

SOCIO ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF SPOUSAL  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MYANMAR



A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
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Common Course  
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ปัจจัยทางด้านเศรษฐกิจ สังคม ต่อความรุนแรงที่เกิดจากคู่สมรสของผู้หญิงในประเทศเมียนมา



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต  
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ลิน ลิน มาร์ : ปัจจัยทางด้านเศรษฐกิจ สังคม

ต่อความรุนแรงที่เกิดจากคู่สมรสของผู้หญิงในประเทศเมียนมา. ( SOCIO ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF SPOUSAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MYANMAR) อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก : รัตติยา ภูละออ

ปัญหาความรุนแรงในชีวิตคู่ถือว่าเป็นปัญหาทางสังคมที่มักถูกปิดบังซ่อนเร้นและฝังรากลึกอยู่ในสังคมเมียนมา มาช้านาน อย่างไรก็ตาม การศึกษาที่ผ่านมามีจำกัด บางการศึกษาทำการศึกษาเชิงคุณภาพขณะที่บางการศึกษาทำการศึกษาในเชิงปริมาณ ในบางพื้นที่ของเมียนมา ดังนั้นการศึกษานี้จึงมุ่งที่จะศึกษาว่าปัจจัยทางเศรษฐกิจสังคมใดที่มีผลต่อความรุนแรงในชีวิตคู่โดยใช้ข้อมูลระดับประเทศ

การศึกษานี้ใช้ข้อมูลทุติยภูมิจากโครงการการสำรวจประชากรและสุขภาพของประเทศเมียนมา ปี พ.ศ. 2558-2559 ตัวแปรที่ใช้ในการวิเคราะห์ ได้แก่ คุณลักษณะทางด้านประชากร เศรษฐกิจและสังคมของผู้หญิง และคุณลักษณะด้านครอบครัวและคู่สมรส ซึ่งผู้หญิงที่เป็นกลุ่มตัวอย่างในการศึกษามีจำนวน 2,579 คน ผลการวิจัยพบว่า เกือบ 1 ใน 4 ของผู้หญิงมีประสบการณ์การถูกกระทำความรุนแรงโดยคู่สมรสอย่างน้อยหนึ่งครั้งในชีวิต โดยร้อยละ 17 เคยมีประสบการณ์ถูกกระทำความรุนแรงทางร่างกาย และร้อยละ 14 มีประสบการณ์ถูกกระทำความรุนแรงทางจิตใจ

เมื่อวิเคราะห์ถดถอยโลจิสติก (Binary logistic regression) พบว่า การแต่งงานตั้งแต่วัยเยาว์ ฐานะทางเศรษฐกิจของครอบครัวที่ยากจน การมีสามีที่ดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ การมีการรับรู้ว่ามีค่าทำร้ายมารดา และการให้เหตุผลของผู้หญิงต่อความรุนแรงในชีวิตคู่ มีอิทธิพลที่มีนัยสำคัญต่อการเกิดความรุนแรงในชีวิตคู่ของผู้หญิง จากผลการศึกษาที่พบในครั้งนี้ ทำให้เห็นว่าความรุนแรงในชีวิตคู่ของผู้หญิงยังคงเป็นปัญหาที่มีความสำคัญในประเทศเมียนมา ดังนั้น หน่วยงานภาครัฐควรสนับสนุนและส่งเสริมการเพิ่มพลังศักยภาพแก่ผู้หญิง (women empowerment) และ ทบทวน การ กำหนด อายุ ของ ผู้ ห นู ง ที่ อ ยู่ ใน เก ณ ท์ ส ม ร ส ใ ค้ รวมถึงควรมีการดำเนินการและบังคับใช้การจำกัดชั่วโมงอนุญาตสำหรับการขายและบริการเครื่องดื่มแอลกอฮอล์ในเมียนมา นอกจากนี้ ควรมีการร่วมมือในทุกภาคส่วนในการแก้ปัญหความรุนแรงในชีวิตคู่

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KEYWORD Spousal violence, Physical violence, Psychological violence,  
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Nowadays, the violence against women by spouses is a hidden social problem embedded in social and cultural norms in Myanmar. However, there are limited numbers of previous studies regarding spousal violence in Myanmar. Some studies utilized a qualitative approach, while some used a quantitative approach in some parts of Myanmar.

This study aims to examine whether socioeconomic and demographic factors affecting spousal violence using a quantitative approach to fill the literature gap at the national level. It uses the data from the 2015-16 Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey. The explanatory variables are demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the women, their family and their husbands' characteristics. Descriptive results show that nearly one-fourth of sample women (n=2,579) experienced spousal violence at least once in their lifetime. Among them, 22 % experienced spousal violence, 17% experienced physical violence, and 14% faced psychological violence.

The binary logistic regression finds that the early marriage age, the poor family wealth status, husbands who drink alcohol, acknowledgement of women's father ever beat her mother and women's justification on spousal violence are significantly explanatory factors to spousal violence. According to the findings, spousal violence is still an important issue. Therefore, the Myanmar government should develop a strategy to promote women empowerment, reconsider the minimum age of marriage for women, as well as implement and enforce of limited permissible hours for the sale and service of alcohol in Myanmar. Moreover, inter-sectoral cooperation should be strengthened to reduce spousal violence.

Field of Study: Demography

Student's Signature

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
ABSTRACT (THAI) .....	iii
ABSTRACT (ENGLISH).....	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES .....	viii
LIST OF FIGURES .....	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background and Motivation.....	1
1.2 Benefit of the Study.....	8
1.3 Research Objectives .....	8
1.4 Research Questions .....	8
1.5 Scope of the Study.....	8
1.6 Terminology .....	9
1.6.1 Spousal Violence against Women.....	9
1.6.2 Physical Violence .....	10
1.6.3 Sexual Violence.....	10
1.6.4 Psychological Violence .....	11
1.7 Organization of the Thesis.....	12
CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL AND LITERATURE REVIEW .....	13
2.1 Theories on Spousal Violence against Women.....	13
2.2 Causes of Spousal Violence against Women .....	16
2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics .....	17
2.2.2 Economic Characteristics .....	19
2.2.3 Social Characteristics .....	21
2.3 Conclusion.....	28

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	30
3.1 Conceptual Framework .....	30
3.2 Research Hypothesis .....	32
3.3 Data Source and Sampling Method .....	33
3.4 Study Sample .....	34
3.5 Measurements of Variables .....	36
3.5.1 Dependent Variables .....	36
3.5.2 Independent Variables .....	39
3.5.3 Collinearity a Multi-Collinearity Test .....	46
3.6 Data Analysis and Methods .....	48
CHAPTER 4 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	50
4.1 Descriptive Statistics .....	50
4.1.1 Spousal Violence by Type .....	50
4.1.2 Demographic and Socio Economic Characteristics .....	51
4.2 Binary Logistic Regression Analysis .....	54
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	65
5.1 Conclusion .....	65
5.2 Recommendations .....	68
5.3 Limitations of the Future Study .....	71
APPENDIX – 1 .....	73
APPENDIX – 2 .....	87
REFERENCES .....	103
VITA .....	110



## LIST OF TABLES

	<b>Page</b>
Table 1: Description Operational Definition of Dependent Variables .....	38
Table 2: Description Operational Definition of Independent Variables .....	44
Table 3: Collinearity and Multi-collinearity Test by Using Pearson's Correlation Matrix.....	47
Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Dependent Variables .....	50
Table 5: Demographic Characteristics.....	51
Table 6: Social Characteristics.....	53
Table 7: Economic Characteristics .....	54
Table 8: Results in the Odds Ratio for Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics and the Incidence of Spousal Violence .....	62
Table 9: Summarized Significant Findings.....	67

## LIST OF FIGURES

	<b>Page</b>
Figure 1: Conceptual Framework .....	31
Figure 2: Sample Selections.....	35



# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background and Motivation

Domestic violence against women committed by a spouse or partner occurs around the world regardless of social, economic, religious and cultural background. It can be estimated that violence against women is a severe cause of death among women and has become a greater cause of ill-health than traffic accidents and diseases such as malaria (World bank, 1993). One Asian study stated that many resources, such as less income and education, and socio-cultural factors are related to domestic violence among adults. This study also indicated that newly married couples experienced more depression than those who were married longer (Chang, 2015). World Health Organization (2016) specified that risk factors for intimate partner and sexual violence include socio-demographic factors, such as inadequate education, child abuse experiences, witness violence among parents, alcohol consumption by the husband, attitudes of acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence, and gender inequalities. These risk factors occur at individual, family, community and wider society levels.

Worldwide, according to World Health Organization statistics, 35 percent of women have experienced some sort of physical or sexual abuse by an intimate partner or a non-partner at least once in their lifetime, with the majority of the perpetrators being intimate partners in 2013 (World Health Organization, 2013). In low and middle-income countries, about 24.6 percent of women have experienced violence from an intimate partner and 27.9 percent have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner. In 2016, for women who have ever been married, between 13 percent and 68

percent have experienced at least one incident of physical violence by an intimate partner (World Health Organization, 2016). One study also described that the occurrence of domestic violence against women remains significantly high, with 10 to 69 percent of women have experienced physical violence by their male intimate partner in their lifetime (Adjah & Agbemaflle, 2016). Domestic violence is still considered a common problem across the world. For example, in Australia, 17 percent of women have experienced physical violence or sexual violence by a current or previous partner in 2018. Moreover, 1 in 6 women in Australia have experienced physical and/or sexual violence and 1 in 4 women have experienced psychological violence and 1 in 5 women have experienced sexual violence. The study also stated that 59 percent of the women who were killed by their partner between 2014-15 and 2015-16, approximately one woman is killed every 9 days occurred by an intimate partner (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 2019). The high-risk factors for experiencing domestic violence include witnessing violence during childhood, lack of proper education and economic opportunities, material abuse, and attitudes on violence (United Nations, 2015).

In Asia, the cases of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence are common in women aged 15-49 years old. About 29 percent in Cambodia, 24 percent in the Philippines, 26 percent in Nepal ever-married women who have ever experienced at least one of the three forms of spousal violence. A Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014 survey reported that 16.2 percent of women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical violence, 5.5 percent have experienced sexual violence, 24.8 percent have experienced emotional abuse by their husband/partner and 18 percent have experienced physical or sexual violence in their

life (National Institute of Statistics et al., 2015). The Philippines 2017 DHS reported that 16 percent of women aged 15-49 years have experienced physical violence, 6 percent have ever experienced sexual violence, 25 percent have ever experienced psychological violence and 18 percent have physical and/or sexual violence ever-married women by their current or most recent husband/partner. In Myanmar, violence against women is one of the largest social challenges, with research on violence against women still in an initial state. However, due to the recent course of political transformation and opening to the global economy, the issue of domestic violence in Myanmar has come into the spotlight of human rights protecting organizations. Jackson et al. (2016) reported that Myanmar remains silent regarding violence against women and girls who experienced domestic violence in their homes. Gender Equality Network (2014) argued that when a mother experiences domestic violence, family members also suffer from the consequences. Women describe incidents of psychological distress and attempted suicide in some cases. Additionally, they experience trauma that affects their ability to work inside and outside of their home and care for their children. Some women who have experienced sexual violence by their spouse have also become infected with sexually transmitted diseases. Women have reported that they became isolated from the community in order to hide the visible signs of physical violence. In Thailand, a study stated that domestic violence against women by a spouse or partner has many factors related to a women's livelihood, health, psychological well-being, social relationships and opportunities over their life. In addition, domestic violence can lead to more complicated problems of family imbalance, broken families, deserted children and neglected elderly (Laeheem & Boonprakarn, 2014).

In terms of coping with violence, Myanmar women usually stay silent, keep patient or listen to religious teachings or pray in order to avoid being in the public because they are ashamed (Gender Equality Network, 2014). Furthermore, while some women with severe physical consequences from the violence will report to the authorities or police, some do not go to authorities because they do not want to be known others, even though they know that they can make a report. Some do not even know where they should file a report. In addition, minimal action is usually taken even when they report to the police. Other people do not want to intervene (whether positive or negative) regarding issues between a husband and wife, between parents and children, or between boyfriend and girlfriend. Accordingly, although in some communities the village elder can negotiate between the husband and wife, this is not usually done.

One qualitative study was undertaken done in Myanmar detailed the historical background of Myanmar laws and societal attitudes toward violence (Khaing Khaing Lay, 2009). The author discussed the nature of Myanmar families and the form of society related to violence and family nature. One study in Myanmar was conducted on predictors of domestic violence among those aged 18 to 49 years, both men and women, in Hlingtharyar Township in Yangon, Myanmar. This research revealed that among 363 respondents who experienced at least one form of domestic violence, 49.6 percent reported that the violence was by their intimate partners, 48.4 percent were male respondents and 49.8 percent were female respondents (Swe Pyae Phyo Maung, 2017).

A Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (2015-16) reported that 15 percent of women aged 15-49 have experienced physical violence by their husbands or

partners since age 15, and 9 percent experienced physical violence by their husband or others during the 12 months preceding the survey (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). Among women aged 15-49 who had experienced physical violence, more than half (55 percent) reported that the perpetrator was their current husband, and 19 percent reported a former husband. Around 3 percent of women in the age group, and 2 percent have experienced sexual violence by a husband or others during the 12 months preceding the survey. Less than one percent of women experienced their first sexual violence before age 18. Among married women, 21 percent have experienced spousal violence and 15 percent have experienced physical violence, with 14 percent experiencing psychological violence. Only 3 percent of ever-married women have experienced sexual violence by a spouse.

Although women have experienced incidences of domestic violence, there are no accountable laws to prevent domestic violence in Myanmar (Baumung, 2015). General laws contain some provisions that could support equal rights with men (Khaing Khaing Lay, 2009). According to Khaing Khaing Lay (2009), the following five laws are related to domestic violence and women's equal rights with men: "*the Constitution, the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure the Myanmar Customary Law, the Buddhist Women's Special and Succession Act*". Baumung (2015) explains that the penal code forbids rape, but not marital rape (unless the victim is under the age of 14). The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief, and Resettlement (MSWRR) is currently drafting and negotiating a new law on domestic violence in collaboration with the Gender Equality Network (GEN). Further, the government has launched a National Strategic Plan for the advancement of women (2013-2022) and set up important objectives to develop and strengthen laws, structures, and systems, and practices for

elimination all kinds of violence against women, and to respond to the needs of women affected by violence. At the international level, Myanmar agreed to the Convention on the Elimination of All form of Discrimination against Women, United Nations (CEDAW) in 1997 to support the elimination of discriminatory laws and practices against women, including gender-based violence (Htun, 2017). However, productive suggestions need to be provided to policymakers, as well as implementers. Thus, notwithstanding previous studies, further research needs to be conducted for the sake of suggestions and recommendations.

A quantitative study conducted in Chanayethazan Township in Mandalay Region, capital of upper Myanmar, as well as the second largest city of Myanmar, found that among 286 married women, 27% reported physical intimate partner violence in the past 12-months. This Myanmar study found that risk factors were the witnessing of parental violence, unemployment of the husbands, frequent alcohol use by the husbands, and women's feminism attitudes (Kyu&Kanai, 2005). Those findings are represented by only the women in a township, but not nationwide. Thus, still a gap exists regarding the investigation of which factors increase the prevalence of spousal violence against women nationwide.

Regarding a qualitative study on Myanmar women, those who had experienced violence committed by their intimate partner described that they experienced emotional, physical, economic and sexual violence (Gender Equality Network, 2014). Violence against women is a silent issue in Myanmar. That study also stated the use of economic violence by the spouse; however, this current study will not take this form of violence into consideration because of data limitation in the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey, 2015-16.



