Why do some women experience more violence by husbands than others?
Risk factors associated with violence by husbands from a cross-sectional national study

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- Secondary analysis of the raw data to identify risk factors; as part of project UNFPA–MOLISA 2012–2016
“He beat me, then he pulled me like a dog from gate to inside house, my hair was messed up… My god, he took the small chair from the dining table, he took a brick to beat me… He took off his shoes and threw them at my face, that was painful. I ran away but I could not run fast enough, he took the chair and threw it towards me. …”
Methodology of *WHO multi-country study on women’s health and domestic violence*:

- Quantitative and qualitative methods
- Survey component with structured questionnaire to collect data on different forms of violence, information on health, and coping mechanisms and risk factors
- Face-to-face interviews with 4,838 women 18–60 years
Prevalence of violence by husbands in past 12 months and during life time, among ever-married women, Viet Nam, 2010 (N=4561)
Figure 1.
Ecological model for intimate partner violence (IPV)

Figure 2. Numbers of women in the survey according to their partnership status and their experience of physical and or sexual partner violence

(1) 4815 women aged 15-60 years with completed interview
(2) 4535 ever had a husband/partner
(3) 280 never had a husband/partner
(4) 2994 did not report physical or sexual partner violence ever in their lifetime
(5) 1541 reported physical or sexual partner violence ever in their lifetime
(6) 1462 reported physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner ever in their lifetime
(7) 79 reported physical or sexual violence by a previous partner only (not by current or most recent partner)
(8) 433 reported violence in the past 12 months by current or most recent partner
(9) 1029 reported violence only in the period before the past 12 months

The shaded boxes indicate the subset used for the risk factor analysis.
Risk factor analysis

- Quantitative component: Forty variables pertaining to women, their husbands, relationship and community were used in logistic regression analysis.
Factors considered in regression modelling: (1) Individual level

**SHE–14 factors**
- Age group
- Education
- Current partnership status
- Age of first marriage
- Ethnic group
- Religion
- Earning Cash
- Physical viol. by others > 15 years
- Sexual viol. by others > 15 years
- Childhood sexual abuse < 15
- Age of first sex
- Nature of first sexual experience
- Woman's mother had been beaten
- Attitudes on wife beating

**HE–9 factors**
- Age group
- Education
- Employment status
- Alcohol consumption
- Drug use
- Fighting with other men
- Extramarital relationships
- Partner's mother abused
- Partner abused as child

![Diagram showing the relationship between societal, community, relationship, and individual factors](image.png)
Factors considered in regression modelling:
(2) Relationship level – 7 factors

- Age difference
- Educational level difference
- Relative contribution to household
- Woman's role in partner choice
- Number of children born alive
- Sex of children
- Household assets index
Factors considered in regression modelling:
(3) Community/ social capital factors – 10 factors

- Proximity to woman's family
- Frequency of contact with woman's family
- Can count on support from family members
- Living with woman's family
- Living with partner's family
- Respondent grew up in same community
- Respondent is member of any group
- Neighbours helping when illness in family
- Regions
- Urban/rural
Figure 3.
Factors associated with IPV in the past 12 months (Adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% CI)

- Women's Higher education
- Sexual Abuse >15 years old
- Sexual Abuse <15 years old
- First sexual experience coerced/forced
- Woman's mother beaten
- Partner’s age over 30
- Partner's daily drinking
- Partner fights with other men
- Partner has other women
- Partner's mother beaten
- Partner was hit as a child
- Women higher contribution to hh
- Not having children
- High assets level
Figure 4.

Risk factors identified for experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a husband in past 12 months

Society – Community – Relationship – Individual level
Summary of findings

- Violence by husbands is associated with a complex interplay of factors at different levels.
- Violence by husbands is most strongly associated with male behaviour that could be considered harmful forms of expressing manhood.
- Violence by husband is strongly associated with both the woman’s and husband’s early victimization.
- Most factors related to the relationship and support network and community were not significantly associated with violence by husbands.
IPV associated with perception about women’s role

“We women are under the men and we cannot be higher than men are. We get married and follow our husband to any place he goes [she quoted words from a traditional song]. So I got married and I left my parents to follow my husband. I am a woman so I follow my husband. I go to the place he wants to go. I cannot fight back against him.”

(Woman in Hue)
Main recommendations

- Focus on prevention to address gender based violence/violence against women.
- Promote advocacy working towards gender equality and prevention of gender based violence.
- Work with communities to remove the stigma and silence around GBV/VAW and to change social norms.
- Work with men and boys to promote a model of manhood that is oriented towards equality and respect.
- Address child abuse and promote healthy families and violence-free environments for children.
- Integrate combatting GBV in intersectoral approaches.
References

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Thank you!

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