

Episode 88 - Dr. Manisha Joshi: Attitudes Toward Intimate Partner Violence Among Women in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan

[00:00:08] Welcome to living proof a podcast series of the University at Buffalo School of Social Work at www.socialwork.buffalo.edu. We're glad you could join us today. The series Living Proof examines social work research and practice that makes a difference in people's lives. I'm your host Adjoa Robinson and I'd like to take a moment to address you our regular listeners. We know you have enjoyed our podcast as evidenced by the more than 200000 downloads to date thanks to you all. We'd like to know what value you may have found in the podcast. We'd like to hear from all of you practitioners researchers students but especially our listeners who are social work educators. How are you using the podcast in your classrooms. Just go to our website at www.socialwork.buffalo.edu forward slash podcast and click on the contact us tab. Again thanks for listening and we look forward to hearing from you. Hi and happy New Year from Buffalo New York in my ongoing efforts to fight our national stereotype. I do want to let all of our listeners know that there has been documented evidence of Buffalo area residents playing golf mowing lawns and playing tennis in the middle of January. I'm Peter Sobota. While our podcast series has looked at intimate partner violence in the past this particular episode presents a unique contribution to the overall discussion. Dr. Manisha Joshi will describe her work and tell us about her research regarding the role of changing attitudes around intimate partner violence in three Central Asian post soviet block countries.

[00:02:06] Dr. Joshi will tell us what she's learned about the context in which intimate partner violence occurs in these countries and its impact on help seeking and reporting behavior of these women using household surveys as their primary data source. Dr. Joshi describes what she learned from her sample about the impact of gender roles and the role of socialization of women in these countries on their attitudes regarding violence directed at them from their partners. Dr. Joshi discusses her findings in the context of the educational level ethnicity and the socioeconomic status of the women as well as the social conditions particular to countries engaged in nation building. Dr. Joshi describes the theoretical model that informed her thinking from both the social work and public health perspective. And finally Dr. Joshi concludes her discussion by describing the implications of her research for social work practice further research and education. Dr. Manisha Joshi is an assistant professor at the University of South Florida's College of Behavioral and community sciences. She recently completed her Ph.D. in social welfare from the University of Pennsylvania. She also holds an MPH from the Harvard School of Public Health. Dr. Joshi's area of research interests are centered around relationship violence across cultures. Dr. Joshi was interviewed by telephone by our own Dr. Filomena Critelli assistant professor here at the School of Social Work. So we're speaking today with Dr. Manisha Joshi. She's going to be speaking about attitudes towards wife beating among women and three Central Asian countries. An examination using UNICEF supported Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys. So I want to start with the first question. Why do you think it's important for practitioners researchers and policymakers to understand this particular issue.

[00:04:06] First of all thank you very much for having me. I think it's really important because when we talk about issues like intimate partner violence or violence literally means violence that is committed by intimate partners like spouses or boyfriends and intimate female partners. This kind of violence does not happen in a social vacuum. This kind of violence is rooted in a social and cultural context and people's attitudes about what is and what is not acceptable in intimate relationships is a reflection of the social and cultural norms and attitudes about intimate partner violence will shape the social climate for the population if the larger climate is such that people can get it's OK to do that then the chances are that the occupants have got to be higher. Similarly it also

affects the victims help seeking efforts if she thinks that she's not going to be supported or people think that these are family issues that should remain in the family then she probably is not going to step forward to receive services or report the crime. And similarly for the family and community if they feel it is not important for them to socially and be individually responsible for these kind of violent acts then they're not really going to do anything or support legislations or have services. So I think it is extremely important for social workers and practitioners and policymakers to be thinking about this because if we're talking about prevention then we do need to think about changing attitudes. You've picked a very interesting part of the world and for some of us here at least here at UB is pretty far away. What sparked your interest in this topic and that region.

[00:05:53] I think these three countries are basically in the Central Asian region. There's no one particular definition as to what comprises Central Asia but generally there are five countries that are included in Central Asia. So you know Kazakhstan is Kyrgyzstan Uzbekistan and one more I'm missing out on the name right now and Vesely really an interesting location for research and since the Soviet collapse. So it's basically these countries were virtually unknown to the world. If I may say so but increasingly in the past decade or so they have received a lot of international attention and especially given their economic and geopolitical significance. For example Kazakhstan has lots of petroleum reserves. These countries are the link between Europe and Asia and specially very important they are very close to Afghanistan. To China also Russia US still has a military base in Kyrgyzstan innocence of geopolitical significance of very high. And in addition in the region has a lot of migration drug trafficking sex trafficking has increased and a very important trend is that currently this region is experiencing one of the fastest growth rates of HIV infections in the world. All these I would say a combination of factors. What have we seen as health and social concerns. In addition these countries are very interesting because they are still young are engaged in nation building fields which has been full of economic political and social transitions. Difficult ones. There's very little known about the condition of women in the former Soviet republics. There's a lot about Russia but not so much about other former republics.

[00:07:37] And I was really interested in taking forward the discussions on the Status of Women in these countries so that was what sparked my interest in the area. It certainly sounds very very cutting edge. What sparked your interest in the topic of intimate partner violence and wife abuse. That's been something that I have been working in for a very long time now and I am originally from India as a very young social work fresh graduate that was like the first thing that I worked with was intimate partner violence. I think it was one of the first international surveys was safe surveys on abuse and the family environment. So that was my first job and I got involved in the India component of those international surveys and learn more about partner islands and health effects. And that's how they kind of got into it. I think over a period of time I got really really interested in and was very fortunate to have mentors who always emphasized the need to look at the prevention aspect. I was sort of working always towards thinking about the health effects which is extremely important. But when I worked with some of the mentors I was like all I really need to focus on the prevention aspects of this melamine that should be the focus of very social macro perspective. And I think that's how I got involved in the pattern of violence and prevention side of it.

[00:08:59] I think specifically I got interested in the multiple indicated cluster surveys which I didn't know about them before I started working in them was through a project that I was doing with WHL so I was a co-author of a paper and there was a colleague from UNICEF she talked about it and I was like Wow these data these large health surveys have started including models on patent violence which in itself speaks volumes about the recognition in the international community that it is a really big significant public health issue and also respectively that the other health problems. So I got really interested and was fascinated that for some of the countries these surveys were really the first national estimates on anything related to patenting. So I think that's how I got

into the the area and the Soviets very very very interesting. I'm particularly interested in knowing more about the multiple indicator cluster surveys because as you were saying I think a lot of emerging countries and countries in transition don't necessarily have the resources and the funds to collect data about themselves and that this type of large scale survey can really add to our knowledge. Can you tell us a little bit about more about what actually the Multiple Indicator Cluster survey is what it comprises shows. So Multiple Indicator Cluster surveys are really very large. Nationally the frequency of household surveys and they are demographic health survey so they collect information about a lot of things and specifically these surveys are basically conducted by UNICEF in collaboration with the state agencies. So both are partners in it and they have modules on women's health on our knowledge about HIV on use of services and child discipline. So primarily the objective in establishing the survey program was to gather to help the developing countries to fill in the gaps related to the situation of women and children and basically to monitor their health over time. I think they are one of the key data sources for measuring the progress towards Millennium Development Goals of the nation.

[00:11:19] They were started off in 1995 and are conducted periodically. Penhaligon every five years. So the data that I used was from detergent of mix which was 2005 and 2006 these surveys only asked questions from women. So men are not involved and women from the ages of 15 to 49 are asked questions about a variety of stuff and building their demographics and their reproductive health. And a lot of other stuff. There are some called models to them about health and there are some optional models like if a country chooses to use questions on the female genital mutilation or wants to use questions on C attitudes towards life feeding then do that optional model. Those can be included in addition to the core model of the model and attitudes was an optional model and it was used for the first time in the land of the mix and the use in a stratified cluster sampling approach so you have regions in the country. So within the region then you divide between rural and urban areas and then you draw a sample of Helsel samples from that and they are currently getting ready for their for trout in about 100 countries I think have done surveys. From 1995 onwards they also collaborate with another program another demographic health survey program called the Demographic Health Survey DHS surveys which have been going on for I think longer than mixed surveys and just to just to ensure that they are not duplicating the country's interesting. So is this data available to researchers in general or are you had to go through some specific process.

[00:13:04] Yeah so that's the great part about it that it's publicly available for most of the country that is publicly available and for a few countries we might be restrictive but you can write to I think UNICEF. And they might connect you to the state collaborator and they might give you access but for pretty much most of the countries it's publicly available. So how did they decide on which countries to do the research and it's more the willingness of the country to collaborate or just where there's a lack of data. How do they decide which countries to include in these mix I would think that it would be a combination of all these countries that were willing to do. And the Central Asian countries definitely were willing to do it. They had of signed the CEDAW that the convention Elimination of All and The Samin convention they had they were signatories to that and there was a lot of international pressure that they need to do something about violence in these countries so I think that that was I'm sure one of the reasons that we don't need to remember that these are not one of them limits of these are health services that are including these models now. So definitely willingness of the country is definitely a need of the country. Or I would say an indirect pressure on the countries to be looking good in terms of the new millennium development goals that other international standards is another reason. And also I think this collaboration with other possible over programs like the DHS all these combinations all these factors I'm sure played a role in deciding which countries to go for. They also have data for Iraq.

[00:14:38] So it is fascinating that they were able to do that in the midst of war in everything that is very very interesting. So I don't know if you want to talk a little bit more about why you know we

as social workers should be concerned about this area. Sure. So first of all I think from our social macro kind of perspective I do think that we need to think about prevention then we think about prevention when we think about concepts of I think it is very important for us to think about attitudes in the larger environment. I'll give you an example Say for example if a social worker I'm working in an HIV prevention program then it is extremely important for me to also have knowledge about the attitudes within a country or within a larger context. Why. Because if a large proportion of women in the society consider the arguing with the husband with one's husband or refusing to have sex as justified reasons for the husband to beat the wife right then because of fear of violence or being off the fear of being beaten up those women are very unlikely to confront men or be able to talk about condom use and all those things. If we want that health programs to be successful we need to incorporate this kind of knowledge in our work and as social workers I think we do talk about cultural competency and cultural humility and to be able to design culturally relevant programs. And when we talk about that I think it is important to talk about attitudes. I think especially important because in a globalized world we keep on moving from one nation to the other one culture or the other.

[00:16:10] And this kind of knowledge can be very important for social workers to help design programs which are more relevant to the communities that immigrant communities in a country. So that's I think that is definitely one reason. And also other aspects would be I think that there are programs that are coming up. It's not a new problem that people are thinking about. People have been working in this area for a long time and they have been struggling with that. How do we do or what do we do or what programs work in terms of like being able to change people's attitudes and there frankly there hasn't been much evaluation research so very few programs that have shown promise. But some of them have been successful. One example would be for city in South Africa very successfully used mass media again very important for social work macro professionals and Michael practitioners as well. And they use media to affect behaviors that affect attitudes and who are successful to a certain extent. Then there are other programs also. One example is called the imaging program in South Africa and they have been able to with issues like women's rights providing more political and employment opportunities to women micro finance. They've been able to combine all those and use community organizing to basically try and create a climate of non-violence or zero tolerance for violence I think all these activities whether we are talking about working on a micro level as a social worker with one woman or talking about community organizing on a macro level I think this is an area that social workers have to think about. They can't escape it I think. Absolutely absolutely.

[00:17:48] And it's interesting to hear you know models from one country that can be somewhat adapted to fit other ones is interesting here about South Africa. So maybe you could tell us a little bit about back to the research piece about your sample who comprised your sample rate. So basically women who were between the ages of 15 and 49 which is the reproductive age group they were the mean sample and the samples were quite big. It ranged from like a thousand women in Kazakhstan to almost like 4000 and 6000 than the other two countries. So basically 15 to 49 adopted which is quite standard for international surveys and that is what makes them compatible also takes care of some of the problems that arise when we have samples that are not comparable. So those were the samples. What happened was that these women. Now there is a difference in terms of who was asked questions about attitudes towards life beaking. So there are differences in terms of certain countries. Only discordantly Madad women were asked questions. But as this model and other countries. Everybody in that age group was asked that question. So there are those kinds of things. One has to take into account but the model looked like this. So the women were Arzt that sometimes the husband is annoyed or angered by things which his wife does in your opinion is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife. In the following situations Okay so the woman was given five situations first. If she goes out without telling him so she could answer yes no or don't know if she neglects the children.