Gender Equality Network (2014) stated that Myanmar traditional practices are unintentionally encouraging violence against women. There is a Myanmar proverb: “If you beat your wife until her bone is broken then she will love you more” [ahyoe kwoy aung yite mha, ah thae sway aung chit] which means “the more you torture your wife, the more attach she will be to you”. This encourages domestic violence against women. If a Myanmar woman divorces her husband, the community usually criticizes the divorcee as one who is unable to maintain a good relationship, especially those with children. Traditionally, divorce is identified as an event which is very shameful for women. If the woman divorces, their community will stigmatize her. Consequently, married women avoid that throughout their married lives, even though they are not happy within their relationship (Gender Equality Network, 2014).

In spite of having existing studies related to violence against women in Myanmar, there still need to do further research because previous studies paid attention to experiences of violence and abuse by husband and other men. Those studies highlighted the consequences of violence against women in terms of a qualitative study. They did not investigate the factors influencing the experience of violence against women by a spouse. To implement better-investigating factors, findings, implementations, this current research is done using a quantitative method focusing on women by using the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey, 2015-16. Although a quantitative study Kyu&Kanai (2005) was conducted to investigate factors, that study focused on only women in a specific area, which is not representative of the whole country. Therefore, a gap still exists to do a further nationwide research study related to spousal violence. This study attempts to fulfill

that gap and the findings from this current study will encourage and address some strategies to protect women in Myanmar.

## **1.2 Benefit of the Study**

This study will contribute to this field by highlighting the issue in a Myanmar context. It provides policy recommendations to the government for formulating policy and performing activities related to violence against women.

## **1.3 Research Objectives**

The study was conducted with three objectives:

- (1) To explore the incidence of spousal violence in Myanmar;
- (2) To analyze which demographic and socio economic factors affect incidences of spousal violence; and
- (3) To provide policy recommendations regarding spousal violence against women.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

The study, based on the above research objectives, addressed the following research questions:

- (1) What is the current situation of spousal violence against married women?
- (2) What are demographic and socio economic factors of women and men that influence violence against women by their husbands?

## **1.5 Scope of the Study**

The study focuses on the impact of demographic and socio-economic factors on spousal violence among currently-married women ages 15 to 49 in Myanmar. The study used secondary quantitative data from the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16).

## 1.6 Terminology

### 1.6.1 Spousal Violence against Women

*“The term violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”* (The Declaration of the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW), 1993). Violence against women is an obstacle to the achievement of the objectives of equality, development, and peace. It both violates and impairs the enjoyment by women of their human rights and fundamental freedoms (The Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA), 1995).

Domestic violence against women is one form of violence defined as domestic abuse, spousal abuse, battering, family violence, and intimate partner violence (Osman, 2016). Spousal or intimate partner violence is one form of domestic violence defined as physically, sexually or psychologically assaulting women by their spouse or husband or partner in their public or private life (Laeheem & Boonprakarn, 2014). It infringes on a woman’s personal rights regarding her body and life and violates the existence of gender equality and interferes with the development of peacefulness.

According to Krug et al. (2002) defines that domestic violence means, physical force or power intentionally, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either result in or has a high possibility of resulting in injury or death. Biswas (2017) defines domestic violence as violence against women committed by their intimate or cohabiting partners and other family members. Domestic violence refers to any violence between current and former partners in a relationship, wherever and whenever the violence occurs.

According to those definitions, domestic violence against women refers to violence committed by their intimate partners and other family members. It has many different forms, including physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence. This study defines spousal violence as physical, sexual and psychological coercion of a spouse or partner in public or private life.

### **1.6.2 Physical Violence**

Physical violence includes physically aggressive acts that result in bodily injury, pain, impairment, and death. Those aggressive acts include kicking, biting, slapping, beating, or even strangling (Krantz & Garcia-Moreno, 2005).

In Thailand, a study described physical violence as the use of physical force or a tool as a weapon that can lead the victim to be hurt, such as pushing, slapping, hitting, punching, beating, jerking, squeezing the neck, throwing thing at, and injuring severely with a weapon or a sharp object, etc (Laeheem & Boonprakarn, 2014). Despite these various definitions, this study applies physical violence as defined by the Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (2015-16) which is physical spousal violence as aggressive physical acts to hurt the victim, such as pushing a victim, shaking or throwing something, slapping, twisting an arm or pulling hair; punching with a fist or with something that could hurt, kicking, dragging, or beating, trying to choke or burning on purpose; threatening or attacking with a knife, gun, or any other weapon. (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017)

### **1.6.3 Sexual Violence**

Sexual violence as being physically forced to have sexual interaction when a victim has refused, having sexual interaction because a victim was afraid of what her partner might do, and/or being forced to do something sexual that is humiliating or

degrading for the victim (World Health Organization, 2013). Another study defines sexual violence as forced sex through the use of physical force, threats, and intimidation, forced participation in degrading sexual acts, as well as acts such as the denial of the right to use contraceptives or to adopt measures to protect against sexually transmitted diseases (Krantz & Garcia-Moreno, 2005).

This study defines sexual violence in the way described in the Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (2015-16) which is physically forcing a victim to have sexual interaction with him, even when she had no wish to do so, physically forcing her to perform any other sexual acts that she has refused or forcing her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts of which she has no wish (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017) .

#### **1.6.4 Psychological Violence**

Krantz and Garcia-Moreno (2005) describes psychological violence as preventing a woman from seeing her close network members, such as family and/or friends, ongoing belittling or degradation, economic restrictions, coercion or threats against her esteemed objects and other forms of controlling behaviors.

Jewkes (2002); Krantz and Garcia-Moreno (2005); Watts et al. (2002) studies define psychological violence as forcing a wife to have sexual intercourse on the day before she prepares to go to pray in the pagoda, thus forcing her to break the prohibition of being clean and celibate. According to studies in Africa, psychological violence more commonly includes such acts as bringing girlfriends home, being locked out of the home, or refusing sex (Jewkes, 2002; Krantz & Garcia-Moreno, 2005; Watts et al., 2002). Laeheem and Boonprakarn (2014) defines psychological violence as ignoring a victim's rights, freedoms and sorrow caused by verbal action or

through gestures and actions, such as showing anger, embarrassing, discriminating, scolding, bawling, verbal despising, satirizing, coercion and so forth.

This study focuses on psychological violence as described by the Myanmar Demographic Health Survey (2015-16) which is saying or doing something in front of others that humiliates the victim, threatening to hurt or harm her or someone close to her, or insult her or make her feel bad about herself. Definition of this form of violence varies across cultures and countries (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017).

### **1.7 Organization of the Thesis**

The thesis is organized as follows: Chapter 2 provides a review of the related literature and theories. Chapter 3 presents a conceptual framework, hypotheses and describes the research method to be carried out in the study. Chapter 4 covers the result of the analysis and presents the empirical findings. Finally, Chapter 5 provides conclusions and recommendations.

## CHAPTER 2

### THEORETICAL AND LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews theories and literature related to spousal violence against women. The review begins with a synthesis of the theories regarding spousal violence against women, followed by a discussion of previous studies on factors affecting individual and household characteristics of women and their partners on spousal violence.

#### 2.1 Theories on Spousal Violence against Women

Neither a single theory nor perspective can provide a comprehensive explanation of violence against women. Thus, this study reviews various theories to explain the reasons and causes behind domestic violence women in conjugal relationships. Different theories provide different views on violence against women.

First and foremost, **feminist theory** explicates the reasons behind spousal violence against women as being about power and gender. Regarding power, feminist theorists assert that patriarchal control of women is at the center of domestic violence against women (Yick, 2001). They also argue that patriarchal control is built on men's social, economic and political domination and the dependency of women. Additionally, the economic dependence of women on men makes women acquiesce to the violence of men (Yick, 2001).

Similarly, **power theory** points to the result of the power differentials of domestic violence that exist within the family. Finkelhor (1981) argued that based on age and gender differentials, the power within a family is naturally different. If people are stronger and have greater access to valuable resources, they use those things to

influence others who are weaker and have limited or no resources. Male family members traditionally assume power over women family members because of their social status, age, and physical strength. This indicates that a female whose social status, age, or strength are lower, younger and weaker as compared with her husband, has a higher probability of being abused by her husband. In other words, the less the women's power is relative to their husband, the more likely she will be abused (Hasselt et al., 1988).

**Resource theory** developed by Goode (1971) argued that violence is an ultimate resource used to derive power within relationships. The author argued that if the man has no resources, such as education, vocational skills, inadequate income for the family and low social status, violence may occur as a way to find the power within the relationship. This perspective happens to the power differences between partners, rather than individuals' sociodemographic position (Anderson, 1997; Goode, 1971).

Meanwhile, **psycho-analytical theory** is about highlighting stress, anxiety, and anger (Friedman & Schustack, 2011). This theory suggests that men generally show their hyperactive masculinity when they feel insecure with the loss of their power. Men can face this kind of condition when women have higher empowerment within the family.

**Backlash theory** states women's desires, successes, and demand for equality are the causes of violence against women, especially if a woman does not depend on her husband economically. According to this theory, their husband feels a loss of their own power if their wife works, so they become violent (Faludi, 1991).



**Both sociological and psychological theories** suggest that women who are economically independent do not agree with the influence of patriarchy. Sociological theories explain that there are negative associations between economically independent women and domestic violence. Psychological theories assert that men try to reduce women's management of household resources as a way of inhibiting them from having a single source of income and their access to information about household income (Gonzalez-Brenes, 2004; Rowe et al., 2006). The theories mentioned above explain that inequalities within a family can lead to acts of spousal violence against women. However, inequalities do not necessarily explain spousal violence against women, indicating that inequality alone is not sufficient to explain the occurrence of violence.

Bandura (1977) described the **social learning theory** that provided a behavioral way to establish the perception of domestic violence. In this theory, behavioral learning is considered instead of inherent qualities. The theory considers the family as the start of violence where there is inter-generational violent conduct. The central idea of social learning theory means that if the children have experienced violence or witnessed violence among family, there is more chance to replicate violence in their own adult relationship. When the children have experienced their parents beating each other, they may more likely to abuse their parents. Moreover, this theory points out that children adapt social and cultural beliefs from their parents (Gelles, 1997). In this regard, children learn from their family members that acceptance of violence is a viable method for controlling other family members.

Overall, different theories explain domestic violence against women by their spouse using different perspectives. Some theories assert that power inequalities

within family and threat of power could raise acts of domestic violence by husband, whilst some have argued that an individual's psychopathologies and intergenerational learning behavior are the roots of the risk of domestic violence.

According to theories on power inequalities and threat of power, spousal violence against women is because of differences in economic and social status between men and women. Therefore, this study investigated whether, and to what extent, demographic, social and economic characteristics of men and women can explain domestic violence by husbands. In addition, some theories consider intergenerational learning of men and women from their family members and men's psychopathologies, such as alcoholism, as the reasons behind spousal domestic violence.

Accordingly, this study considered demographic and social characteristics of men and women, and their family's economic characteristics, which can reflect power inequality, the threat of power, individual psychopathologies and intergenerational learning behavior.

## **2.2 Causes of Spousal Violence against Women**

Previous studies suggest that the socio-economic demographic characteristics of men and women are associated with domestic violence against women by intimate partner/spouse.

## **2.2.1 Demographic Characteristics**

### **2.2.1.1 Place of Residence**

Empirical studies have proved that violence against women by a partner varies between urban and rural locales. Gonzalez-Brenes (2004) asserted that urban residence was positively related to spousal violence. Similarly, Babu and Kar (2009) stated that women in urban areas in India tended to have a higher risk of occurrence of spousal violence by their husband than those in rural areas. Likewise, in African countries women who resided in urban areas had a higher risk of violence than those in rural areas (Adebowale, 2018; Adjah & Agbemafle, 2016).

In contrast, a study states that the prevalence of physical violence remains higher among rural women than among urban counterparts (Ajah1 et al., 2014). Another study suggests that rural residents are more likely to experience psychological violence than urban residents (Pambe et al., 2014). Some studies do not find a significant difference between the proportions of psychological or sexual violence that rural and urban residents experience (Ajah1 et al., 2014).

### **2.2.1.2 Age**

One significant factor that can explain spousal violence against women by intimate partners is the age of the victim and abuser. Many studies have claimed that the young age of men and women is considered to be a violence risk factor (World Health Organization, 2010). Spousal violence is more likely to be committed by the husband or another family member with older age. In this regard, women aged over 20 years experienced more violence than women aged less than 20 years (Babu & Kar, 2009).

A study conducted in Tanzania stated that the prevalence rates of physical and sexual intimate partner violence are higher among younger women and women with younger partners. This study observed that women, who were widowed and young women (below age 18) and without children experience, nearly less likely to experience spousal violence (Kapiga et al., 2017).

In addition, Piispa (2002) stated that physical violence was most common among younger age groups and psychological violence more common with older age groups. Generally, men are found to be more likely to kill their partners if their partner is noticeably younger (Aldridge & Browne, 2003). In Bangladesh, a study by Ullah and Parvin (2015) showed that Bangladesh women were getting married at an early stage of their life and those 15 to 20 years old and married were facing various types of spousal violence.

Jensen and Thornton (2003) stated that women who married at an early age were more likely to have experienced spousal violence. Women who marry before age eighteen are more likely to be at higher risk of intimate partner violence in their lifetime, as well as sooner than their counterparts who marry later. In addition, Dhamija and Roychowdhury (2018) asserted that a one-year delay in women's marriage brings about a significant decline in physical violence, despite no impact on sexual or psychological violence.

### **2.2.1.3 Husband having Other Wives**

Polygamy refers to a marriage system in which a marriage has more than one spouse and polygyny refers to men more often having more than one wife (Hassouneh-Phillips, 2001). The polygamous family setting tends to increase the risk of intimate partner violence (Tanimu et al., 2016). As a result, polygynous marriages

stereotypically cause more obvious partner inequality than monogamous marriages (McCloskey et al., 2005). For the well-being of themselves and their children, co-wives also have to cooperate and compete with others (Bove & Vallengia, 2009). A study revealed that more women in polygamous family settings have reported a higher occurrence of violence than those in monogamous families (Omideyi & Omoyeni, 2011). One study suggested a strong relationship between polygyny and acceptance of intimate partner violence. They have also found that women in polygynous marriages have a higher probability of wife beating (Abramsky et al., 2011; N. A. Jansen & Agadjanian, 2017; Joshua & Derek, 2016).

In addition, another study using Demographic and Health survey data from 17 sub-Saharan African countries described that women whose husbands have multiple wives have higher odds of experiencing intimate partner violence (Uthman et al., 2009). A study in Ghana, later conducted in 2015, confirmed that women in polygynous marriages are more likely to experience a form of spousal violence than monogamous women (Ickowitz & Mohanty, 2015).

In Myanmar, women's narratives of abuse provide evidence that a husband's extra-marital affairs and pathways into marriage are important as related to becoming violent (Gender Equality Network, 2014).

### **2.2.2 Economic Characteristics**

This section presents previous studies that have revealed the impact of economic characteristics on spousal violence against women. Economic status is closely related to spousal violence against women and to be associated with economic benefits and physical ownership of wealth. However, due to some restrictions and

unavailability of data, only employment status and family's wealth status will be considered in this study.

### **2.2.2.1 Employment**

In terms of women's employment status, a study in India proved that women with low occupational status are more likely to experience physical violence committed by their husband or another family member, although no evidence was found of the effect of women's occupation status on sexual violence (Babu & Kar, 2009). Yet, Biswas (2017) theorized that higher category jobs do not protect women from spousal violence. In addition, women with a higher occupational status as compared to their spouse can lead to violence to women.

According to one study in India based on the 2015-16 National Family Health Survey, the result showed that married women who experienced spousal violence were more likely to be employed. This study also stated that spousal violence was correlated with a higher probability of married women seeking financial self-reliance (Bhattacharya, 2014).

### **2.2.2.2 Family Wealth Status**

Empirical research in Turkey stated that women who live in poor families experience more violence than those who live in rich families Yüksel-Kaptanoğlu et al. (2012). Likewise, Jewkes (2002) stated that economic problems can lead to higher risks of spousal violence. In India, Egypt, and Peru, women who live in the wealthiest quintile households were less likely from spousal violence (Kishor & Johnson, 2004). Panda and Agarwal (2005) found that women who have possession of land or property have reduced risk of violence from their husband. According to Adebowale

(2018), it is worth noting that women living in middle-income and rich households are less likely to experience spousal violence than those living in poor households. Incidence of physical and psychological violence against women decreases with increasing family income, whereas sexual violence is not affected (Babu & Kar, 2009). As with Biswas (2017), it is worth noting that spousal violence against employed women decreases with an increase in the family's wealth index. In contrast, among nine DHS countries, it was found that there is no reliable association between acts of violence and the poverty/wealth status of the households in which a woman lives (Kishor & Johnson, 2004).

### **2.2.3 Social Characteristics**

Social and individual characteristic levels of women and men are associated with spousal violence with abusive partners (World Health Organization, 2012). Social problems can be the causes of spousal violence for women and men. This section describes educational status, experience and/or witnessing of parental violence, frequency of alcohol drinking by the husband, women's decision role in the household, women justification of spousal violence and mass media exposure of women's violence.

#### **2.2.3.1 Educational Status**

Many studies suggest that the educational status of perpetrator and victim is a protective factor of spousal violence against women, whilst some studies describe this as being a risk factor of violence. In addition, some studies have proven that women with lower education levels than their spouse can experience an increased risk of violence, whilst some provide inconsistent evidence. Adjah and Agbemafle (2016)

describe the importance of the husband's education in reducing the risk of spousal violence. Likewise, most of the studies provide consistent findings that women's education is associated with a lower risk of spousal violence (Jewkes, 2002; RuthSchuler et al., 1996). Another consistent result is that women's educational attainment is inversely linked with the risk of spousal violence (Koenig et al., 2003). A study states that women with higher educational attainment are less likely to be at risk of spousal violence than those with lower educational status (Adebowale, 2018).

Some authors state that women's educational status is as a protective factor in physical violence by their husband (Deyessa et al., 2010; Jewkes, 2002). This is plausible because women's autonomy and social and economic empowerment are increased by educational level (Deyessa et al., 2010; Elaine K. Martin et al., 2007; Jewkes, 2002). Still, some scholars have not confirmed the association between women's education and spousal violence (Deyessa et al., 2010; Ellsberg et al., 1999; Koenig et al., 2003). Furthermore, some studies have shown that male partners with higher educational levels are less likely to commit violence towards their female partners, indicating that the education level partners can lead to a reduction of the likelihood of violence. The higher the educational level of women, the less the probability of violence (Babu & Kar, 2009; Deyessa et al., 2010; Elaine K. Martin et al., 2007).

Previous studies have consistently proven that low educational level of both men and women is found to be a risk factor of intimate partner violence. This indicates that low educational attainment of men can increase the incidence of intimate partner violence. Moreover, the low educational level of victims also increases the acceptance of violence. This likelihood of ever experiencing spousal



violence is lower among women whose husbands had higher than secondary education as compared to women whose husbands never had any formal education (Biswas, 2017; Yount & Carrera, 2006). A couple of studies have provided evidence that women's educational attainment, as related to their partner's attainment, is associated with partner violence. Regarding this, a study in Cambodia pointed out that fewer years of schooling than the husband can bring about physical and psychological violence on women (Yount & Carrera, 2006). Women who are more educated than their husband are less likely to be victims of violence (Yüksel-Kaptanoğlu et al., 2012). Yet, another study provides inconsistent findings that women who have a higher educational level than their husbands are more likely to be at risk of spousal violence (Biswas, 2017).

#### **2.2.3.2 Women's Father Ever Beat her Mother**

In the literature, there are some studies concerned with witnessing violence within the family during childhood and the effect on partner violence when they grow up. PsyD et al. (2002) stated that the Cycle of Violence hypothesis assumes that childhood history of abuse increases the odds of being a victim of violence in later years and they experience violence in different ways in their homes. Children respond in a variety of ways to witnessing or experiencing violence in their homes based on the conditions of the frequency and severity of the exposure. Nevertheless, children's exposure to violence leads to their perception of acts of violence as normal behavior (Romito et al., 2001). Some studies have found that experiencing or witnessing intimate partner violence in childhood can bring about a high probability of

committing violence or being a victim (Adjah & Agbemaflle, 2016; Leslie R Martin & Joan Tucker, 2002).

Witnessing marital violence of either women or men during childhood can increase the incidence of partner violence. If children have seen spousal violence, especially their father and mother at childhood, this can lead to the perpetration of spousal violence when they grow up (Abrahams & Jewkes, 2005; Naved & Persson, 2005). Studies on middle- to low-income countries have revealed that men who have witnessed parental violence in childhood are more likely to perpetrate violence against their partners (Eldoseri & Sharps, 2017; Fleming et al., 2015).

### **2.2.3.3 Husband's Alcohol Drinking**

Many studies state that drinking alcohol is the main cause of spousal violence and is a risk factor for intimate partner violence (Heise, 1998; Hotaling & Sugarman, 1986). A Ghana study described alcohol use by the husband is a risk of spousal violence (Adjah & Agbemaflle, 2016). Excessive alcohol consumption can provoke violent male behavior towards women. Gonzalez-Brenes (2004) also revealed that men's alcohol consumption is a reason behind spousal violence. Fernandez and Debnath (2014) assert that husbands who are habituated to alcohol were more likely to inflict intimate violence on their wives.

Adebowale (2018) and Tanimu et al. (2016) indicated that women whose husbands drank alcohol reported a strikingly higher risk factor of spousal violence than those whose husband is a non-drinker. Empirical research conducted among the general population, clinical populations and college students provide strong evidence that alcohol consumption has an impact on increased intimate partner violence

(Caetano et al., 2005). According to a study, men who become dependent on alcohol have higher odds of committing violence against their intimate partners (Cogan & Ballinger, 2006). Likewise, other studies have indicated that male-to-female aggression was 11 times more likely to occur on days when perpetrators drank alcohol. The findings from college students stated that among these aggressive actions, 60 percent of the incidents occurred within two hours after taking alcohol. Moreover, other research suggests that perpetrators who drink alcohol are more likely to cause significant physical injury than sober perpetrators (Thompson & Kingree, 2006). Some studies have documented a linkage between violence and risk behaviors, such as alcohol abuse, which are described in the Heise's framework (Koenig et al., 2003).

A Thailand qualitative study found that intimate partner violence has been linked to alcohol drinking of the partner. Furthermore, drinking alcohol might be linked directly to an increased risk of psychological violence (Chuemchit et al., 2014). Another study in Thailand, the Friends of Women Foundation's researchers identified men who used alcohol and spousal violence. This study determined that 70 to 80 percent of men who drink any amount of alcohol potentially commit both abuse and rape of their wives or children (Barker, 2010).

In Myanmar, previous studies study found a link between frequent use of alcohol by the husband and spousal violence (Kyu&Kanai, 2005). Previous studies had highlighted the impact of men's alcohol consumption and violence against wives with a variety of findings. Empirical studies have attempted to highlight the impact of men's alcohol consumption and violence against their wife with a variety of findings.

Base on that literature, this study will seek to investigate whether, how and to what extent husband alcohol drinking is associated with spousal violence against women.

#### **2.2.3.4 Women's Decision Role in the Household**

Fajardo-Gonzalez (2017) provided evidence that women may escape violent situations at home by enhancing their decision-making power. With increased recognition of the significance of women's autonomy and its role in the intimate partner violence issue, various studies have sought to shed light on the relationship between these two concepts. The majority of the work on this interaction pays attention to a single direction of this causality: the impact of women's autonomy on intimate partner violence. Nevertheless, findings of the various studies are not consistent; some studies document that intimate partner violence decreases with a higher women's autonomy, while others report that violence tends to increase as women's autonomy increases.

A study in Nepal suggests that low autonomy of women leads to a remarkable increase in the likelihood of experiencing violence among married women (Lamichhane et al., 2011). In an example from India, greater control of women over resources can result in lower levels of intimate partner violence (Jejeebhoy & Cook, 1997). An India study that used data of the National Family Health Survey II (1998-99), which included 90,303 ever-married women, found a link between physical spousal violence against women and women's autonomy level (Harihar Sahoo & Pradhan, 2007). In reference, with that study, women with lower autonomy are more likely to experience physical violence compared to women of higher autonomy.

A study of Philippine women stated that women from poor households who are more vocal in decision making are more likely to be victims of intimate partner

violence (Hindin & Adair, 2002). Regarding this, the risk of violence was the highest when women predominate in making the major decisions connected to the household.

Many studies have investigated the impact of women's autonomy on spousal violence. However, since these studies do not provide consistent results, further research needs to be conducted to confirm the results. Therefore, this study will try to investigate further whether women's autonomy is a protective factor or a risk factor.

#### **2.2.3.5 Women's Justification of Spousal Violence**

One of the Egypt studies stated that half of the women agreed that wife hitting or beating was justified for at least one reason such as (going out without telling her husband, 41%) and (neglecting the children, 41%). More than one-third of women justified wife hitting or beating for some reasons such as arguing with her husband (36%) or refusing him sex (34%) (Kathryn M. Yount & Li, 2009). Similarly, over half of the women accepted spousal violence according to the meta-analysis study of Ethiopia (Guracho & Biftu, 2018).

The three most recent Bangladesh Demography and Health Survey of 2007, 2011 and 2014 showed that about one-third of women in the surveys found the justification of physical violence in the household (Raaj Kishore Biswas et al., 2017). The study used data from the 2007 Zambia Demographic Health stated that younger women were more likely to justify wife beating when compared to older women. Women who had attained a secondary level of education were 1.3 times more likely to report that wife beating was justified compared to those from higher levels of education (Kusanthan Thankian et al., 2015).

### **2.2.3.6 Mass Media Exposure**

One study in India supports the suggestion that women with more media exposure can have an influence on spousal violence. This study was conducted in India and the data was obtained from a national family survey. The study revealed detailed information about spousal violence in India (1998-99 and 2005-06). In that study, data was collected from ever-married women aged 15-49 years as the first survey and a second survey was conducted using the same age group, which included both married and unmarried women and men. This study examined two medium channels: television and radio. They found that regular access to both television and radio can significantly reduce the experience of spousal violence against women in the age group of 15-49 years (Bhushan & Singh, 2014). However, a recent study in Bangladesh showed that three medium – television, radio, and newspaper – did not have a significant influence on the violence against women (Jesmin & Amin, 2017). Based on previous literature, mass media exposure will be tested if it can lead to an increased risk of spousal violence.

### **2.3 Conclusion**

According to the above literature and theories, different explanations and opinions about spousal violence can be found. Moreover, there are different directions of association with respect to socio-economic factors, household factors, and community factors and spousal violence against women by intimate partner/spouse. Among socio economic factors, it can be said that educational level, family wealth status, women's father who ever beat her mother in their childhood and so on are influencing the incidence of spousal violence. In addition, regarding previous research

and findings in the literature review, women with high social economic status have less chance of suffering spousal violence. Although many studies related to spousal violence against women all over the world, In Myanmar's context do not cover the whole nation and there are few studies and those that exist. Therefore, this recent study aims to fill this gap and is a significant opportunity to uncover the core variables and factors by using the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey data (2015-16).



## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

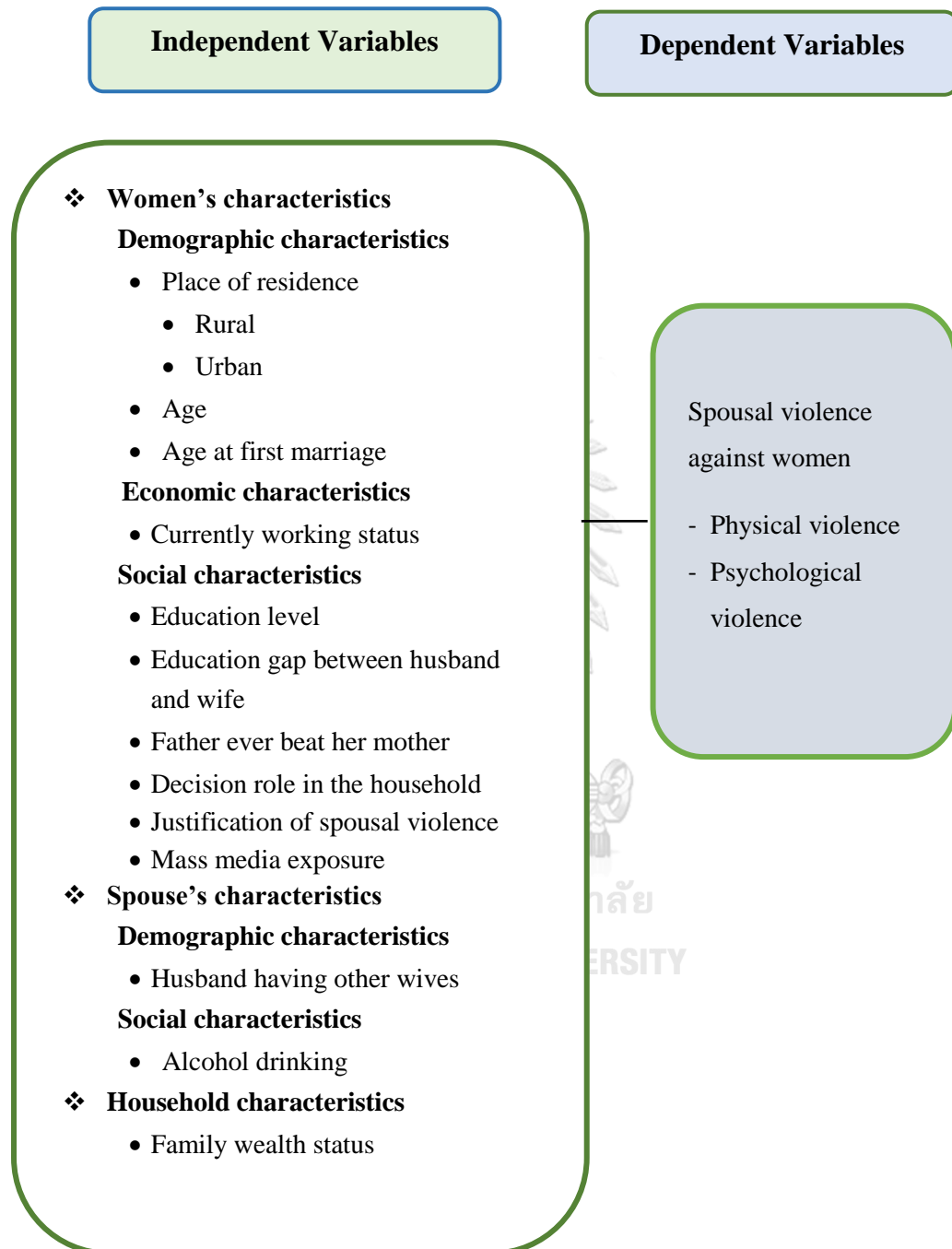
This section covers the conceptual framework based on existing theories and literature in Chapter 2, research hypothesis, data source, and sampling method, study sample, measurements of variables and data analysis and methods.

