

National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019

JOURNEY FOR CHANGE



I say this to other women, “If you feel like you can endure then endure, otherwise find a way to live for yourself. We should not be so afraid of the stigma of leaving husbands that we bury ourselves in a prison.”

*—IDI 27 Woman, aged 43, responding to qualitative survey
as part of the National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019*

MINISTRY OF LABOR, INVALIDS AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

12 Ngo Quyen, Hoan Kiem, Ha Noi

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF VIET NAM

54 Nguyen Chi Thanh, Dong Da, Ha Noi

UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND IN VIET NAM

304 Kim Ma, Ba Dinh, Ha Noi

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Foreword

In 2010, the National Study on Domestic Violence against Women was the first to provide nationally representative data on this issue in Viet Nam. Its results caught the attention of the Government and the public regarding the high prevalence of violence in the most intimate part of a woman's life – the family – which is supposed to be her safe haven. Domestic violence in many forms was found to be a daily occurrence, regardless of the victim's ethnicity, socioeconomic status or place of residence. It transcended generations, and its economic cost to the family, the community and the country have proven to be immense. Deeply rooted in gender inequality, violence against women in Viet Nam, like in many other countries, is one of the most pervasive human rights violations and among the hardest to eliminate, though not impossible.

The Government of Viet Nam has taken the issue seriously. Since the 2010 study, it has put in place legislation, reinforced implementation of the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control (2007) and the Law on Gender Equality (2006), carried out national-scale campaigns to raise public awareness, and introduced essential services for domestic violence survivors. In both prevention and response, the public and the civil society at large have joined such government initiatives.

In 2019, Viet Nam conducted its second National Study using the adapted *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*, which was also used in the 2010 study. The results allow Viet Nam to understand what has changed and what has not changed, and what needs to be in place for further change and progress. This time the scope of the study was broadened with extension to ages of 15 to 64. Violence was explored beyond the family sphere to include workplace and other public spaces. Particular attention was paid to violence against vulnerable segments of Viet Nam's population, especially ethnic minorities and women and girls with disabilities. The economic cost of violence was calculated, clearly showing how much money violence against women and girls is costing the country.

The findings of the second study show the pervasive complexity of violence against women and girls. In the nine years since the initial study, the prevalence of most forms of violence by intimate partners, as reported in interviews with women, has decreased slightly in Viet Nam. Sexual violence seems to have increased, however, although this may be attributed to more women being comfortable disclosing sexual violence to interviewers in this round. Most women in Viet Nam remain at great risk of one or other forms of intimate partner violence. Variation in violence prevalence rates was noted between different geographical regions and different ethnic groups. Violence has had serious consequences for women's health, dignity, security, upward social mobility and economic productivity. Yet despite its high prevalence, violence against women continues to be very much hidden and silenced in Vietnamese society. Just like the study nine years ago, most women did not speak out or seek help, largely due to a culture of victim-blaming and impunity for perpetrators. It was also confirmed that violence was a learned behaviour: childhood experience was an important risk factor with respect to a woman being a victim as an adult or to a man being a perpetrator later in life. Thus, it is important to identify the potential consequences of the impact on children as victims when living in violent households.

Yet, there was good news too. Younger women are experiencing less physical violence by intimate partners than older women, and are less likely to agree that wives should obey husbands. This offers hope for change, and younger women can be great game changers if concerted efforts and investments are made in them. But to eliminate violence against women and girls effectively and holistically, a structured and multi-sectoral approach involving all relevant agencies and organizations is critically needed. This is the only way to bring about change in social norms and promote gender equality.

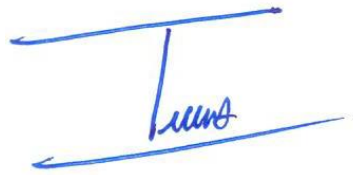
This report presents key findings of the second study, "*Results of the National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019*". It does so in an integrated fashion, based on quantitative and qualitative studies of violence as well as an economic costing of violence. Bearing in mind that the root cause of violence is

gender inequality, it analyses direct causes of violence as well as risk factors. The study contributes to evidence-based advocacy to facilitate the country's policymaking and decision-making at both national and subnational levels. If violence against women and girls is not addressed now, it will be a serious impediment for Viet Nam to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. We must all act now for a Viet Nam which is free of violence, for the future we want in Viet Nam. We must not leave women, particularly women victims of violence, behind in the country's sustainable development process.

We would like to extend our special appreciation to the Government of Australia for putting gender-based violence high on its development assistance programme priorities and for jointly supporting the study with the Government of Viet Nam and UNFPA. We also recognize and applaud the thousands of women and girls who shared their courage and their life stories with us. Without their stories, this research could not happen, and violence against women and girls would have remained in the shadow of their private lives.



Mr Pham Quang Vinh
Deputy Director General
General Statistics Office



Mr. Pham Ngoc Tien
Director of Gender Equality Department
Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs



Ms. Naomi Kitahara
Representative
UNFPA in Viet Nam

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A core research team was established to give technical support throughout the study or to specific components, consisting of Dr. Kristin Diemer (team leader), Dr. Henrica (Henriette) Jansen, Dr. Nata Duvvury, Ms. Jessica Gardner, Dr. Seema Vyas, Ms. Phan Thi Minh Hien and Ms. Hoang Tu Anh. This core team was also responsible for the data analysis and the writing of this report. Support by Henrica Jansen and Jessica Gardner was given through the kNOwVAWdata Initiative (UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office – DFAT).

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First and foremost, we want to acknowledge the **5,976** women and girls who generously agreed to be interviewed for the survey and who shared their often painful personal experiences. We also want to thank the 269 participants in the qualitative study, who gave their time to answer questions and shared their life experiences.

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We would also like to acknowledge the positive support of the local authorities in the 500 communes of 63 provinces where the quantitative survey was conducted as well as the local leaders in the six communes of the three provinces where the qualitative component was undertaken, especially the active support from local members of the Women's Union, and officers representing the Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs at provincial, district and commune levels where the study took place.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interview
CCIHP	Centre for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DFAT	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DV	Domestic violence
EA	Enumeration Area
FGD	Focus group discussions
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Gender equality
GSO	General Statistics Office
HH	Households
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HMIS	Health Management Information System
IDI	In-depth interview
IPV	Intimate partner violence
K6+	Kessler Psychological Distress Scale
KI	Key informant interviews
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs
OPE	Out-of-pocket expenditures
PCA	Principle components analysis
PSM	Propensity score matching
PSU	Primary sampling unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SES	Socioeconomic Status
SSU	Second sampling unit
UN	United Nations
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
VAW	Violence against women
VHLSS	Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey
VNDs	Vietnamese Dong (national currency)
WG	Washington Group short set of disability questions
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive summary

Data on violence against women forms an essential evidence base for proposed actions to prevent and respond to violence in Viet Nam. The first national survey to measure the prevalence of violence against women in Viet Nam was conducted during 2009 and 2010. The second national survey was conducted during 2018 and 2019 and forms the basis of this report. The studies provide comparable data, including quantitative data at national level. This report presents the results of the 2019 study, explores differences between the two studies and provides recommendations for future action.

Violence against women

Gender based violence, especially violence against women is a global problem. Eliminating it is a priority for all countries as they work towards gender equality. Research shows that most violence against women is perpetrated by a husband or other intimate partner, or someone known to them. Most of this violence is not reported to formal authorities. Gender inequality is both the underlying cause and a consequence of violence against women – it is more prevalent in areas where women are less valued than men, and where VAW exists, it serves to prevent the empowerment of women and girls.

The term **(intimate) partner** includes current or former husbands as well as other male intimate partners with whom a woman has a couple relationship without being married. Nearly all (97% per cent) women in this survey who had a current or former partner had been married.

The term **non-partner** in this report is used for anybody who is not a husband/ partner. It includes male and female family members, friends, acquaintances and strangers. A person whom a woman has just met, for example a first date, would be considered a non-partner.

The United Nations defines violence against women as “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 deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”. This includes, but is not limited to, physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence by husbands or other intimate partners (in this report, referred to as “husband/partner”), and physical and sexual violence perpetrated by someone other than a husband/partner (in this report referred to as “non-partners”). Most, though not all, VAW is also gender-based violence (GBV). These forms of violence are the focus of this study.

Objectives

The objectives of the 2019 study were to measure and assess:

- The prevalence and frequencies of different forms of violence against women aged 15 to 64 caused by a current or former husband/partner, including violence against women with disabilities;
- The prevalence, frequency and place of occurrence of physical and sexual violence by non-partners against women since the age of 15 years, and the prevalence of physical and sexual violence caused by any perpetrators to women during their childhood (aged under 15 years);
- Women’s attitudes towards gender roles and violence;

- The extent to which violence affects women’s general, mental and reproductive health;
- The impact of violence by a husband/partner on children and the intergenerational aspects of violence;
- Women’s responses to violence by a husband/partner (including their coping strategies);
- The direct economic cost of violence by a husband/partner and the impact on work, productivity, and the country’s economy;
- Factors which put women at risk of more violence; and
- Changes between 2010 and 2019 regarding violence against women and girls.

The study aimed to obtain these results at national level as well as for rural and urban areas, and analysis has been done by the characteristics of women, such as age, location, ethnicity and disability status. The overarching aim was to assess impact of existing policies and programmes and to serve as evidence for strengthening policies and programmes going forward.

Organization of the study

The 2019 study consists of three parts: the quantitative study; the qualitative study; and economic costing of violence against women.

The **quantitative component** of the study (the “survey”) was conducted by the General Statistics Office at the request of the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA). This included reviewing and testing questionnaires, interviewer training, fieldwork and data processing. The quantitative study is a household survey covering all six regions of Viet Nam and is nationally representative. A multistage sample design was used to select a sample of 6,000 households. A total of 5,976 women aged between 15 and 64 completed a face-to-face interview with a trained female interviewer.

The **qualitative component** of the study was conducted by the Centre for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP). The qualitative study aimed to: provide a context for violence against women by intimate partners; triangulate the quantitative results; gain insights and explanations for quantitative data that are unexplained; and explore related issues that by their nature could not be studied through a quantitative survey. Data was gathered through in-depth interviews, key informant interviews and focus-group discussions. A total of 269 participants, including women with disabilities and from ethnic minorities, as well as 11 key informants, provided information and shared their experiences for the qualitative research.

Lastly, the study component on **economic costing of violence against women** was carried out by UNFPA Viet Nam in cooperation with several local and international consultants.

UNFPA Viet Nam managed the overall process with technical assistance from the kNOwVAWdata Initiative (a partnership between the UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office and the Australian Government). The entire study was technically and financially supported by the Government of Australia through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and UNFPA.

