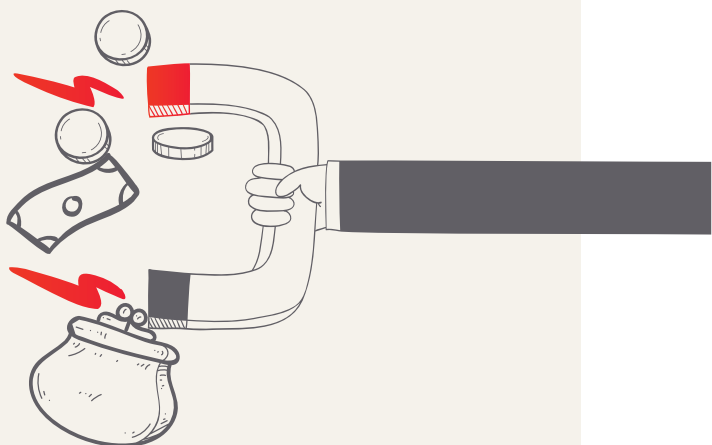


STUDY OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN KAKHETI AND ADJARA



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RESUME

The present study defines economic violence as a behavior by which a perpetrator limits, controls and exploits a woman's economic resources and potential. The main goal of this work is to study the identification and prevalence of various forms of economic violence against women in intimate relationships.

The study was conducted on the representative sample of women who have at least one-year long experience of living with an intimate partner; throughout the process research ethics was taken into account, as well as the methodology for studying violence against women. The research has used the indicators measuring the economic violence, developed by the researchers in Zagreb university, with their consent.

The paper confirms the main hypothesis that economic violence against women in intimate relationships manifests itself in several interrelated groups of forms. Certain forms of economic violence can be explained at the individual or relationship level, as well as by family and societal factors; Acknowledgement of economic violence can be explained by some socio-demographic characteristics of women and the widespread belief in myths about violence against women.

The study revealed that economic violence is more common after the break-up / divorce and the most common forms are: financial / material blackmail to deprive the woman of funds (50% of women), and restricting access to the woman's personal belongings and property (40% of women). Among the general forms of economic violence, the forms of violence related to money and spending money are the most common.

This is followed by types of economic violence by which the partner prevents the economic independence of an employed woman. A significant part of the facts of economic violence is related to the responsibility of taking care of the child after the divorce (e.g. refusal to pay alimony - 83%).

Almost half of the surveyed women recognize economic violence and can identify it in each of the studied forms.

The situation varies by region according to almost all studied components: the percentage of women who have ever experienced economic violence from their partner is higher in Kakheti region than in Adjara.

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SUMMARY

The main goal of the study was to determine the prevalence of economic violence in the population of women who have at least one-year long experience of living with an intimate partner or are in a marriage / relationship in the pilot regions of Kakheti and Adjara in Georgia. Additionally, the aim of the study was to determine the factors related to economic violence, to reveal the connection, if any, between economic violence and other forms of violence. Another aim of the study was also to determine the extent to which women identify and acknowledge economic violence.

Within the frames of the study, a scale for identification and assessment of economic violence was developed, which is based on the scale developed in 2014 by the researchers of the Zagreb University. It was developed to measure women's acknowledgement and experience of various forms of economic violence in intimate relationships for use in future studies.

The study revealed that of the three separate but closely related dimensions of general forms of economic violence (damage to property, limiting access to financial resources, education or the labor market, or failure to fulfill economic responsibilities) the most prevalent in the population are the behaviors through which the partner controls the woman's spending of money in various ways and/or takes shared money or money belonging to the woman without permission (15%).

In terms of presentation, the specific forms of economic violence are revealed after the end of an intimate relationship which are related to the responsibilities of child care / raising a child. In this process, the

overwhelming majority of women were subjected to such forms of economic violence as refusal to participate in caring for the child (90%) and / or refusal to pay child alimony by their ex-husband / partner (83%). In the mentioned issues, these results coincide with the results of the study conducted by the University of Zagreb, according to which the mentioned economic violence is the most common after the termination of an intimate relationship: behaviors by which the partner interferes with the economic independence of an employed woman, as well as forms of economic violence related to participation in raising a child.

Almost half of women (40%-50%) experienced at least one (or more) other type of economically violent behavior after separation / divorce from their partner (threats, blackmail). In terms of frequency distribution, these are followed by behaviors through which the partner prevents the economic independence of an employed woman, which was experienced by 9%-10% of employed women.

Factors related to the experience of economic violence were analyzed according to the levels of the theoretically accepted socio-ecological model, first at each level separately, and then at all levels together¹. Among the cases of other experiences of violence, the physical abuse that took place in childhood by parents was revealed. The research showed that in the process

¹ The model takes into account the complex interconnection among individual relationships, society and social factors.

of physical violence against a woman by a partner, in many cases the partner was not employed, consumed alcohol and/or had gambling tendencies.

In the process of psychological violence by the partner, the study mostly found financial problems and making important family decisions regarding the management of family finances or movable property or real estate, without the involvement of the woman.

The situation varies by region. The study revealed that women living in Kakheti from the age group of 16-45, who have been married at least once or had an intimate partner at the time of the study or during their lifetime, experience economic violence from their partner more often than in Adjara.

Within the frames of the study, certain pre-defined hypotheses were tested using the scale of economic violence, which consisted of 36 statements. The factor analysis performed on the pre-defined statements showed that the factors that are based on them explain 64% of the available data. The number of factors generated as a result of factor analysis coincided with each other as well. Apart from this, the internal reliability of the 36-item scale was tested by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, the value of which for this data was $\alpha = 0.964$. This data indicates high reliability of the scale.

The first hypothesis of the study was confirmed: the study revealed that 25% of women have been at least once a victim of economic violence from an intimate partner / husband.

The second hypothesis of the study was also confirmed: the study revealed that economic violence in most cases has a systemic character. 40%-45% of women who became victims of economic violence after separation, divorce also experienced the most common forms of economic

violence in marriage. It was also revealed that women who are divorced/separated have been victims of economic violence more often $t(1530) = 22.235, p < 0.05$.

The third hypothesis is also partly confirmed: the moderately strong correlation between economic violence by the partner and economic violence by other family members is $r = 0.48, p < 0.05$. In most cases, the husband's/partner's parents account for the largest share of the various forms of economic violence compared to other family members.

The fourth hypothesis was also confirmed: victims of economic violence have also experienced other types of violence from partners/other family members. There is a strong correlation between these two forms of violence $r = 0.654, p < 0.05$. Women who were victims of economic violence also experienced psychological and physical violence from an intimate partner, and physical violence from their parents in childhood.

The fifth hypothesis of the study was also confirmed and it was determined that the respondents representing the ethnic minority experience economic violence more than other women, who do not represent this group $t(1498) = - 2.153, p < 0.05$.

The sixth hypothesis was also partly confirmed and it was determined that the representatives of the religious minority are more likely to experience economic violence $t(1522) = 2.481, p < 0.05$, however, this mostly applies to the ethnic Azerbaijani-speaking religious minority.

Also, the seventh hypothesis was confirmed and the study found that women may have a stable job and higher income than their partner,

however they still become victims of economic violence $t(1545) = -4.02, p < 0.05$.

The eighth hypothesis is confirmed as well: the research revealed that every fifth woman cannot identify various forms of economic violence. The largest number of women are less likely to see economic violence if this form of violence is strengthened by stereotypes prevalent in the country. For example: sentence - the husband / partner independently makes financial decisions in the family without agreeing with anyone; Stereotype - the head of the family is a man. Statement – husband / partner refuses to help with child care; Stereotype - raising a child is a woman's duty. It was determined that women victims of economic violence and non-victims recognize economic violence equally well $t(1552) = 0.255, p < 0.05$.

INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Economic violence is a form of gender-based and domestic violence, however, it remains one of the most invisible forms of violence. According to studies, economic violence against women occurs at all socio-economic levels and refers to 94-99% of victims of domestic violence.

Economic violence significantly damages women's physical and mental health. As a result of economic violence, a woman becomes economically dependent on the perpetrator. Economic dependence on the perpetrator is one of the main factors why women cannot end the relationship with a violent partner and remain in a violent relationship.

Economic violence is very often used by perpetrators because it is a tactic for them to control the victim and make them stay them in a violent relationship. They use a number of methods to maintain this control².

²Baia Patarai, Economic violence – an unstudied problem, 2021, p. 2

FORMS AND CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

Economic violence can take many forms. Although economic violence is often viewed as a form of psychological violence, researchers still separate interesting trends that are characteristic of economic violence. According to studies conducted in different populations, women from ethnic and religious minorities suffer more from economic violence, and students - less, because they usually do not live with partners, therefore, they make independent decisions and also do not work³. Women who earn more than their partners become victims of economic violence more often, especially in families with traditional and non-egalitarian values.

Economic violence can take many forms; it is often viewed as a form of psychological violence. The most common forms of economic violence are:

- interfering with work by harassing behavior, such as frequent calls and unexpected visits to work, etc.;
- Not giving money to the victim and preventing her from earning money to the extent that the victim becomes completely dependent on the perpetrator for food, clothing and shelter;
- Forbidding the victim to work or study, or involving her in such an activity that makes work or studying impossible;

³ Francesca Bettio and Elisa Ticci, *Violence Against Women and Economic Independence*, 2017, p.57

- Deliberately keeping away food, clothing, shelter, personal hygiene products or medicine;
- Stealing money from the victim, fraudulently using and/or exploiting the victim's money, assets or financial resources for personal gain;
- Demanding from the victim to justify her spending of money and punishing her through physical, sexual or emotional violence;
- Stealing or destroying personal property of the victim;
- Forbidding the victim to own a personal bank account;
- Not paying the alimony established by the court;
- Forcing the victim to take credit, and then ruining her credit history and destroying the possibility of taking credit in the future⁴.

Economic violence does not require physical proximity, therefore it is often prolonged in time and can become stronger even after a couple separates, creating serious problems for victims trying to start a new life. This is one of the types of coercive control, which most often includes:

- spending money from the victim's personal or shared bank account;
 - making payments on behalf of the victim;
- protracting the time of sale of common property;
- theft or damage to personal belongings;

⁴ National Coalition against domestic violence (NCADV)

- interfering with the victim's employment or job retention;
- Involving the victim into prolonged litigation, which is associated with financial costs.

Additionally, the victim is often left with debts and a damaged credit history because of the perpetrator⁵. Furthermore, socio-economic factors that create a fertile soil for economic violence should be taken into account. Among the main contributing factors of economic violence, the following circumstances should be considered:

- The existing power hierarchy dominated by men;
- Economic dependence of women is normalized, internalized and reinforced by the society;
- Women are taught that men can better manage money and finances;
- Problems identified in labor relations etc.⁶

Due to the circumstances discussed above, it is important to study the issue in depth - the hidden and visible forms of economic violence, and the experience of women.

⁵ Baia Pataraiia, Economic violence – an unstudied problem, 2021, p.4

⁶ Ibid, p. 5

RESEARCH GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the present research was to study the experiences of women living in the regions in relation to economic violence perpetrated by their partner/husband; to explore the situation in which women are victims of economic violence, whether they identify it or not. Research objectives were defined as follows:

1. determining whether women / girls have experienced economic violence from their husbands/partners;
2. Revealing different forms of economic violence against girls and women from an intimate partner during their lifetime;
3. Identifying the frequency of economic violence by the partner / husband;
4. determining whether they have been subjected to economic violence in any form by another family member;
5. To find out whether, in addition to economic violence, women victims have experienced any type of violence (in other forms) from their partner and / or other family members;
6. To determine whether women representing ethnic and religious minorities experience economic violence more than ethnic Georgians and women belonging to the Orthodox faith;

7. To find out whether women who earn more than their partners experience economic violence compared to women who do not have a job or earn less than their partners;
8. To determine whether girls / women can identify economic violence.

The study was conducted in two pilot regions: Adjara and Kakheti. In order to reveal the general picture and trends in relation to economic violence, the following variables were considered: region, populated area (city/village), age, marital status, income, ethnic origin and religion.

Based on the goals and objectives discussed above, a number of hypotheses were developed and tested within the frames of this study:

1. Women in intimate relationships become victims of economic violence from husbands / partners;
2. Economic violence is continuous, usually has a systematic character and continues even after divorce or separation of the couple;
3. Victims of economic violence have experienced economic violence from another family member;
4. Victims of economic violence have usually experienced other types of violence from a partner and/or another family member;

5. Women representing ethnic minorities experience economic violence more often;
6. Women representing religious minorities are more likely to experience economic violence;
7. Women who earn more than their partners are more often victims of economic violence;
8. A significant number of girls / women who are victims of economic violence can partially identify economic violence.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to fulfill the objectives defined within the project, quantitative research component was used in the study of economic violence against women.

Quantitative research was conducted in the target regions, Kakheti and Adjara, and local women were surveyed. The study was conducted using face-to-face interview technique (CAPI).

TARGET POPULATION

As already mentioned, the present study aimed to obtain reliable data/indicators related to economic violence against women, which would be representative at the regional (urban/rural) level. The study covered two pilot regions: Adjara in Western Georgia and Kakheti in Eastern Georgia.

The target group of the research were women aged 16-45 living in private households. Due to the fact that the main objective of the research was the study of economic violence against women by an intimate partner, the participants of the research were women who had been married at least once or had an intimate partner at the time of the research or during their lifetime. Accordingly, depending on their status, respondents talked about their current (if any) or last intimate partner during the interview.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The study used internationally recognized practices, ethical and safety guidelines for research on violence against women.

The questionnaire was based on the work of Ksenija Klasnić, a researcher at the University of Zagreb, "Development and evaluation of indicators for the acknowledgement and experience of economic violence against women in intimate relationships." Based on the objectives of the present study, the questionnaire was adapted to the Georgian reality with the author's consent.

The questionnaire was divided into two parts. The first part determined whether women identified economic violence, while the second part determined if the respondents had experienced it. The questionnaire combined the following blocks: demographic profile of the respondent, demographic profile of the partner, economic violence – perception / identification, economic violence by the husband / intimate partner - experience, economic violence by other family members - experience, other forms of violence - experience.⁷

The questionnaire for the representatives of ethnic minorities was translated into Azerbaijani language. Questionnaires were tested both in urban settlements and in villages. 15 respondents from different age groups were interviewed in each region. The structure of the questionnaire and the questions, the clarity of the content, the adequacy of the number of questions in the questionnaire were checked. During the testing of the questionnaire, no significant flaws were revealed.

⁷The full version of the questionnaire is presented in Annex #4

FIELD STAFF

Due to the research topic and the specificity of the issue, all the interviewers selected for the survey were women. All field researchers had the experience of participating in and studies on violence against women. According to the mentioned principle, 17 interviewees were selected from two regions, as well as 2 regional supervisors (coordinators).

The researchers involved in the development of the research questionnaire and methodology conducted training sessions with the field staff. The trainings were conducted according to a pre-developed plan, which included several topics: the context of the research, the importance of economic violence; issues related to the research; techniques for gaining the respondent's trust and conducting the interview; detailed review of the demographic and basic questionnaire; Technical part of the field research: sampling design, steps, interviewer movement instructions, plan of registration.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The results of the general population census of the National Statistical Service of Georgia were used as the sampling frame.

Cluster sampling was determined as the sampling method. In order to reduce the sampling error, the grouping used included the following variables:

- Region: Kakheti, Adjara
- Types of settlement: urban settlements, rural settlements.

Proportional distribution of women living in rural and urban settlements was considered in the process of developing the sampling design.

- population - 132 135 women
 - Kakheti - 56 880
 - Adjara - 75 255

Population	Urban settlement	Rural settlement
<i>Kakheti</i>	24%	76%
<i>Adjara</i>	58%	42%
<i>Total</i>		

Table 1. population distribution

- Confidence level - 95%
- Error - 5%

<i>Sample size</i>	Urban settlement	Rural settlement	Total
<i>Kakheti</i>	374	381	755
<i>Adjara</i>	381	380	761
<i>Total</i>			1516

Table 2. Sample distribution

The field work took place in January 2023.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data were collected through an online platform of field studies, face-to-face, with the help of electronic devices (CATI).

The data collected as a result of the survey were cleaned and a database for IBM SPSS program was prepared. During data cleaning, missing data were checked and each case was assigned an appropriate omission code to distinguish the reason for this omission (for example, the respondent stopped filling out the questionnaire, overlooked a specific question or the question was not applicable to her).

A code was also assigned to those cases when the respondents gave more than one answer to one question. The logical connection between the variables and finally the organization of the whole database were checked.

Cronbach's alpha, a measure of internal reliability, was used to test the reliability of the 11-question scale of economic violence.

The analysis showed that the internal reliability index of the mentioned 11-question scale is $\alpha = 0.929$. This data indicates a high internal consistency of the specific scale. The reliability rate does not significantly differ from the reliability rate of the scale developed by the researchers of the University of Zagreb (the reliability of the scale is $\alpha=0.797$).

SOCIAL-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The tables below show the characteristics of respondents and current / former husbands / partners. Demographic information, relationship status, household size, income, education, and employment are described in detail.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The first table shows the age distribution of study participants. The majority of the respondents are 30-34 years old (26%).

AGE	%
16 - 24	9.2
25 – 29	16.9

30 – 34	26.0
35 – 39	22.5
40 - 45	25.7

Table 3. age of the respondents

The largest part of the respondents, almost 38% do not have higher education or complete general education. 9 % of women have received basic general education (incomplete secondary education). Almost one fifth has vocational education.

LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED	%
BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION (INCOMPLETE SECONDARY)	9.1
COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION	37.8
PROFESSIONAL / TECHNICAL EDUCATION	20.7
INCOMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION	1.9
COMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION	30.5

Table 4. Education level of respondents

Women aged 16-45 represented the study group, who had been in formal and / or informal relationships at the time of research or in the past.

Consequently, within the frames of the research the current status of relationship with the partner was specified:

STATUS OF CURRENT RELATIONSHIPS	%
MARRIED	87.3
DIVORCED	4.3
WIDOWED	2.2
LIVING WITH A PARTNER	2.9
SEPARATED	3.3

WHEN WORKING ON THE RESEARCH DESIGN, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT ETHNIC MINORITY WOMEN ARE MORE LIKELY TO EXPERIENCE ECONOMIC VIOLENCE. ACCORDINGLY, THE MENTIONED GROUP WAS ALSO TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE SELECTION:

ETHNIC ORIGIN	%
REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHNIC MINORITY	7.4
NON-REPRESENTATIVE OF ETHNIC MINORITY	92.6

ACCORDING TO THE SIXTH HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPED WITHIN THE FRAMES OF THE RESEARCH, THE RATE OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE DIFFERS DEPENDING ON THE RELIGION. ECONOMIC VIOLENCE IS MORE COMMON AMONG RELIGIOUS MINORITIES. ACCORDINGLY, RELIGIOUS MINORITIES ARE REPRESENTED IN THE SAMPLE POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION IN WHICH THEY ARE REPRESENTED IN THE GENERAL POPULATION (DIRECTLY IN THE PILOT REGIONS).

RELIGION	%
ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC CHURCH	0.1
CATHOLIC CHURCH	0.1
ORTHODOX CHURCH	74.8
ISLAM	24.1
OTHER	0.7
NONE	0.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	%
UNEMPLOYED	60.3
EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SECTOR	14.1
EMPLOYED IN PRIVATE SECTOR	19.5
WORKS AS A HELPER / NANNY IN THE FAMILY	0.1
HAS HER OWN BUSINESS (BUSINESS, WHERE SHE EMPLOYS OTHER PEOPLE AS WELL)	2.0
SELF-EMPLOYED (INDEPENDENTLY PRODUCES ITEMS AND SELLS THEM)	3.9

Table 5. religion, ethnic origin, employment status of respondents

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	%
UP TO 300 GEL	1.9
301-500 GEL	6.7
501-700 GEL	9.1
701-900 GEL	12.4
901-1 200 GEL	18.9
1 201-1 500 GEL	17.3
1 501-2 000 GEL	14.6
2 001 AND MORE	17.8
NO INCOME	1.3
COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLD	%
2 MEMBERS	3.8
3 MEMBERS	15.9

4 MEMBERS	25.2
5 MEMBERS	25.5
6 MEMBERS	19.2
7 MEMBERS AND MORE	10.3
HOUSEHOLD RESIDENCE	%
HOUSE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE HUSBAND	29.4
HOUSE IS THE PROPERTY OF THE WIFE	7.2
HUSBAND AND WIFE ARE CO-OWNERS OF THE HOUSE	6.6
THE HOUSE IS THE PROPERTY OF ANOTHER FAMILY MEMBER	46.6
THE HOUSE IS RENTED	8.8
OTHER	1.4

Table 6. Background characteristics of the household

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE – IDENTIFICATION

Economic violence is one of the most hidden and least identifiable forms of violence. In some cases, victims of economic violence do not even realize that they are victims of economic violence.

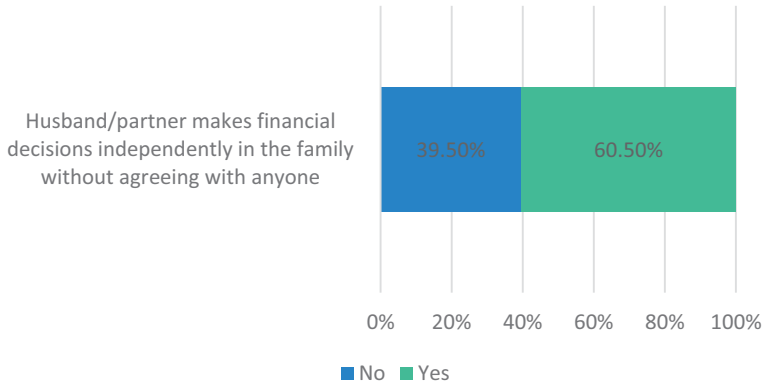
Within the frames of the study, it was assumed that the majority of girls / women who are victims of economic violence cannot identify economic violence, which may be explained by a number of socio-demographic characteristics and widespread gender stereotypes.

The economic violence recognition scale consisted of 11 statements. It was revealed that the internal reliability index of the mentioned scale is $\alpha = 0.929$, which indicates high internal consistency.

As a result of the research, it was established that every fifth woman in the target regions cannot identify the forms of economic violence.

The study showed that a certain part of women (39.5%) do not consider economic violence (the fact that) when the husband / partner independently makes financial decisions in the family without agreeing with anyone.

Do you consider the statement below to be economic violence?

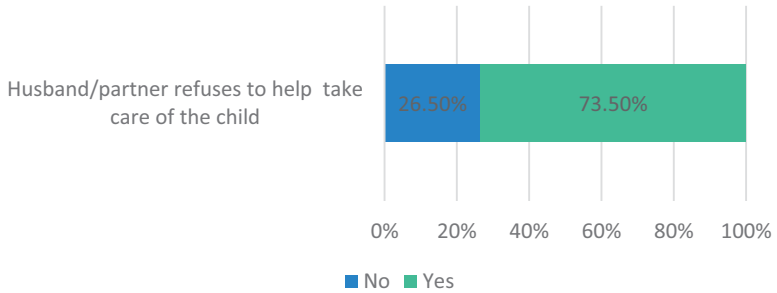


Graph 1. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 1

The above mentioned is closest to the widespread stereotype in Georgia “A man is the head of the family” and he should be making the most important decisions.

26,5 % of the surveyed women do not consider one of the forms of economic violence when a man refuses to be involved in taking care of / bringing up the child.

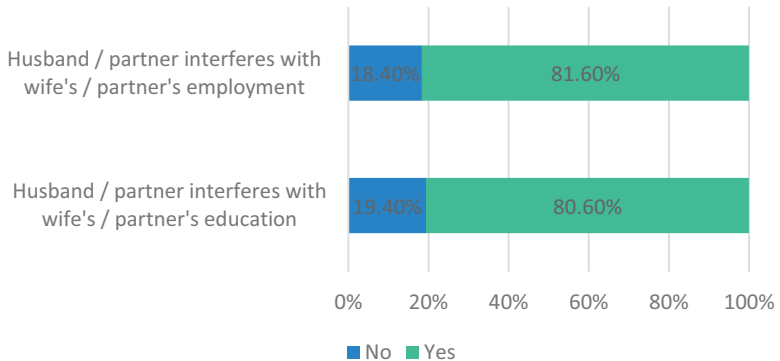
Do you consider the statement below to be economic violence?



Graph 2. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 2

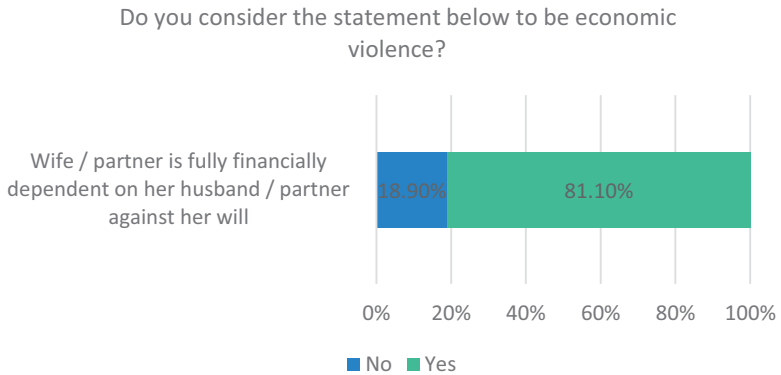
19,4 % of the interviewed women do not think it is economic violence when husband/partner acts in such a way to limit his wife's studies and/or work.

Do you consider the statement below to be economic violence?



Graph 3. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 3

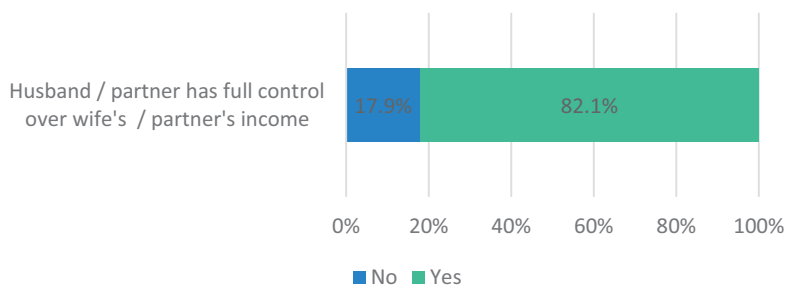
The study revealed that in target regions, 19% of the surveyed women do not consider the fact that a wife / partner is fully financially dependent on husband / partner against her will to be economic violence.



Graph 4. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 5

The study showed that in target regions, every fifth woman believes it is not economic violence when a husband / partner has full control over her income.

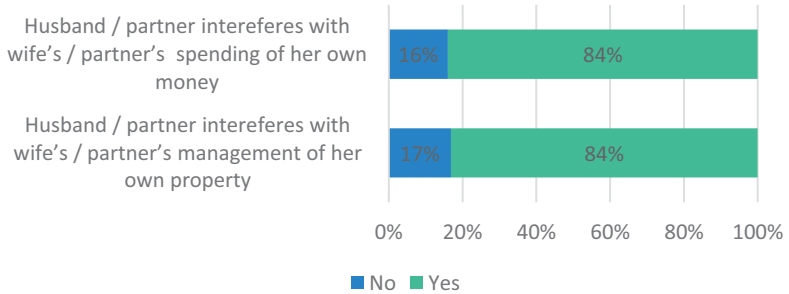
Do you consider the statement below to be economic violence?



Graph 5. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 6

Almost one fifth of the surveyed women in target regions thinks that the fact when a husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's management of her own property or spending her own money is not economic violence.

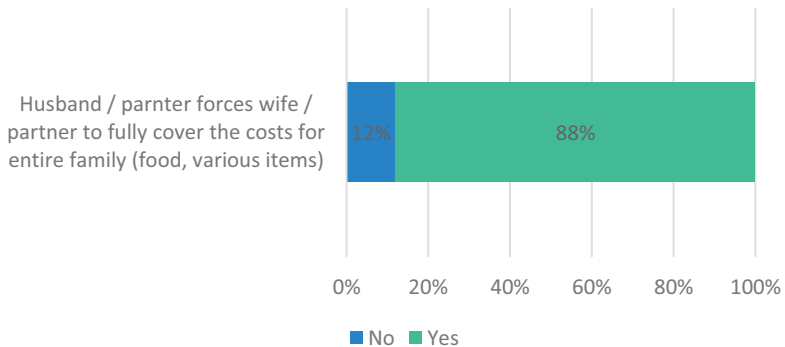
Do you consider the statement below to be economic violence?



Graph 6. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 7

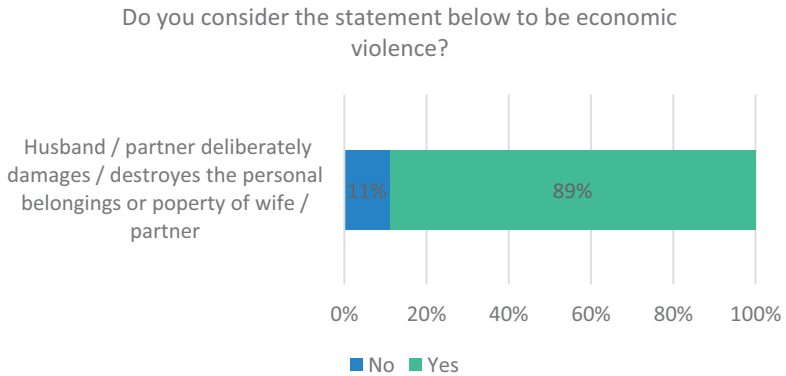
12% of the surveyed women do not consider the fact when a husband / partner forces wife / partner to fully cover the costs for entire family – i.e. food, or other items, to be economic violence.

Do you consider the statement below to be economic violence?



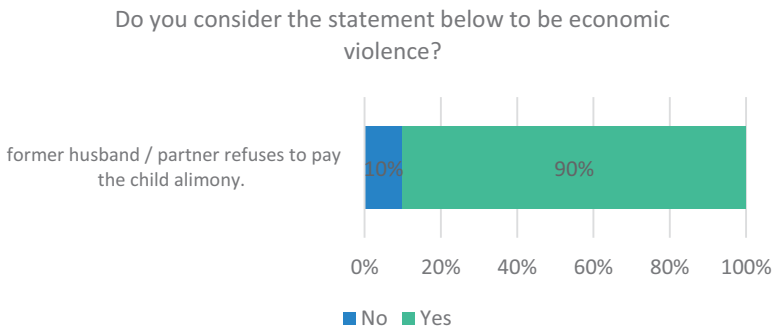
Graph 7. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 8

11% of women surveyed in Kakheti and Adjara do not think it is economic violence when a husband / partner deliberately destroys the personal belongings or property of wife / partner.



Graph 8. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 9

10% of surveyed women in target regions do not see economic violence in the fact when former husband / partner refuses to pay the child alimony.



Graph 9. The least identifiable form of economic violence, 10

49% of women believe that all 11 behaviors listed are economic violence, and 6 % do not acknowledge them as forms of economic violence.

Of the 11 behaviors defined within the frames of the study, which assess the identification of economic violence, on average women acknowledge 8 of them (mean=8.73; sd=3.41; median=10).

The picture does not differ significantly by age groups. The proportional distribution of women who do not consider any of the above statements to be economic violence is equal. The 35-39 age group differs slightly, only 4% of them do not recognize the listed behaviors as economic violence. When identifying economic violence, differences can be observed according to the respondents' level of education, religion, place of residence or ethnic minority status.

In the given picture, it was revealed that the women belonging to the most vulnerable groups, where the stereotypes related to religion or traditions are strong, do not consider specific facts as economic violence; the same is true for women who are dependent on their husbands / partners because they have an incomplete secondary education and are not financially independent.

23% of the surveyed ethnic minority women do not consider any of the 11 listed behaviors to be economic violence. There is also a significant difference between the perceptions of women living in urban and rural areas. 9% of women living in rural areas cannot identify economic violence, while the same rate among women living in cities is only 2%.

When studying the identification of economic violence, there is a difference according to the level of education. The higher the level of education achieved, the lower the share of women who cannot identify economic violence. Economic violence is identified best by women with incomplete or complete higher education.

The difference between religions is important in this respect. In the studied Muslim population, compared to the Orthodox population, the number of women who cannot identify economic violence according to the assessment scale is twice as high (10%).

The table below shows the demographic profile of the women interviewed who do not consider any of the 11 statements to be economic violence.