#### **3.1 Conceptual Framework**

Based on the existing kinds of literature, data availability and theories discussed in the chapter (2), the conceptual framework developed as shown in Figure1. It aims to analyze whether there is the relation between three types of spousal violence: (1) physical violence (2) psychological violence and (3) having at least one of those physical and psychological as any type of spousal violence against women as dependent variables and socio economic and demographic characteristics as independent variables.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**



### 3.2 Research Hypothesis

To examine whether demographic and socio-economic characteristics expressed in the model are predictors of spousal violence against women, this study attempts to test the following hypotheses.

Hypothesis 1: Urban women are more likely than their rural counterparts to experience violence committed by the spouse.

Hypothesis 2: Younger women are more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to older women.

Hypothesis 3: Age at first marriage of women in adult age is less likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to women who married in young age.

Hypothesis 4: Women who had higher education are less likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to those had low education.

Hypothesis 5: Women who had higher educated than the husband is more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to those having an equal educational level with husband.

Hypothesis 6: Women's father ever beat her mother are more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to women's father did not beat her mother.

Hypothesis 7: Women's decision role in the household is less likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to the women have no decision.

Hypothesis 8: Women's justification of spousal violence is more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to the women without justification.

Hypothesis 9: Women with media exposure are less likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to women without exposure.

Hypothesis 10: Women with current employment are more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to women without employment.

Hypothesis 11: Women whose husband had more wives are more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to women whose husband had a single wife.

Hypothesis 12: Women whose husbands' alcohol drinking are more likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to husbands did not drink alcohol.

Hypothesis 13: The women with middle or rich family wealth are less likely to experience violence committed by spouse compared to the women with poor family wealth.

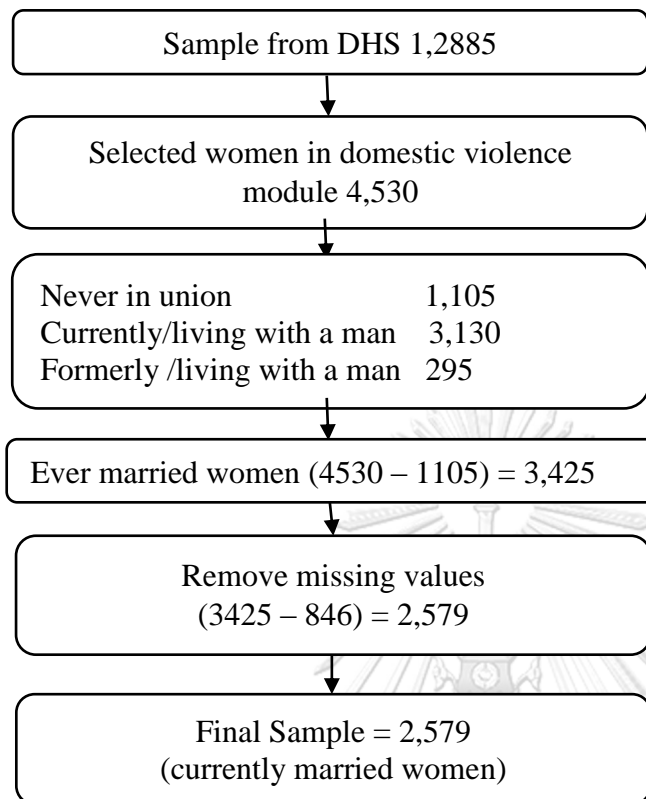
### **3.3 Data Source and Sampling Method**

The study used the 2015-16 Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey, which is the first Demographic and Health Survey in Myanmar. The survey was conducted by using a stratified two-stage cluster sample design, which included the national level, urban and rural areas, 15 States and Regions of Myanmar (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). During the first stage, the master sample was created with the random selection of 4,000 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) drawn from the entire

census frame. The selection of sample points (clusters) consisting of numeration Area (EA) or ward/village tracts were performed and 442 clusters from the master sample (123 urban and 319 rural) were selected. In the second stage, a total number of 13,238 households were selected and 12,500 households out of those total households were successfully interviewed. From those 12,500 households, 15-49 years old 12,885 women and 4,737 men were interviewed.

### **3.4 Study Sample**

In the original Myanmar Demographic Health Survey data (2015-16), out of 12,885 respondent women, 4,530 women were randomly selected from each household where the male respondent was interviewed in order to make sure one woman per household for spousal violence issue. Out of those 4,530 female respondents, 1,105 women were never married women and 3,425 were ever married women. Therefore, those 1,105 never married women are excluded in this study and the sample size becomes 3,425. After cleaning the data, the final sample size is 2,579 currently married women who have had at least once spousal violence in their lifetime as shown in Figure 2.

**Figure 2: Sample Selections**

Source: Myanmar Demographic Health Survey data 2015-16

After removing missing values, there are 2,579 respondents included in this current study. Since the cases with missing values account 25 percent of the total sample, chi-square test and comparing variables distribution of all sample and an analytic sample were done to prove that the current sample, which is currently married women were performed to ensure the representativeness of the analytic sample. The results indicate that there is no significant difference in the distribution of basic characteristics between all samples (3,425) and analytic samples (2,579). The detailed output table is shown in Appendix-1; Table A1 and Table A2.

### 3.5 Measurements of Variables

This study uses the binary logistic regression model to analyze the impact of demographic and socio-economic characteristics on spousal violence against women. The outcome variables are measured in terms of binary responses as “1”, if women experienced “Violence” and “0” if women experienced “No violence”. The outcomes of the study are:

- (1) physical violence;
- (2) psychological violence;
- (3) spousal violence

#### 3.5.1 Dependent Variables

In this study, three dimensions of spousal violence against women, namely: (1) physical, (2) psychological violence and (3) aggregated level of the spousal violence were analyzed. Physical violence was constructed based on physical violence and sexual violence combine as one dependent variable. The questions were drawn from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey which demonstrated in Appendix-2. There were constructed a binary response “yes” or “no” based on responses against 7 specific questions asking respondents “*Did your (last) husband/partner ever (a) push you, shook you, or threw something at you? (b) Slap you? (c) twist your arm or pulled your hair? (d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? (e) kick you, drag you or did beat you up? (f) try to chock you or burn you on purpose? (g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon.*” Responses categories are 0 “never”, 1 “often” , 2 “sometimes” and 3” yes, but not in the last 12 months” (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017).

The sexual violence variable also was created as the binary response by combining the responses against the following questions: “*Did your (last) husband/partner ever (a) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to? (b) Physically force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to? (c) Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?*” (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). The combination of two dimensions (physical or sexual) and constructed a new code of “1” represented the event of “Experience of physical violence” and 0 was “No experience at all”.

The psychological violence variable was constructed as the binary response by aggregating the answers of following three questions: “*Did your (last) husband ever: (1) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? (2). threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you? Insult you or made you feel bad about yourself?*” (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). This psychological violence variable also was directly taken as it was in the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (MDHS) (2015-16) dataset. These variables were described that “1” represented the event “Experience of psychological violence” and “0” indicated the event of “No experience of psychological violence”.

The spousal violence was the combination of two dimensions (physical and psychological) and a code of “1” represented the event of “Experience of at least one type of spousal violence” and 0 was “No experience at all”. The following table 1 described how the dependent variables measured.

**Table 1: Description Operational Definition of Dependent Variables**

Variables Name	Variables definition	Responses	Recorded	Operational definition
Physical	<p>Did your (last) husband/partner ever</p> <p>(A1) push you, shake you, or threw something at you?</p> <p>(B1) slap you?</p> <p>(C1) twist your arm or pulled your hair?</p> <p>(D1) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</p> <p>(E1) kick you, drag you or did beat you up?</p> <p>(F1) try to choke you or burned you on purpose?</p> <p>(G1) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon</p> <p>Did your (last) husband/partner ever</p> <p>(A2) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him even when you did not want to?</p> <p>(B2) physically force you to perform any sexual acts you did not want to?</p> <p>(C2) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</p>	<p>No=0</p> <p>Often = 1</p> <p>Sometimes=2</p> <p>Not in last 12 months=3</p>	<p>0 = 0 “No”</p> <p>1 to 3 = 1 “Yes”</p>	<p>The women had ever experienced one of these actions by women’s husband/partner?</p> <p>Ever experience = 1</p> <p>Never experience = 0</p>
Psychological violence	<p>Did your (last) husband ever:</p> <p>(A3) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?</p> <p>(B3) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?</p> <p>(C3) insult you or made you feel bad about yourself?</p>	<p>No=0</p> <p>Often = 1</p> <p>Sometimes=2</p> <p>Not in last 12 months=3</p>	<p>0= 0 “No”</p> <p>1 to 3 = 1 “Yes”</p>	<p>The women had ever experienced one of these actions by women’s husband/partner?</p> <p>Ever experience = 1</p> <p>Never experience = 0</p>



Table 1: continued

Variables Name	Variables definition	Responses	Recoded	Operational definition
Spousal violence	Physical Violence Psychological Violence		Yes=1; No=2 <b>Note:</b> Recoded from physical violence and recoded from psychological violence	The women had ever experienced the above violence at least once. Ever experience = 1 Never experience = 0

Source : Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16), MDHS data sets

### 3.5.2 Independent Variables

Based on the literatures, this study examined the demographic characteristics and socioeconomic characteristics of spousal violence against women in Myanmar. The individual-level variables included the following variables: place of residence, women's current age, women's age at first marriage, husband have other wives, women's employment status, family wealth status, women's education status, education gap between husband and wife, women's father ever beat her mother, husband's alcohol drinking, women's decision role in the household, women's justification of spousal violence and mass media exposure. The questions were drawn from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey which demonstrated in Appendix-2. The operational definitions of the independent variables were described as following.

#### 3.5.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

**Place of the Residence:** It refers to the area where women who had experienced the spousal violence resided at the time of the survey and taken as urban and rural. Urban means areas with increased population density, developed

infrastructure, and densely building structures. Rural means these areas have with low population density and land mainly used agriculture and not developed infrastructure which is classified by the Department of General Administration in Myanmar (Department of Population, 2015). This variable is directly taken from the Myanmar Demographic Health survey dataset (2015-16). In this study, the place of residence recorded with “0” =Rural and “1” =Urban.

**Age:** Women’s current age is the year completed at the time of the survey. The variables are derived from the women’s response to a question, (Q103) “*How old were you at your last birthday?*” (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). In this study, the women’s current age is recorded into seven categories as “0” =15-24 years, “1” = 25-34 years, “2” =35-44 years, “3” = over 45 years old.

**Age at First Marriage:** First marriage age was obtained from answers to the date of start of the women’s first marriage or union. These variables come from section (6) women’s question form, Q611 “*How old were you when you first started living with him*”. (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). Women’s age at first marriage recoded into three categories as “0” = < 18 years, “1” = 18-23 years and “2” = 24-49 years.

**Husband having Other Wives:** Husband having other wives refers to the respondent’s husband/partner had other wives and number of other wives. Survey question stated that in section (6); Q606, Q607 “*Does your husband have other wives, or does he lives with other women as if married* “and “*Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live in partners does he have.* (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). It variable was taken as “no other wives” and “number of wives” in the

Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey dataset. In this study recoded with “0” = No *other wife*” and “1” = *More than one wife*”.

### 3.5.2.2 Social Characteristics

Regarding social characteristics, this study was considered the following social characteristics:

**Women’s Education Level:** In these cases, women’s highest education level attended was included. These variables used from the section (1); Q106 and section “*What are the highest grade you completed*”. This variable is directly used from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) dataset. It categorized into four groups; no education, primary, secondary and higher levels of education. The primary level is the completion of grades (1-5), secondary level contains incomplete secondary grades (6-9) and completed secondary grades (10-11) and higher than secondary level.

**Education gap between Husband and Wife:** In these cases, the gap was used between women’s education in single years and husband’s education in single years. These variables used from the section (1); Q106 and section (8); Q805 of women’s question “*What is the highest grade you completed*” “*what is the highest grade he completed?*” This variable was directly used from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) dataset. It categorized into three groups; No education gap, women higher educated, and husband higher educated.

**Women’s Father Ever Beat her Mother:** This means that the respondents have knowledge if women’s father ever beat her mother on the family violence, respondent’s father ever beat her mother in their childhood. This variable comes from section (12) domestic violence module; Q1230 “*As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother*” with binary responses of “yes” and “no” question (Ministry of

Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). It is directly used from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) dataset.

**Husband's Alcohol Drinking:** This means the husband/partner's alcohol drinking status at the time of survey. This variable is based on women's question section (12); Q1211 of domestic violence module was "*Did your husband drink alcohol?*" and the response was categorized as "Yes" or "No" (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017).

**Women's Decision Role in the Household:** This variable came from the section "8" of women's question "*Who usually decides how the money you earned will be used, about health care for yourself, about making major household purchases, about visits to your family or relatives: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?*". Respondents categories are "*respondent alone, respondent and husband, respondent and other, husband alone, someone else and others*" (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). This variable was constructed into two groups, "Yes or No". "Yes" means decision-making was done by respondent alone, respondent and husband and respondent and other, "No" means decision-making husband alone, someone else and others.

**Women's Justification of Spousal Violence:** In this case, Women justification of spousal violence was used by asking questions to the women whether they opinion on the justification of physical spousal violence if a husband hit or beat his wife for five questions in section (8) women questions; Q826: "*If wife goes out without telling husband? If wife neglects the children? If the wife argues with husband? If the wife refuses to have sex with husband? If the wife burns the food?*" (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). Respondents categories were "Yes",

“No, and “don’t known”. In this study was constricted into two groups, “1” as “Yes” and “0” as “No”.

**Mass Media Exposure:** This variable was from section (1) of women’s question; Q110, Q111, Q112 *“Do you read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week or not at all?”* Respondent’s categories are “At least once a week”, “Less than once a week” and “Not at all”. This variable was new constructed into two groups, “Yes” and “No”. “Yes” means women access at least type of media and “No” means no accessible media at all.

### 3.5.2.3 Economic Characteristics

**Women’s Currently Working:** Women’s employment status used from women who are currently working in the last seven days with binary responses of “yes” and “No” question. This variable used from section 8, women’s question; Q807 *“Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?”* (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). This variable was directly taken from Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) dataset.

**Family Wealth Status:** The Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) contains several questions about housing and properties that were getting from the household questionnaire, It can be calculated in the Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) dataset by using data on a household’s ownership of selected assets, such as television, bicycle, car and so on and characteristic of housing using type of floor or wall, source of water, electricity, toilet utilities for sanitation and material using the floor or wall. It refers to the wealth index combined and divided into five groups of equal size and based on their relative standing on the household wealth index (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF, 2017). The MDHS

dataset separated five wealth quintiles which variables were poorest, poor, middle, rich and richest. This variable is new recoded into three groups, “0” = poorest & poorer, “1” = middle and “2” = richer & richest.

**Table 2: Description Operational Definition of Independent Variables**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Constructed on data set definition</b>	<b>New constructed operational definition</b>	<b>Question No.</b>
Place of residence	Type of places of residence where the respondent was interviewed as either urban or rural.	1= Urban 2= Rural	0= Rural 1 = Urban	Woman questionnaire
Age	Respondent's current age in completed years	15-49	Recoded 0 =15-24 years 1 = 25-34 years 2 = 35-44 years 3 =45+ years	103 (section 1, woman question)
Age at first marriage	Respondent's age at start at first marriage or union	10-44	Recoded 0 = <18 years 1 = 18-23 years 2 = 24-49 years	611 (section 6- woman question)
Women's education level	Respondents have highest education level attended.	0 = no education 1= primary 2= secondary 3= higher	0 = no education 1= primary 2= secondary 3= higher than secondary	106 (section 1, Respondent's background)

**Table 2: Continued**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Constructed on data set definition</b>	<b>New constructed operational definition</b>	<b>Question No.</b>
Education gap between husband and wife	Respondents and husband's education difference in single years.	0-13	0 = No education gap 1 = women higher educated 2 = husband higher educated	106 (section 1, respondent's background) and 805 (section 8, husband's background and woman's work)
Women's father ever beat her mother	Father of respondent ever beat her mother	0 = No 1 = Yes	No constructed	1230 (section 12, spousal violence module)
Women's decision role in the household	Women who have decision in large household purchases, respondent's health care, visits to family or relatives	1 = Respondent alone 2 = Respondent and husband/partner 3 = Respondent and other 4 = Husband/partner alone 5 = Someone else	Recoded: 1 = Yes (1, 2 and 3) 0 = No (4 and 5)	817,820,821,822 (section 8, husband's background and women's work)
Women's justification of spousal violence	Women's opinion on a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife.	0 = No 1 = Yes	No constructed	826 (section 8, husband's background and women's work)

**Table 2: Continued**

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Constructed on data set definition</b>	<b>New constructed operational definition</b>	<b>Question No.</b>
Mass media exposure	Respondents access to the at least one media: reads newspaper or magazine, listens to radio and watches television	1 = at least once week 2 = less than once a week 3 = Not at all	Recoded: 0 = No (3=Not at all) 1 = Yes (1 and 2)	110,111,112 (section 1, Respondent's background)
Women's currently working	Respondent is currently working in the last seven days	0 = No 1 = Yes	0 = Not working 1 = Working	807 (section 8, husband's background and woman's work)
Husband having other wives	Respondent's husband has other wives and number of other wives	0= No 1=one 2=two 3=three 4=four	0= no other wives 1= More than one wife	606, 607 (section 6, marriage and sexual activity)
Husband's alcohol drinking	Respondent whose husband drinks alcohol	0 = No 1 = Yes	No constructed	1211 (section 12, spousal violence module)
Family wealth status	Family wealth index combined that was already calculated in the DHS dataset.	1 = poorest 2 = poorer 3 = middle 4 = richer 5 = richest	Recoded 0 = poorest & poorer (1 and 2) 1 = middle 2 = richer & richest (4 and 5)	

*Note: The wealth index was classified by the property ownership and provided by the DHS dataset.*

*Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author*

### **3.5.3 Collinearity a Multi-Collinearity Test**

The results from Pearson's correlation shown in Table 3, that the independent variables such as place of residence, age, age at marriage, husbands have other wives,



women's currently working, family wealth status, women's educational level, education gap between husband and wife, women's father ever beat her mother, husband's alcohol drinking, women's decision role in the household, women's justification of spousal violence and mass media exposure. As the Pearson correlation coefficient can take a range of values from +1 to -1<sup>1</sup>, our criterion is set at 0.5. According to Table 3, we can conclude that all independent variables are not correlated to each other.

**Table 3: Collinearity and Multi-collinearity Test by Using Pearson's Correlation Matrix**

Variables	Place of residence	Age	Age at first marriage	Women's education level	Education gap between husband and wife	Father's ever beat her mother	Women's decision role in the household
Place of residence	1.00						
Age	0.02	1.00					
Age at first marriage	0.18	0.24	1.00				
Women's education level	0.40	-0.13	0.26	1.00			
Education gap between husband and wife	-0.06	-0.01	-0.08	-0.15	1.00		
Father's ever beat her mother	-0.01	-0.11	-0.06	-0.02	0.02	1.00	
Women's decision role in the household	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.05	-0.04	0.00	1.00
Women's justification of spousal violence	-0.08	-0.04	-0.04	-0.10	0.03	0.04	0.01
Mass media exposure	0.17	-0.01	0.05	0.23	-0.02	0.03	0.08
Women's currently working	-0.03	0.11	0.03	0.00	-0.04	-0.04	0.01
Husband having other wives	-0.01	0.08	-0.05	-0.12	0.02	0.02	-0.03
Husband's alcohol drinking	-0.05	-0.02	-0.06	-0.10	0.02	0.05	0.05
Family wealth status	0.49	0.09	0.23	0.46	-0.03	-0.06	0.07

<sup>1</sup> An absolute value of 0 indicates that there is no association between the two variables, while a greater absolute value indicates a positive association.

**Table 3: Continued**

Variables	Women's justification of spousal violence	Mass media exposure	Women's currently working	Husband having other wives	Husband's alcohol drinking	Family wealth status
Place of residence						
Age						
Age at first marriage						
Women's education level						
Education gap between husband and wife						
Father's ever beat her mother						
Women's decision role in the household						
Women's justification of spousal violence	1.00					
Mass media exposure	-0.02	1.00				
Women's currently working	0.00	0.02	1.00			
Husband having other wives	0.03	-0.04	0.03	1.00		
Husband's alcohol drinking	0.00	-0.02	0.00	0.05	1.00	
Family wealth status	-0.06	0.25	0.00	-0.06	-0.13	1.00

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey Data (2015-16)

### 3.6 Data Analysis and Methods

The analysis of this study involves two steps: descriptive and binary logistic regression analysis to explore the situation of spousal violence. The descriptive analysis is utilized by using means, standard deviation, frequency and percentage distribution of dependent and independent variables. Then a binary logistic regression is run to investigate whether women's demographic and socio-economic characteristics are associated with the outcome variables of interest. The binary logistic regression is adopted because the outcome variables are dichotomous variables. The basic logistic regression is expressed as:

$$\text{logit}(f(x)) = \ln\left(\frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 \dots \beta_n X_n + \varepsilon_i$$

Where,

$Y$  is a dependent variable representing physical (or) sexual, psychological and spousal violence with the responses of “Experience of Violence” coded as 1 and “No Experience of Violence” as 0;

$\beta_0$  is intercept value;

$\beta_n$  is the coefficients of independent variables or slope values;

$X_n$  is the independent variables, which are place of residence, age, age at first marriage, women’s education level, education gap between husband and wife, father ever beat her mother, women’s decision role in the household, women’s justification of spousal violence, mass media exposure, women’s currently working, husband having other wives, husband’s alcohol drinking, , family wealth status, and  $\varepsilon_i$  is disturbance term for unobservable variables.

The logistic regression yields the relationship between binary dependent outcome (0 or 1) and continuous and/or binary independent event(s). It is run with the latent probability of an outcome occurring, whether there was violence in this study, rather than the actual degree or probability of the occurrence of that outcome.

In this study, the odds ratio (OR) is used to interpret the results of the regression. The odds ratio is the ratio of the relative odds of occurrences of an event for the given explanatory variables. If the odds ratio is greater than 1, it indicates that the desired outcome is positively correlated with independent variables. If it is less than one, it has negative.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter displays the results of data analysis to determine demographic and socio-economic factors associated with the occurrence of spousal violence in Myanmar. The prevalence of spousal violence, physical violence, and psychological violence, and the description of demographic characteristics, economic characteristics and social characteristics of the sample women were shown as the first part. The second part discusses the multivariate results from binary logistic regression analyses.

#### 4.1 Descriptive Statistics

##### 4.1.1 Spousal Violence by Type

The total number of 2,579 currently married women were analyzed in this study. Among them, about 22 percent experienced spousal violence. Specifically, 17 percent and 14 percents were victims of physical violence and psychological violence respectively. Physical violence was the most reported incidence, followed by psychological violence by a current husband as shown in the table below.

**Table 4: Descriptive Statistics of Dependent Variables**

Dependent variables (n=2579)	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Spousal violence	0 = No experience	2,012	78.01
	1 = Experience	567	21.99
Physical violence	0 = No experience	2,145	83.17
	1 = Experience	434	16.83
Psychological violence	0 = No experience	2,214	85.85
	1 = Experience	365	14.15

*Source: Myanmar Demographic Health survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author*

### 4.1.2 Demographic and Socio Economic Characteristics

This analysis presents the distribution of the demographic, economic and social characteristics of (2,579) currently married women as follows.

#### 4.1.2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Table 5 describes the distribution of demographic characteristics, it was noted that nearly 76 percent of women were rural residents whilst the rest were urban ones. The average respondent's age was around 35 years old with a standard deviation at about 8.02, the minimum age was 15 years old, and the maximum age was 49 years old. The average age at first marriage for women was around 21 years old. In terms of husband having other wives, nearly 95 percent of married men had one wife and 5 percent had more than one wife.

**Table 5: Demographic Characteristics**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Place of residence</b>		
Rural	1,947	75.49
Urban	632	24.51
<b>Age</b>		
15-24 years	321	12.5
25-34 years	971	37.7
35-44 years	936	36.3
45+ years	351	13.6
Mean = 34.49, SD= 8.02, Min = 15, Max =49		
<b>Age at first marriage</b>		
<18 years	607	23.54
18-23 years	1,322	51.26
24-49 years	650	25.2
Mean = 21.05, SD= 4.86, Min = 10, Max =44		

**Table 5: Continued**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Husband having other wives</b>		
No other wife	2,442	94.69
More than one wife	137	5.31

*Note: SD=Standard Deviation, Min= Minimum, Max= Maximum*

*Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey data (2015-16) and calculated by the author*

#### **4.1.2.2 Social Characteristics**

The female respondents with primary education and secondary education accounted for 48 percent and 31 percent respectively, whereas those with higher education were only 8 percent. About 13 percent of the respondents were uneducated. According to the education gap between respondents and husband, about 35 percent of women are higher education than husbands and 40 percent of husbands have higher education than their wives. Of the respondents, 79 percent reported that they did not experience father ever beating their mother during their childhood. A little less than half reported that their husbands abused alcohol. Surprisingly, about 98 percent of women reported that they are involved in decision making in their family. In terms of women's acceptance of spousal violence, roughly 50 percent of women agreed that the husband can beat his wife in various situations. In addition, 85 percent of women had access to at least one media compared to 15 percent that did not.

**Table 6: Social Characteristics**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Women's education level</b>		
No education	341	13.22
Primary	1,238	48.00
Secondary	793	30.75
Higher than secondary	207	8.03
<b>Education gap between husband and wife</b>		
No gap education	651	25.24
Women higher educated	900	34.9
Husband higher educated	1,028	39.86
<b>Woman's father ever beat her mother</b>		
No	2,038	79.02
Yes	541	20.98
<b>Husband's alcohol drinking</b>		
No	1,304	50.56
Yes	1,275	49.44
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>		
No	64	2.48
Yes	2,515	97.52
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>		
No	1,297	50.29
Yes	1,282	49.71
<b>Mass media exposure</b>		
No access	379	14.7
Access to at least one media	2,200	85.3

*Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author*

#### **4.1.2.3 Economic Characteristics**

Table 7 provides information about the economic characteristics of the respondents. The findings show that about three-fifths of the respondents were currently working, and the rest were not. Majority of respondents were from the

poorest & poorer family 45 percent and the rich make up about 35 percent of respondents, while the rest were from middle-income group.

**Table 7: Economic Characteristics**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Women's currently working</b>		
No working	1,001	38.81
Working	1,578	61.19
<b>Family wealth status</b>		
Poorest & poorer	1,169	45.33
middle	505	19.58
Richer & richest	905	35.09

*Note:* The wealth index was classified by the property ownership and provided by the DHS dataset.  
*Source:* Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author

## **4.2 Binary Logistic Regression Analysis**

This section presents the results from three multivariate regression models for (1) spousal violence, (2) physical violence, and (3) psychological violence. The detailed regression output table is shown in Appendix 1; Table A3 to Table A8. The Tables show the association of the respondents' demographic and socioeconomic factors on women's experience of spousal, physical and psychological violence.

Among demographic and socioeconomic factors, women's experience of their father beating mother, women's acceptance of spousal violence, and husband's alcohol drinking habits are positively associated with the spousal violence, physical violence, and psychological violence and are highly significant. Specifically, the women who reported having experienced their father beating mother are more than twice likely to experience spousal violence, physical violence, and psychological violence compared to those that did not experience it ( $P < 0.001$ ). The women who



reported that spousal violence is acceptable are about 1.4 times more likely to experience spousal violence and physical violence, and about 1.3 times more likely to experience psychological violence. The significance level for spousal violence is 0.1% ( $p < 0.001$ ), whereas the significance level for physical and psychological violence is at 5% ( $P < 0.05$ ). Likewise, the women whose husbands drink alcohol are more than three times more likely to experience spousal violence, about three times more likely to experience physical and about four times more likely to experience psychological violence and are highly significant at 0.1% ( $P < 0.001$ ). Acknowledging parental violence of woman's father ever beat her mother was a significant factor of physical, psychological and spousal violence in this study. That finding confirmed with the previous study conducted by (Pengpid & Peltzer, 2017) and proved the current study's hypothesis. A quantitative study in Myanmar showed a similar finding that women who experienced violence inflicted on their mother were more likely to experience spousal violence (Kyu&Kanai, 2005). In addition, other studies agreed with the cause of the consistent experience of spousal violence to women with a family history of violence (Adjah & Agbemafle, 2016; Jansen et al., 2016; World Health Organization, 2016).

This study found that their husbands assaulted the women who had a justification of spousal violence more than those without justification. As expected in the hypothesis, the women's justification of spousal violence is more likely to face the spousal violence, the physical violence, and the psychological violence. This result is also consistent with the hypothesis of this study. About half of the women accepted the spousal violence in the current study. According to Myanmar's social norms, the

husband is a responsible and powerful person in his family and the wife knows to obey and pay respect to her husband.

Husband's alcohol drinking shows important to the spousal violence in Myanmar. This result is also consistent with the hypothesis of the study. The husband's frequent alcohol drinking is significantly associated and strong predictor on the physical violence, psychological violence, and spousal violence. This result accepts the expected hypothesis. Moreover, the results are consistent with the results from the previous qualitative study which shows that husband's alcohol drinking and gambling are the major causes of the intimate partner violence (Gender Equality Network, 2014). That spousal violence was very common in poor families with alcohol problems (Gender Equality Network, 2018). This was also consistent with findings from other studies. Men who used alcohol were positively associated with spousal violence (Khaing Khaing Lay, 2009; Kyu&Kanai, 2005; Swe Pyae Phy Maung, 2017). In the case of Thailand, the highest connection existed on several levels between alcohol and violence. Barker (2010) found that if the more alcohol drunk, the more violence occurred. On the other hand, age at first marriage, women's decision-making role in the household, and family's economic status are negatively significantly associated with the spousal, physical and psychological violence. More specifically, the women who got married late are less likely to experience violence. The women who got married at the age group between 18-23 years and 24-49 years were 0.8 times and 0.6 times less likely to experience spousal violence compared to their younger women who married below the age of 18 years and significant at 5% ( $P<0.05$ ) and 0.1% ( $P<0.001$ ) respectively. Moreover, the adult women who got married at an age between 24-49 years were 0.6 times and 0.7 times less likely to

experience physical violence and psychological violence compared to their other younger age group of fewer than 18 years. Those were statistically significant at 1% level and 5% level respectively.

Age at first marriage is one of the factors affecting the incidence of spousal violence. According to the Myanmar Special Marriage Act of 1872, the age of marriage for men must be 18 years and women is 14 years (Htun, 2017). In the current study, more than one-quarter of women married before 18 years old and its lookalikes early marriage. As Rangita de Silva de Alwis (2007), child marriage has been defined as any marriage that occurs before the age of 18. It can be considered to be a human rights violation. Early marriage age is an important risk factor of spousal violence according to the current result because the women married before 18 years have significantly more experience with the spousal violence, the psychical violence, and the psychological violence compares with the women married the older age groups. This finding is consistent with one of the Indian studies: that focusing on early marriage and spousal violence states examine that women who married before the age at marriage (age 18) were at an increased risk of the spousal violence than women who married at age 18 or older (Speizer & Pearson, 2011). Our study argued that early age at marriage remains predictor of recent spousal experience and the finding accepts the expected hypothesis. As there is a significant correlation between early marriage and spousal experience, it suggests that progress towards achieving women's rights is low in Myanmar. The percentage of early marriage is at a similar level as adult marriage. Moreover, comparing those two groups, the recent spousal violet experience is more common among the adolescent sample, especially among

those who married before age 18. This suggests that spousal violence is still pervasive, especially among youth who married before age 18 in Myanmar.

