

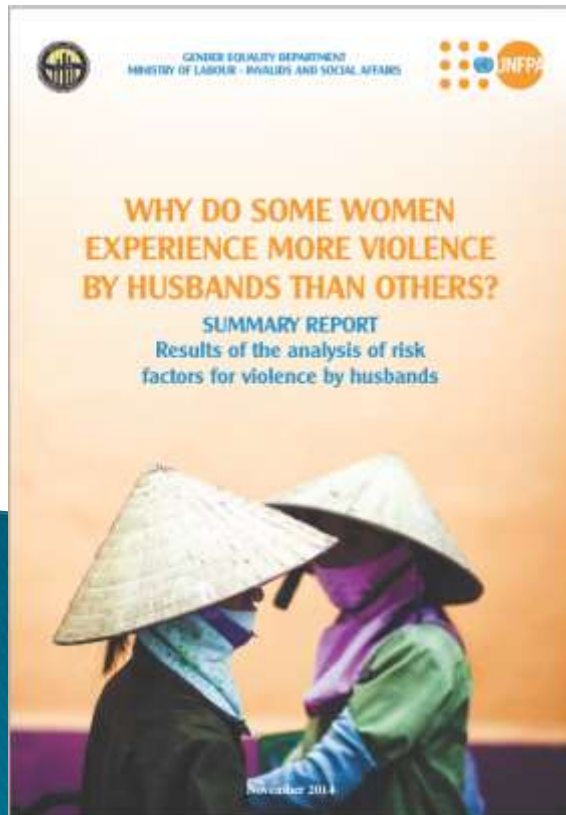
Why do some women experience more violence by husbands than others?

Risk factors associated with violence by husbands from a cross-sectional national study

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- ▶ National VAW study 2009–2010, supported by One UN Joint Program on Gender Equality; coordinated by WHO
- ▶ Implemented by General Statistics Office (GSO), Centre for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP) and International Consultant
- ▶ 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. ...”



National VAW prevalence study in Viet Nam 2009–2010

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)

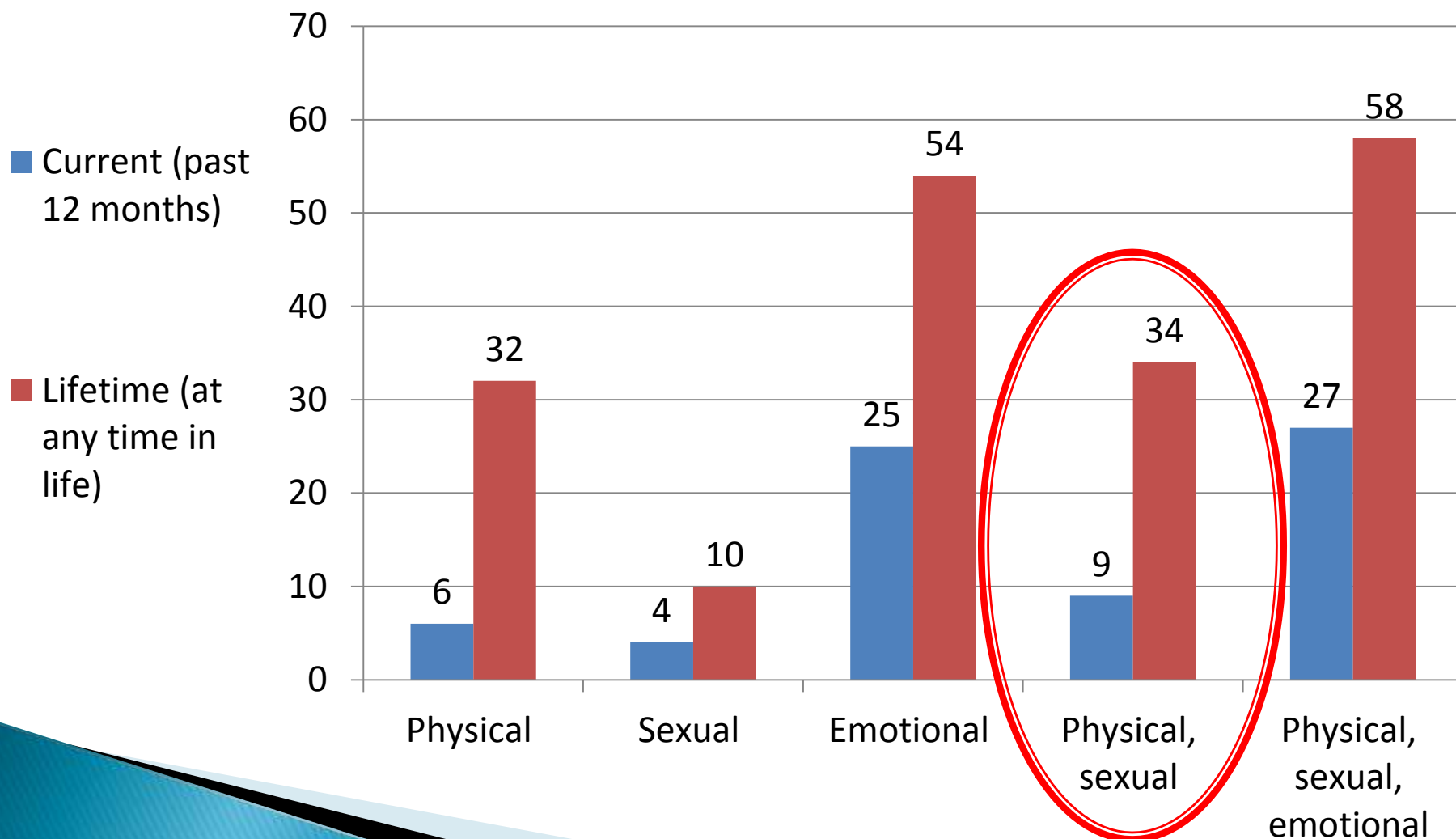


Figure 1.
Ecological model for intimate partner violence (IPV)