Violence against women perpetrated by husbands/partners

The survey measured women's experience of violence using a series of behaviour-specific questions about whether any current or former husband or other intimate partner¹ had ever perpetrated specific physically, sexually or emotionally abusive acts towards her, exhibited economic abuse or controlling behaviour. The word violence was not used in these questions. Such questions were asked about violent acts that had happened at any time in her life (to measure her "lifetime" experience of violence), as well as in the last 12 months (referred to as "current violence").

Physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner

One in four women (26.1 per cent) in Viet Nam who had ever been married or married/partnered mentioned that she had experienced physical violence from a husband/partner during her lifetime (lifetime violence), and one in (4.6 per cent) experienced physical violence from a husband/partner in the last 12 months (current violence).

Sexual violence by a husband/partner was experienced by 13.3 of women in Viet Nam in their lifetime, and for 5.7 per cent of women this occurred within the last 12 months.

The proportion of women who experienced the combination of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner is the most-used measure for national prevalence studies; violence by a husband/partner is utilized especially for international comparison and for monitoring over time. This is because the methods to measure these two types of violence are better developed as compared with other types of violence. In Viet Nam, one in three women aged between 15 and 64 (32.0 per cent) experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. In real numbers this equates to 9,251,740 ever-married/partnered women in this age group.² Nearly one in ten (8.9 per cent) or 2,648,234 women, experienced that violence in the last 12 months. Rates are higher in rural than in urban areas.

Emotional violence, controlling behaviours, economic violence by husband/partner

More women mentioned they experienced emotional violence by a husband/partner compared with any other form of violence: Nearly half (47.0 per cent) have experienced it at least once in their lifetime and close to one fifth (19.3 per cent) within the last 12 months.

More than a quarter (27.3 per cent) of women experienced one or more acts of controlling behaviour (a form of psychological abuse) by a husband/partner during their lifetime and 12.9 during the last 12 months. When controlling behaviour is combined with physical, sexual and emotional abuse, the violence rate becomes 60.2 per cent (nearing two thirds) during lifetime and 27.8 per cent in the last 12 months.

One in five (20.6 per cent) women in Viet Nam experienced economic abuse by a husband/partner during their lifetime and one in ten (11.5 per cent) in the last 12 months.

¹ In Viet Nam, 97 per cent of women in this survey who had ever had a partner (current or former) had been married to that partner.

² The population figures have been calculated based on the 2019 Viet Nam census which recorded a total population of women aged 15 to 64 as 32,698,283. Nearly all of the survey respondents (91 per cent - weighted) were ever-married/partnered, which equates to an estimated total population of 29,755,437 women aged 15 to 64 and ever-married/partnered in Viet Nam.

Combining all five forms of violence by a husband/partner (physical, sexual, emotional, controlling behaviours, and/or economic), more than half (62.9 per cent) of ever-married/partnered³ women have experienced at least one of these forms of violence in their lifetime and one in three (31.6 per cent) in the last 12 months.

Violence against women by non-partners

The survey also asked about a woman's experience of physical and sexual violence by perpetrators other than a husband/partner, here referred to as 'non-partners' (including both male and female perpetrators). These questions were asked of all 5,976 women interviewed regardless of whether they had ever been partnered.

Physical violence by non-partners since age 15

More than one in ten (11.4 per cent) women have experienced non-partner physical violence since the age of 15. The proportion of women who experienced non-partner physical violence in the last twelve months was 1.4 per cent. Perpetrators were most commonly family members (more often male than female) and friends (more female than male).

Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15

Nearly one in ten (9.0 per cent) women have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner since age 15 and 1.2 per cent in the last 12 months. Perpetrators were predominantly male friends or acquaintances or male strangers. Young women aged between 20 and 24 were most at risk of non-partner sexual violence since age 15 (18.0 per cent).

Other forms of violence against women

One in ten women (11.4 per cent) experienced one or more kinds of sexual harassment. Women were most likely to receive unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (7.6 per cent) followed by being groped or touched sexually in a public place such as on a bus (4.9 per cent).

Sexual abuse when the woman was a child

Women were asked about experiences of sexual abuse as a child (before the age of 15). This includes whether anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do. As this is a particularly sensitive topic, child sexual abuse was asked two times: using a set of questions during the interview, and in a concealed (anonymous) way, at the end of the interview by having her mark a picture of a smiling or sad face (the latter indicating she had experienced such abuse).

Overall, 4.4 per cent of women indicated that they experienced child sexual abuse – 4.0 per cent using the face card at the end of the interview and 1.6 per cent when asked the question during the interview. Women from younger age groups experienced the highest rates of child sexual abuse, peaking for women aged 30 to 34 of which 6.5 per cent have experienced such abuse. Rates were at or below the national average for women aged 35 and above.

³ 'Ever-married' or 'ever-partnered' terminology refers to women who have ever been married or married/partnered in their lifetime.

Comparing husband/partner and non-partner violence

A common misconception worldwide is that women are most at risk of violence from people they hardly know rather than from people they know well. To explore this, a measure of prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence, regardless of perpetrator, was compiled for all respondents in the study, whether they had ever been married/partnered or not.

Overall, two fifths of women in Viet Nam (40.3 per cent) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since age 15 by either a husband/partner or non-partner. For both physical and sexual violence, husbands or partners are the most likely perpetrator. When comparing the two, women in Viet Nam are more than twice as likely to have experienced physical violence by a husband/partner than from others. Sexual violence by a husband/partner is also more prevalent than sexual violence by a non-partner (12.0 per cent compared with 9.0 per cent).