The women who are involved in decision making in the household are 0.6 times and 0.5 times less likely to experience spousal violence and physical violence respectively compared to those not involved in decision making the role and are statistically significant at 5% level. It is, however, not significantly associated with psychological violence. Women had a decisive role in the household were less likely to experience the spousal violence and the physical violence when compared women with no role in decision making in the household. This result is consistent with the hypothesis of the study. In Myanmar, there was a high risk of partner violence to the women who had a lack of power, decision making, and autonomy (Gender Equality Network, 2014). Regarding the economic status of a family, wealth is only negatively associated with spousal violence and psychological violence, and not with physical violence. Specifically, the women of the richer and richest family backgrounds are 0.7 times less likely to experience spousal violence compared to the poorest or poorer wealth status, which is statistically significant at 5% level ( $P < 0.05$ ). They have no association with physical and psychological violence. Likewise, the women of the middle-income family are 0.7 times less likely to experience spousal violence and 0.6 times less likely to experience psychological violence compared to those poorest and poorer wealth statuses and are significant at 5% level ( $P < 0.05$ ). The women of the middle-income family have no significant association with physical violence.

The results in this study indicated that the middle-income family was the predictor of psychological and spousal violence, while the rich family wealth was the predictor of spousal violence. These results are similar to previous research in

Myanmar. It indicated that the lower income of the household can cause high partner violence (Swe Pyae Phyo Maung, 2017). The current study is a correspondent with other previous studies (Babu & Kar, 2009; Biswas, 2017; Kishor & Johnson, 2004; Yüksel-Kaptanoğlu et al., 2012). According to the current study's hypothesis, the women with middle or rich family wealth are less prone to face the spousal violence and the psychological violence. It accepts the hypothesis. However, the family wealth has no significant impact on the physical violence as expected.

The other factors such as place of residence, age, education level, the education gap between husband and wife, women's current working status, husbands having other wives are positively associated with spousal, physical and psychological violence. However, their association is statistically not significant. On the other hand, factors like exposure to mass media are negatively associated with spousal, physical and psychological violence, but it is not statistically significant.

As the results of the current study, the women whose husband has other wives more likely to experience spousal violence by their husband than those whose husband has no other wives, but it was no significance as expected. One study in Ghana noted that women whose husband had other wives were more likely to experience any form of spousal violence than those whose husband with one wife. Similarly, the women in polygamous marriages have more control over their household and their earning than women in monogamous marriages (Ickowitz & Mohanty, 2015). The possible explanation maybe they have less decision-making power within the household than women in monogamous marriages and they are also more likely to come from households in which their mothers experienced spousal violence.

In this study, if women had access to at least one mass media (radio, TV and newspaper/magazines), they were subject to less spousal violence than those with no access to media. However, it was not statistically significant as expected in the hypothesis. The result of this study is consistent with the Jesmin and Amin (2017), this study suggested that the mass media exposure access is not influenced by the cultural and power to reduce spousal violence.

According to the regression result of the analysis, the place of residence did not affect spousal violence as expected. A similar study in Burkina Faso stated that urban and rural residences are not significant differences, except the experience of psychological violence, it was higher among rural women (Pambe et al., 2014). However, most of the studies presented that spousal violence among rural women had more experience than urban women (Adjah & Agbemafle, 2016; Babu & Kar, 2009). A study in India reported that spousal violence associated with urban residence, older age, lower education and lower family income (Babu & Kar, 2009).

As for the findings of the study, the women's age group were not significantly correlated with the spousal violence as expected. Compared with India, the result of adult women over had higher experience of physical or sexual violence and less experience of psychological violence. Adult women over 30 years have a higher prevalence of all form of violence compared with younger women (Babu & Kar, 2009). Moreover, spousal violence reflected the difference age of women and husband, culture and parents in their relationship (World Health Organization, 2005). In Pakistan, a study also showed that young women were more exposed to spousal violence compared with the age of 35 years and above (Chatha et al., 2014).

Women's education was not significantly correlated with spousal violence as expected. In addition, education difference between women and husband was also no significant correlation with spousal violence as expected in the hypothesis. Bonnes (2016) stated that if a woman has more educational level than her husband, her likelihood of experiencing physical violence from her husband increases when compared to women with equal levels of education to their husbands.

Moreover, women's employment was not significant with the experience of spousal violence as expected. Kyu&Kanai (2005)'s study in Myanmar suggested that women whose husband did not work, they were more likely to experience physical violence. Furthermore, women who were work full time, they experienced likely to psychological violence. Another Myanmar qualitative study also suggested that, if women work inside and outside the home and they didn't care for children and join in society, they can get depression and emotion stress (Gender Equality Network, 2014). Compared with a recent study in India, women with currently were become begin to neglect her household and family duties after five years of marriage. The husbands begin to strike out at new expressions of women power in the family (Biswas, 2017). Most of the Myanmar people follow the culture and customs of Myanmar.

In Asian countries, similar factors affecting of spousal violence are similar with some different input based on different contents for example, in a nationwide study in Nepal such as husband alcohol consumption, marital control displayed by husband, women's cash earnings from employment, women's attitudes towards wife beating by husband appear to be the risk factors of spousal violence while women's ownership of property and women's participation in household decision-making offered protection against spousal violence (Gautam & Jeong, 2019).

**Table 8: Results in the Odds Ratio for Demographic, Social and Economic Characteristics and the Incidence of Spousal Violence**

Variables	Spousal violence	Physical violence	Psychological violence
<b>Women's characteristics</b>			
<b>Place of residence</b>			
Rural ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Urban	1.16	1.05	1.32
<b>Age</b>			
15-24 years ( <i>Ref</i> )			
25-34 years	0.94	0.94	0.97
35-44 years	1.04	1.04	1.01
45+ years	1.12	0.98	1.36
<b>Age at first marriage</b>			
<18 years ( <i>Ref</i> )			
18-23 years	0.77*	0.82	0.83
24-49 years	0.59***	0.64**	0.65*
<b>Women's education level</b>			
No Education ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Primary	1.08	1.26	0.85
Secondary	1.06	1.29	0.94
Higher than secondary	0.84	0.89	0.66
<b>Education gap between husband and wife</b>			
No education gap ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Women higher educated	1.10	0.94	1.28
Husband higher educated	0.95	0.89	1.03



**Table 8: Continued**

<b>Variables</b>	<b>Spousal violence</b>	<b>Physical violence</b>	<b>Psychological violence</b>
<b>Women's father ever beats her mother</b>			
No ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Yes	2.19***	2.18***	2.03***
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>			
No ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Yes	0.56*	0.52*	0.68
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>			
No ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Yes	1.40***	1.41*	1.26*
<b>Mass media exposure</b>			
No access ( <i>Ref</i> )			
access to at least one media	0.81	0.76	0.82
<b>Women's currently working</b>			
Not working ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Working	1.13	1.18	1.07
<b>Husband's characteristics</b>			
<b>Husband having other wives</b>			
No other wife ( <i>Ref</i> )			
More than one wife	1.30	1.31	1.51
<b>Husband's alcohol drinking</b>			
No ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Yes	3.21***	2.84***	3.74***

**Table 8: Continued**

Variables	Spousal violence	Physical violence	Psychological violence
<b>Household characteristics</b>			
<b>Family wealth status</b>			
Poorest & poorer ( <i>Ref</i> )			
Middle	0.72*	0.79	0.64*
Richer & richest	0.69*	0.75	0.78
Constant	0.27***	0.20***	0.11***
Number of observations	2579	2579	2579
LR Chi square (21)	257.9	189.34	195.13
Pseudo R-squared	0.095	0.081	0.093
Log Likelihood	-1229.47	-1074.01	-953.96

Note: Ref: Reference Category

Significance levels: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by author

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This study analyzed the determinants of the spousal violence among married women in Myanmar using the national survey, the Myanmar Demography, and Health Survey 2015-16. The data included 12,885 women and 4,737 men aged 15-49 years old, but the current study included 2,579 women who were married women of reproductive age (15-49).

The purpose of the current study is to identify factors affecting the incidence of spousal violence among currently married Myanmar women. The descriptive statistics and the binary logistic regression analysis were used to estimate socio-economic characteristics effect on the spousal violence. For the regression analysis, the occurrence of sexual violence was too small to run the regression, and therefore, sexual violence was analyzed together with physical violence. This study fills a research gap in the analysis of the determinants of spousal violence in Myanmar. Although some of the previous studies in Myanmar investigated factors affecting spousal violence using quantitative and qualitative approaches, those did not cover nationwide.

In this study, the dependent variable is spousal violence, physical violence, and psychological violence while independent variables are demographic characteristics, social characteristics, and economic characteristics. The place of residence, women's current age, age at first marriage, the husband has other wives were identified as demographic characteristics. Moreover, social characteristics were the women's educational status, the education gap between husband and wife,

women's father ever beat her mother, the husband's alcohol drinking behavior, and a women's decision role in the household, the women's justification of spousal violence and the mass media exposure. In addition, women's currently working, and family wealth statuses were identified as economic characteristics.

Among the total 2,579 respondents, 17 percent of all currently married women experienced physical violence and 14 percent of those experienced psychological violence. Among currently married women, 22 percent experienced of spousal violence in their lifetime. The predisposing factors in the current study are similar to previous studies. Key factors are the early age at first marriage, lower family wealth status, acknowledgment of women's father ever beat her mother, more frequent of husband's alcohol drinking, women positive responses to justification of spousal violence, and women's roles in decision making.

Similar to the previous model overall spousal physical violence positively associated with the early age at first marriage, lower family wealth status, acknowledgment of women's father ever beat her mother, more frequent of husband's alcohol drinking, women positive responses to the justification of spousal violence, and women's roles in decision making. Only the household wealth status behaved insignificant association with physical violence, while the descriptive data showed that almost half of women in the lower-income household were suffering from the physical violence. It could be suggested that regardless of the household income, the physical violence can be commonly found.

It is clear that the women's roles in the household's decision making were insignificant, while the women's roles play a crucial part in decreasing the physical violence. The possible explanation is the better power of women over men, resulting

in a lower probability in facing this type of violence. The women in lower-income households are less likely to face the psychological violence as well. The following table 9 summarizes the results of this study.

**Table 9: Summarized Significant Findings**

Variables	Spousal violence	Physical violence	Psychological violence
<b>Women's characteristics</b>			
Place of residence (urban)	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
Age (15-24)	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
Age at first marriage (24-49)	-	-	-
Women Education level	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
Education gap between husband and wife	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
Women's father ever beats her mother	+	+	+
Women's decision role in the household	-	-	Not sig
Women's justification of spousal violence	+	+	+
Mass media exposure	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
Women's currently working	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
<b>Husband's characteristics</b>			
Husband having other wives	Not sig	Not sig	Not sig
Husband's alcohol drinking	+	+	+
<b>Household characteristics</b>			
Family wealth status	-	Not sig	-

Significance levels: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) and from Author's summary

In conclusion, among the influencing factors, women's father ever beats her mother, husband's alcohol drinking, women's justification for spousal violence is positively associated with spousal violence. On the other hand, age at first marriage, women's decision role in the household and family wealth status are negatively correlated with spousal violence as expected. This study could be an important contribution to the field of spousal violence in Myanmar because of findings are based on the national representatives and provide attention in exploring the predictors of spousal violence.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

The following recommendations based on the findings from the current study:

- (1) This study found that alcohol consumption of husband is the highest explanatory factor to commit violence against his wife. In the Myanmar context, persons under 18 years of age are legally not allowed to buy or sell alcohol. However, the illegal sale, purchase, and consumption of alcohol are still high among those below 18 (Thang, 2014). Thereby, law enforcement should be brought into attention. In addition, permissible hours for the sale and service of alcohol should be added and enforced in Myanmar. For example, in Thailand, the person who is under twenty-one years cannot buy alcohol legally. The sale of alcohol is not permitted between 2 pm and 5 pm and again between midnight and 11 am daily (Patin, 2011). Previous studies suggest that restricting hours of alcohol sales help reduce alcohol consumption (Hahn et al., 2010; Svetlana et al., 2009). As a protective measure at an early age, the government is encouraged to develop a

health education program about the consequences of alcohol consumption.

- (2) One important factor of the current study is early marriage and it is a key predictor of spousal violence. Therefore, the suggestions below should be targeted at young people. In Myanmar, according to the Special Marriage Act of 1872, a boy must be minimum of 18 years old to marry and a girl must be minimum of 14 years old to do so (Htun, 2017). However, the law has been implemented for more than 130 years. While the socioeconomic situation has rapidly changed, the government is encouraged to reconsider a minimum age of marriage especially for girls. According to the Jordana (2018), it is stated that girls who have longer stay in school or have completed higher education, are not to be married before aged 18. Therefore, the government should provide programs in order to extend the schooling years of young people as most of them are within the secondary education level. For example, the scholarship program, especially for girls and young women for university education, should be supported. If they could reach and pass higher education level, they could have more opportunities for proper jobs as well as clearer life goals, and marriage would become less priority in their life. Educating girls has an enormously positive impact on their communities. It can lower maternal mortality, improve children's health, lower birth rates and help women to find employment. Another policy should be considered is to add sex education program in the primary or middle school

curriculum so that young people would know the consequences of early marriage, pre-marital sex, and unprotected sex as well as the safer practices for it, and thereafter, they could avoid the situation with which they might become get to marry. Nevertheless, it is difficult to reduce early marriage rate with short term measures. The main policy implication should focus on workforce development programs as well as job creations for young people. There should be vocational training for young people especially for those who are not well educated. At the same time, the government should have a plan and policy for the creation of jobs for young people.

- (3) In this study, knowledge of witnessing violence among parents is one of the main predictors. When women have experienced the father ever beating to mother in their childhood, they are more likely to experienced spousal violence. Therefore, violence can be transmitted from childhood to adulthood, adults to children and from one generation to next. A person who has experienced family violence in childhood has a high risk of being a victim or a perpetrator. These traumatic events can become long-term complications such as health risk behaviors, drug abuse, psychological and physical problems. As family violence is a complex issue, the government should develop innovative models including inter-sectoral cooperation. For example, the policy makers should consider a new strategy like primary prevention for this issue. It should help children to become critical of gender norms and violence-supportive attitudes. The children should



be trained with the skills to form healthy and respectful relationships in a social environment when they become adults.

- (4) Based on the finding, about 50 percent of women accepted spousal violence. According to this result, women empowerment programs or activities, like addressing jobs opportunities for women or promoting the fulfillment of women's potential through education, are needed to be carried out. Therefore, women should have access to information about spousal violence and women should be empowered as well. For awareness raising of women on violence, mass media campaign such as FM radio channels that should be carried out with well-planned period.

### **5.3 Limitations of the Future Study**

There are some limitations to this study. The Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (Ministry of Health and Sports & ICF) 2015-16 dataset did not include few information though some studies related to the spousal violence and ethnicity, religion, income level of women and husband and husband's childhood experience parental violence (Adjah & Agbemaflle, 2016; Chatha et al., 2014; Pambe et al., 2014).

In addition, there could be some bias of respondents in responding to some questions and the causality can't be drained due to the nature of the dataset. For example, "women justification of spousal violence" might be the effect of being frequently experienced with spousal violence.