[00:19:27] If she argues with him if she refuses to have sex with him and if she burns the flute to five situations okay if she goes out without telling him or neglect the children argues that the husband refuses to have sex and that she wants the food to be Valais. 5 questions very simple questions and then carefully selected those two cannot cover the entire range of so-called transgressions from gender roles that women can engage in and to the mix or the UNICEF people are looking at these questions. If a woman say is that yes it is OK for a husband to be disinvented she goes out without telling him or if she says yes to any of those five they consider it almost equal to having actually experienced intimate partner violence. OK so the actual victimization is being considered equal to saying yes to any of these questions. But that is not how I look at it. So I do not necessarily believe that just because somebody has said that the Gokey for husband to beat his wife if she refuses to have sex then she must have also experienced it. That's not how I'm looking at it. I look at these questions as to the extent to which women have been socialized to believe that men cannot own them in a variety of ways including that they want their bodies they can't refuse to have sex. But a of the sample and the Madu. Well I looked over some of the power points and you have some very interesting findings I think and maybe you could share with us a little bit about what you found. Yes sure yes.

[00:21:04] So two of the three countries which have Kyrgystan and does because the poor countries because Pakistan is actually a middle income country you can see very very rich in petroleum and in physical stamina which the poorest of the three countries. It is older than me when I see that that there are three in every four currently market women said that it is OK for a husband to beat his wife for at least one of the five people. OK so they said yes but one of them. Any of those five reasons that I told you about. And in Kyrgyzstan one out of every two Grantly madam and said the thing that it is OK for a husband to beat his wife or at least one of the five reasons that was given to them. And so these are like extremely high prevalence levels and they are so high that they instantly jump on you. And they are almost like saying that they need urgent attention from social work and public health practitioners researchers policymakers whatever have you. And in relation to these hyperinflation the prevalence level that I follow the bigger was relatively quite for Kazakhstan sold 12 percent or 12 percent of the women said that. Now I think we need to do more research and explore that more because there was a survey that was done in 1999 and that showed the prevalence level of 30 percent. So within a six seven year period it is quite possible that actually the acceptance level have either gone down or it is also possible that the context in which the questions were pleased because the same questions were asked in that serious about the context in which the questions were placed might be different. So might have elicited a different prevalence estimates.

[00:22:46] So to reconstruct Kyrgyzstan like via above the reasons that were like highest in terms of acceptance we're neglecting the children so that's really really high even for Kazakhstan which have such a low overall acceptance the acceptance of Veis getting beaten up by a husband often neglected children is quite high. So that's one of the high percentages than arguing that the husband are going out about telling him again are quite high. I think he could stand even for something like Bohning food which is a very alien concept in the developed world but it's a very common kind of scenario in a very common question in developing countries even for that almost 40 percent of the women said that it is ok to be beaten up by a husband if lifeboats would. So these are some of the prevalence estimates. I also found that there were differences in terms of factors that are associated with accepting any of the reasons to save women who were message were more likely to accept the reasons but it just is that it was ready to the men who were very highly educated so it didn't really matter if you move from Melbourne high school to secondary level but it was really when we moved from second to highest level. That is then the reduction in the acceptance was much higher. It really makes a difference if you have like much higher level of education and we do need to remember that we're talking about central. These are former Soviet republics and in Soviet Union. Education was free and compulsory. So the literacy rates in these countries are still very high and

there were differences in terms of ethnic groups.

[00:24:25] Women were not really asked a specific question of on which ethnic group you belong to. They were asked what language do you speak. So based on that it was inferred that OK this person is a person's ethnicity Russian they or Kazakh and the men who said they speak Russian were much less likely to accept violence from a husband. The women who had multiple children. Women in certain regions women in urban areas were more likely to approve of the pattern of violence. I thought that was a little surprising for some reason. When I was looking at overthinking that might be the opposite. I mean what was your some of your thinking about that finding the women. But the urban areas are human. Yes yes yes. Some of my research I've been doing it in Pakistan and there's more correlation with rural areas than urban areas. So I found that interesting that came out I think there were like mixed studies that I get about it. And in urban areas one of the arguments is that there is so much of people people really don't know each other so much there isn't so much social support the social network and there is a certain amount of anonymity or isolation that comes with urban living which it can add to violence. So there are different perspectives on that on it. I should look more into it and about the young age. I think that's like one of the most interesting findings that one would expect that younger women would be less likely to see it's OK for a man to get his life.