Attitudes and perceptions of violence

Over one third of women in Viet Nam hold attitudes supporting men as decision makers and the head of the household. Women in rural areas as compared with urban areas more strongly held these views. Harmful gender attitudes are less common in younger women and women with higher levels of education, as they are less likely to hold these views.

More than half of the women interviewed (51.8 per cent) believe that a man is justified in beating his wife if she were unfaithful (45.2 per cent) or did not take “care of children” (27.0 per cent). These myths were also more strongly supported by people living in rural areas as compared with urban areas and among women with lower levels of education.

Women who were victims of violence were also more likely to justify and excuse perpetration of violence by a husband/partner compared with women who have not experienced violence.

Women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if there were situations that led to or triggered their husband/partner’s violent behaviour. Multiple triggers could be mentioned. The most commonly mentioned triggers were “family problem” (50.8 per cent) and “drunkenness” (40.9 per cent), followed by “money problems” (18.8 per cent).

Consequences of violence against women

Injuries due to violence

Nearly one quarter (23.3 per cent) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner mentioned they were injured because of that violence. Most of these women were injured more than once, with one in five women (21.8 per cent) injured many times in her life.

Associations between physical and/or sexual violence and health outcomes

Women who had experienced violence by a husband/partner were more likely to mention they had overall “poor” or “very poor” health compared with women who had not experienced this violence.

Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were more than three times as likely as women who have not experienced violence from a husband/partner to score high on questions that measure likelihood of mental distress.

Women who experienced violence from a husband/partner also consistently had higher risks of miscarriage, stillbirths and abortions compared with women who had not experienced violence from a husband/partner.

Violence against children, intergenerational aspects of violence

Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were more likely to mention behavioural issues among their children such as having frequent nightmares and being unusually quiet or withdrawn.

Of the women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner, a majority stated that their children had witnessed or overheard the violence (60 per cent).

Vietnamese women who experienced violence by a husband/partner were more likely to have been brought up in a violent home or have a husband/partner who witnessed violence and/or experienced violence as a child from his father. This shows that violence is often learned when children grow up in violent families.

Economic and social disadvantage

In general, women have less access to resources, credit, markets and extension services; their access reduces further if they are living with violence. Violence against women often disturbs women's ability to work resulting in a risk of loss of employment, a decrease in income, and increased isolation.

Women who do not work and rely on their husband/partner to support them financially may also face complex disadvantage due to economic abuse and controlling behaviour. These circumstances seriously disadvantage all women living with violence, and particularly those most vulnerable such as poor women, women with disability, elderly and of ethnic minority.

When women are not empowered to mobilize the resources needed to take pre-emptive action to enhance their resilience they find themselves increasingly socially disadvantaged and disproportionately vulnerable to events outside their control such as natural disasters and climate change.

Women's coping strategies and response to violence by a husband/partner

Half (49.6 per cent) the women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner had never told anyone about it (before being interviewed) and most women (90.4 per cent) did not seek help from formal services or authorities.

The main reason women gave for not seeking help was they believed the "violence was normal or not serious" (among 48.4 per cent of women who did not seek help). Women generally sought help when they could not endure the violence anymore (69.7 per cent of women who did seek help gave this as a reason).

Just under one in five (19.3 per cent) women left home at least once due to violence by a husband/partner. Women who left home stayed away on average 20 days. In most cases they stayed with their own relatives.

Women who returned home after leaving did so because they did not want to leave their children (50.4 per cent), he asked her to go back (26.0 per cent), and/or she forgave him (25.5 per cent).

Most women (80.8 per cent) who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner never fought back.

Experiences of violence among women with disabilities

Nine per cent of women in the sample have a functional disability as defined by the Washington Group short set of disability questions⁴ (women have a disability if they score themselves as having 'a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all' in one or more of the areas – seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-care or communicating).

Women with a disability mentioned higher rates of husband/partner violence than women without disability. This was consistent across all forms of violence (physical, sexual, economic, emotional abuse and controlling behaviours). Prevalence rates of non-partner physical and/or sexual violence were similar between women with a disability and without.

The experience of childhood sexual abuse was higher among women with a disability (6.4 per cent) compared with women without a disability (4.2 per cent).

Costs of violence by a husband/partner

The 2019 survey included, for the first time, new questions on costs associated with husband/partner violence. Three types of costs that can be estimated based on survey data:

- Out-of-pocket expenses such as those associated with hospital stays or damaged/destroyed assets in the home;
- Opportunity costs from not doing paid or unpaid work because of violence by a husband/partner, and for the husband/partner missing work; and
- Productivity loss for the Vietnamese economy.

Women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months spent, on average, 9,426.5 ('000 VNDs) on out-of-pocket expenses (health care, accessing services, leaving home, and replacing damaged household items) as a direct result of all violence experienced over 12 months. This is equivalent to a quarter of women's annual income.

Women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence are likely to have 30.8 per cent reduction in their annual income compared with women not experiencing violence.

Viet Nam experiences a productivity loss⁵ equivalent to 100,507 billion VNDs, which is about 1.81 per cent of 2018 GDP, due to lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual violence among ever-partnered working women aged 15 to 64.

⁴ The Washington Group (WG) Short Set of Disability Questions. This well-tested set of six questions is often used to monitor adherence to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>

⁵ Measured as the income differential between women experiencing violence and those not experiencing violence

The productivity loss is at the same level as estimated in 2012 study of costs of domestic violence in Viet Nam – about 1.91 per cent of 2010 GDP.⁶

Women and households also had indirect income loss via missed days of work by the woman and her husband/partner, as well as missed household care work in the past 12 months. This foregone income is nationally estimated to be 974 billion VNDs.

