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Understanding women’s empowerment: the role of husbands

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Throughout history and across nations still today, men on average are superior to women in terms of power. Especially in developing nations patriarchy and gender inequality are still prevalent. Empowering women is seen as an important step to accelerate economic development and as one of the central issues in the process of sustainable development for many nations worldwide.

This research defines women’s empowerment and investigates the relation between different components.

Women’s empowerment

“The expansion in people’s ability to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to them.” (Kabeer, 1999, p. 437)

Women’s empowerment entails a process from being un-empowered to becoming empowered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women’s empowerment</th>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>Relational</th>
<th>Societal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal empowerment</td>
<td>Personal beliefs and actions</td>
<td>Relational empowerment</td>
<td>Beliefs and actions in relation to identifiable others</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Women Empowerment Model

Personal & Relational empowerment

Economic development alone cannot result in the development of women’s empowerment. To achieve change towards more equality, both parties of the relationship need to be involved.

The pathways through which the process of women’s empowerment occurs is shaped by specific contexts and strongly influenced by laws, social norms and cultural practices. People in collectivistic societies give meaning to their identity through relationships with others.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Decision making small expenditures (female domain)</th>
<th>Self-esteem</th>
<th>Relational quality</th>
<th>Decision making large expenditures (male domain)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$F(4, 1303) = 33.64, p &lt; .001$</td>
<td>$r = .29^{**}$</td>
<td>$r = .37^{**}$</td>
<td>$F(4, 1300) = 14.52, p &lt; .001$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Study: Sample: 1509 Vietnamese female entrepreneurs ($M_{age} = 44.7, SD = 10.0$)

Main measures:
- **Self-esteem** (Rosenberg, 1965) e.g., I am able to do things as well as most other people (6 items; $M = 3.72, SD = 0.68, range = 1 - 5$)
- **Relational quality** (Straus, 1979; WHO, 2005) e.g., How often did your spouse physically assault you in the last six months? (Reversed: 4 items; $M = 4.65, SD = 0.41, range = 1 - 5$)
- **Decision making power** (Banerjee et al., 2015) Small expenditures: e.g., Who makes most decisions about what food items to purchase? (3 items; $M = 2.42, SD = 0.69, range = 0 - 3$) Large expenditures: e.g., Who makes most decisions about where to invest surplus money? (8 items; $M = 4.08, SD = 1.58, range = 0 - 8$)

Conclusions:
- To understand women’s empowerment it is important to differentiate between personal, relational, and societal levels.
- Relational dynamics are crucial in the development of women’s empowerment.

References: