

Employment as a determinant of gender-based violence: the Ecuadorian case

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GitHub repository: https://github.com/OdalisClemente/Stadistica_Rstudio

1 Introduction

Violence against women is an issue that raises alarms in society, as it manifests itself in different ways and in different spaces. In Ecuador alone, during 2023, 277 women were victims of femicide, while the Gender Table of International Cooperation MEGECI (2023) reported that in 2019, 5,785,295 women were victims of some type of violence. These figures are alarming and encourage the search for the causes of this type of violence, in order to implement measures that contribute to its eradication.

In an attempt to explain these causes, the relationship that may exist between employment and violence against women has been discussed, interpreting it as a complex cause that is influenced by cultural, psychological and social factors, since women victims of violence lack a safe environment that supports their access to employment and their work performance; in addition, employment can become an empowering factor for women, allowing them to overcome difficult personal situations and even break the cycle of violence Sklavou et al. (2020).

Following this same line, a study focused on the analysis of microdata from 35 countries located in different regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America, was able to establish that employment in women can be associated with an increase in violence by their partners, considering that it has a significant negative effect on domestic violence. mainly in Latin America and East Africa Khan and Klasen (2018).

It is important to note that, in the study of the relationship between employment and violence against women, there are two positions: the first, in which it is pointed out that a better economic status in women reduces violence and, the second, in which it is suggested that employment produces a reaction effect in which an increase in female empowerment can provoke violent reactions on the part of men Bhalotra et al. (2021).

On the other hand, another problem of gender violence can be jealousy, since it is known that aggressive and violent men with their partners often manifest pathological jealousy, which can lead to conflicts and violence towards their partner. It is pointed out that this jealousy can arise from unfounded perceptions that the woman intends to leave the relationship. In addition, underlying emotions in romantic jealousy are identified, such as resentment, guilt, and low self-esteem, which can generate maladaptive behaviors and increase the likelihood of conflict situations and control behaviors Maceira (2024).

Granda and Villa (2022) agree in finding in their study that there is a significant relationship between jealousy and violence in couples. It is mentioned that jealousy can be perceived as an established factor in the relationship, which can be linked to a conception of hostile sexism. Although jealousy is not always recognized as a form of violence, it can manifest itself through controlling behaviors that are not so evident; Jealousy is often justified as a sign of love, but in reality, it can cover up forms of control and violence implicit in the relationship

With this background, the following research question arises:

How does employment influence the likelihood of experiencing violence within marriage? How is jealousy associated with the prevalence and perception of abuse in women in intimate relationships?

It is important to inquire about this, since although there are alarming figures and statistical data, contextualizing the specific situation of Ecuador will allow us to establish whether employment reduces violence or increases it, since although there is research on the effects of employment on social and emotional well-being, few studies have focused on analyzing whether there is a significant difference in victimization between these two groups. In addition, understanding these patterns can provide relevant data for social organizations and public policies in the reduction of violence.

In addition, the research question on jealousy is relevant because jealousy represents a psychological and emotional factor that can trigger or justify violent attitudes in relationships. Therefore, understanding how jealousy affects the perception and prevalence of abuse makes this aspect visible as a possible trigger of violence, which can guide the creation of intervention and education programs to prevent possessive or violent attitudes within couple relationships.

2 Data

2.1 Data source

The data for this study is based on the Encuesta Nacional sobre Relaciones Familiares y Violencia de Género contra las Mujeres (ENVIGMU), a nationally representative survey conducted in 2019 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas y Censos (INEC). This survey collects comprehensive data on violence against women in different spheres of life, including physical,

psychological, sexual, and economic violence. The target population includes women aged 15 and older, and the data covers both lifetime experiences and those within the last 12 months.

2.2 Data Collection Method

The ENVIGMU 2019 survey was conducted through a probabilistic sampling method, involving 20,848 households across both urban and rural areas of Ecuador. The survey includes detailed sections that examine the prevalence of violence in various settings, including educational, labor, social, familial, and intimate partner domains.

3 Methods

3.1 Participants

The present study focused on women aged 15 and older who answered questions assessing violence against women, in order to determine whether there is a difference between the proportion of women who work and those who do not work, related to whether they have suffered some form of domestic violence.

3.2 Study size and missing data

In this study, the initial sample consisted of 19,161 women aged 15 years or older from 24 provinces in mainland Ecuador, including data from the Amazonian and Galapagos provinces. From the set of variables used to assess differences in the proportion of women who are employed or not and whether they have experienced any form of domestic violence, missing values were removed due to participants selecting “I don’t know or don’t remember” as a response.

The main variables for this study are:

- Dependent variable (experience of violence): this is categorized based on whether respondents have ever experienced physical, psychological, or sexual violence. The types of violence are reported across different settings, such as the workplace, family, and social environments.
- Independent variable (work history): this variable divides respondents into two groups.
 - Women who have never worked.
 - Women who have worked at some point in their lives.

3.3 Statistical methods

To evaluate the results of this research, various hypothesis testing methods were applied as a fundamental statistical approach to facilitate decision-making regarding the validity of specific claims about a population based on sample data. The hypothesis testing process involved formulating two opposing propositions:

- **Null Hypothesis (H_0):** This is a statement asserting that there is no significant difference or effect between the analyzed groups or variables. Any observed difference is attributed to chance or sample variations. Simply put, the null hypothesis proposes that there is no meaningful change or relationship within the context of the study. It is set up to be either refuted or accepted based on the data obtained. As stated by Crossref (n.d.), “the null hypothesis asserts that there is no difference or that the effect is zero.”
- **Alternative Hypothesis (H_1):** This is the statement opposing the null hypothesis, asserting that there is a significant difference or effect in the analyzed variables. The alternative hypothesis is accepted if the data provides sufficient evidence against the null hypothesis. According to Holland (1986), “the alternative hypothesis reflects the existence of a significant effect or difference in the study.”

For this analysis, the proportion test was used, a statistical tool designed to compare observed proportions between groups within the sample. This approach is particularly useful for assessing whether observed differences between proportions of significant categories are statistically relevant. In this study, variables were created to record the total number of married women in two conditions: those who work and have experienced violence, and those who do not work but have also experienced violence.

This approach is essential for determining whether the observed differences have statistical significance or are due to chance, thereby strengthening the interpretation of the results.

In this study, two variables were created to store the total number of women who work and the total number of women who do not work in the sample. Additionally, two more variables were created to record the total number of women who work and have experienced violence, as well as a separate set for women who do not work and have experienced violence.

4 Results

With the created variables containing the total values from the selected sample, proportion tests were performed to compare the differences between women who work or do not work and whether they have experienced violence or not. The results of the hypothesis tests are described below:

4.1 First Proportions Test

Hypothesis testing:

- H_0 : The proportion of married women who have experienced violence is the same between those who work and those who do not work.
- H_1 : The proportion of married women who have experienced violence differs between those who work and those who do not work.

Statistical test result:

Parámetro	Valor
X-squared	<i>36.045</i>
Grados de libertad (df)	<i>1</i>
Valor p (p-value)	<i>1.928e-09</i>
Hipótesis alternativa	<i>two.sided</i>
Intervalo de confianza (95%)	<i>0.03905297 - 0.07709635</i>
Prop. mujeres que trabajan	<i>0.4491349</i>
Prop. mujeres que no trabajan	<i>0.3910603</i>

The test indicates statistically significant evidence to reject H_0 , suggesting a notable difference between married women who have experienced violence and work compared to those who do not work.

4.2 Second Proportions Test

Hypothesis testing:

- H_0 : There is no difference in the proportion of married women who have experienced violence between those who work and those who do not work.
- H_1 : The proportion of married women who have experienced violence and are employed is greater than that of women who are not employed.

