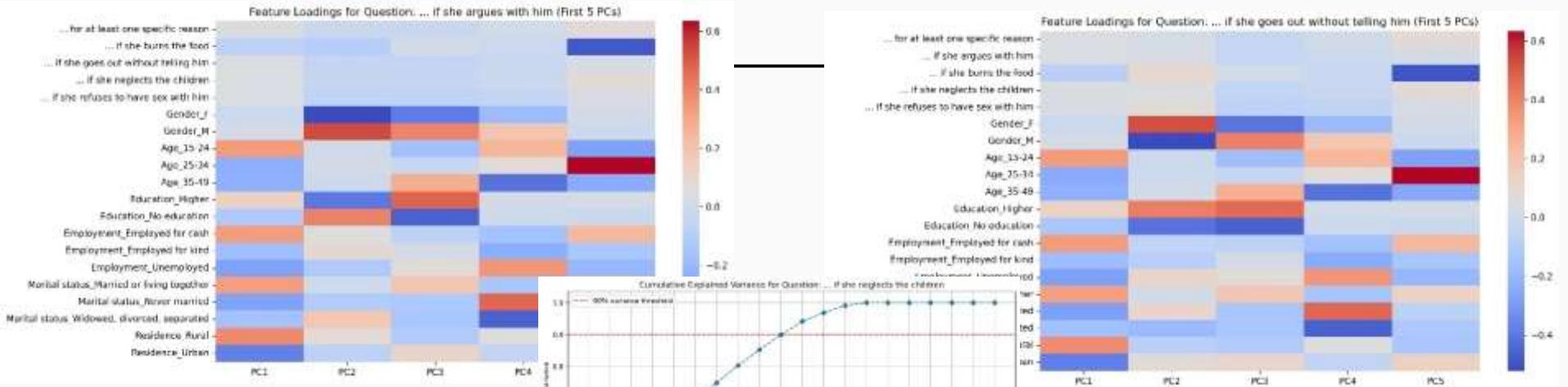
PCA performed separately for each survey question