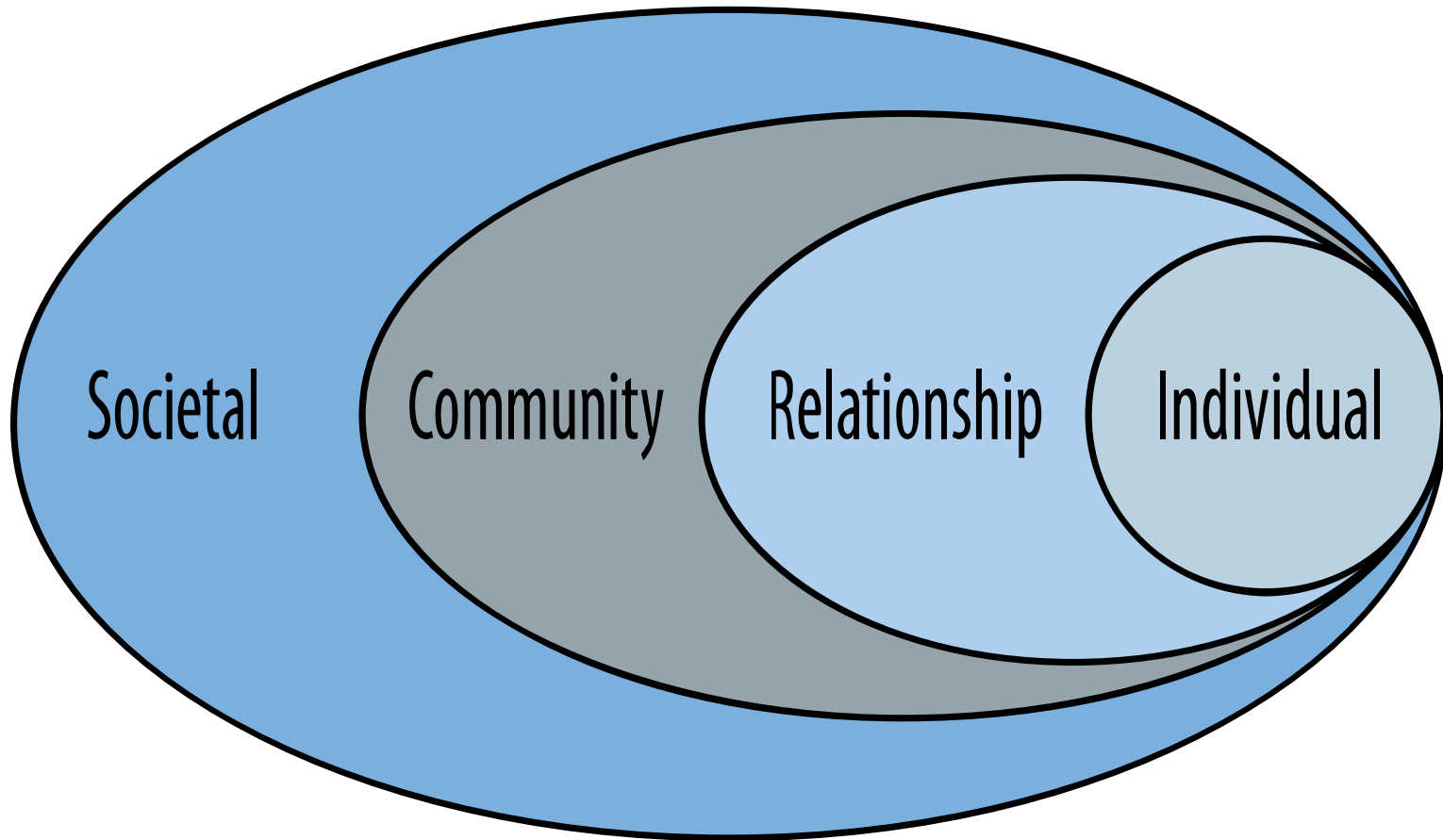
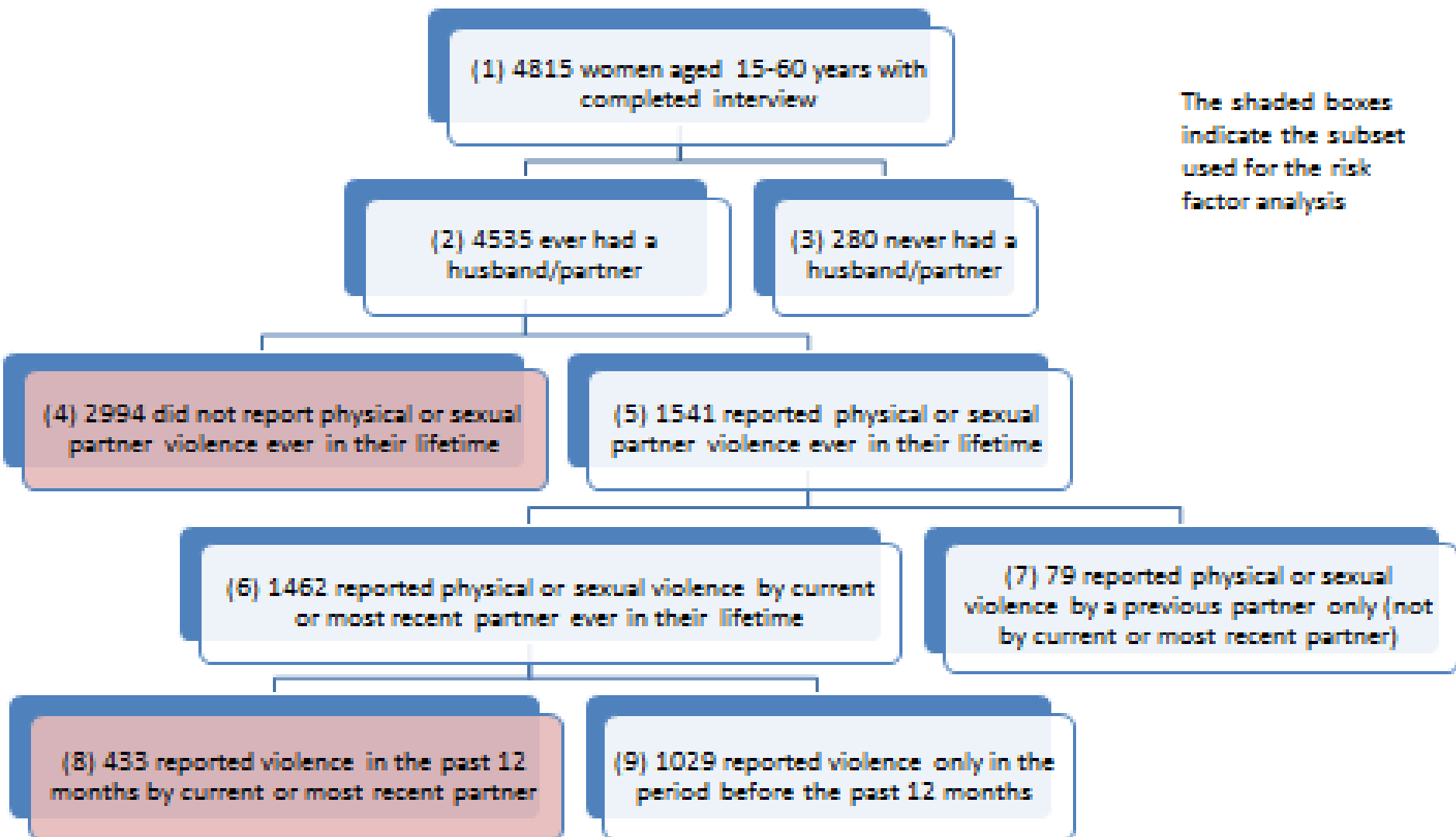