Does not consider any of the items to be economic violence

Education	
<i>Incomplete secondary</i>	<u>15%</u>
<i>Complete secondary</i>	7%
<i>Professional technical</i>	5%
<i>Incomplete higher education</i>	0%
<i>Complete higher education</i>	4%
Religion	

<i>Orthodox Church</i>	5%
<i>Islam</i>	<u>10%</u>
Status	
<i>Ethnic minority</i>	<u>23%</u>
Employment status	
<i>Employed</i>	5%
<i>Unemployed</i>	<u>7%</u>
Place of residence	
<i>City</i>	2%
<i>Village</i>	<u>9%</u>
Marital status	
<i>Married/Living with partner</i>	6%
<i>Divorced/separated</i>	4%
<i>Widow</i>	<u>9%</u>

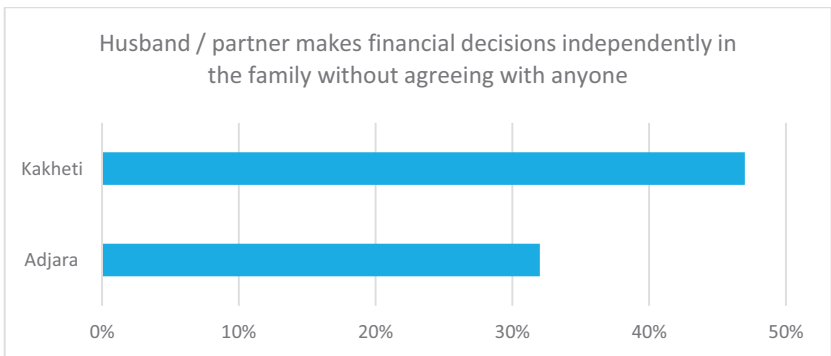
Table 7. Distribution of respondents who do not consider any of the statements to be forms of economic violence.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF KAKHETI AND ADJARA REGIONS

There is a difference between the two regions. The study revealed that women living in the Adjara region identify different forms of economic violence better than women living in Kakheti. This may be due to the territorial distribution of the population (the share of the population living in urban settlements in the total population of Kakheti region is 24%, and in Adjara - 58%).

In the case of aggregate analysis, the low index detected in Adjara affects the mean index. Based on this, within the frames of the research a comparative analysis of indicators for identifying economic violence in the target regions was carried out.

Almost half of the women living in Kakheti - 47% do not believe that it is a form of economic violence when the woman is not involved in the financial decision-making process in the family and the male partner does it independently. 32% of women living in Adjara share this opinion.



Graph 10. Identifying economic violence by regions. #1

In the Kakheti region, 36% of women do not realize that if the husband/partner refuses to participate in child care, this can be a form of economic violence, and in Adjara, the same figure is 17%.

27% of women living in Kakheti do not consider economic violence when a woman is completely financially dependent on her husband/partner against her will. In the Adjara region, the same figure is 11%. A certain part of women living in the regions do not consider facts such as the husband's management of his wife's real estate (Kakheti 25%, Adjara 9%) or preventing her from spending her own money (Kakheti 24%, Adjara 7%) as economic violence.

<i>Does not consider as economic violence</i>	Kakheti	Adjara
Husband / partner refuses to help with taking care of the child	36%	17%
Former husband / partner refuses to pay alimony	14%	6%
Husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's obtaining of education	27%	12%
Husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's employment	26%	10%
Husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's management of her own property	25%	9%
Husband / partner prevents wife / partner from spending her own money	24%	7%

Husband / partner has full control over wife's / partner's income	26%	10%
Husband / partner forces wife / partner to fully cover the expenses of entire family (food, items)	20%	5%
Wife / partner is fully financially dependent on husband / partner against her will	27%	11%
Husband / partner deliberately damages / destroys wife's / partner's personal belongings, property	21%	5%

Table 8. Identification of economic violence according to regions

21% of women living in Kakheti, and 5% in Adjara, do not see economic violence in the damage of a woman's personal belongings by her husband / partner.

The picture is almost identical in relation to an act such as forcing a woman to fully cover the expenses of the entire family. 20% of women living in Kakheti do not consider this statement as economic violence, and in Adjara this figure is 5%.

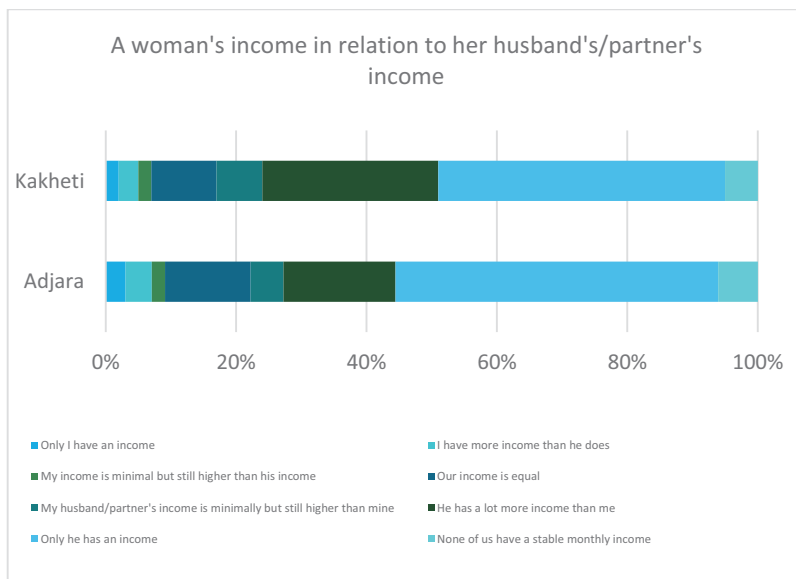
The difference between the studied regions is not determined by the number of ethnic minorities living in the region. This group has no significant influence on the overall results.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE BY PARTNER

INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN HOUSEHOLDS AND MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS

Within the frames of the research, the situation in the households - the reality in which women live in the target regions - was studied. Women's economic status, employment status and their involvement in the process of making important decisions in the family were evaluated.

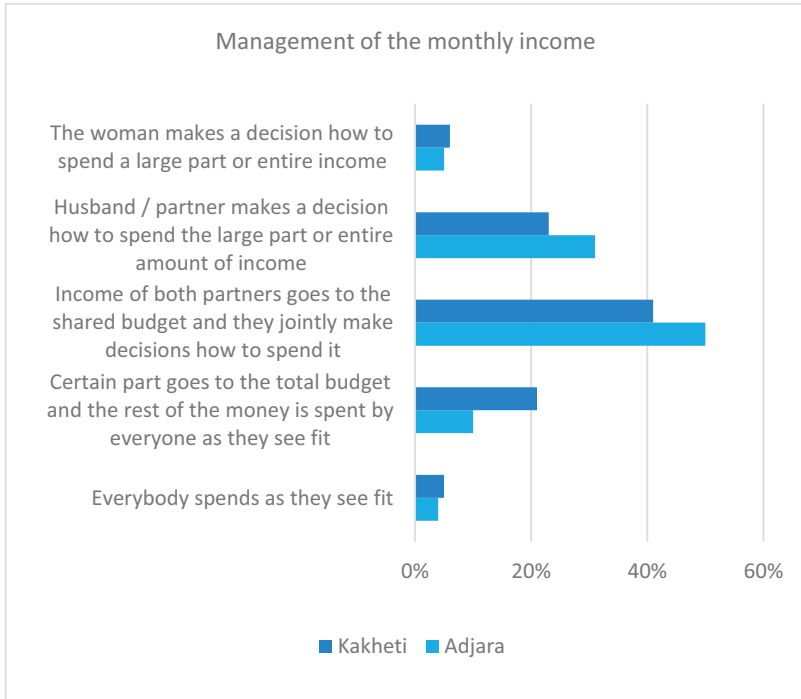
The research found that in 45%-50% of the studied cases, only men have income among couples. Only 10%-13% of respondents have equal income. Indicators vary by region, and in most cases the difference between the couple's income is greater in the Kakheti region than in the Adjara region.



Graph 11. The ratio of the couple's income

In Adjara, 50% of the women interviewed within the frames of the research stated that the income received goes to the shared budget and afterwards it is managed equally. The same rate is equal to 41% in Kakheti region.

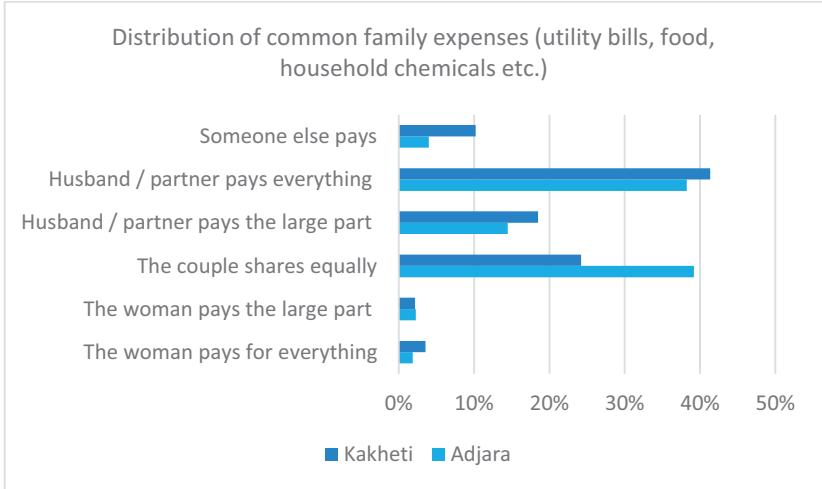
In 23% of the studied cases, the husband/partner manages a large part or entire amount of the total income.



Graph 12. Management of income between couple

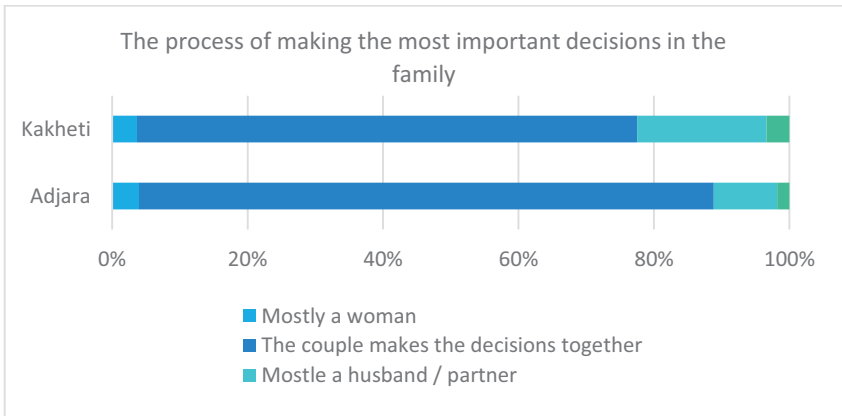
In 38%-41% of the studied cases, common expenses such as utility bills, food, household chemicals, etc. are covered by the husband/partner, which corresponds to the figure above regarding the ratio and distribution of monthly income. In the graph below, the main share in the "other person" goes to the parents of the husband/partner.

One of the forms of economic violence is limiting women's access to finances so that she does not have contact with money.



Graph 13. Distribution of shared expenses in the family according to regions

The study found that in 9% of cases in the Adjara region, the husband/partner makes important decisions independently, and the wife is not involved in this process. The picture is significantly different in Kakheti region and the same figure is 19%.



Graph 14. A decision making person in the family by region.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT SCALE

RELIABILITY OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT SCALE

Constructive scales of experiences of economic violence measure the frequency of experiences of certain economically violent behaviors against women by partners.

The scale of economic violence consists of 36 statements. During data processing, the mentioned variables were coded and a single 36-item scale was created by summarizing. The above-mentioned statements evaluated the experience between an intimate partner and a woman in different directions: managing finances, dividing / managing of property, interfering with studies/employment, hiding expenses, loans and issues related to financial institutions.

The factor analysis of the statements showed that the factors based on them explain 64% of the existing data (the result of the factor analysis of the scale of researchers of the University of Zagreb - 67%).

The number of factors generated as a result of factor analysis coincided with each other. Apart from this, the internal reliability of the 36-item scale was tested by Cronbach's alpha coefficient, the value of which for this data was $\alpha = 0.964$. The latter indicates the high reliability of the scale (the sum scale of the experience of general forms of economic violence developed by the researchers of the University of Zagreb consisted of a total of 26 dichotomous statements, for which the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for the

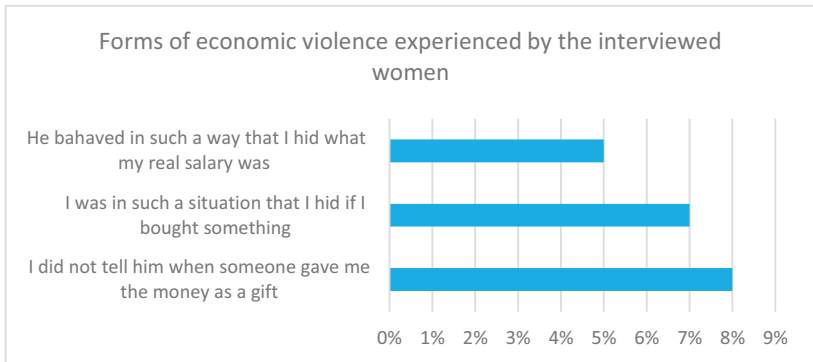
internal consistency of the scale is high $\alpha=0.959$. The analysis was carried out on 565 respondents).

The sub-chapter below shows the results of the statements that are most frequently present in the study group and makes a comparative analysis between regions.

THE CURRENT EXPERIENCE

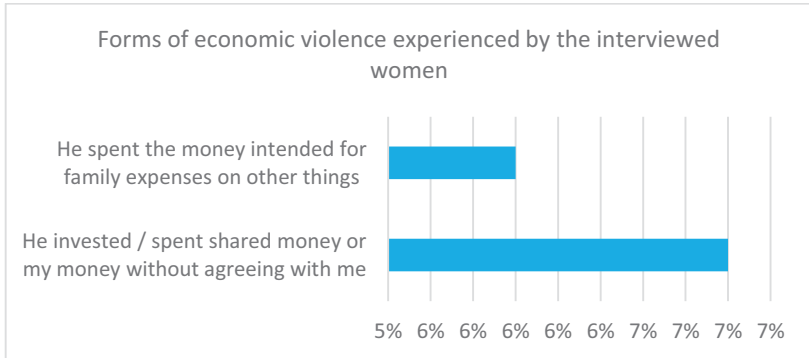
The most common forms of economic violence are related to spending money, hiding information related to finances and giving money needed for necessary expenses.

The study revealed that 5-8% of women who have been in an intimate relationship hid from their partner if they were given money as a gift or they bought something for themselves due to fear or the existing socio-economic status.



Graph 15. Share of women who have experience economic violence by husband / partner

In addition to not sharing information about the family budget with women, husbands / partners secretly take financial responsibilities without their knowledge, which ultimately harms the woman and her socio-economic status.

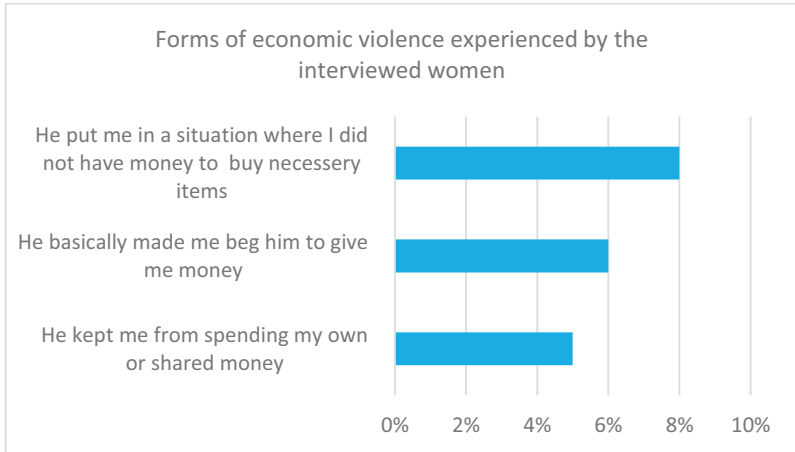


Graph 16. Share of women who have experienced economic violence by husband / partner, #2

About 6% of the interviewed women (Kakheti 9%, Adjara 3%) have had at least once an experience when an intimate partner/husband did not give them the needed amount and basically made them beg to give the money they needed. 54% of them live in villages, the average age is 35 years, and 56% are unemployed, and only 21% of them have complete higher education.

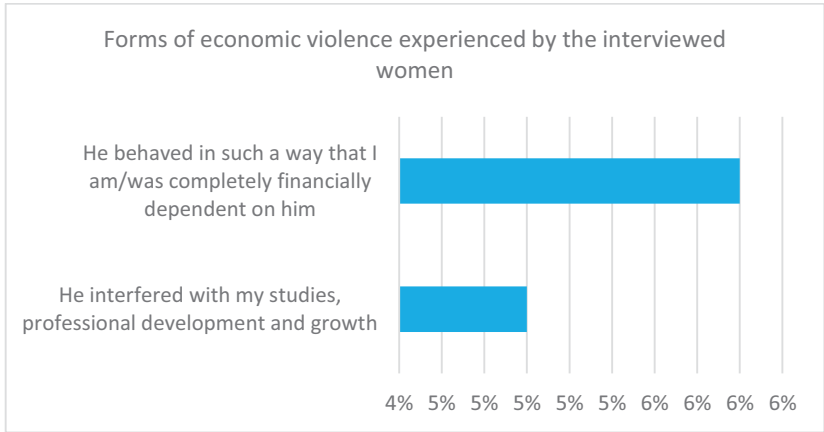
8% of women living in the studied regions were put in such a situation by their former or current partner that they did not even have money to buy the necessary things.