10

PCA per question while excluding all other survey questions

10

Number of components needed to obtain 90% variance



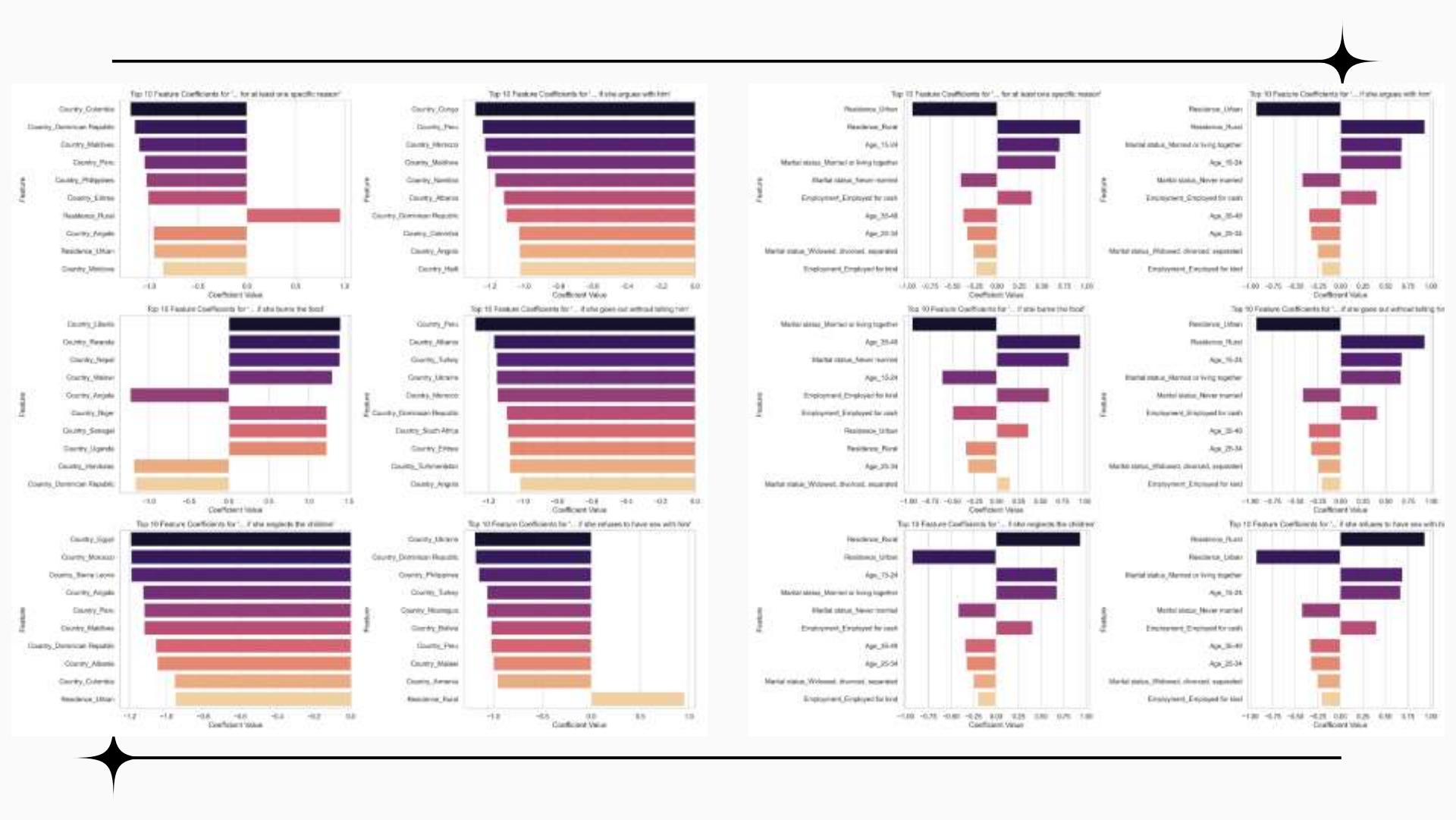
Logistic regression

Binary target based on mean

Thresholds based on the mean of the response “yes” percentage for each question were used to define binary outcomes. This preserved the natural distribution of responses. Because many questions had heavily skewed values, the resulting class balance was uneven, limiting predictive performance.

Evenly balanced binary target

This approach aimed to balance classes at approximately 50/50 by adaptively determining thresholds based on sorted response values. This improved the representation of minority responses, but it introduced artificial splits that did not reflect the natural distribution, affecting reliability..



Classification metrics for each question:

	question	accuracy	precision	recall	f1_score	roc_auc
0	... for at least one specific reason	0.495238	0.025641	0.062500	0.036364	0.301703
1	... if she argues with him	0.428571	0.099099	0.354839	0.154930	0.362588
2	... if she burns the food	0.800000	0.341463	0.482759	0.400000	0.743284
3	... if she goes out without telling him	0.428571	0.041667	0.125000	0.062500	0.278968
4	... if she neglects the children	0.404762	0.039604	0.125000	0.060150	0.262904
5	... if she refuses to have sex with him	0.447619	0.052632	0.161290	0.079365	0.325284

Evenly balanced with country

Classification metrics for each question:

	question	accuracy	precision	recall	f1_score	roc_auc
0	... for at least one specific reason	0.228571	0.164948	1.000000	0.283186	0.428195
1	... if she argues with him	0.514286	0.161905	0.548387	0.250000	0.548567
2	... if she burns the food	0.909524	0.812500	0.448276	0.577778	0.689084
3	... if she goes out without telling him	0.228571	0.164948	1.000000	0.283186	0.428195
4	... if she neglects the children	0.228571	0.164948	1.000000	0.283186	0.433813
5	... if she refuses to have sex with him	0.547619	0.180000	0.580645	0.274809	0.580014

Evenly balanced without country

Based on mean

Without country

Classification metrics for each question:

	question	accuracy	precision	recall
0	... for at least one specific reason	0.528571	0.144330	0.466667
1	... if she argues with him	0.542857	0.145833	0.500000
2	... if she burns the food	0.895238	0.538462	0.304348
3	... if she goes out without telling him	0.214286	0.149485	1.000000
4	... if she neglects the children	0.566667	0.164835	0.500000
5	... if she refuses to have sex with him	0.504762	0.111111	0.407407