Figure 2. Numbers of women in the survey according to their partnership status and their experience of physical and or sexual partner violence



Risk factor analysis

- ▶ Quantitative component : Forty variables pertaining to women, their husbands, relationship and community were used in logistic regression analysis



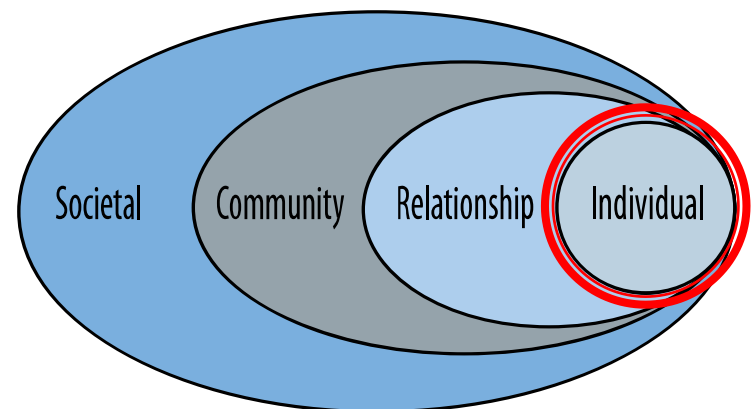
Factors considered in regression modelling: (1) Individual level

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

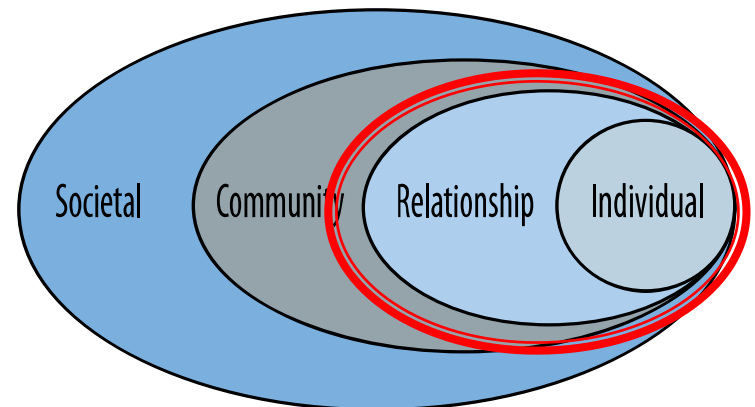
- Age group
- Education
- Employment status
- Alcohol consumption
- Drug use
- Fighting with other men
- Extramarital relationships
- Partner's mother abused
- Partner abused as child



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

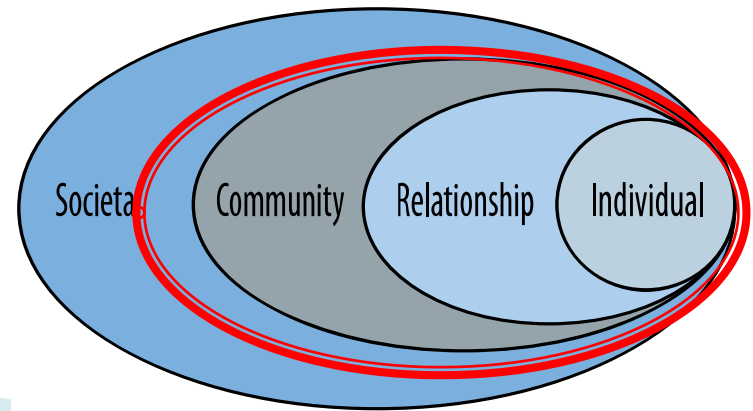


Figure 3.