The costs of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner is a drain on the productivity of women and has significant consequences to the broad national economy.

Risk factors associated with violence by a husband/partner

Risk factors – characteristics related to the woman and her husband/partner associated with experiencing violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months – were explored. A multivariate logistic regression analysis was done to identify the risk characteristics using data from a subsample of women whose current or most recent partner was violent, plus all women who had not experienced violence by a husband/partner. This was because data on husband/partner characteristics were collected for the current or most recent husband/partner only.

At the individual level, women's higher age and engagement in employment were associated with lower risk of violence. Significant higher risk associations were, however, found with a primary school level of education, compared with no schooling, women's other experiences with violence (non-partner physical violence, non-partner sexual violence, unwanted, forced or coerced first sex and witnessing mother being beaten), and with attitudes tolerant towards wife beating.

Among the husband/partner sociodemographic characteristics, only educational attainment was found to be significantly associated with violence by a husband/partner – the higher the educational attainment of the husband/partner the lower the risk of violence.

The strongest associations with violence by a husband/partner were found with their behavioural characteristics and their own experiences of violence. Husband/partner alcohol use, fighting with other men and extramarital relationships – all expressions of masculinity – were significantly associated with higher violence. In addition, intergenerational exposure to violence, husband/partner mother abused and/or husband/partner abused as child, were also significantly associated with higher violence. These results are similar to the findings in the 2010 study.

Comparison between 2010 and 2019 studies

The economic cost of violence by a husband/partner and the risk factors for experiencing partner violence have changed very little in the past decade. But the prevalence of violence has changed.

Comparing the results of the two studies, the prevalence of all forms of husband/partner violence, except sexual violence, are lower in 2019 as compared with 2010. The prevalence of husband/partner sexual violence is higher in 2019 as compared with 2010 (13 per cent compared with 10 per cent respectively across the lifetime).

⁶ Duvvury N, Minh N & Carney P. 2012. *Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam*. 1st edition. Hanoi, Viet Nam: UN Women.

There are important differences when looking beyond the national averages. Younger women in 2019 are experiencing relatively less physical violence by a husband/partner than older women, suggesting that change is happening for the better, starting with the younger women. A future third data point will be important to establish whether there is a real trend in reduction of violence. A different pattern is seen for sexual violence, with younger women experiencing sexual violence at a relatively higher rate. This is unexpected because all other forms of violence seem to be reduced. Rather than being a reason for concern, this could be the result of a social change where women are more open to talking about sex and sexual violence compared with 10 years ago.

Contrary to what was found for violence by a husband/partner, all forms of non-partner violence since age 15 were mentioned more often in 2019 compared with 2010. Non-partner physical violence was slightly higher (11.4 per cent of all women) than in 2010 (9.9 per cent). Non-partner sexual violence was considerably higher at 9.0 per cent in 2019 compared with 2.3 per cent in 2010. (In 2019 the question was asked differently, which could have contributed to a higher mention of non-partner sexual violence.) Rates of child sexual abuse before age 15 were mentioned almost twice as often in 2019 (4.4 per cent) than indicated in 2010 (2.8 per cent).

Attitudes are slow to change. This is evident in the percentage of women who agree with the statement that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, which is the same in 2019 as it was in 2010 (27 per cent of women agree). When looking by age group however, the difference between young and old women is larger in 2019 and younger women were less likely to hold these views, for example, among women aged 18 to 24, 11 per cent agreed with the statement in 2019 compared with 14 per cent in 2010.

Conclusion

Violence by a husband/partner or non-partner affects 9,251,740 ever-married/partnered women aged 15 to 64 in Viet Nam with grave consequences for them and their families. The proportion of women experiencing different types of violence remains high in Viet Nam.

The prevalence of all types of violence, except sexual violence, were lower in 2019 compared with 2010, which may be evidence that policies and programmes are having affect. However, sexual violence was higher in 2019 than in 2010, and almost two thirds of women still experienced one or more forms of violence in their lifetime. Therefore, it should be recognised that the rate of change has been slow, showing that much more concerted efforts are needed to eliminate violence against women in Viet Nam.

At the same time, it is important to recognise the positive changes which have taken place over the past nine years since the first survey was conducted. Younger women seem to be experiencing less violence and may have more equitable attitudes towards gender norms and husband/partner violence. The gap between the experiences of older women versus younger women seems to be widening.

Key findings from the 2019 study on violence against women are summarized as follows:

- a) Nearly two in three (62.9 per cent) ever-married/partnered women have experienced physical, sexual, psychological (emotional and controlling behaviours) and/or economic violence by a husband/partner at some point in their life, and 31.6 per cent in the last 12 months.