Based on mean

With country

Classification metrics for each question:

	question	accuracy	precision	recall
0	... for at least one specific reason	0.476190	0.074468	0.233333
1	... if she argues with him	0.423810	0.065421	0.250000
2	... if she burns the food	0.747619	0.187500	0.391304
3	... if she goes out without telling him	0.428571	0.030928	0.103448
4	... if she neglects the children	0.442857	0.051546	0.166667
5	... if she refuses to have sex with him	0.519048	0.097826	0.333333

Decision trees

Without SMOTE

The accuracy was 0.2047 for all depths (3,5,7,10,15)
Severe class imbalance

3 class target and SMOTENC

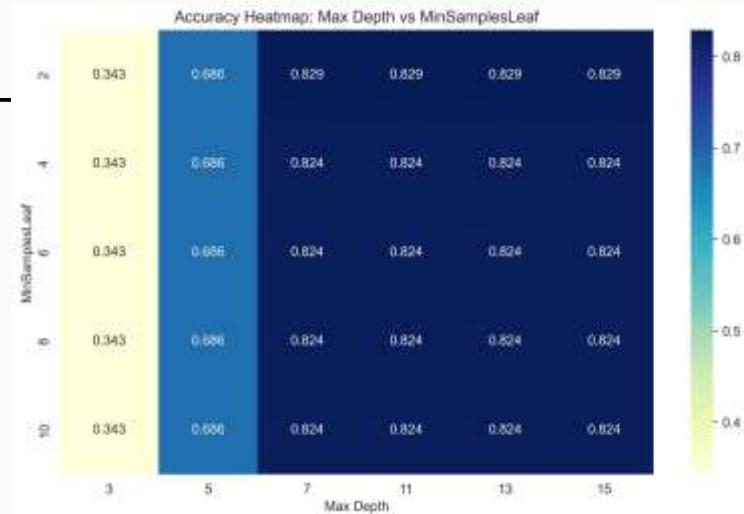
Survey responses were converted into 3 levels:
0(no justification), 1(minor justification) and 2(high)
Lower accuracy (0.148)