The picture varies by region, 13% of women living in the Kakheti region have had similar experiences, while in Adjara the same figure does not exceed 5%.



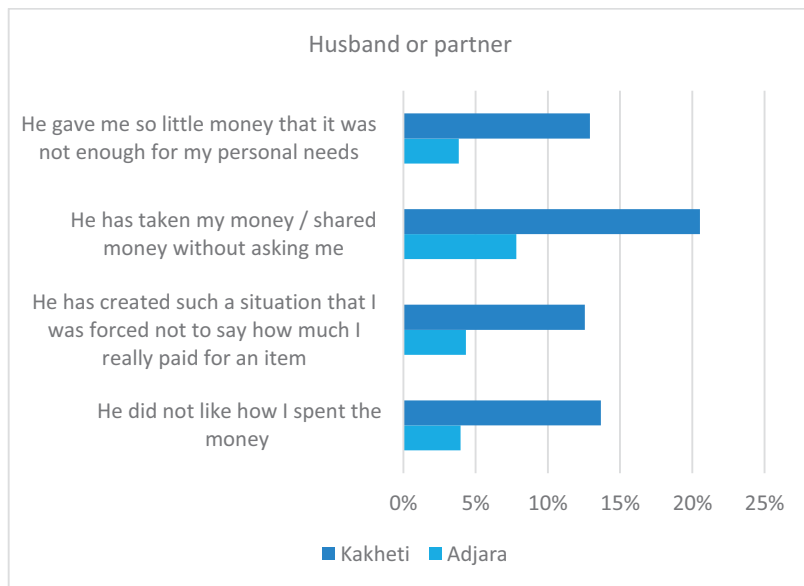
Graph 17. Share of women who have experienced economic violence by husband / partner, #3

In 6% of the studied cases, intimate partners managed in various ways to make the woman completely financially dependent on them. 61% of them live in villages and 90% have child/children with the man who perpetrated economic violence against them. It is noteworthy that 28% of these women are already divorced and talk about past experiences.



Graph 18. Share of women who have experienced economic violence by husband / partner, #4

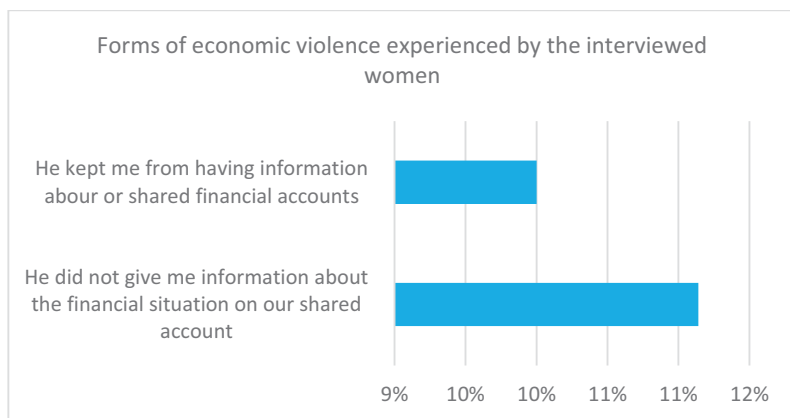
According to the regions, the mentioned results are significantly different. The graph below shows the percentage distribution of women who have experienced economic violence from a current or former husband/partner.



Graph 19. Share of women who have experienced economic violence by husband / partner, #5

One of the forms of economic violence is hiding information about the family's financial situation, the shared budget. As already mentioned, as a result of testing a number of statements between regions, a different picture was revealed. Due to the fact that some points in the Adjara region fell below the margin of error, the graph below presents only the results of the Kakheti region.

For 10% of women living in the Kakheti region, a former or current husband/partner has prevented them from obtaining information about shared financial accounts. In the Adjara region, the same rate does not exceed 5%.



Graph 20. Share of women interviewed in Kakheti, who have experienced economic violence by husband / partner

The study revealed that 14% of women in the 16-45 age group in the Adjara and Kakheti regions who have ever been in a formal or informal intimate partner relationship have experienced at least one form of economic violence.

The most common form of economic violence is the husband/partner taking money that belongs to the woman without asking. 14.1% of the interviewed women have had such an experience at least once in their life, which is equal to about 20,000 women, considering the size of the studied population.

As a result of the survey, it was also established that in case of 9-10% of women, the intimate partner has at least once committed acts of economic violence related to spending money, and for this reason

9% of women hid from their partner information about the money spent. About 9% of women say that their husband/partner provided so little money for personal needs that it was impossible for that amount to be enough. 51% of these women are officially married, 56% live in villages, 61% are unemployed, and 88% do not have higher education.

14% of women aged 16-45 who have ever been in a formal/informal intimate partner relationship have experienced at least one form of economic violence.

The most common form of economic violence is the partner/husband taking the woman's money without asking. In relation to 9-10% of women, an intimate partner has committed acts of economic violence related to spending money at least once.

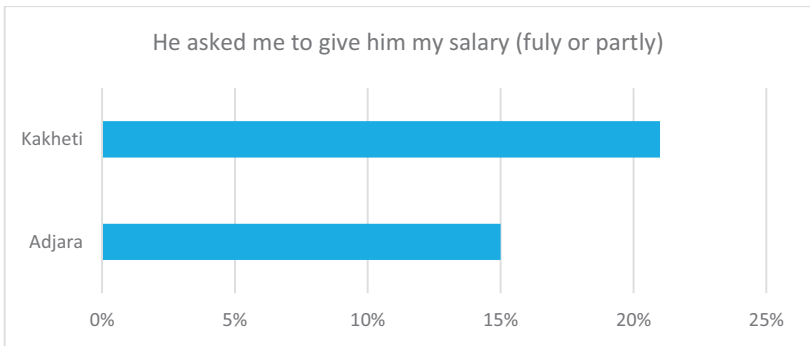
The picture is different depending on the regions, and economic violence is more common in Kakheti. In the Kakheti region, the share of women who have ever had a husband/partner and experienced economic violence from a current or former husband/partner is almost twice as high as in the Adjara region.

The first research hypothesis was confirmed: women in intimate relationships become victims of economic violence from their partners/husbands. Every seventh woman in the studied regions has experienced various forms of economic violence.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG EMPLOYED WOMEN

In addition to the main scale developed within the frames of the study, which consisted of 36 statements, a measurement tool was additionally developed for employed women, which identified the experience of interfering with work. The mentioned scale consisted of 8 statements.

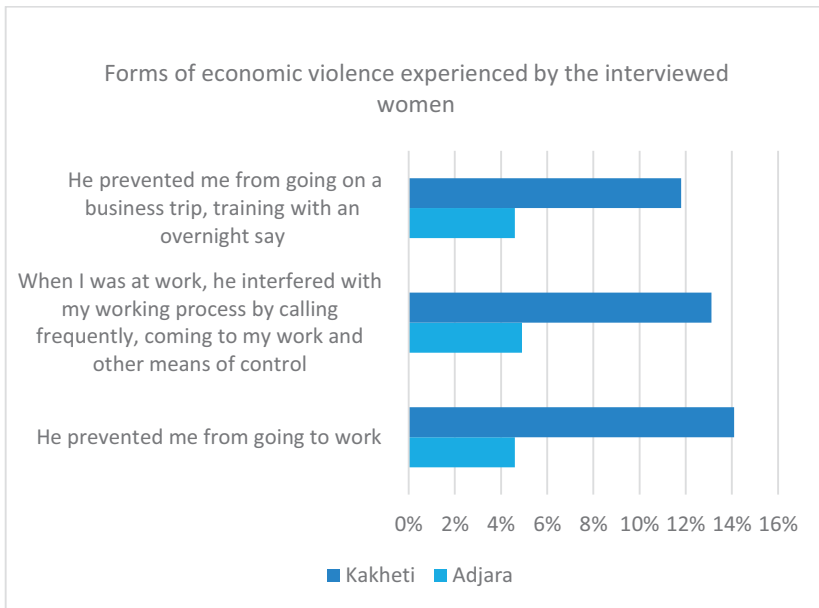
As already mentioned, one of the forms of economic violence is to prevent women from working in order to limit their possibility to have their own income. The study revealed that every fifth woman from the studied research group has experienced at least one form: an employed woman's husband / partner takes away her salary - 21% of the interviewed women in Kakheti region and 15% in Adjara had this experience at least once.



Graph 21. Share of women in each region, who have experienced a specific form of economic violence

The study also revealed that 14% of women surveyed in Kakheti region and 5% in Adjara were prevented from going to work by their former or current partner or forbidden to go.

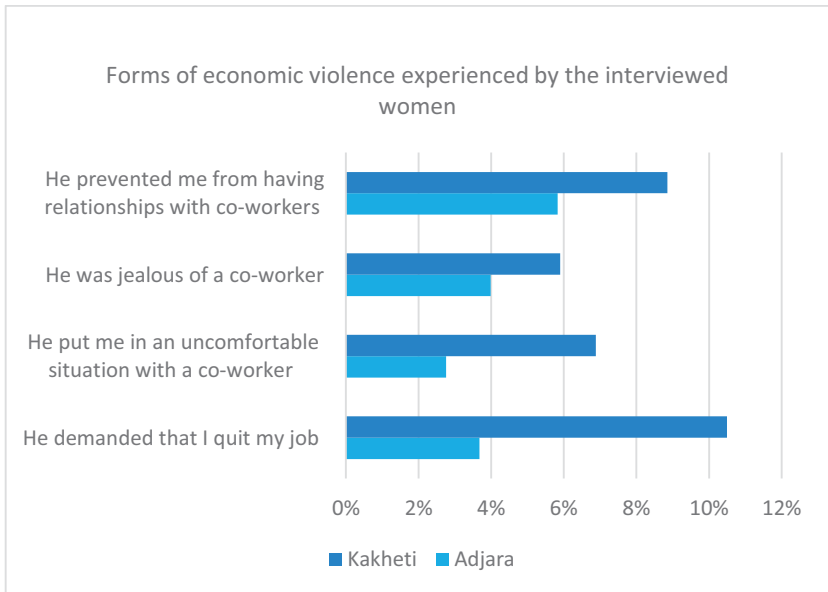
An employed woman’s partner hinders her from performing her work-related duties – visits her at work, makes frequent phone calls and/or uses other mechanisms of control (13%, 5%), prevents her professional growth and development, does not allow her to attend trainings, go on a business trip (12%, 5%).



Graph 22. Share of women in each region, who have experienced a specific form of economic violence

The above-mentioned forms of economic violence are slightly higher in terms of prevalence than forms such as interfering with relationships and

communication with employees (6%-9%), demanding that a woman quite her job, jealousy or attempts to make a woman feel uncomfortable with employees (6- 4%), which is one of the deliberate behaviors to force a woman to make her own decision to quit her job and avoid shame and embarrassment towards co-workers.



Graph 23. Share of women in each region, who have experienced specific forms of economic violence

The seventh hypothesis of the study was confirmed and the study revealed that women experience economic violence from their partners regardless of whether they have more income than their partner/husband.

Every fifth woman from the studied research group has experienced at least one form of economic violence from a former or current partner.

The most common form of economic violence against employed women is taking away their wages, forbidding them to go to work, and hindering the work process.

The picture varies by region, and the share of women who have experienced at least one form of economic violence related to work and income is twice as high in Kakheti than in Adjara.

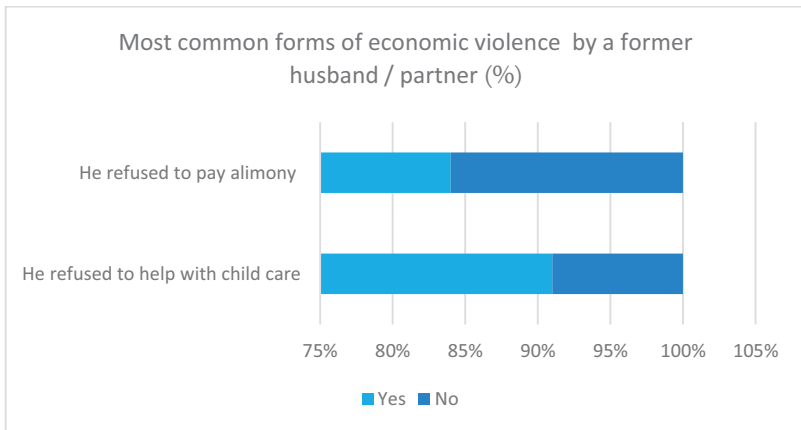
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE IN THE PROCESS OF DIVORCE AND AFTERWARDS

Economic violence is even more common after separation from a partner or divorce from a man in an official marriage. Compared to other types of economic violence studied within the frames of the research, the situation is most severe in the process of separation / divorce of the couple.

During or after the couple's divorce, the partners often use the child as a tool to take revenge on a woman; They relieve the responsibility for their own children, and the refusal to pay alimony or participate in raising a child is a kind of punishment mechanism of women.

About 90% of women interviewed say that after the breakup, the partner has refused to take care of the child, take part in the process of raising them, and fulfill the parental duties.

In the sample studied, 84% of husbands / partners refused to pay alimony, which is legally an expense that a person living separately from the family must pay by law to support an underage family member. Therefore, the fifth hypothesis of the study proves to be true, that economic violence continues even after divorce or separation of the couple.

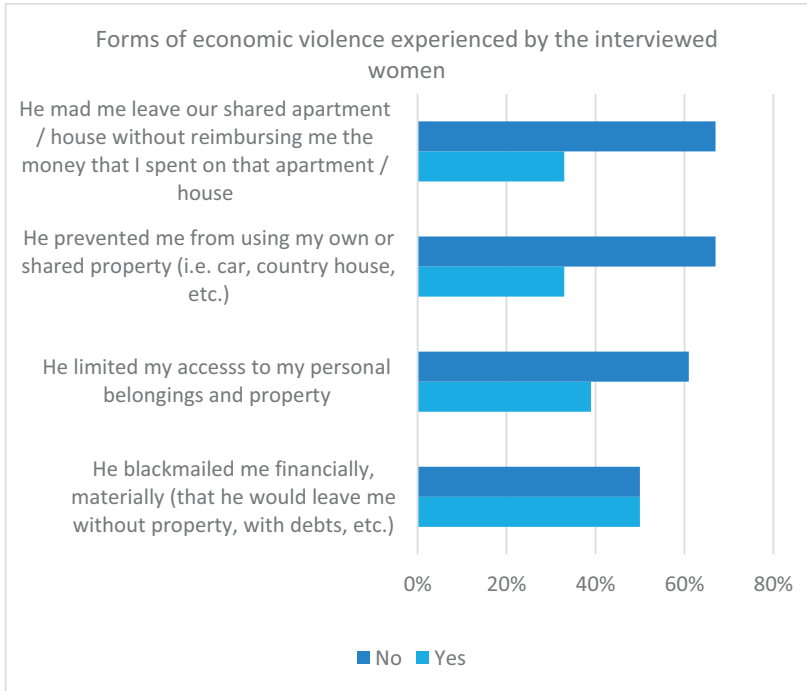


Graph 24. Forms of economic violence committed by partner

The study found that during a breakup, every second woman (50%) was blackmailed by their husband / partner and told that they would be financially harmed.

Almost a third (39%) of women in the studied sample were restricted access by their husband/partner to their personal belongings and property during the separation process and afterwards. They were deprived of the opportunity to use their own or shared property, both movable and immovable.

One of the forms of economic violence is also depriving a woman of her own or shared property after the end of the relationship or limiting access to it. The study found that after separation, about a third of women are left in the street and do not have the possibility to receive the share of the jointly owned property. 34% of women in the studied regions have had similar experiences.



Graph 25. Number of divorced women who have experienced forms of economic violence by a partner

In these cases, the difference between the regions was not revealed in the study results. The picture is equally severe in both studied regions: the majority of women living in Kakheti (88%) and Adjara region (94%) have had an experience when their husband/partner refused to be involved in the process of taking care of the child / raising a child.

Almost every second woman is a victim of economic violence during the process of divorce / ending a relationship. 58% of women interviewed in the Kakheti region who separated from their partners were blackmailed and told

they would be left without property. They were threatened that without financial resources, they would have to pay the family's debts alone. In the Adjara region, the same figure is 36%.

In 41% of cases in Kakheti, after separation, the woman was forced to leave the shared house without even being compensated for the money she paid for the construction or renovation of the house. 21% of women interviewed in the Adjara region had a similar experience.

39% of women living in the Kakheti region, and 23% in the Adjara region, were restricted access by their partner / husband to their own and/or shared real estate or movable property (car, country house, etc.)