[00:25:57] But either there were no differences or if there were differences then younger women were more likely to say that. And because these are cross-sectional data and the women were not followed up with. And so we can't really see that with age. They are their acceptance levels are going down. We definitely cannot see that. But by defining we can definitely see that the sudden amount of intergenerational transmission of these can attitudes going on. And I really think that the young women in these countries have seen more difficult times they have seen a lot of social political economic difficult transitions and in certain regions of these countries the climate is has become increasingly conservative and a lot of things that have come in with the whole nation building this certain groups of people have started taking on direct to ethnic culture and values traditional values and culture and which has also meant that the inscriptions on women have increased. I think they have been experiencing such difficult times and difficult phases and age of marriage has been going down. Polygamy has increased. The environment itself I think is difficult right now and I think some of that is reflected in the finding. And yes so I think that would be my take on it. I think it's really very interesting this kind of leads me to a little bit about your theoretical framework that shaped the area of inquiry. It sounds like you were kind of leading up to that a little bit. Yes. So I've always been very fascinated by the social ecological model basically because I do have a background in social work and public health.

[00:27:36] So I really like the model because it kind of combines both so the social the ecological model really is very often used in public health and it thinks about violence as a problem that is basically grounded in the interplay of a lot of factors individual relationships social cultural factors environmental factors and say that it is a mix of these factors which leads to victimization and perpetration and indicative that this could be the person's age or level of education ethnicity those kind of things relationship factors could be see when we're talking about intimate partner violence it could be spousal age difference it could be difference in the occupational status of the spouses. It could be duration of nerdish number of children in the family. You know it could also be household income. Those kind of factors. And then also make larger social cultural environmental factors into the policy of village level policies in the country. Social economic status of women whether they have the rates or not those kind of things. So the ecological model can combine all these factors and then try to understand how these are associated with say in my case how these combine to effect in combination are individually the acceptance of partner violence by them. So I think it's great. I really like the framework because it divided into to helping understanding acceptance of Patana violence. And I think it also helps us develop a prevention focused understanding. We can think

about the different levels that we need to intervene at and it has policymakers to actually come up with concrete strategies that can be adopted at different levels of the Ecology at the individual level family level community and societal level. I really like it that's the flavor that I used.

[00:29:31] So I looked at individual family and community related factors that could explain women's acceptance of intimate partner violence. So the individual level factors were women age ethnicity level of education and how that was associated with acceptance of the reasons for pattern of violence. The family and households Egypt mattered from the age difference number of children together women had autonomy in household decision making Toscana they both went through that and at the community level health status of the community where she was living and region within the country. And I would love to have many more vegetables but I was limited by the kind of question and the number of questions that the surveys had asked. So those were the only relatives I could go work with in terms of the social ecological model. It is an excellent model for I think it can be used across culturally because for that reason maybe talk to us a little bit about some of the practical implications of your research for practice policy and social work education. I think in terms of like the macro social work kind of perspective I think an important first step for all countries is to promote awareness about intimate patterns and about the harmful social norms through collaborative efforts by the government government and community with organizations and the international community. So a lot of concepts that we talk about in social or macro practice collaboration I think is extremely extremely important. If we do that then I think what is going to happen is that we can try and build a higher sense of social and emotional response ability to IPV and ideally as an intimate partner violence.

[00:31:21] And when we have a climate which does not accept new and I think that's really important because it can accept us as a natural as a social detriment for the perpetrators. Right. Just like we don't like even if there's nobody around us. The similar kind of concept and I think so collaboration is extremely important for social work are extremely important. And I think social workers we also need to play a very important role in terms of designing design of preventive measures such as public education campaigns. And given that in the study even younger women were like equally likely to say except well. I think it's extremely important that educational campaigns need to be developed which are aimed at individuals of all ages and also men and boys and women and girls. So it does not include men. But of course we have to have to include men and boys and work with them as well. So I think that is one definitely. Collaboration is definitely one important aspect and the second aspect is I think another practical implication would be that there's so much information you can gather about attitudes but there's so little out there in terms of like when evaluated programs. So I think definitely in terms of doing more Evaluation Research I can't emphasize enough how much it is needed. So I think that is definitely one.

[00:32:47] And we do have examples coming out from Africa and some of the Latin American countries also I think and they have shown that it is possible to use the radio dramas to construct messages and take up education activities which can increase knowledge in the V.A. and changing attitudes and norms and it can also increase willingness of people to take appropriate action and the. So those kind of things are being shown by those programs so I think there is definitely scope for these countries also to look into those programs. And of course carefully think about them carefully tailor them according to the local conditions like the ethnic composition regions of the country and social workers definitely can use the competencies that we always talk about cultural competencies cultural humans those chemicals and have can are very very important role in terms of like designing programs. I also think that in terms of micro social work stuff that we do working with clients so if we're working with health programs prevention of each HIV prevention or even like family planning or seeking medical care or are generally in the health services I think it is important for social workers to incorporate or pay attention to this kind of knowledge or to incorporate both an environment perspective in all these health programs would think that is extremely important

you have to think like that. Otherwise the health programs are not going to make any sense. It just be just the expectation that women all of these should obtain permission to go out can legally strip women of use of health services. So those are the things that we do need to all of also to look at them and I think we do need to leave the person in the context where we are working. I think that is extremely extremely important to include and that community organizing I think is extremely important to social workers. The programs that I'm talking about 450 and image program in South Africa.