- b) Except for sexual violence, prevalence of violence against women by husbands/partners was lower in 2019 than in 2010, and this is especially true for younger women. Lifetime sexual violence increased to 13.3 per cent in 2019 from 9.9 per cent in 2010.
- c) Violence by a husband/partner was experienced by far more women than non-partner violence with significant consequences on their health, economic productivity and wellbeing.
- d) Non-partner physical violence is mainly perpetrated by male family members and/or male or female friends/acquaintances whereas non-partner sexual violence is mainly perpetrated by male recent acquaintances, male friends/acquaintances or male strangers.
- e) Women with disabilities experience higher rates of all forms of violence by a husband/partner (physical, sexual, emotional, economic and controlling behaviours) than women without disabilities.
- f) Perceptions that a good wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees are still held by more than a quarter of women (27.2 per cent) – same as in 2010 – but attitudes are improving among younger women compared with older women.
- g) Women who experienced husband/partner violence have poorer general health and higher probability of mental illness. They are also more likely to experience miscarriages, stillbirths and abortions than women who do not experience violence.
- h) The intergenerational impacts of violence are evident – more women experiencing husband/partner violence mentioned behavioural problems amongst their young children, and growing up in a violent home is a risk factor for women experiencing husband/partner violence themselves and men growing up to become perpetrators.
- i) Exactly as in the first study, half of the women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner had told no one about it, and most women (90.4 per cent) experiencing husband/partner violence did not seek any help. Only one in ten (9.6 per cent) women sought help from formal services or authorities, and only 4.8 per cent from the police.
- j) The economic costs of violence are significant with women who experienced violence in the past 12 months spending about a quarter of their annual income on costs associated with health care and/or replacing damaged/destroyed goods. It should be highlighted that national productivity losses due to violence against women are equivalent to 1.81 per cent of 2018 GDP in Viet Nam.
- k) Low education (compared with no education), not working, having partners with expressions of harmful masculine behaviours (such as drinking, fighting with other men, extramarital affairs), and experiencing or witnessing violence as a child are characteristics that put women at greater risk of husband/partner violence.
- l) The consistency of results between 2010 and 2019 across these different measures of violence shows how robust the study is and what a valuable evidence base Viet Nam is building for informing policies and programmes in the future.

Recommendations

The National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019

To address violence against women effectively, a structured, multi-sectoral approach involving all relevant agencies and organizations is needed. The recommendations and policy implications below have been developed in collaboration with stakeholders in Viet Nam. Experts from MOLISA and the relevant sectors have guided the research team in documenting a comprehensive set of recommended actions. They are based on the evidence provided by the 2019 study findings, building on what was recommended in 2010 and responding to the national priorities and context of violence against women in Viet Nam today.

Recommendations are presented under four main strategic pillars: (1) strengthening national commitment and action; (2) promoting violence prevention; (3) developing appropriate responses and (4) supporting research, data collection and collaboration.

1. Strengthening national commitment and action (policy)

- 1.1. Increase monitoring and tracking effective implementation of national policies and laws on gender equality, prevention and response to GBV, and alignment with international commitments.
- 1.2. Review, evaluate, amend and revise existing national policies and laws aligning with international commitments.
- 1.3. Review, revise and supplement current policies and laws to ensure full coverage and accessibility to support services for the most vulnerable groups and groups that experience specific patterns of violence (e.g. child marriage and dating violence). Allocate additional resources (such as service supports, awareness-raising and qualitative research with service users) to understand barriers to help-seeking among all women, especially vulnerable groups such as migrants, ethnic minorities, youth and women with disabilities.
- 1.4. Introduce policies to promote prevention of gender-based violence by educating both women and men, and especially young people, about women's rights, respectful relationships and social norms for achieving gender equality.
- 1.5. Ensure adequate and sustained resource allocations are incorporated in government budgets for effective implementation of interventions to prevent gender-based violence, mitigate its impacts on women and promote robust prosecution to signal no impunity for perpetrators of GBV.
- 1.6. Convene a state management agency on gender equality to lead coordination of work on prevention and response to gender-based violence, and violence against women and girls.

2. Promoting violence prevention (early prevention before violence happens as well as stopping violence)

- 2.1. Recognize the links between GBV and gender equality, develop, implement and monitor programmes aimed at the prevention of gender-based violence by promoting gender equality, in particular through public awareness and by involving local communities.

- 2.2. Expand the education curricula to include gender equality and prevention and response to GBV to transform young people's understanding and to make schools safer places.
- 2.3. Maximize intersectoral coordination and collaboration to continue to substantially empower women to address violence in their lives through life skills training, self-help groups, education, job training and legal and financial support.

3. Developing and deploying appropriate, effective and high-quality responses and interventions

- 3.1. Increase and coordinate multisector engagement and mobilization of community leaders and local authorities to address violence against women, promote gender equality, in particular through ensuring accountability of the functioning agencies working on responses to perpetration of GBV and support for victims/survivors.
- 3.2. Review current models of interventions.
- 3.3. Strengthen implementation of an essential services package⁷ of GBV prevention and response, treatment and support, accessible and affordable to everyone in Viet Nam.
- 3.4. Evaluate progress and continue to improve the health sector response to the various impacts of violence against women.
- 3.5. Strengthen capacity of relevant officers of MOLISA to increase effective coordination of prevention and response to GBV.
- 3.6. Continue to strengthen the capacity of the police and judicial system to implement policies and legislation related to GBV through sensitization training, standard operating procedures and accountability mechanisms.

4. Supporting research, data collection and collaboration to address GBV

- 4.1. Invest in a review of international best practice bystander and perpetrator programmes for intervening and stopping violence with a view to adapt and trial programmes in Viet Nam.
- 4.2. Promote availability of the study to the research community in Viet Nam and beyond to encourage use of the data for further research.
- 4.3. Strengthen the evidence base to improve policies, laws and quality services on prevention and response to GBV that is relevant to Viet Nam through further in depth research on this area.