The rate is even higher in the case of other personal belongings and property. 52% of women living in Kakheti and 17% in Adjara were restricted access by their partner/husband to their personal belongings and property after separation or divorce.

The research showed that during the separation of the couple, various forms of economic violence are implemented by the partner / husband and are intense in nature.

It is especially common to use a child as a weapon of blackmail during the divorce process. The majority of women in the studied sample have experienced such forms of economic violence as the partner's refusal to pay alimony or to participate in the process of raising a child.

The picture is equally severe in both studied regions and the shares of women with such experiences do not differ significantly.

The most common forms of economic violence carried out in this process are also financial blackmail, restriction of access to personal belongings and property, and prohibition of use of jointly owned property.

Against the backdrop of the mentioned, the second assumption / hypothesis of the research is also confirmed, that economic violence is continuous and, as a rule, has a systematic character.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE BY OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS

Usually, women experience economic violence from other family members as well, be it their own or their husband's/partner's family.

Research has revealed that among the various forms of economic violence in such cases, dissatisfaction with and problems related to spending money are the most common.

6% of all the women interviewed within the frames of the study have experienced various forms of economic violence from other family members.

It is noteworthy that the parents of the husband / partner account for the largest share among family members in most cases.

5% of the interviewed women have experienced the forms of economic violence related to money and spending money.

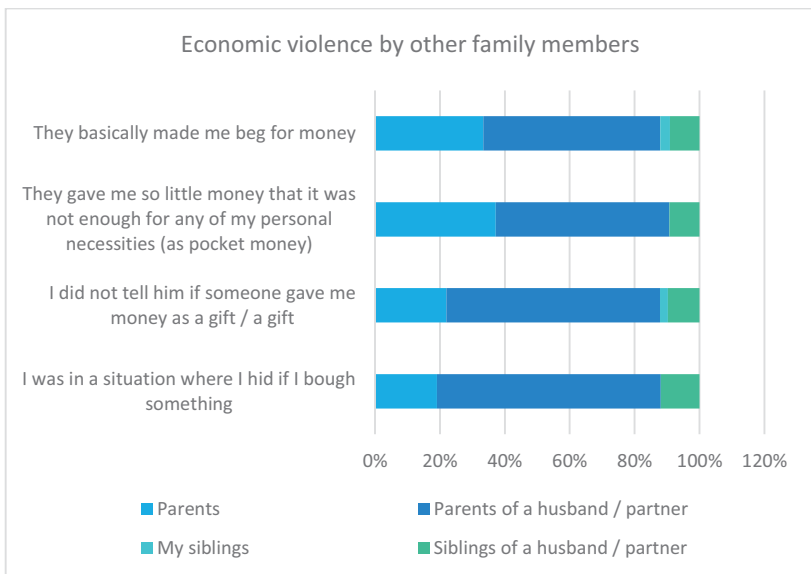
Similar to the cases described above, the parents of the husband/partner account for the main share. Mother-in-law and father-in-law used to create (or currently create) such a situation for the woman that she hid the purchased item or the money received as a gift or any other items.

At the same time, a woman was given very little money for her personal needs, and it was impossible for her to buy necessary personal things or to use it as the so-called pocket money, or she was prevented from spending her own money.

There have been cases when a woman's parents or her husband's parents put her in an extreme situation and actually made her beg to give her the money needed for the necessary things or the so-called pocket money.

The study showed that 6-8% of the women living in the Kakheti region from the studied sample have at least once experienced various forms of economic violence from other family members. In the Adjara region, the same rate is almost twice less.

It is noteworthy that there is the smallest number of cases of economic violence by one's own siblings. In all the studied forms of economic violence, the woman's sister or brother have the smallest share.



Graph 26. Percentage distribution of family members, who perpetrated the forms of economic violence against a woman

Both a woman's and her husband's parents prevented her from studying and professional development, prevented her from starting a job (Kakheti 13%, Adjara 3%).

Such actions are aimed at making it impossible for a woman to be professionally successful, to have a career and her own income. They make the victim completely dependent on them financially so that she cannot live independently.

The study also revealed the cases when employed women were taken away their salary, forced to pay debts or put in a situation where they were forced to hide their real income.

In such cases, the parents of the husband/partner are responsible for the largest share. In the Kakheti region, the number of such cases was found in 5-6% of the respondents, while in the Adjara region, the same figure is less.

There is a correlation between economic violence by a partner and economic violence by other family members, and hypothesis #3 proves to be true – the victims of economic violence have experienced the same type of violence by another family member and/or members. Correlation was tested on the Pearson scale and a correlation of medium strength was revealed $r = 0.48$, $p < 0.05$.

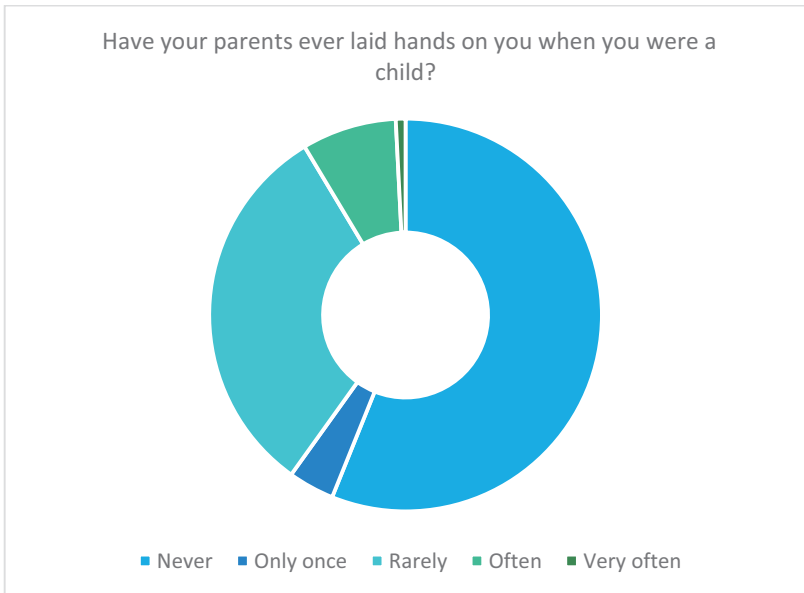
Dissatisfaction with and problems related to spending money are the most common forms of economic violence in the mentioned group - family members did not like how the woman spent money or created such a situation that the woman was forced not to say what she actually paid for an item she had purchased.

Controlling a women's own money is also more common than other forms. Among family members, the parents of the husband/partner account for the largest share in most cases.

OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE

In some cases, economic violence is not the only form of violence that women experience by an intimate partner. As a rule, economic violence is accompanied by psychological and possibly physical violence.

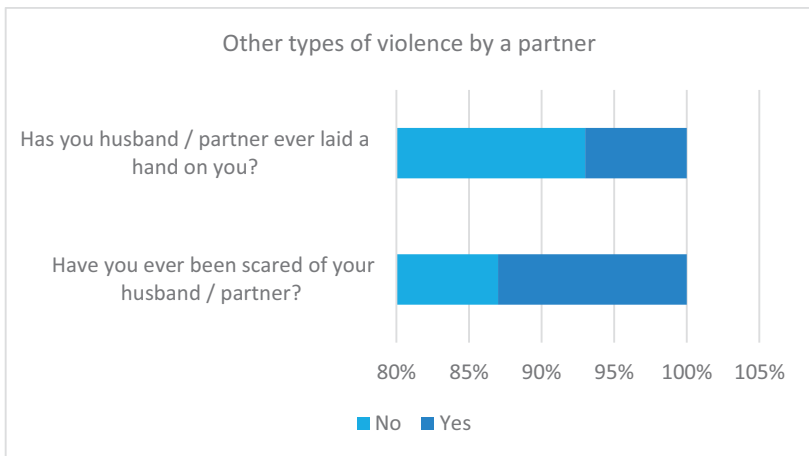
44% of women in the studied sample have been victims of physical violence by their parents at least once in their childhood. In case of 31% of the respondents their parents rarely, but still laid hands on them when they were children. It should be noted that most of the interviewed women represent the generation of millennials, and among this age category, the facts of physical violence by parents against their children are relatively rare compared to generation X.



Graph 27. Physical violence perpetrated against a woman in childhood

However, the respondents talked about the mentioned experience easily and were not emotional about that. They did not painfully recall the physical violence inflicted on them by their parents. The causes of physical violence against children are usually rooted in cultural, economic and social practices, and also, years ago it was not perceived as a significant problem in Georgia. The picture in this case also differs according to the region. In Kakheti, every second woman of the studied age group (54%) had such an experience, in Adjara the same figure is 34%.

The study also revealed that women have been also victims of psychological violence by their intimate partners, their husbands. 13% of the interviewed women have been scared of their partner, which is caused by threats or other forms of psychological violence.



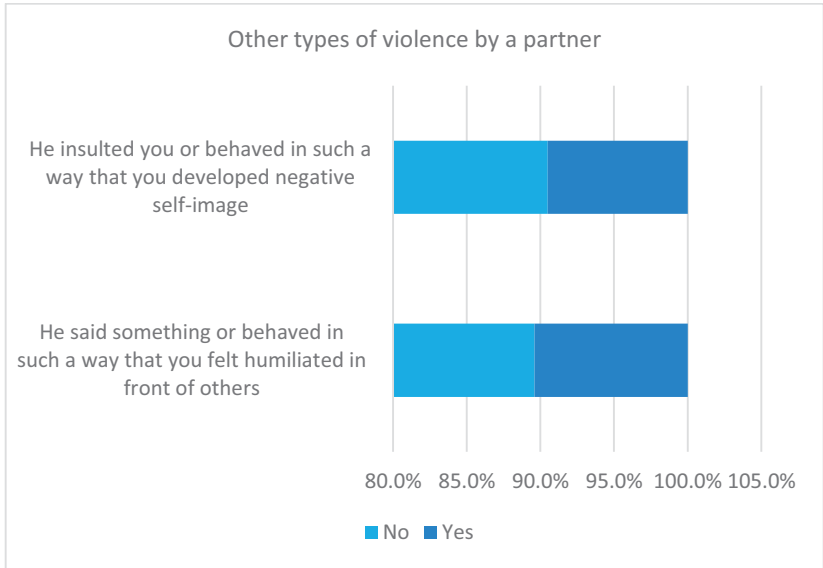
Graph 28. Other forms of violence by partners

7% of the interviewed women have at least once become the victims of physical violence from their partner/husband, which is an extreme form of violence. It is noteworthy that due to the sensitivity and stigma of the topic, women are less likely to talk about this issue, and the actual figure may be higher.

22% of husbands/partners were addicted to gambling at the time they abused their wife/partner, and in 90% of such cases the money spent on gambling was a burden on the family budget. 11% took drugs, and 49% actively consumed various alcoholic drinks. 22% of women victims of violence reported that the husband had another intimate partner at the time of perpetrating violence against them.

10.4% of the interviewed women remember that their husband/partner has insulted them in the presence of others. He addressed her or behaved in such a way that the woman felt humiliated in front of the people.

Almost 10% of women have experienced such forms of psychological violence from their partner that lead to the destruction of a woman's self-esteem – they have created a negative perception of themselves.



Graph 29. Other forms of violence by partners

The study also revealed cases of sexual violence, of which the forced sexual intercourse accounts for the largest share.

As a result of the study, the fourth hypothesis has been confirmed, that women who are victims of economic violence also become victims of other types of violence from an intimate partner or other family member. Correlation was tested on the Pearson scale and revealed a strong relationship $r = 0.654$, $p < 0.05$.

The research proves that in the Adjara and Kakheti regions, violence by a partner/husband is a common phenomenon in women's lives. About 7% of women aged 16-45 who have ever been in an intimate relationship have experienced physical violence from their partner/husband, and 5% have experienced sexual violence. 6% of women aged 16-45 who have ever been in an intimate relationship have experienced at least one act of physical, psychological or sexual violence (or all three) by a partner/husband during their lifetime.

It is noteworthy that as a rule, women do not talk about the serious facts of violence due to barriers such as stigma, shame or fear, and the real situation is more critical.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES

Economic violence among representatives of ethnic minorities is separately analyzed in this chapter.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Detailed socio-demographic characteristics of respondents and current/former partners do not differ substantially from general background characteristics. The main difference can be observed in relation to women's education level and employment status:

LEVEL OF EDUCATION OBTAINED:	ETHNIC MINORITY	GENERAL BACKGROUND PICTURE
BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION (INCOMPLETE SECONDARY)	64%	9%
COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION (COMPLETE SECONDARY)	28%	38%
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL EDUCATION	1%	21%
INCOMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION	2%	2%
COMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION	5%	30%
YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THIS STAGE		

I AM UNEMPLOYED	87%	60%
I AM EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SECTOR	2%	14%
I AM EMPLOYED IN PRIVATE SECTOR	4%	20%
I WORK AS A NANNY/HELPER IN THE FAMILY	0%	0.1%
I HAVE MY OWN BUSINESS (BUSINESS WHERE I EMPLOY OTHER PEOPLE AS WELL)	1%	2%
I AM SELF-EMPLOYED (I PRODUCE THINGS / PRODUCTS INDEPENDENTLY AND SELL THEM)	6%	4%

Table 9. Demographic data – ethnic minorities

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE – IDENTIFICATION

On the evaluation scale for the identification of economic violence, which consisted of 11 statements, the interviewed women recorded their position on each statement.

67%-68% of women do not consider economic violence when the husband/partner has full control over the wife's income or prevents her from managing her property.

60% of the surveyed women consider economic violence only an extremely aggressive act, when the spouse/partner intentionally damages/destroys the wife's/partner's personal belongings, property.

66% of ethnic minority women do not see economic violence in a situation where a woman is completely financially dependent on her husband/partner against her will.

The rate of identification of economic violence is also low in such actions as: husband/partner prevents wife/partner from spending her own money, husband/partner independently makes financial decisions in the family without agreeing with anyone. 63% of the interviewed women do not consider the two statements as economic violence.

Among the studied ethnic minority women, 45% do not consider the act of economic violence when the husband refuses to pay alimony.

Almost half of the interviewed women do not consider the husband's action when he forces his wife to fully cover the entire family's expenses to be economic violence.

20% of respondents do not consider any of the 11 provisions listed above as economic violence, which means that every fifth woman cannot identify economic violence at all.

<i>Does not consider as economic violence</i>	Ethnic minority	General picture
<i>Husband / partner has full control over wife's/partner's income</i>	68%	18%
<i>Husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's management of her own property</i>	67%	17%
<i>Wife / partner is completely financially dependent on her husband / partner against her will</i>	66%	19%
<i>Husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's spending of her own money</i>	63%	16%
<i>Husband / partner makes financial decisions in the family independently without agreeing with anyone</i>	63%	40%
<i>Husband / partner prevents wife / partner from receiving education</i>	57%	19%

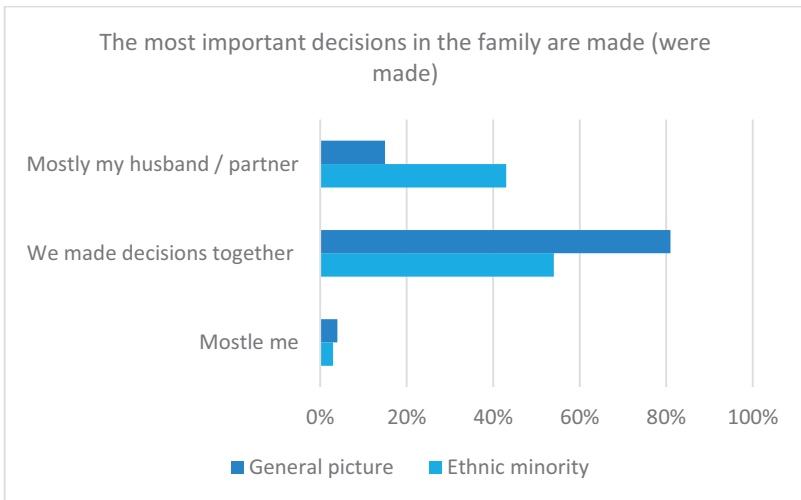
<i>Husband / partner interferes with wife's / partner's employment</i>	54%	18%
<i>Husband / partner forces wife / partner to fully cover entire family expenses (food, goods)</i>	53%	12%
<i>Husband partner refuses to help with taking care of the child</i>	50%	27%
<i>Former husband / partner refuses to pay alimony</i>	45%	10%
<i>Husband / partner deliberately destroys / damages wife's / partner's personal belongings, property</i>	40%	11%

Table 10. Identification of economic violence among representatives of ethnic minorities

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE BY PARTNER

Within the frames of the research, the situation in the households of ethnic minorities was studied. The situation of women, their involvement in the process of making important decisions in the family was evaluated.