The true unknown prevalence may be higher than the surveyed data due to anxiety, shame, and/or underestimation of the respondents when they were

interviewed. There may have recall bias in some women who had a former husband(s) because the data collected are concerning the violence by their current husbands only, but they may confuse with the violence perpetrated by former husbands.

Furthermore, the data excludes if husband used the drug. There is a need for additional study to consider the association of drugs use with spousal violence.

The qualitative study about the association with types of violence and early marriage among the younger age group should be conducted. Moreover, future research needs to be conducted to cover new enumeration areas and longitudinal study.



## APPENDIX – 1

Table A1 shows the chi-square results of some selected categorical variables of 3,425 samples (before removing missing values) and 2,579 samples (after removing missing values) by using chi-square test. There is no significant difference between total observation in the data set 3,425 and 2,579 samples. Thus, it can be concluded that the sampling distribution shows the same characteristics among the primary sample 3,425 and analytic sample 2,579.

**Table A 1: Comparing Variables Pearson's Chi2-Test of Before and After Removing Missing Values by Spousal Violence**

Independent variables	Ever married women			Analytic sample		
	Total	Experience of spousal violence	Pr	Total	Experience of spousal violence	Pr
<b>Women's characteristic</b>						
<b>Place of residence</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.106</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.036</b>
Rural	2,593	632		1,947	447	
Urban	832	180		632	120	
<b>Age</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.364</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.488</b>
15-24	424	112		321	81	
25-34	1249	304		971	213	
35-44	1260	284		936	199	
45+	492	112		351	74	
<b>Age at first marriage</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.000</b>
<18 years	880	269		607	176	
18-23 years	1,714	396		1322	285	
24-49 years	831	147		650	106	

Table A 1: Continued

Independent variables	Ever married women			Analytic sample		
	Total	Experienc e of spousal violence	Pr	Total	Experienc e of spousal violence	Pr
<b>Women's characteristic</b>						
<b>Women's education level</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.003</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.000</b>
No education	531	131		341	84	
Primary	1,649	417		1238	300	
Secondary	1,000	228		793	157	
Higher than secondary	244	36		207	26	
<b>Education gap between husband and wife</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.686</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.903</b>
No education gap	862	192		651	139	
Women higher educated	1127	274		900	200	
Husband higher educated	1358	329		1,028	228	
<b>Women's father ever beat her mother</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.000</b>
No	2,588	511		2038	380	
Yes	678	253		541	187	
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>0.125</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.132</b>
No	37	23		64	19	
Yes	3,078	655		2,515	548	
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>	<b>3,024</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.000</b>
No	1,509	323		1297	247	
Yes	1,515	408		1,282	320	

Table A 1: Continued

Independent variables	Ever married women			Analytic sample		
	Total	Experience of spousal violence	Pr	Total	Experience of spousal violence	Pr
<b>Women's characteristic</b>						
<b>Mass media exposure</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.065</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.012</b>
No access	553	148		379	102	
Access to at least one media	2,872	664		2,200	465	
<b>Women's currently working</b>	<b>3,424</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>0.042</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.490</b>
No	1,294	282		1,001	213	
Yes	2,130	529		1,578	354	
<b>Husband characteristics</b>						
<b>Husband having other wives</b>	<b>3,123</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>0.011</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.006</b>
No	2,958	631		2442	524	
Yes	165	49		137	43	
<b>Husband's alcohol drinking</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.000</b>
No	1,716	239		1304	160	
Yes	1,709	573		1,275	407	
<b>Household characteristics</b>						
<b>family wealth status</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>0.000</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>0.000</b>
poorest & poorer	1581	455		1169	323	
Middle	672	139		505	92	
richer & richest	1172	218		905	152	

*Note1: It was calculated by Pearson's chi2-Test with continuous value women's current age and women first age at marriage*

*Significance levels: \*p < 0.05, \*\*p < 0.01, \*\*\*p < 0.001*

*Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author*

Table A2 presents the percentage of each variable of the primary sample and the analytic sample. Those percentages of variables are not too different between the primary sample and the analytic sample. The sample distribution of those two samples can be the same distribution. As there is no difference distribution of basic characteristics between all and analytic samples, (2,579) respondents can be used in this analysis.

**Table A 2: Comparing Variables Distribution of Before and After Removing Missing Values**

Independent variables	Ever married women		Analytic sample	
	3,425		2,579	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
<b>Place of residence</b>				
Rural	2,593	76	1,947	75
Urban	832	24	632	25
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	424	12	321	12
25-34	1,249	36	971	38
35-44	1,260	37	936	36
45+	492	14	351	14
<b>Age at first marriage</b>				
<18 years	880	25.69	607	23.54
18-23 years	1,714	50.04	1,322	51.26
24-49 years	831	24.26	650	25.2
<b>Women's educational level</b>				
No education	531	15.5	341	13.22
Primary	1,649	48.15	1,238	48
Secondary	1,000	29.2	793	30.75
Higher than secondary	244	7.12	207	8.03
Missing value	1	0.03		

Table A 2: Continued

Independent variables	Ever married women	Analytic sample	Independent variables	Ever married women
	3425		2579	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
<b>Educational gap between husband and wife</b>				
No education gap	862	25.17	651	25.24
Women higher educated	1,127	32.91	900	34.9
Husband higher educated	1,358	39.65	1,028	39.86
Don't known	76	2.22		
Missing value	2	0.06		
<b>Women's father ever beat her mother</b>				
No	2,588	75.56	2,038	79.02
Yes	678	19.8	541	20.98
Missing value	159	4.64		
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>				
No	37	1.08	64	2.48
Yes	3,078	89.87	2,515	97.52
Missing value	310	9.05		
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>				
No	1,509	44.06	1,297	50.29
Yes	1,515	44.23	1,282	49.71
Missing value	401	11.71		
<b>Mass media exposure</b>				
No access	553	16.15	379	14.7
Access to at least one media	2,872	83.85	2,200	85.3
<b>Women's currently working</b>				
No	1,294	37.78	1,001	38.81
Yes	2,130	62.19	1,578	61.19
Missing value	1	0.03		

**Table A 2: Continued**

Independent variables	Ever married women		Analytic sample	
	3425		2579	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
<b>Husband characteristics</b>				
<b>Husband having other wives</b>				
No other wife	2,958	86.36	2,442	94.69
More than one wife	165	4.82	137	5.31
Don't known	7	0.2		
Missing value	295	8.61		
<b>Husband's alcohol Drinking</b>				
No	1,716	50.1	1,304	50.56
Yes	1,709	49.9	1,275	49.44
<b>Household characteristics</b>				
<b>Family wealth status</b>				
Poorest & poorer	1,581	46.16	1,169	45.33
middle	672	19.62	505	19.58
Richer & richest	1,172	34.22	905	35.09

Significance levels: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author



**Table A3: Results in Odds Ratio for Spousal Violence**

Logistic regression	Number of obs	=	2579
	LR chi2(20)	=	257.9
	Prob > chi2	=	0
Log likelihood = -1229.4648	Pseudo R2	=	0.0949

Spousal violence	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.Interval)	
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Rural ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Urban	1.16	0.17	1.04	0.30	0.88	1.54
<b>Age</b>						
15-24 ( <i>Ref</i> )						
25-34	0.94	0.15	-0.38	0.71	0.68	1.30
35-44	1.04	0.18	0.22	0.83	0.74	1.46
45+	1.12	0.23	0.56	0.58	0.75	1.69
<b>Age at first marriage</b>						
<18 ( <i>Ref</i> )						
18-23 years	0.77*	0.09	-2.14	0.03	0.61	0.98
24-49 years	0.59***	0.09	-3.30	0.00	0.44	0.81
<b>Husband having other wives</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.30	0.26	1.30	0.20	0.87	1.93
<b>Women's education level</b>						
No education level ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Primary	1.08	0.17	0.46	0.64	0.79	1.47
Secondary	1.06	0.21	-0.29	0.77	0.72	1.56
Higher than secondary	0.84	0.25	-0.58	0.57	0.46	1.52
<b>Education gap between husband and wife</b>						
No education gap ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Women higher educated	1.10	0.16	0.66	0.51	0.83	1.45
Husband higher educated	0.95	0.13	-0.36	0.72	0.74	1.23
<b>Women's father ever beat her mother</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	2.19***	0.25	6.92	0.00	1.75	2.73

Table A3: Continued

Physical violence	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.Interval)	
<b>Husband's alcohol drinking</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	3.21***	0.34	10.89	0.00	2.60	3.96
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	0.56*	0.17	-1.95	0.05	0.31	1.00
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.40***	0.14	3.28	0.00	1.14	1.70
<b>Mass media exposure</b>						
No access ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Access to at least one media	0.81	0.11	-1.50	0.13	0.61	1.07
<b>Women's currently working</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.13	0.12	1.13	0.26	0.92	1.38
<b>Family wealth status</b>						
Poorest & poorer ( <i>Ref</i> )						
middle	0.72*	0.10	-2.28	0.02	0.55	0.96
Richer & richest	0.69**	0.10	-2.52	0.01	0.52	0.92
Constant	0.27***	0.10	-3.56	0.00	0.13	0.55

Significance levels: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author

**Table A4: Results in Odds Ratio for Physical violence**

Logistic regression	Number of obs	= 2579
	LR chi2(30)	= 189.34
	Prob > chi2	= 0.000
Log likelihood = -1071.1923	Pseudo R2	= 0.081

Physical violence	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.Interval)	
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Rural ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Urban	1.05	0.17	0.31	0.76	0.77	1.43
<b>Age</b>						
15-24 ( <i>Ref</i> )						
25-34	0.94	0.17	-0.36	0.72	0.66	1.33
35-44	1.04	0.19	0.23	0.82	0.72	1.50
45+	0.98	0.22	-0.08	0.94	0.63	1.54
<b>Age at first marriage</b>						
<18 ( <i>Ref</i> )						
18-23 years	0.82	0.11	-1.48	0.14	0.63	1.07
24-49 years	0.64**	0.11	-2.58	0.01	0.45	0.90
<b>Husband having other wives</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.31	0.28	1.23	0.22	0.85	2.00
<b>Women's education level</b>						
No education level ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Primary	1.26	0.22	1.31	0.19	0.89	1.78
Secondary	1.29	0.28	1.19	0.24	0.85	1.97
Higher than secondary	0.89	0.31	-0.33	0.74	0.46	1.75
<b>Education gap between husband and wife</b>						
No education gap ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Women higher educated	0.94	0.15	-0.43	0.67	0.69	1.27
Husband higher educated	0.89	0.13	-0.84	0.40	0.67	1.17
<b>Women's father ever beat her mother</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	2.18***	0.26	6.46	0.00	1.72	2.77

**Table A4: Continued**

Physical violence	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.Interval)	
<b>Husband's alcohol drinking</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	2.84***	0.33	8.87	0.00	2.26	3.58
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	0.52*	0.16	-2.11	0.04	0.28	0.95
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.41***	0.16	3.09	0.00	1.13	1.75
<b>Mass media exposure</b>						
No access ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Access to at least one media	0.76	0.11	-1.85	0.07	0.56	1.02
<b>Women's currently working</b>						
Not working ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Working	1.18	0.14	1.40	0.16	0.94	1.47
<b>Family wealth status</b>						
Poorest & poorer ( <i>Ref</i> )						
middle	0.79	0.12	-1.51	0.13	0.58	1.07
Richer & richest	0.75	0.12	-1.79	0.07	0.55	1.03
Constant	0.20***	0.08	-4.08	0.00	0.09	0.43

Significance levels: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author

**Table A5: Results in Odds Ratio for Psychological Violence**

Binary Logistic regression

Number of obs = 2579

LR chi2(30) = 195.13

Prob &gt; chi2 = 0.000

Log likelihood = -948.21409

Pseudo R2 = 0.0928

Psychological violence	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.interval)	
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Rural ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Urban	1.32	0.22	1.70	0.09	0.96	1.83
<b>Age</b>						
15-24 ( <i>Ref</i> )						
25-34	0.97	0.19	-0.15	0.88	0.67	1.42
35-44	1.01	0.21	0.06	0.96	0.68	1.51
45+	1.36	0.32	1.28	0.20	0.85	2.17
<b>Age at first marriage</b>						
<18 ( <i>Ref</i> )						
18-23 years	0.83	0.12	-1.34	0.18	0.62	1.09
24-49 years	0.65*	0.12	-2.32	0.02	0.45	0.93
<b>Husband having other wives</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.51	0.34	1.87	0.06	0.98	2.34
<b>Women's education level</b>						
No education level ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Primary	0.85	0.16	-0.86	0.39	0.60	1.22
Secondary	0.94	0.21	-0.27	0.79	0.60	1.47
Higher than secondary	0.66	0.24	-1.16	0.25	0.33	1.33
<b>Education gap between husband and wife</b>						
No education gap ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Women higher educated	1.28	0.22	1.44	0.15	0.92	1.78
Husband higher educated	1.03	0.16	0.21	0.83	0.76	1.41

Table A5: Continued

Psychological violence	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>z	[95% Conf.interval)	
<b>Women's father ever beat her mother</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	2.03***	0.26	5.46	0.00	1.57	2.62
<b>Husband's alcohol drinking</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	3.74***	0.50	9.90	0.00	2.88	4.85
<b>Women's decision role in the household</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	0.68	0.24	-1.09	0.28	0.34	1.36
<b>Women's justification of spousal violence</b>						
No ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Yes	1.26*	0.15	1.96	0.05	1.00	1.60
<b>Mass media exposure</b>						
No access ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Access to at least one media	0.82	0.13	-1.23	0.22	0.59	1.13
<b>Women's currently working</b>						
Not working ( <i>Ref</i> )						
Working	1.07	0.13	0.57	0.57	0.84	1.37
<b>Family wealth status</b>						
Poorest & poorer ( <i>Ref</i> )						
middle	0.64**	0.11	-2.56	0.01	0.45	0.90
Richer & richest	0.78	0.13	-1.48	0.14	0.56	1.08
Constant	0.11***	0.05	-4.88	0.00	0.05	0.27

Significance levels: \* $p < 0.05$ , \*\* $p < 0.01$ , \*\*\* $p < 0.001$

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author

### Hosmer and Lemeshow Test for Goodness of Fits

It is noticeable, however, that all three models signify low pseudo R square. The models explained around 8.1 – 9.5 % of variance in dependent variable in the models. I performed goodness of fit using the Hosmer–Lemeshow test. According to Archer and Lemeshow (2006), the test results suggested that the models were good fit for all type of spousal violence (p value ranged between 0.06 to 0.28). As indicated in Table A6 to Table A8.

However, the pseudo R square of these findings was nearly the same as the result of India and Bangladesh (Rapp et al., 2012). In their study, they examined the association between the gap in spousal education and spousal violence in India and Bangladesh by using data from the 2005/2006 Indian National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) and 2007 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) and their Nagelkerke's R square was 0.15.

The binary regression models had low goodness of fit. It can be assumed that the interviewees were less likely to provide privacy information. This reason may lead to a low explanatory level. This problem was also found in previous studies which conducted a similar analysis (Kyu&Kanai, 2005).