⁷ See for example https://www.unfpa.org/essential-services-package-women-and-girls-subject-violence_or or www.iawg.net/resources/minimum-initial-service-package-misp-resources

1. Introduction

1.1. Violence against women

Violence against women (VAW) is recognized by UN bodies as a human rights violation and a public health problem.⁸ It is defined by the UN as “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 deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”.⁹ According to this definition, VAW encompasses, but is not limited to:

- physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women;
- non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere;
- trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and
- physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs.

Most, though not all, VAW is also gender-based violence (GBV). GBV is “violence that is directed against a person on the basis of gender. It constitutes a breach of the fundamental right to life, liberty, security, dignity, equality between women and men, non-discrimination and physical and mental integrity” (Council of Europe, 2012). In the case of VAW, GBV is “violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman, or violence that affects women disproportionately”. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.¹⁰

Many cases of VAW are committed by their husband or long-term partner. Violence in these cases is also called intimate partner violence (IPV). According to the WHO (2013), IPV “refers to behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.”

Article 2 of CEDAW emphasizes that VAW can occur at the family, community and state levels. When it occurs in the family, this composes a form of domestic violence. In Viet Nam, there is no specific law on VAW and GBV but the Law on Domestic Violence was passed in 2007. In this law domestic violence (DV) is defined as:

⁸ United Nations. 1993. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, document A/RES/48/104. New York, NY; and Krug EG et al., eds. 2002. World report on violence and health. Geneva, World Health Organization.

⁹ United Nations. 1993. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, document A/RES/48/104. New York, NY.

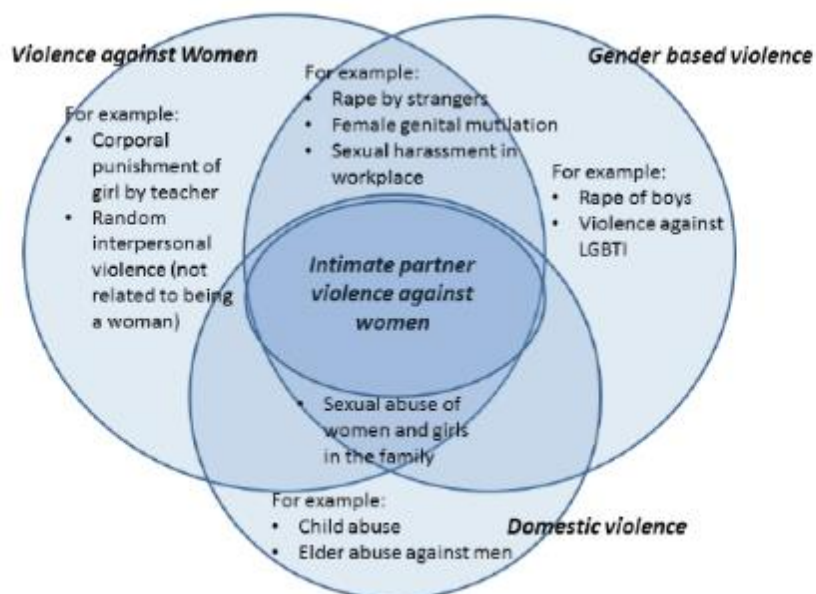
<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ViolenceAgainstWomen.aspx>

¹⁰ Article 1. Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1992.

purposeful acts of certain family members that cause or may possibly cause physical, mental or economic injuries to other family members.)¹¹

The various terms and concepts mentioned before are not the same, but they are to a large extent overlapping as follows:¹²

Figure 1: Overlap among violence against women, gender-based violence, domestic violence and intimate partner violence against women



- Violence against women (VAW): Focuses on the fact that the interest is in women as *victim*; the term is limited in the sense that it does not mention perpetrators or context.
- Gender-based violence (GBV): Brings in the nature of the *perpetrators*, because "gender" refers to roles of persons and relationship, the power relationship between men and women – rights of power to privilege to use power by the perpetrators. Not all VAW is GBV but a much of VAW is GBV. It should be realized that GBV is now also used to include certain types of violence against boys or LGBTQI+. Note that GBV term is shifting that that often it is not used consistently.¹³

¹¹ The acts of domestic violence consist of a) Corporal beating, ill-treating, torturing or other purposeful acts causing injuries to one's health and life; b) Insulting or other intended acts meant to offend one's human pride, honour and dignity; c) Isolating, shunning or creating constant psychological pressure on other family members, causing serious consequences; d) Preventing the exercise of the legal rights and obligations in the relationship between grandparents and grandchildren, between parents and children, between husbands and wives as well as among brothers and sisters; e) Forced sex; f) Forced child marriage, forced marriage or divorce and obstruction of freewill and progressive marriage; g) Appropriating, demolishing, destroying or other purposeful acts to damage the private properties of other family members, or the shared properties of family members; h) Forcing other family members to overwork or to contribute more earning than they can afford; controlling other family members' incomes to make them financially dependent; i) Conducting unlawful acts to turn other family members out of their domicile. https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex4.detail?p_lang=en&p_isn=80835

¹² UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. August 2016. Measuring Prevalence of Violence against Women: Key terminology. kNOwVAWdata. Bangkok. <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/violence-against-women-key-terminology-knowvawdata>

¹³ UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. August 2016. Measuring Prevalence of Violence against Women: Key terminology. kNOwVAWdata. Bangkok. <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/publications/violence-against-women-key-terminology-knowvawdata>

- Domestic violence (DV): This term overlaps with much of GBV. Where it differs is that it does not focus on the victim or the perpetrator, but on the context. The *domestic context* refers to marriage or blood relationships.
- Intimate partner violence (IPV) is the area where much of VAW, GBV and DV overlaps. Victims are mostly women, perpetrators are intimate partners (and thus it is gender-based), and (in most definitions) it will be considered domestic violence.