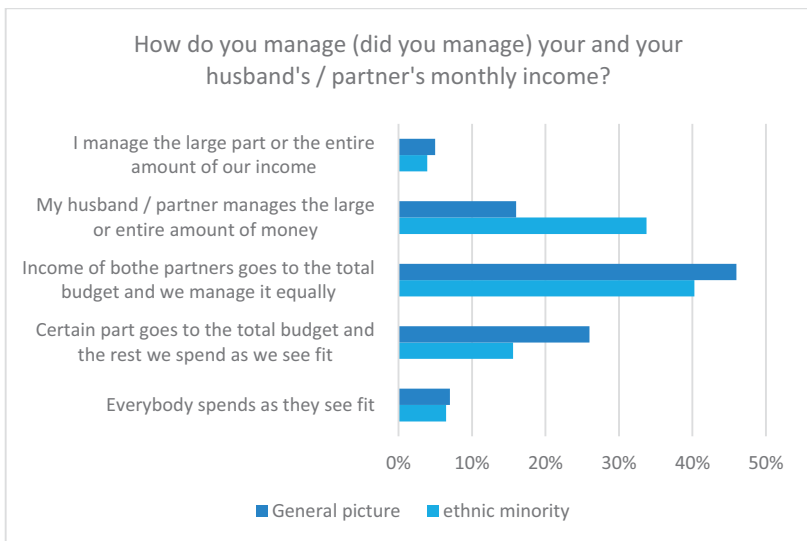
The research revealed that 54% of the interviewed women have/had the possibility be involved in the important decision-making process in the family, which is lower than the overall rate. In the entire studied sample, 81% of women make/made the most important decisions in the family together with their partner/husband.



Graph 30. Involvement of women in decision making process

It was determined that in 34% of the studied cases, the husband/partner manages a large or entire part of the family's income, and in 40% of the cases, the woman also participates in the spending the money.

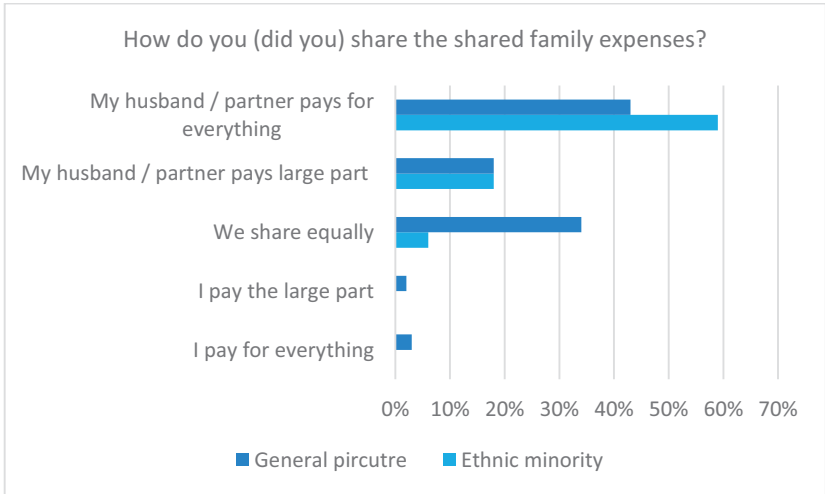
In the total sample, 16% of women said that the main part of the income is managed by their husband/partner, and 46% of women are involved in this process.



Graph 31. Involvement of women representatives of ethnic minorities in the management of family finances.

In 77% of the studied cases, common expenses such as utility bills, food, household chemicals, etc. are covered by the husband/partner (fully or large part of it) which corresponds to the financial picture of the family. 73% of women interviewed in these families said that only the husband has income. This is added by the "rules" and socio-cultural factors prevalent in the

community. The interviewed women most often named the reasons that women are not allowed to go alone to the store in their village or that the woman does not have money.



Graph 32. Involvement of women representatives of ethnic minorities in family expenses.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE ASSESSMENT SCALE IN ETHNIC MINORITIES

The experience of economic violence was assessed on a 36-item scale. Different results from the general picture were revealed in the mentioned component as well.

Similar to the picture in the whole sample the most common form of economic violence among ethnic minorities is the husband/partner's taking

of shared money without asking. 30% of women interviewed in this group have had such an experience at least once in their life.

As a result of the survey, it was also determined that in case of 20-21% of women, their husbands have at least once carried out acts of economic violence related to spending money.

About 15% of ethnic minority women say that their partner/husband gave them so little money for personal needs that it was impossible for the money to be enough. In case of 17%-18%, the husband did not provide information about the family's financial situation.

The study revealed that the other most common forms of economic violence among ethnic minorities are also directly related to spending money, restricting women's access to finances.

As a result of the research, it was determined that 6%-8% of ethnic minority women hid from their husbands if they were given money as a gift/any item as a gift or bought something for themselves due to fear or family situation. The figure is lower than the data of the entire region, because women do not have access to money, are not employed and therefore do not have their own income.

Due to the socio-cultural factors in the community, the number of such cases, such as, for example, the prohibition of visiting a doctor, is low among the interviewees. 6% of women reported that they had such a case. According to the respondents, they did not express their desire to visit a doctor on their own, because it is not accepted in their village.

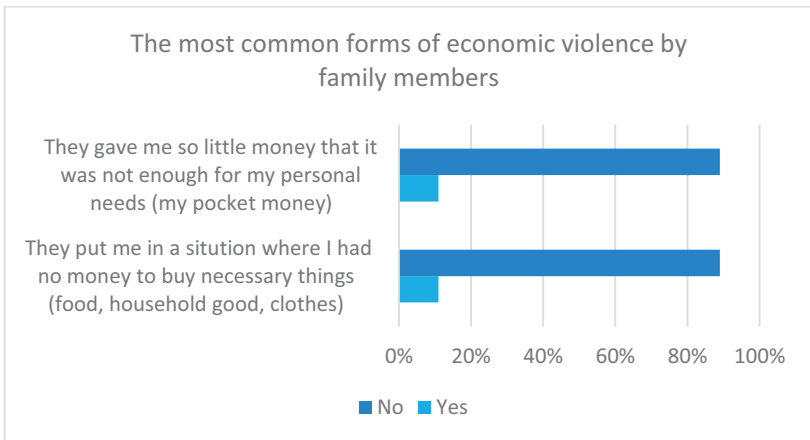
	<i>Ethnic minority</i>	<i>General picture</i>
<i>He took my money / shared money without asking me</i>	30%	14%
<i>He did not give me information about the financial situation on the family's shared account (for example how much money we have left on our account until the end of the month etc.)</i>	17%	7%
<i>He prevented me from receiving information about our common financial accounts</i>	18%	6%
<i>He put me in a situation where I did not have money to buy necessary things (food, household goods, clothes etc.)</i>	21%	8%
<i>He interfered with my studies, professional development and growth</i>	11%	4%
<i>He forbade me to go to the doctor</i>	6%	1%
<i>He did not like the fact that I was spending money</i>	20%	9%
<i>I was in such a situation that I hid if I purchased something</i>	11%	7%
<i>He created such a situation that I was forced to not say how much I paid in reality to buy a specific item.</i>	8%	8%
<i>I did not tell him if someone gave me money as a gift</i>	8%	7%
<i>I was in such situation that if someone gave me a gift, I did not say anything about it</i>	6%	4%

<i>He invested/spent shared money or my money without agreeing with me</i>	8%	7%
<i>He prevented me from spending shared or my own money</i>	9%	5%
<i>He basically made me beg him to give me money</i>	14%	6%
<i>He gave me so little money that it was impossible to be enough for my personal needs (as pocket money)</i>	15%	8%
<i>He deliberately destroyed / damaged my personal belongings or property</i>	7%	3%
<i>He did not give me money for food or other family expenses</i>	11%	4%

Table 11. Various forms of economic violence experienced

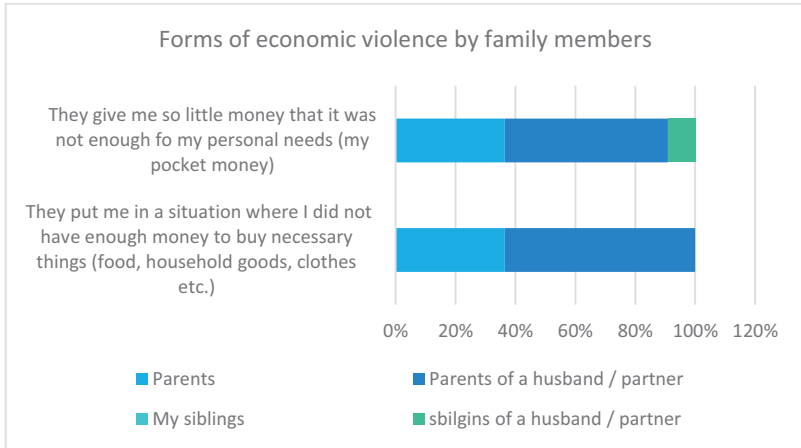
ECONOMIC VIOLENCE BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Within the frames of the study, the prevalence of economic violence against women representing ethnic minorities was studied not only by the husband/partner, but also by other family members. The graph below shows the most frequent cases mentioned by women who have experienced violence from different family members. In the entire sample group, the mentioned indicator is twice less.



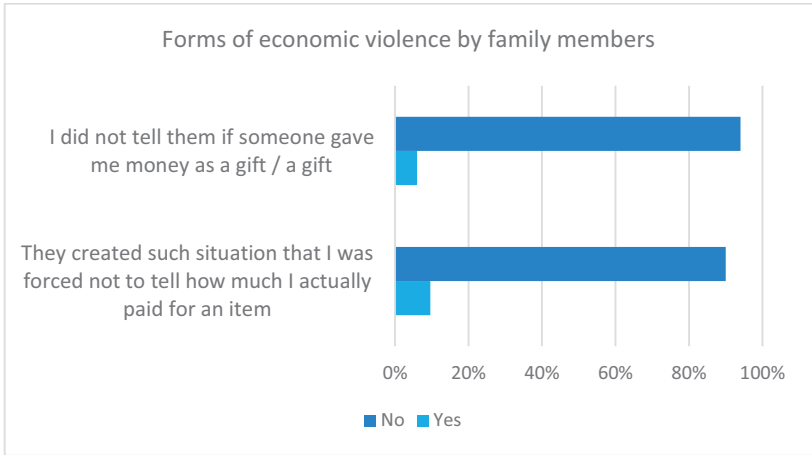
Graph 33. Economic violence by other members of the family among ethnic minorities #1

It should be noted that in most cases the husband's / partner's parents account for the largest share among family members, especially in matters related to the financial situation and spending money.



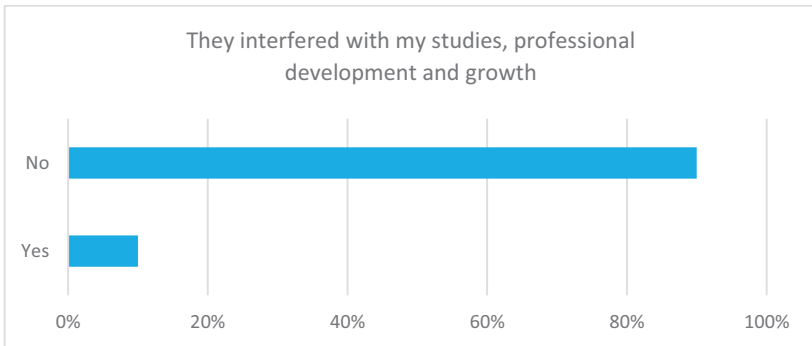
Graph 34. Economic violence according to other members of the family.

The mother-in-law and father-in-law created such a situation for the woman that she hid the purchased item or the money or items received as a gift. At the same time, the woman was not given money for her personal needs or was given so little that it was impossible for her to buy necessary personal things or to use that amount as the so-called pocket money. The mentioned results are almost twice higher than the data of the general group.



Graph 35. Economic violence by other members of the family among ethnic minorities #2

As for the women's parents, the forms of economic violence carried out by them in most cases are related to interfering with studies and professional development, financial independence.



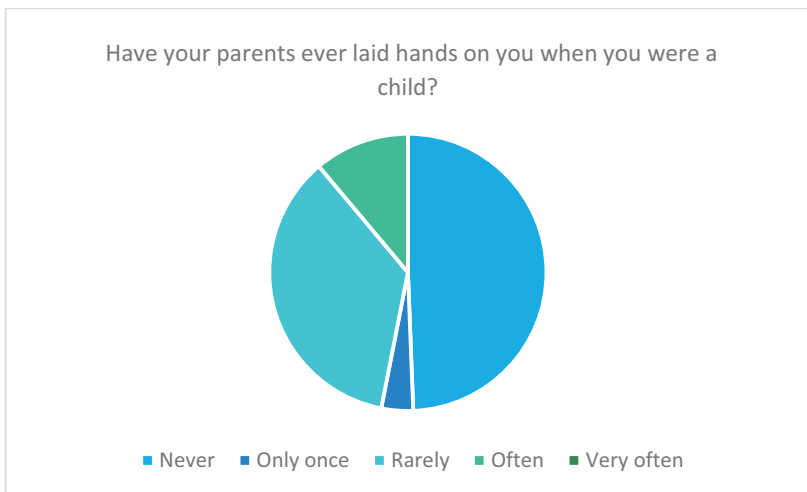
Graph 36. Economic violence by other members of the family among ethnic minorities #3

The above mentioned is already related to social or cultural factors. The study found few cases of economic violence where women were taken away their money, forced to pay debts or put in a situation where she was forced to hide her real income - women living in ethnic minority villages have no jobs and therefore no income of their own.

OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Within the frames of the study, other forms of violence experienced by women from intimate partners or other family members were also studied.

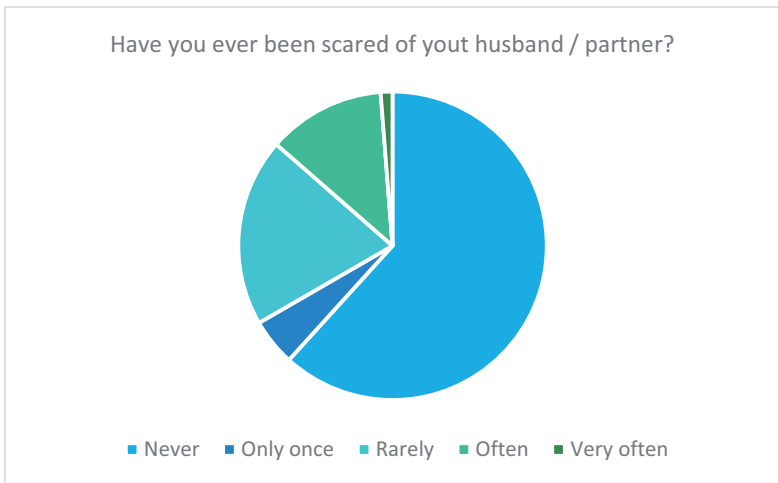
51% of the women interviewed in the target group have been victims of physical violence by their parents at least once in their childhood. In case of 36% of the respondents their parents rarely, but still laid hands on them when they were children.



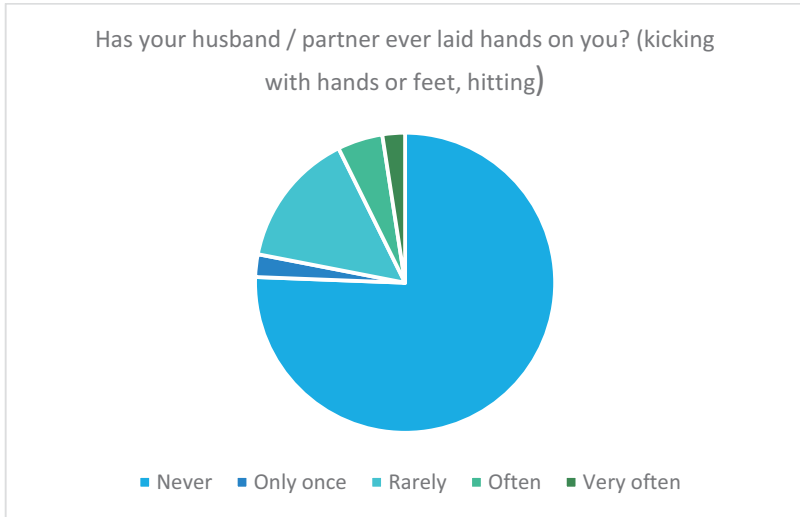
Graph 37. Physical violence perpetrated against an ethnic minority women

38% of ethnic minority women surveyed said that they have been scared of their husband/partner at least once in a relationship, which is significantly higher than the total index for the region. 13% of women living in Adjara and Kakheti have experienced fear of their partner, which is caused by threats or other forms of psychological violence.