[00:34:53] Community organizing is such an important element in those programs and also use of mass media and I deliberately make a really really interesting study in India. Basically they look at how the introduction of cable television had impacted had led to an improvement in the status of women and they did find that mass media has the potential to move more if I believe underlying one thing if women and girls and then find that the areas that did get cable television the women in those areas report a lot acceptability of Buchner violence. I don't remember there was a follow up period left some some parents Mirchandani and for the elderly to think mass media community organizing. It's an environment perspective collaboration. All these macro concepts are extremely extremely important and can be totally completely used by social workers that missionaries policymakers anybody working in that area. I just ask them if this can be adapted in different contexts and yet situations it is really important to have some glean from this some positive things that we can use to try to address this really important problem. I think this research is just fascinating and it's made such a contribution in an area where for many of us we don't really know that much about this part of the world and you really base it on a very large sample and it's fantastic that all these women were reached because that's another issue just reaching so many women is not always easy. So what do you have coming up next winter some of next research projects which you have yet in the future planned. This is like very new to me so I can I recently finished my Ph.D. thesis covering from it.

[00:36:38] I think this is coming up so I am very eagerly waiting for the Axford surveys and as the feat the fieldwork is going on for that right now. So whenever that becomes available I would love to look at the trends because I do want to look at the trends or what and the acceptance and I am also getting ready to work with some of the colleagues who are looking at the use of physical and psychological punishment to discipline children. Oh and the men's attitudes towards using physical punishment to discipline children will be I think very soon going to start working on that and also very interested in looking at the association between attitudes towards partner violence and use of physical punishment on children. So both explorations also thinking about quantitative explanations to actually going there and doing it because there's a lot of differences because they are not who I think has been and so is I think talking to the mother in laws is such an important aspect of violence especially in that region of the world. I would love to do that and I think actually I think I would love to collaborate with colleagues and maybe hopefully come up with some kind of a public education campaign. It's going to include the information that I could get from these things basically based on those data and come up the kind of strategies. I'm not a communications specialist so I don't know much about that but I would love to work with people in the communication has conditionally know and try and do something that sounds like you're going to be very busy very very productive.

[00:38:12] I mean it's such a fascinating project and it's wonderful to hear that you're going to continue to explore it in different directions so I don't know if you want to say anything to kind of sum up or wrap up any final comments that you want to make. I think I would say some stuff for the social work students will be. This is the question that comes up very often. When I talk to my students and they always say that when the 10 year old was working in India you know you haven't worked so much here and say or tell them that the strategies remain the same concepts Jemena seen them attributes of community organizing. That means some things both in an environment

perspective remains the same. And so the concepts remain the same. But you of course have to understand the context cultural human be is very important and it is extremely extremely important to look at the bigger picture that we can come up with like the most fascinating program but if we haven't thought about the most basic stuff that's what the context of a study article examines then it's pretty much not going to work. I think that would be my message that do think about the context do spend the time in the feeding the get the history of the police. Yes yes yes yeah yeah. And you'd be mad to do so. Yes they do. Yes. I think that would be my message to everybody that do spend the time to understand the community in the context I think it definitely does in the long run.

[00:39:36] If you want to have effective government thinks these are valuable messages that you're giving your students and they're lucky to really be able to benefit from your you know your. It sounds like you had incredible experience prior to entering academia and and this research can only add to that. They're very lucky to have you. Thank you so much. You're welcome. Well take care. Good day to you. Bye bye bye. You've been listening to Dr. Manisha Joshi discuss intimate partner violence in three Central Asian countries on Living Proof. Hi I'm Nancy Smyth professor and dean at the University at Buffalo School of Social Work. Thanks for listening to our podcast. For more information about who we are our history our programs and what we do. We invite you to visit our website at www.socialwork.buffalo.edu. We are living proof that social work makes a difference in people's lives.