Factors associated with IPV in the past 12 months
(Adjusted Odds Ratios and 95% CI)

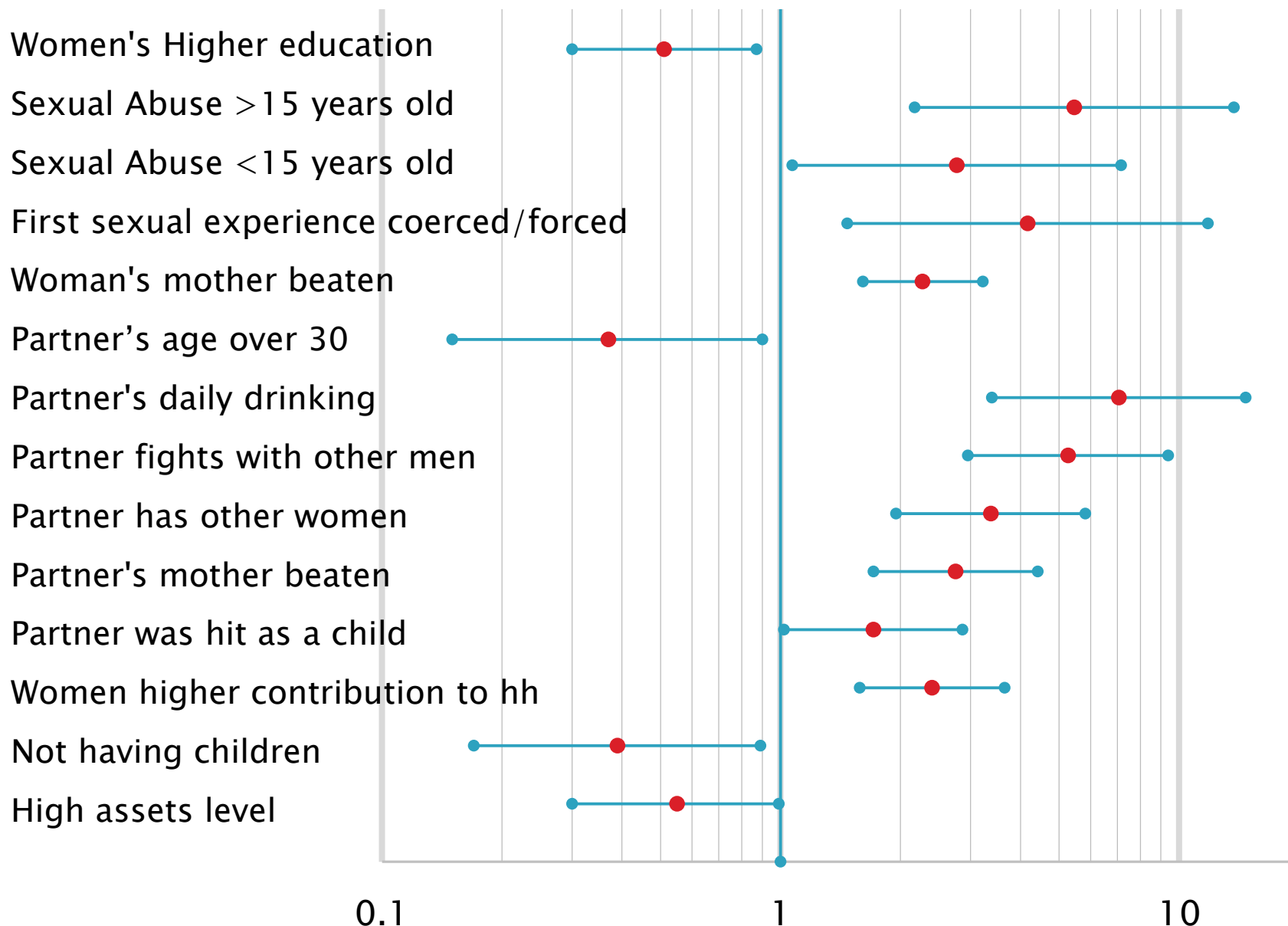
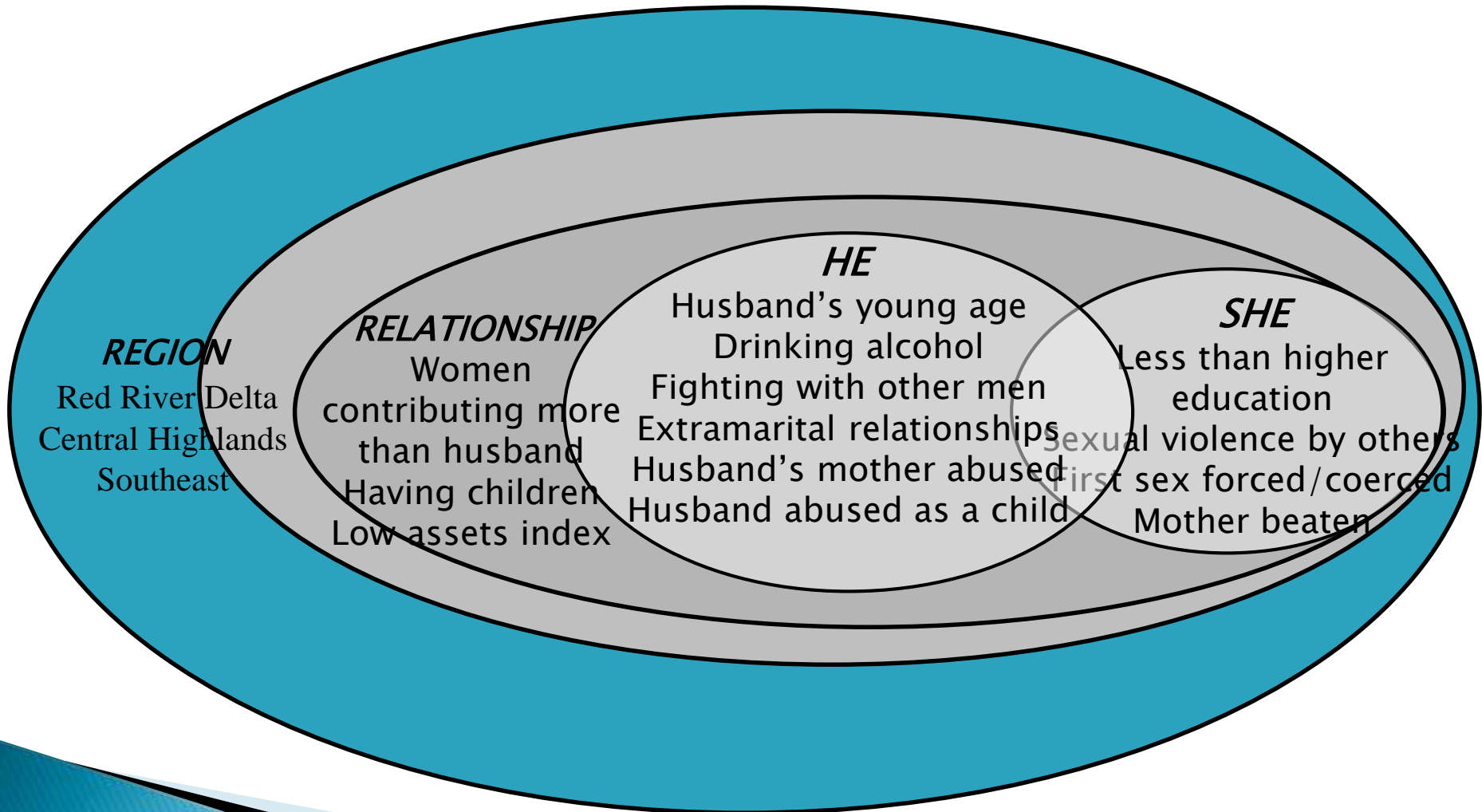


Figure 4.

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

- ▶ GSO/UN. Report of National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam “Keeping Silence is dying”
http://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=487&ItemID=10693
- ▶ MOLISA/UNFPA. Why do some women experience more violence by husbands than others? – Full and Summary report
http://vietnam.unfpa.org/webdav/site/vietnam/shared/Publications%202011/Risk%20&%20protective%20factors_ENG.pdf
- ▶ Jansen Henrica A.F.M, Thi Viet Nga Nguyen, Hoang Tu Anh, Why do some women in Viet Nam experience more violence by husbands than others? Risk factors associated with violence by husbands from a cross-sectional national study. (2015) (submitted)

Thank you!



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