The research also revealed the facts of physical violence. 24% of ethnic minority women reported being hit by a partner at least once in their life and were victims of extreme forms of violence.



Graph 38. Other forms of violence by husband / partner among ethnic minorities #1



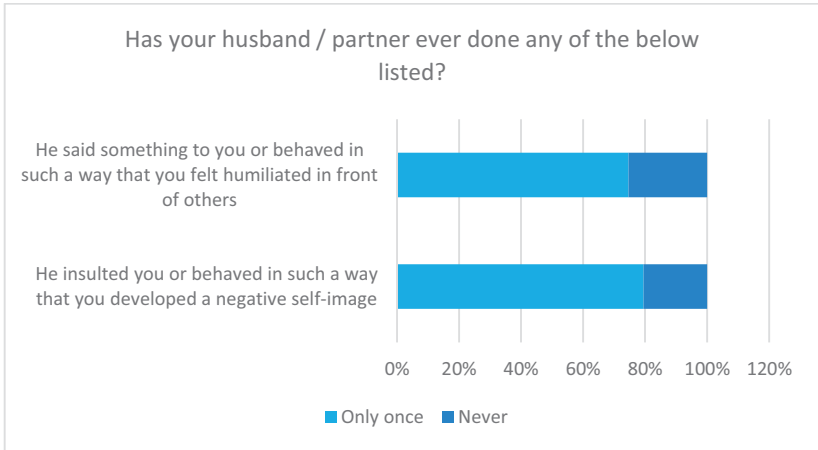
Graph 39. Other forms of violence by husband / partner among ethnic minorities #2

The mentioned figure is much higher than the total indicator of the two studied regions, the number of women victims of violence in ethnic minorities is three times as high.

25% of ethnic minority women reported that their husband/partner had insulted them in front of others, spoken to them in a rude/offensive manner or behaved in a way that made the woman feel humiliated in front of others.

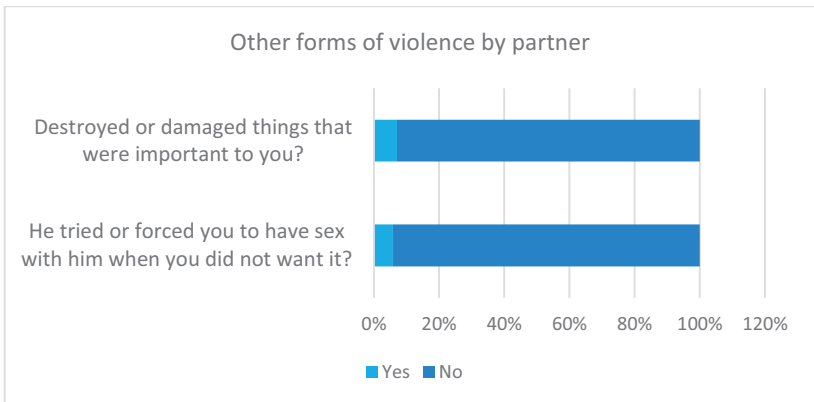
21% of women in this group recall that they have developed a negative self-perception because their husband has insulted them precisely with this intention.

The research also revealed the facts where the husband/partner deliberately damages the things important to the woman (7%).



Graph 40. Other forms of violence by husband / partner among ethnic minorities, #3

Other forms of partner violence are also related to sexual violence. 6% of the interviewed women remember that their husband tried or forced them to have sex when the woman did not want it.



Graph 41. Other forms of violence by husband / partner among ethnic minorities, #4

Only 18% of women surveyed said that at the time of the violence, their husband/partner had another intimate partner or was addicted to drugs, gambling or alcohol. 60% of respondents stated that their husband/partner is religious (follows religious laws, observes fasting). According to Islam, such activities as gambling, drugs, alcohol or other intimate partners are sins. Compared to the total indicators of the regions, the decreased number of partners with "harmful habits" among ethnic minorities may be caused by the above-mentioned factor.

The research revealed that 52% of women from ethnic minorities in the Adjara and Kakheti regions who have ever been in a formal or informal intimate partner relationship have experienced at least one form of economic violence (in the case of an aggregate analysis, this data is equal to 14%).

The study revealed that almost half of the ethnic minority women interviewed do not have / did not have the possibility to be involved in important decision-making processes in the family. The mentioned figure does not exceed 20% of the entire sample.

The fifth hypothesis of the study was also confirmed and it was revealed that the respondents representing the ethnic minority are more likely to experience economic violence $t(1498) = - 2.153, p < 0.05$.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES

Within the frames of the research, economic violence in non-Azerbaijani-speaking religious minorities was analyzed separately.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

This chapter presents a detailed socio-demographic profile of the respondents. Comparative analysis with common background characteristics was done (the data were compared to general background characteristics). In some cases, significant differences were revealed.

The graphs below show the characteristics where the biggest differences were identified: partner relationship status, level of education obtained as well as employment status.

WHICH STATEMENT BELOW DESCRIBES YOUR MARITAL STATUS?	RELIGIOUS MINORITY	GENERAL PICTURE
MARRIED	95%	87%
DIVORCED	1.5%	4%
WIDOW	1%	2%
LIVING WITH PARTNER	1.5%	3%
SEPARATED	1%	4%

Table 12. Marital status of the respondent in religious minorities

LEVEL OF EDUCATION ACHIEVED:	RELIGIOUS MINORITY	GENERAL PICTURE
BASIC GENERAL EDUCATION (INCOMPLETE SECONDARY)	7%	9%
COMPLETE GENERAL EDUCATION (COMPLETE SECONDARY)	53%	38%
PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL EDUCATION	18%	21%
INCOMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION	1%	2%
COMPLETE HIGHER EDUCATION	21%	30%

Table 13. education level of respondents and their partners among religious minorities

Half of the surveyed women have only secondary education, and this figure is 38% in the general sample, the employment rate is also different – 65% of the respondents are unemployed.

YOUR EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THIS STAGE	RELIGIOUS MINORITY	GENERAL PICTURE
I AM UNEMPLOYED	65%	60%
I AM EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR	18%	14%
I AM EMPLOYED IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR	14%	20%
I WORK AS A NANNY/HELPER IN THE FAMILY	0%	0,1%
I HAVE MY OWN BUSINESS (WHERE I EMPLOY OTHER PEOPLE AS WELL)	1%	2%
I AM SELF-EMPLOYED (I INDEPENDENTLY PRODUCE THINGS / SELL PRODUCTS)	2%	4%

Table 14. The employment status of the respondents and partners among religious minorities

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE – IDENTIFICATION

On the evaluation scale for the identification of economic violence, which consisted of 11 statements, the interviewed women recorded their position on each statement. On average, 17% of women cannot identify economic violence. Of the 11 statements, the highest number of women representatives of religious minorities - 39% of women do not think it is economic violence when a husband / partner independently makes financial decisions in the family without agreeing with anyone.

24% of religious minority women do not see economic violence when their husband/partner refuses to help with child care.

Almost 20% of the interviewed women do not consider the fact that the husband/partner prevents the wife/partner from getting an education and/or employment as economic violence; Also, the case when the wife/partner is completely financially dependent on the husband/partner against her will is not perceived as violence.

17% of the interviewed women do not consider the husband's/partner's complete control over the wife's/partner's income to be economic violence.

Women were less likely to identify economic violence in such actions as the husband/partner preventing the wife from managing her property or spending her own money.

The mentioned indicators do not differ significantly from the general picture, and the level of identification of economic violence is almost equal.

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE BY PARTNER

Within the frames of the research, the analysis of the facts of economic violence perpetrated by the husband/partner in non-Azerbaijani-speaking religious minorities was done separately. The study did not reveal any significant difference between the results of the mentioned group and the whole sample. The table below presents cases that are revealed more often compared to other facts. The mentioned facts are related to employment - interference with the work process, prohibition of work, etc.

19% of religious minority women were asked by their former or current husband/partner to give them all or part of their salary. For 10% of employed women, their husbands/partners interfered with their relationships with employees and led to discomfort in this regard, which is caused by jealousy or aims to make the woman lose her job and become financially dependent on the man.

Another form of economic violence, which is more widespread than other forms, is related to the interference with work related duties. 9% of respondents remember that her husband prevented her from going on a business trip or training, where she would have to stay overnight.

<i>Have you had these situations with your last / current partner / husband</i>	Yes	No
<i>He prevented me from going to work</i>	5%	95%
<i>He demanded that I quit my job</i>	3%	97%
<i>He asked me to give him my salary (fully or partly)</i>	19%	81%
<i>When I was at work, he interfered with my working process by calling often, coming to my work and using other means of control</i>	7%	93%
<i>He put me in a uncomfortable situation with my co-worker</i>	2%	98%
<i>He was jealous of my co-worker</i>	5%	95%
<i>He interfered with my relationships with my co-workers</i>	10%	90%
<i>He prevented me from going on a business trip, with an overnight stay</i>	9%	91%

Table 15. The most frequently repeated forms of economic violence among Non-Azerbaijani speaking religious minorities

OTHER FORMS OF VIOLENCE

A separate analysis was also made of other forms of violence in non-Azerbaijani-speaking religious minorities that women experienced from their husbands/partners or other family members. The study did not reveal a significant difference from the data of the general sample.

The research revealed that almost a third of the interviewed women in this group remember being victims of physical violence by their parents in their childhood.

Cases of physical violence by a husband/partner do not differ significantly from the results of the whole sample and in some cases fall within the margin of error.

It was found that 12% of women from religious minorities have experienced at least once during their relationship acts such as forced sexual intercourse with their husband due to physical violence or threats, humiliation alone or in front of others, or damage/destruction of things important to them.

The sixth hypothesis of the study was partly confirmed, according to which women from religious minorities are more likely to experience economic violence $t(1522) = 2.481, p < 0.05$

However, it should be noted that in the case of non-Azerbaijani-speaking religious minorities taken separately, the picture is not significantly different from the overall picture.

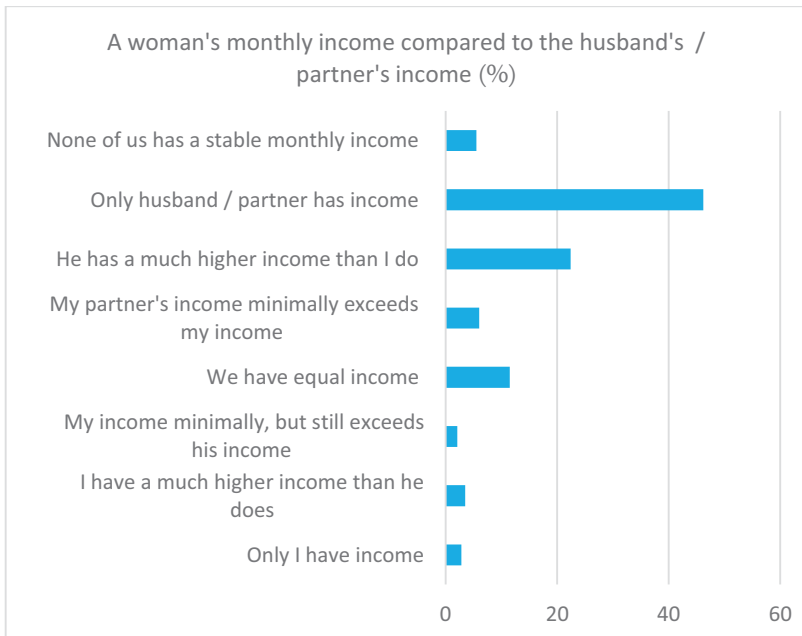
In such cases, the results for employed women are different. The study revealed that in the Adjara and Kakheti regions, from the 16-45 age group, representing religious minorities (non-Azerbaijani speaking), one in five women who have ever been in a formal or informal intimate relationship, experience or have previously experienced such forms of economic violence as being deprived of their income, salary against their will, restriction of the right to have relationships with employees or go on a business trip.

ANNEXES

ANNEX #1. DESCRIPTION AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STUDY OUTCOMES

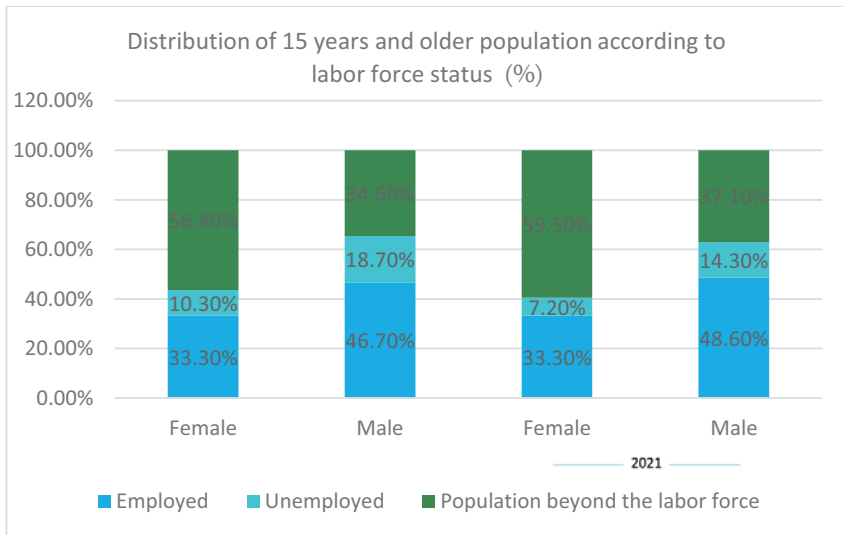
In the studied sample there is a significant difference between the income of a woman and her intimate partner in the period of the violence in most cases. In 46% of the surveyed households, only the husband/partner has a monthly income.

The partner and the woman have equal income in only 11% of the surveyed households.



Graph 42. Distribution of a woman's monthly income in relation to the income of the partner

According to the data of the National Statistics Office of Georgia, participation in the labor market - which means that a person is employed or is actively looking for work - is one of the important factors in promoting gender equality. The statistical indicators for the corresponding labor force participation over the last 10 years have been around 62-67% for men and 40-46% for women, indicating a significant gender gap in the labor market.

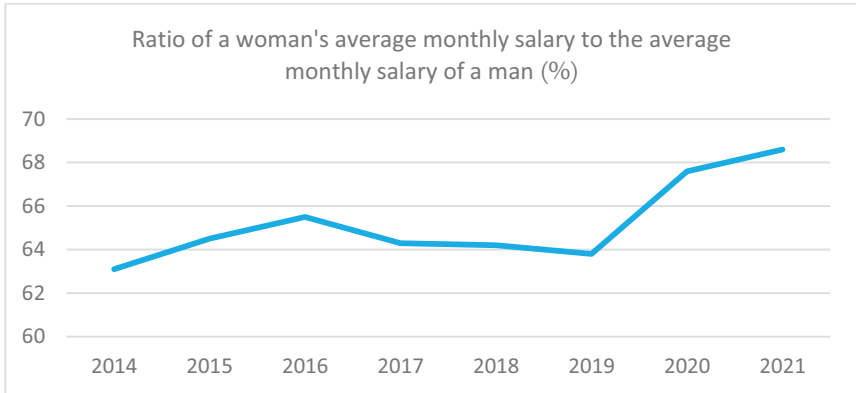


Graph 43. Distribution of population according to labor force status

The existing official picture is repeated by the results of the research conducted in the target regions, according to which only the husband/partner has income in 46% of the households.

According to the official data of the National Statistics Office of Georgia, the difference in salaries in terms of gender continues to this day. Women

earn less than two-thirds of men's average monthly salary. In 2021, the ratio of women's salary to men's salary was 68.6%, which is 1.0 percentage points higher than in 2020.



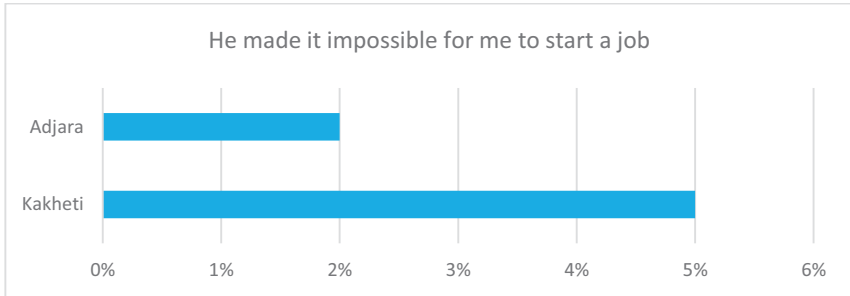
Graph 44 Ratio of a woman's average monthly salary to the man's average monthly salary (%), National Statistics Office of Georgia

ANNEX #2. NON-GENERALIZABLE DATA

The study identified specific cases of economic violence experienced by women in the target regions in intimate relationships. However, the number of such cases falls within the margin of error and is presented in the form of this annex.

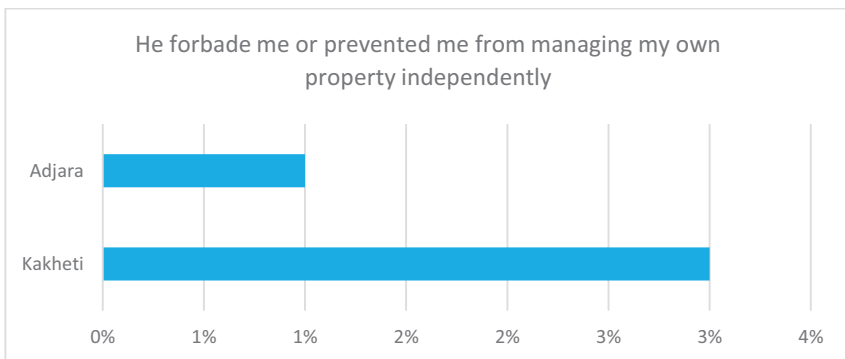
Among the common forms of economic violence are men's actions that prevent women from working. According to the experience of the

interviewed women (Kakheti 7%, Adjara 2%), the husband/partner behaved in such a way that it was impossible for the woman to start working. He interfered with her studies, professional development and growth.



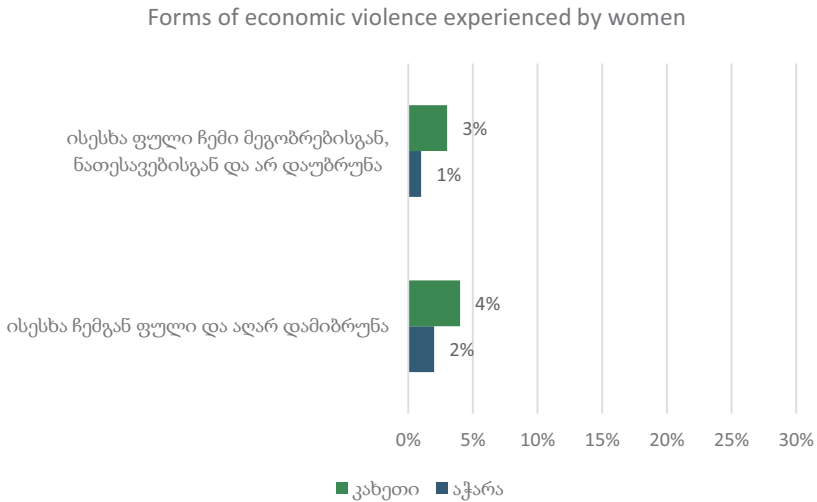
Graph 45. % of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence #1

The study also showed that 3 % of the surveyed women were forbidden by husband / partner to independently manage their own property or were interfered in this process, husband / partner deliberately damaged her personal belongings



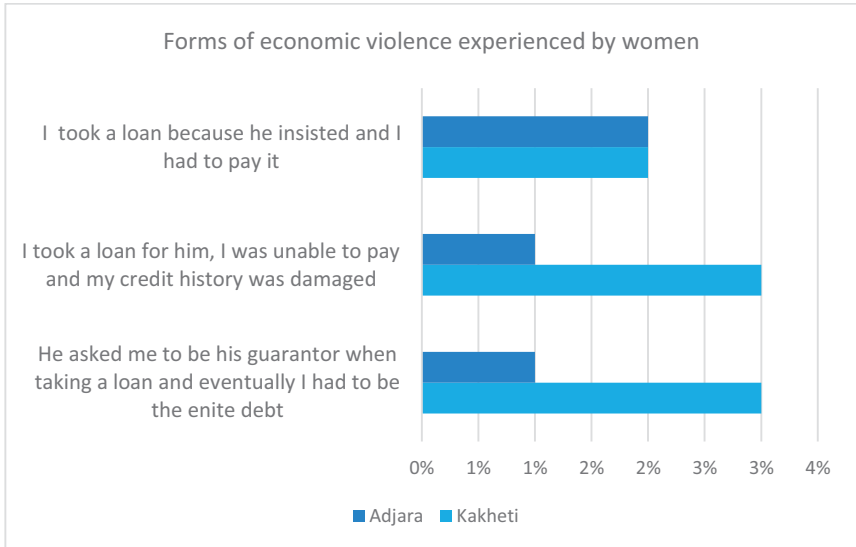
Graph 46. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #2

The study also revealed the cases when a husband / partner took an amount of money as a loan from a woman directly or her relatives or friends and did not return it afterwards.



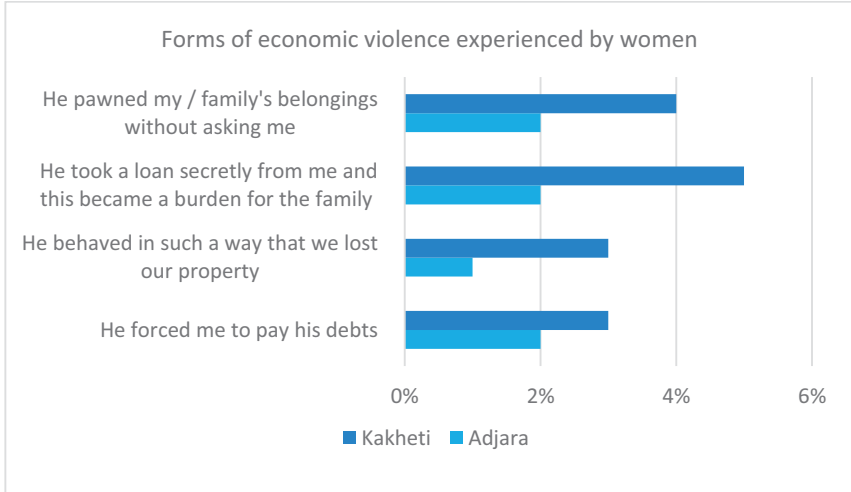
Graph 47. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #3

One of the forms of economic violence is forcing or persuading a woman to take a loan for a husband / partner or be their guarantor. Consequently, a woman is left alone facing the financial obligations, cannot pay the debt and her credit history gets ruined.



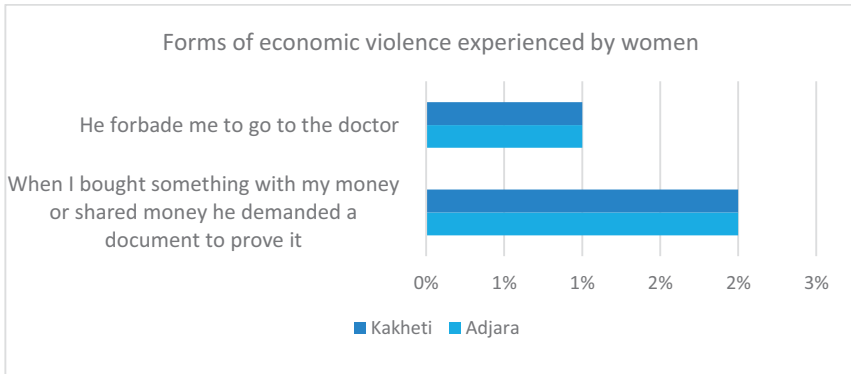
Graph 48. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #4

The study revealed that men make decisions without agreeing them with the woman, which further affects the entire family and ultimately worsens the financial situation of the woman. There have been cases when the husband/partner took a large loan secretly from the woman and it became a burden for the family budget.



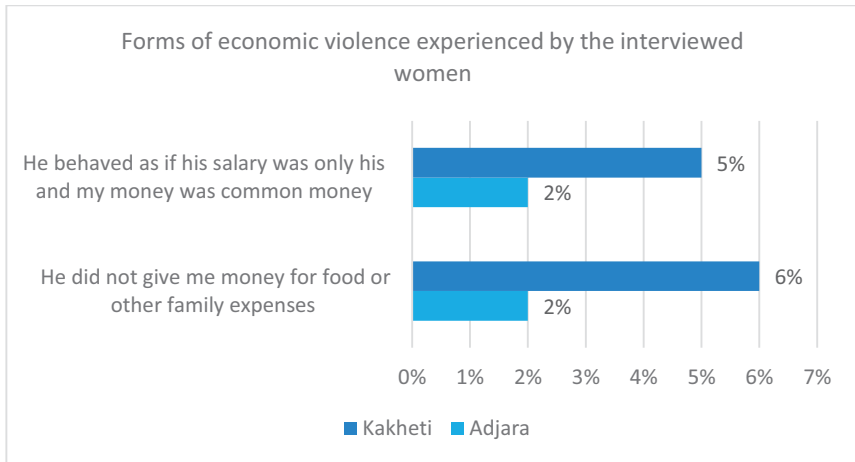
Graph 49. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #5

From the forms of economic violence, among the interviewed, the least common are the more controlling behaviors compared to others, such as forbidding to go to the doctor (1%), controlling the expenses (2%).



Graph 50. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #6

The study also revealed the cases when a husband / partner did not give or share with a woman the money for common family expenses.



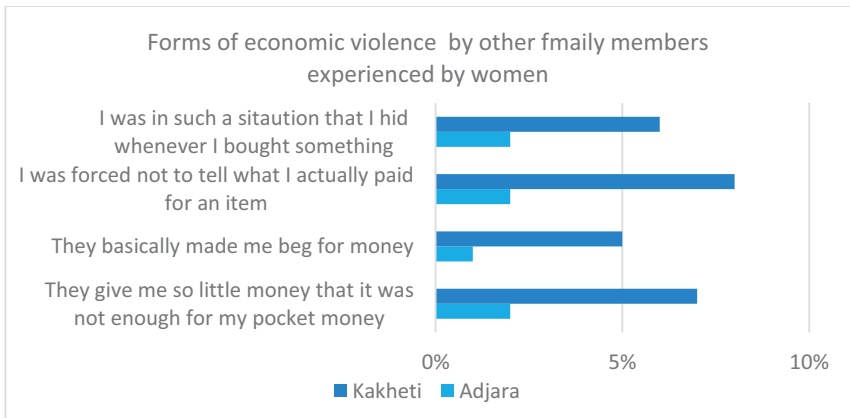
Graph 51. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #7

Women living in the target regions have been in a situation where they had to live under threats, fear or blackmail. The husband/partner intentionally damaged the woman's belongings, convinced her to sign her property over to him, etc.



Graph 52. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #8

The research revealed that 6-8% of the women living in the Kakheti region from the studied sample have at least once experienced various forms of economic violence from other family members.



Graph 53. Share of women in study regions who have experienced various forms of economic violence, #9

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE BY OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

The study also revealed the vicious practice of excluding women from important decision-making processes in the family. Loans are taken, property or things are pawned independently of them. However, the woman often has to face the subsequent financial responsibility and she is directly harmed. In such cases, the shares are almost equal between the woman's own and her husband's/partner's family members.

	parents	Partner's parents	My siblings	Partner's siblings	No such experience
<i>They have taken my money / shared money without asking me</i>	0,3	0,9	0,5	0,4	98
<i>They were spending money for family expenses on different things</i>	0,3	0,7	0,2	0,7	98,1
<i>They pawned my/family's common belongings without agreeing with me</i>	0,2	0,4	0,1	0,7	98,6

<i>They took a large loan secretly from me and this became a burden on a family budget</i>	0,3	0,6	0,1	0,2	98,9
<i>They behaved in such a way that we lost our property</i>	0,6	0,3	0,1	0,3	98,8

Table 16. Forms of economic violence perpetrated against a woman by the family members among the interviewed, %

The study also revealed the cases when a woman is taken away her own money or her belongings and property are intentionally damaged; she is not allowed to manage her own property independently.

	Parents	Partner's parents	My siblings	Partner's siblings	No such experience
<i>They forced me to give them my own money</i>	0,2	0,6	0,6	0,5	98,2
<i>They forbade me or interfered with my independent management of my own property</i>	0,2	0,7	0,1	0,3	98,8

<i>They deliberately destroyed / damaged my personal belongings or property</i>	0,2	0,5	0,1	0,5	98,8
<i>They borrowed money from me and never gave it back</i>	0,3	0,5	0,1	0,4	98,6

Table 17. Forms of economic violence against a woman by the members of the family among the interviewed %

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE AMONG ETHNIC MINORITIES

In ethnic minorities, due to socio-cultural factors in the community, the prevalence rates are lower on the statements below as well. During the survey, women repeatedly stated that finances are the business of the head of the family, and they do not see a problem if the family's budget is spent without agreement with them.

	No	Yes
HE FORCED ME TO GIVE HIM MY OWN MONEY	96%	4%
HE BEHAVED IN SUCH A WAY THAT I WAS / AM COMPLETELY FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON HIM	95%	5%

HE TOOK A LARGE LOAN SECRETLY FROM ME AND THIS BECAME A BURDEN ON A FAMILY BUDGET	96%	4%
HE WAS SPENDING MONEY INTENDED FOR FAMILY EXPENSES ON OTHER THINGS	98%	2%
HE PAWNED MY / FAMILY BELONGINGS WITHOUT AGREEING WITH ME	98%	2%

Table 18. Common forms of economic violence among ethnic minorities

ANNEX #3. RESULTS OF HYPOTHESES TESTING

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
SCL-ეჭიროების ქვე-ძღვლები	Equal variances assumed	3.774	.052	-2.153	1498	.031	-.97058	.45082	-1.85488	-.08628
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.201	129.231	.029	-.97058	.44089	-1.84288	-.09828

Table 19. Analysis of economic violence scale reliability

The study revealed that 14% of women in the 16-45 age group in the Adjara and Kakheti regions who have ever been in a formal or informal intimate relationship have experienced at least one form of economic violence.

უფრო მეტი შემოსავალი			Statistic	Bootstrap ^a			
				Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
SCL ერთიანი ეკ. ძალადობა	ქალს უფრო მეტი შემოსავალი არ აქვს	N					
		Mean	1.3479	-.0089	.1084	1.1337	1.5670
		Std. Deviation	4.08918	-.03462	.27505	3.53179	4.63325
		Std. Error Mean	.10863				
	ქალს უფრო მეტი შემოსავალი აქვს	N					
		Mean	3.0077	.0447	.6893	1.8614	4.5346
		Std. Deviation	7.71839	-.03561	1.01888	5.71764	9.63193
		Std. Error Mean	.67695				

Table 20. Results of testing of hypothesis #7

Women experience economic violence from their partners regardless of how much they earn compared to their partner/husband. Economic violence is continuous and usually has a systematic character.

დაქორწინებული/ განქორწინებული			Statistic	Bootstrap ^a			
				Bias	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval	
						Lower	Upper
SCL ერთიანი ქვ. ძალადობა	განქორწინებული/ დაშორებული	N					
		Mean	9.6087	-.0145	.9454	7.7032	11.4902
		Std. Deviation	10.26636	-.10499	.58983	8.92406	11.28119
		Std. Error Mean	.95734				
	არ არის განქორწინებული/ დაშორებული	N					
		Mean	.8864	-.0042	.0828	.7294	1.0522
	Std. Deviation	3.00972	-.02836	.26031	2.46309	3.50950	
	Std. Error Mean	.07995					

Victims of economic violence have experienced the same type of violence from another family member and/or members.

		SCL ერთიანი ეკ. ძალადობა	SCL ოჯახის ეკ. ძალადობა			
SCL ერთიანი ეკ. ძალადობა	Pearson Correlation	1	.480**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000			
	N	1548	1548			
	Bootstrap ^b	Bias	0	-.002		
		Std. Error	0	.055		
		95% Confidence Interval	Lower	1	.369	
			Upper	1	.577	
SCL ოჯახის ეკ. ძალადობა	Pearson Correlation		.480**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000			
	N		1548	1548		
	Bootstrap ^b	Bias	-.002	0		
		Std. Error	.055	0		
		95% Confidence Interval	Lower	.369	1	
			Upper	.577	1	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Women victims of economic violence also have become victims of other types of violence from an intimate partner or other family member.

		SCL ერთიანი ეკ. ძალადობა	SCL სხვა ტიპის ძალადობა პარტნიორისგან ან ოჯახის წევრებისგან			
SCL ერთიანი ეკ. ძალადობა	Pearson Correlation	1	.654**			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000			
	N	1544	1544			
	Bootstrap ^b	Bias	0		-.001	
		Std. Error	0		.035	
		95% Confidence Interval	Lower		1	.575
			Upper		1	.717
SCL სხვა ტიპის ძალადობა პარტნიორისგან ან ოჯახის წევრებისგან	Pearson Correlation		.654**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000			
	N		1544	1544		
	Bootstrap ^b	Bias	-.001	0		
		Std. Error	.035	0		
		95% Confidence Interval	Lower	.575	1	
			Upper	.717	1	

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).