**Table A 6: Hosmer and Lemeshow Test for Goodness of Fits of Spousal Violence**

Group	Prob	Obs_1	Exp_1	Obs_0	Exp_0	Total
1	0.0707	5	12	194	187.0	199
2	0.0847	13	15.5	185	182.5	198
3	0.1008	26	18.6	174	181.4	200
4	0.1211	20	21.8	177	175.2	197
5	0.1465	29	26.3	169	171.7	198
6	0.1782	30	32.1	169	166.9	199
7	0.2124	44	38.8	154	159.2	198
8	0.2441	47	46.5	156	156.5	203
9	0.2769	51	50.4	143	143.6	194
10	0.3133	64	58.8	135	140.2	199
11	0.3615	72	66.6	126	131.4	198
12	0.4403	69	79.2	130	119.8	199
13	0.7383	97	100.4	100	96.6	197
number of observations						2579
number of groups						13
Hosmer-Lemeshow chi2(11)						13.28
Prob > chi2						0.2752

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by author

**Table A 7: Hosmer and Lemeshow Test for Goodness of Fits of Physical Violence**

Group	Prob	Obs_1	Exp_1	Obs_0	Exp_0	Total
1	0.0547	4	9.2	196	190.8	200
2	0.0667	7	12.1	190	184.9	197
3	0.079	18	14.5	181	184.5	199
4	0.0937	22	17.2	176	180.8	198
5	0.1103	19	20.2	179	177.8	198
6	0.1342	30	24.2	169	174.8	199
7	0.1607	37	29.1	161	168.9	198
8	0.1833	26	34.3	173	164.7	199
9	0.2067	36	38.9	163	160.1	199
10	0.2325	41	43.3	156	153.7	197
11	0.2707	59	49.9	140	149.1	199
12	0.3463	63	60.2	135	137.8	198
13	0.6442	72	81.1	126	116.9	198
number of observations						2579
number of groups						13
Hosmer-Lemeshow chi2(11)						18.89
Prob > chi2						0.063

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by author

**TableA8: Hosmer and Lemeshow Test for Goodness of Fits of Psychological Violence**

Group	Prob	Obs_1	Exp_1	Obs_0	Exp_0	Total
1	0.0376	5	6.6	195	193.4	200
2	0.0471	6	8.5	191	188.5	197
3	0.0558	15	10.5	189	193.5	204
4	0.0647	10	11.6	183	181.4	193
5	0.0808	11	14.3	187	183.7	198
6	0.104	24	18.5	176	181.5	200
7	0.1291	20	23.2	177	173.8	197
8	0.1555	28	28.6	171	170.4	199
9	0.1818	35	33.4	163	164.6	198
10	0.2115	49	38.8	149	159.2	198
11	0.2461	42	45.3	157	153.7	199
12	0.3035	44	53.9	154	144.1	198
13	0.5293	76	71.9	122	126.1	198
number of observations						2579
number of groups						13
Hosmer-Lemeshow chi2(11)						13.15
Prob > chi2						0.2836

Source: Myanmar Demographic and Health Survey (2015-16) data and calculated by the author





SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

**INFORMED CONSENT**

Mingalabar. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with the Ministry of Health and Sports. We are conducting a survey about health all over Myanmar. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. The questions usually take about 30 to 60 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time.

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.  
Do you have any questions? May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1      RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 2 → END

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
102	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR ..... 9998	
103	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 102 AND/OR 103 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
104	Have you ever attended school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 108
106	What is the highest grade you completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
107	CHECK 106: GRADE 5 OR LOWER <input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 6 OR HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 110

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me.  SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT.  IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL ..... 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE ..... 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE ..... 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE ..... 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED ..... 5	
109	CHECK 108:  CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> ↓  CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 111
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 NOT AT ALL ..... 3	
111	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 NOT AT ALL ..... 3	
112	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK ..... 1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK ..... 2 NOT AT ALL ..... 3	
115A	Have you changed your usual place of residence compared with this time last year?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 115D
115B	Please tell me where you were living one year ago (state/region)?	STATE/REGION _____ <input type="text"/>  OTHER COUNTRY ..... 00	→ 201
115C	Was it an urban or rural area?	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL ..... 2	
115D	How many times have you moved residence in the past 5 years?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... <input type="text"/>  NOT MOVED IN 5 YEARS ..... 00	→ 201
115E	Can you tell me the other locations (state/region) you have lived in the past 5 years?  PLEASE PROVIDE THE 3 MOST RECENT LOCATIONS.	STATE/REGION a. LOCATION _____ <input type="text"/>  b. LOCATION _____ <input type="text"/>  c. LOCATION _____ <input type="text"/>	

## SECTION 6. MARRIAGE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
601	Are you currently married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 NO, NOT IN UNION ..... 2	→ 604
602	Have you ever been married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 612
603	What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED ..... 3	→ 609
604	Is your husband living with you now or is he staying elsewhere?	LIVING WITH HER ..... 1 STAYING ELSEWHERE ..... 2	
605	RECORD THE HUSBAND'S LINE NUMBER FROM THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE. IF HE IS NOT LISTED IN THE HOUSEHOLD, RECORD '00'.	LINE NO. .... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
606	Does your husband have other wives or does he live with other women as if married?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	→ 609
607	Including yourself, in total, how many wives or live-in partners does he have?	TOTAL NUMBER OF WIVES AND LIVE-IN PARTNERS ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
608	Are you the first, second, ... wife?	RANK ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
609	Have you been married only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE ..... 2	
610	CHECK 609:  MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE ↓ In what month and year did you start living with your husband?  MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONCE ↓ Now I would like to ask about your first husband. In what month and year did you start living with him?	MONTH ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW YEAR ..... 9998	→ 612
611	How old were you when you first started living with him?	AGE ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
612	CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ENSURE PRIVACY.		
613	Now I would like to ask some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues.  How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND ..... 95	→ 628

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP								
614	Now I would like to ask you some questions about your recent sexual activity. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.										
615	<p>When was the <u>last</u> time you had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN 12 MONTHS, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN DAYS, WEEKS OR MONTHS.</p> <p>IF 12 MONTHS (ONE YEAR) OR MORE, ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>DAYS AGO ..... 1</p> <p>WEEKS AGO ..... 2</p> <p>MONTHS AGO ..... 3</p> <p>YEARS AGO ..... 4</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1139 483 1219 719"> <tbody> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																												
628	PRESENCE OF OTHERS DURING THIS SECTION	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHILDREN &lt;10 .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MALE ADULTS .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULTS .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	CHILDREN <10 .....	1	2	MALE ADULTS .....	1	2	FEMALE ADULTS .....	1	2																																																	
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629	Do you know of a place where a person can get male condoms?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	→ 632																																																								
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631	If you wanted to, could you yourself get a condom?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	DON'T KNOW/UNSURE .....	8																																																							
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632	Do you know of a place where a person can get female condoms?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	YES .....	1	NO .....	2	→ 701																																																								
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633	<p>Where is that?</p> <p>Any other place?</p> <p>PROBE TO IDENTIFY EACH TYPE OF SOURCE.</p> <p>IF UNABLE TO DETERMINE IF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SECTOR, WRITE THE NAME OF THE PLACE.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(NAME OF PLACE(S))</p>	<p>PUBLIC SECTOR</p> <p>GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... A</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH CENTER (RHC) ... B</p> <p>GOVT. HEALTH POST (SUB-CENTER) ..... C</p> <p>VILLAGE HEALTH WORKER ..... D</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC ..... E</p> <p>UHC/MCH CENTER ..... F</p> <p>OTHER PUBLIC SECTOR _____ G (SPECIFY)</p> <p>NON-GOVERNMENT SECTOR</p> <p>MARIE STOPES ..... H</p> <p>MYANMAR</p> <p>RED CROSS SOCIETY ..... I</p> <p>PSI/M (SUN) ..... J</p> <p>MMA ..... K</p> <p>OTHER NGO SECTOR _____ L (SPECIFY)</p> <p>PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR</p> <p>PRIVATE HOSPITAL/CLINIC ..... M</p> <p>PHARMACY ..... N</p> <p>PRIVATE DOCTOR ..... O</p> <p>MOBILE CLINIC ..... P</p> <p>FIELDWORKER ..... Q</p> <p>OTHER PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR _____ R (SPECIFY)</p> <p>OTHER SOURCE</p> <p>SHOP ..... S</p> <p>BETELNUT SHOP ..... T</p> <p>FRIENDS/RELATIVES ..... U</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
634	<p>If you wanted to, could you yourself get a female condom?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/UNSURE ..... 8</p>	

SECTION 8. HUSBAND'S BACKGROUND AND WOMAN'S WORK

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
801	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 803 → 807
802	How old was your husband on his last birthday?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/>	
803	Did your (last) husband ever attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 806
805	What was the highest grade he completed? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN GRADE ONE, RECORD '00'.	GRADE ..... <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW ..... 98	
806	CHECK 801: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> What is your husband's occupation? That is, what kind of work does he mainly do? What was your (last) husband's occupation? That is, what kind of work did he mainly do?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
807	Aside from your own housework, have you done any work in the last seven days?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 811
808	As you know, some women take up jobs for which they are paid in cash or kind. Others sell things, have a small business or work on the family farm or in the family business. In the last seven days, have you done any of these things or any other work?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 811
809	Although you did not work in the last seven days, do you have any job or business from which you were absent for leave, illness, vacation, maternity leave, or any other such reason?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 811
810	Have you done any work in the last 12 months?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 815
811	What is your occupation, that is, what kind of work do you mainly do?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
812	Do you do this work for a member of your family, for someone else, or are you self-employed?	FOR FAMILY MEMBER ..... 1 FOR SOMEONE ELSE ..... 2 SELF-EMPLOYED ..... 3	



NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
813	Do you usually work throughout the year, or do you work seasonally, or only once in a while?	THROUGHOUT THE YEAR ..... 1 SEASONALLY/PART OF THE YEAR ..... 2 ONCE IN A WHILE ..... 3	
814	Are you paid in cash or kind for this work or are you not paid at all?	CASH ONLY ..... 1 CASH AND KIND ..... 2 IN KIND ONLY ..... 3 NOT PAID ..... 4	
815	CHECK 601: CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IN UNION <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 823
816	CHECK 814: CODE 1 OR 2 CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 819
817	Who usually decides how the money you earn will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY ..... 3 OTHER ..... 6 (SPECIFY)	
818	Would you say that the money that you earn is more than what your husband earns, less than what he earns, or about the same?	MORE THAN HIM ..... 1 LESS THAN HIM ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS ..... 4 DON'T KNOW ..... 8	→ 820
819	Who usually decides how your husband's earnings will be used: you, your husband, or you and your husband jointly?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY ..... 3 HUSBAND HAS NO EARNINGS ..... 4 OTHER ..... 6 (SPECIFY)	
820	Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your husband, you and your husband jointly, or someone else?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER ..... 6	
821	Who usually makes decisions about making major household purchases?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER ..... 6	
822	Who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER ..... 6	

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822A	Who usually makes decisions regarding the wellbeing of children?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND ..... 2 RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND JOINTLY ..... 3 SOMEONE ELSE ..... 4 OTHER ..... 6																																	
823	Do you own this or any other house either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY ..... 1 JOINTLY ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY ..... 3 DOES NOT OWN ..... 4																																	
824	Do you own any land either alone or jointly with someone else?	ALONE ONLY ..... 1 JOINTLY ONLY ..... 2 BOTH ALONE AND JOINTLY ..... 3 DOES NOT OWN ..... 4																																	
825	PRESENCE OF OTHERS AT THIS POINT (PRESENT AND LISTENING, PRESENT BUT NOT LISTENING, OR NOT PRESENT)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PRES./ LISTEN.</th> <th>PRES./ NOT LISTEN.</th> <th>NOT PRES.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CHILDREN &lt; 10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER FEMALES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PRES./ LISTEN.	PRES./ NOT LISTEN.	NOT PRES.	CHILDREN < 10	1	2	3	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALES	1	2	3	OTHER FEMALES	1	2	3													
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826	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>If she goes out without telling him?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If she neglects the children?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If she argues with him?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If she refuses to have sex with him?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If she burns the food?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If she refuses to use contraception?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If she is involved in too much social activities?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	If she goes out without telling him?	1	2	8	If she neglects the children?	1	2	8	If she argues with him?	1	2	8	If she refuses to have sex with him?	1	2	8	If she burns the food?	1	2	8	If she refuses to use contraception?	1	2	8	If she is involved in too much social activities?	1	2	8	
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12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

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1200	<p>CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - Q.162 AND COVER PAGE OF WOMAN QUESTIONNAIRE.</p> <p>WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>WOMAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/></p>		1233																																			
1201	<p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p>PRIVACY OBTAINED ..... 1</p> <p>PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE ..... 2</p>		1232																																			
	<p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Myanmar. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.</p>																																					
1202	<p>CHECK 601 AND 602:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>FORMERLY MARRIED/ (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH HUSBAND) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p>		1216																																			
1203	<p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) husband?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men?                      b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful?                      c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends?                      d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family?                      e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS .....	1	2	8	ACCUSES .....	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS .....	1	2	8	NO FAMILY .....	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE .....	1	2	8												
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1204	<p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) husband.</p> <p>A Did your (last) husband ever:</p> <p>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?                      b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about?                      c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</p>	<p>B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	a) YES	1 →	1	2	3	a) NO	2 ↓				b) YES	1 →	1	2	3	b) NO	2 ↓				c) YES	1 →	1	2	3	c) NO	2 ↓				
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1205	<p>A Did your (last) husband ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <p>a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</p> <p>b) slap you?</p> <p>c) twist your arm or pull your hair?</p> <p>d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</p> <p>e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</p> <p>f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</p> <p>g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</p> <p>h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</p> <p>i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</p> <p>j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</p>	<p>B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				
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1206	<p>CHECK 1205A (a-j):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ 1209</p>																																																																												
1207	<p>How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF YEARS ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER ..... 95</p>																																																																												
1208	<p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) husband did to you:</p> <p>a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?</p> <p>b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>																																																																												

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1209	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) husband at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 1211
1210	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) husband: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NOT AT ALL ..... 3	
1211	Does (did) your (last) husband drink alcohol?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 1213
1212	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN ..... 1 SOMETIMES ..... 2 NEVER ..... 3	
1213	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) husband: most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID ..... 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID ..... 2 NEVER AFRAID ..... 3	
1214	CHECK 609:  MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1216
1215	A So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) husband. Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous husband.  a) Did any previous husband ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?  b) Did any previous husband physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?	B How long ago did this last happen?  EVER                      0 - 11 MONTHS AGO                      12+ MONTHS AGO                      DON'T REMEMBER  YES 1 →                      1                      2                      3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 →                      1                      2                      3 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1216	<p>CHECK 601 AND 602:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) husband hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER ..... 3</p>	<p>→ 1219</p>
1217	<p>Who has hurt you in this way?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
1218	<p>In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	<p>OFTEN ..... 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES ..... 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL ..... 3</p>	
1219	<p>CHECK 201, 226, AND 230:</p> <p>EVER BEEN PREGNANT (YES ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 1222</p>
1220	<p>Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>→ 1222</p>
1221	<p>Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1222	CHECK 601 AND 602:  EVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1222B
1222A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) husband.  At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER ..... 3	→ 1223 → 1224A
1222B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER ..... 3	→ 1226
1223	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	
1224	CHECK 601 AND 602:  EVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/>  In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) husband physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?      In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	→ 1225
1224A	CHECK 1205A (h-j) and 1215A(b)  AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1226

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1225	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DONT KNOW ..... 98																	
1226	CHECK 1205A (a-j), 1215A (a,b), 1216, 1220, 1222A, AND 1222B: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		1230																
1227	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	1229																
1228	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY ..... A HUSBAND/SPARTNER'S FAMILY ..... B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND ..... D FRIEND ..... E NEIGHBOR ..... F RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL ..... H POLICE ..... I LAWYER ..... J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION ..... K OTHER ..... X (SPECIFY)	1230																
1229	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2																	
1230	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DONT KNOW ..... 8																	
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																			
1231	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND .....	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT .....	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT .....	1	2	3	
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OTHER MALE ADULT .....	1	2	3																
FEMALE ADULT .....	1	2	3																
1232	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE _____ _____ _____																		
1233	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MINUTES ..... <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																	



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