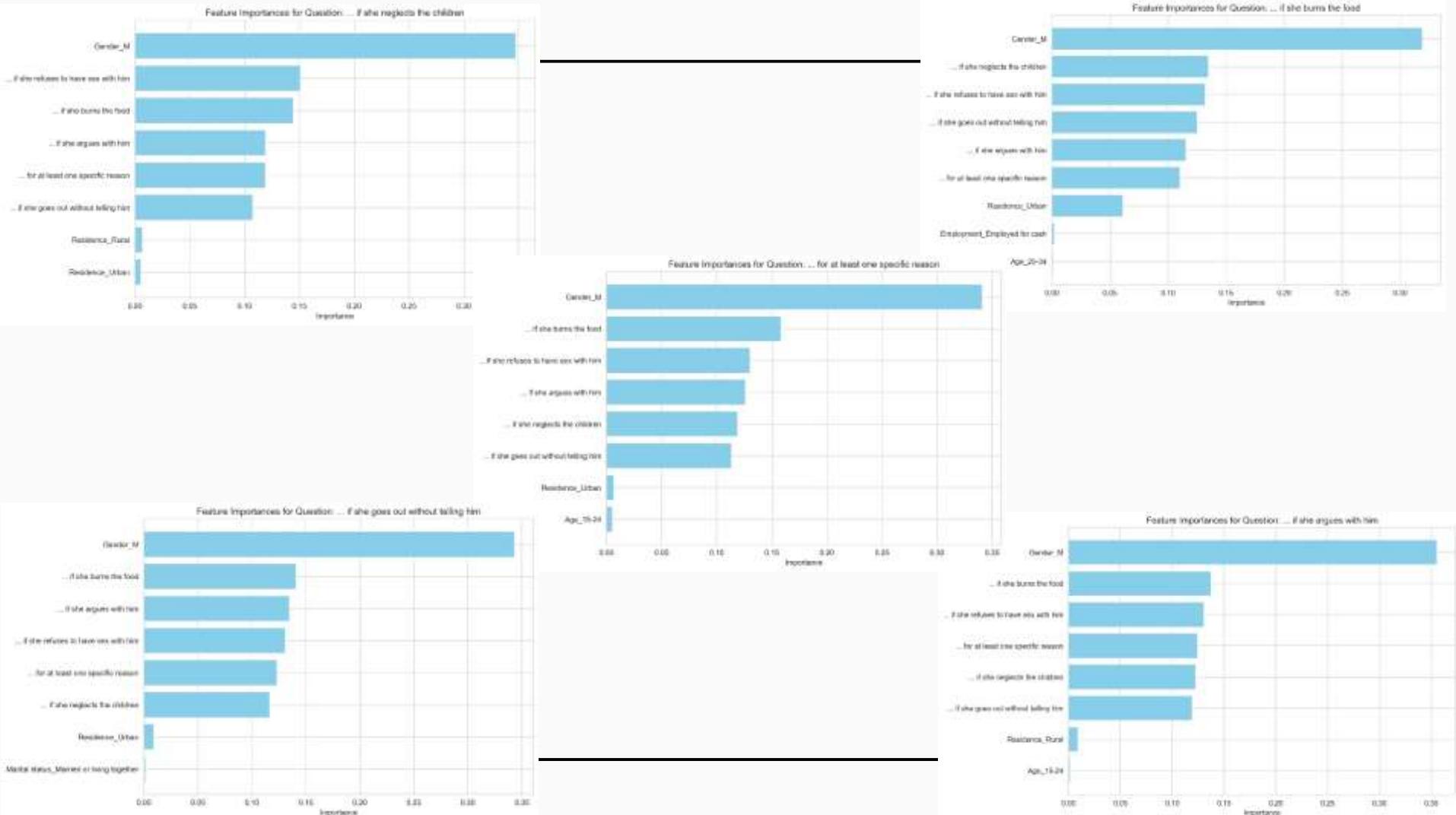
With SMOTE

Accuracy remained 0.2047

SMOTENC and all survey questions

Models were trained using both demographic features and survey responses. SMOTENC was applied before one-hot encoding, which was applied only to demographic features

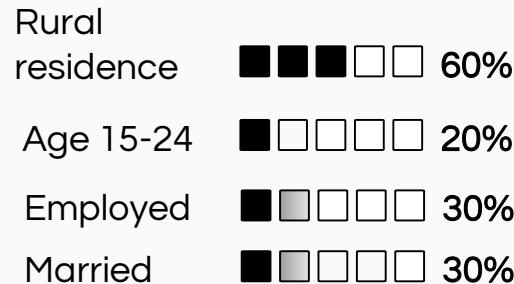




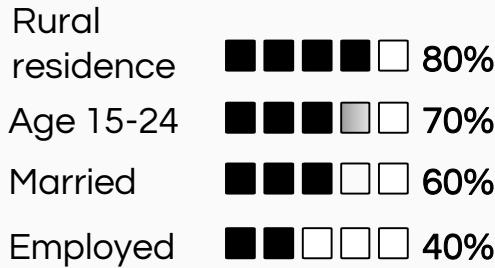
Summary



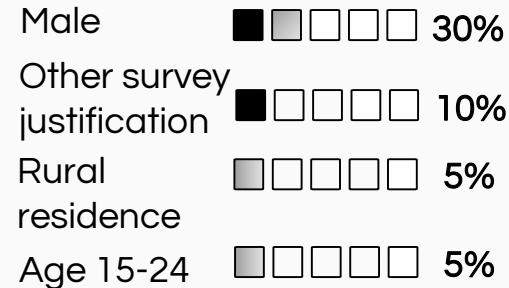
PCA Feature loadings



Logistic regression Feature coefficients



Decision trees Feature importance



Conclusion



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The analysis demonstrates that demographic context plays a dominant role in attitudes toward IPV, with rural residence, youth, marital status, and employment status being consistent predictors across multiple approaches.

The findings strengthen the need for targeted, context-sensitive interventions that address both the structural demographic realities and the specific correlated beliefs driving the acceptance of violence.