Statistical test result:

Parámetro	Valor
X-squared	<i>36.045</i>
Grados de libertad (df)	<i>1</i>
Valor p (p-value)	<i>9.64e-10</i>
Hipótesis alternativa	<i>greater</i>

Parámetro	Valor
Intervalo de confianza (95%)	<i>0.04208053 - 1.00000000</i>
Prop. mujeres que trabajan	<i>0.4491349</i>
Prop. mujeres que no trabajan	<i>0.3910603</i>

The significant p-value provides sufficient evidence to reject H_0 , indicating that the proportion of married women who have experienced violence and are employed is higher than that of those who are not employed.

4.3 Third Proportions Test

Hypothesis testing:

- H_0 : There is no difference in the proportion of women who believe that the abuse was due to jealousy compared to those who do not.
- H_1 : There is a difference in the proportion of women who believe that the abuse was due to jealousy compared to those who do not.

Statistical test result:

Parámetro	Valor
X-squared	<i>59.842</i>
Grados de libertad (df)	<i>1</i>
Valor p (p-value)	<i>1.028e-14</i>
Hipótesis alternativa	<i>greater</i>
Intervalo de confianza (95%)	<i>-0.10284102 - -0.06110805</i>
Prop. mujeres que trabajan	<i>0.4587894</i>
Prop. mujeres que no trabajan	<i>0.5407639</i>

The results do not show sufficient statistical evidence to reject H_0 , so no significant difference is observed in the proportion of women who believe that the abuse was due to jealousy compared to those who do not.

4.4 Fourth Proportions Test

Statistical test result:

- H_0 : There is no difference in the proportion of women who believe that abuse was due to jealousy compared to those who do not believe so.

- H_1 : The proportion of women who believe that abuse was due to jealousy is greater than those who do not believe so.

Statistical test result:

Parámetro	Valor
X-squared	<i>59.842</i>
Grados de libertad (df)	<i>1</i>
Valor p (p-value)	<i>1.028e-14</i>
Hipótesis alternativa	<i>greater</i>
Intervalo de confianza (95%)	<i>-0.09952215 - 1.00000000</i>
Prop. mujeres que trabajan	<i>0.4587894</i>
Prop. mujeres que no trabajan	<i>0.5407639</i>

With a non-significant p-value, we do not reject H_0 , indicating that there is no difference in the proportion of women who believe that abuse was caused by jealousy compared to those who do not believe it.

5 Discussion

The results of this research provide a detailed understanding of the relationship between the employment status of married women and their experience of violence. Through hypothesis testing, a significant trend was observed: women who work report a higher proportion of violence compared to those who do not work. This finding is relevant as it suggests a possible interaction between employment and exposure to violence, potentially linked to factors such as economic dependence and power dynamics within relationships. Literature suggests that, in certain contexts, employment can empower women, providing them with greater resources to confront or leave situations of violence. However, in other cases, employment may also intensify conflicts within the home, particularly if it is perceived as a threat to the authority or control of the abuser.

Additionally, the confidence intervals and p-values across all tests provide robust statistical evidence to support the validity of the findings, demonstrating that the observed differences are not due to chance. This not only reinforces the importance of employment as a key factor in analyzing gender-based violence but also calls for a careful interpretation of emotional factors, such as jealousy, within the dynamics of violence.

6 Conclusion

The findings of this study offer a comprehensive perspective on how the employment status of married women influences their experiences of violence, highlighting significant differences between those who work and those who do not. These results suggest that employment may play both a protective and a conflictual role in women's lives, depending on contextual and cultural factors that shape relationship dynamics and family interactions. The higher proportion of working women experiencing violence may reflect a combination of factors, including the economic independence some women achieve through employment, which could be perceived as a threat in contexts characterized by control or dependency in relationships.

Nonetheless, the results do not provide sufficient evidence to conclude that jealousy is a distinct motive for abuse, underscoring the need to explore other factors that may influence the perception and experience of domestic violence. This suggests the importance of analyzing additional external factors that could introduce causality within the investigation.

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