VAW is prevalent throughout the world. Around 30 per cent of married women have experienced some form of violence by their husband or long-term current or ex-partner, however this prevalence varies between countries and region¹⁴. In Asia and the Pacific, studies show that the prevalence of physical and/or sexual IPV during women’s lifetime is as high as 68 per cent in Papua New Guinea and as low 15 per cent in Bhutan and Laos.¹⁵ Box 1 provides a summary of VAW prevalence, causes and consequences at the global level.

Box 1.1: Violence against women: Global data at a glance¹⁶

- One in three (35 per cent) of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.
- Almost one third (30 per cent) of women who have been in a relationship mentioned that they have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 38 per cent of murders of women are committed by a male intimate partner.
- Seven per cent of women mentioned having been sexually assaulted by someone other than an intimate partner.
- Violence can negatively affect women’s physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings.
- Men are more likely to perpetrate violence if they have low education, a history of child maltreatment, exposure to domestic violence against their mothers, harmful use of alcohol, unequal gender norms including attitudes accepting of violence, and a sense of entitlement over women.
- Women are more likely to experience intimate partner violence if they have low education, exposure to mothers being abused by a partner, abuse during childhood and attitudes accepting violence, male privilege and women’s subordinate status.
- There is evidence that advocacy and empowerment counselling interventions, as well as home visitation are promising in preventing or reducing intimate partner violence against women.

Gender inequality is a root cause of VAW but there are many associated factors (also called risk factor) that contribute to VAW happening. Heise’s ecological framework conceptualizes VAW through the intersection of culture, social, economic and political factors at individual, family, community and society levels¹⁷. Individual risk factors for VAW, especially IPV, are; lower levels of education, a history of exposure to child maltreatment or witnessing family violence; harmful use of alcohol; having multiple partners or suspected by their husband/partner of infidelity; low levels of women’s access to paid employment. Attitudes that condone violence and community norms that privilege or ascribe a higher status to men and lower status to women are also associated with a higher prevalence of VAW. Research shows that VAW contributes to a higher incidence of sexual

¹⁴ Heise L and Kotsadam A. 2015. Cross- National and Multilevel Correlates of Partner Violence: An Analysis of Data from Population- Based Surveys. *The Lancet Global Health* 3, no. 6.

¹⁵ UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. 2019. Regional Snapshot. *kNOwVAWdata*. Bangkok.

¹⁶ World Health Organisation 2017. Fact sheet on violence against women (www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/)

¹⁷ Heise L, Ellsberg M and Gottemoeller M. 1999. Ending Violence Against Women, *Population Reports* 27, no. 4.

and reproductive health problems and mental health issues, such as depression and suicide, etc. IPV, especially during pregnancy, is associated with a low birth weight, premature birth and malnutrition of children^{18, 19, 20, 21, 22}. Children born into families with violence and who are exposed to IPV are influenced by it and are at a higher risk of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence as adults.^{23, 24} VAW also creates social and economic burden²⁵, and leads to higher social and economic costs for women, their families and societies.

Building on past studies

The **WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women** was initiated in 1999 and published in 2005. This was a groundbreaking effort to document the prevalence of intimate partner violence and other forms of violence against women using population-based sampling. The study was initially carried out in 15 sites in 10 countries by WHO in collaboration with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; PATH, an international NGO based in the United States²⁶; together with other research institutions and women's organizations in the participating countries.²⁷ As of 2019, more than 35 countries (26 in Asia and the Pacific²⁸) have applied the study's methodology to measure VAW in their country, including Viet Nam.

The first national survey on domestic violence against women was conducted in Viet Nam during 2009 and 2010 by the General Statistics Office with funding and technical support from WHO and UNFPA. It was titled **"Keeping silent is dying": National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2010**. More than 5,000 women representing different socioeconomic backgrounds and geographic regions in Viet Nam were included in the survey. The WHO questionnaire was adapted to suit the Vietnamese context and Viet Nam also included a qualitative component in the study (as advised by the original WHO protocol).

This report describes the second national study, **"Journey for change": "Results of the National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019"**. This fieldwork for this survey component of the study was conducted from November 2018 through January 2019 applying the WHO methodology, which was similar to the first national study, including a survey of nearly 6,000 women. The studies each included both a quantitative survey and qualitative component to gain deeper insight into core concepts. The 2019 study included adaptations to the questionnaire based on

¹⁸ WHO, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 2013. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. Geneva: World Health Organization.

¹⁹ Humphreys J, Epel ES, Cooper BA, Lin J, Blackburn EH, Lee KA. 2012. Telomere shortening in formerly abused and never abused women. *Bio Res Nurs* 2012; 14: 115-23.

²⁰ Bonomi AE, Anderson ML, Rivara FP, Thompson RS. 2009. Health care utilization and cost associated with physical and nonphysical-only intimate partner violence. *Health Serv Res*: 44: 1052-67.

²¹ Ansara DL, Hindin MJ. 2010. Formal and informal help seeking associated with women's men's experiences of intimate partner violence in Canada. *Soc Sci Med* 2010; 70: 1011-18.

²² Black CM. 2001. Intimate partner violence and adverse health consequences: implications for clinicians. *Am J Lifestyle Med*: 5: 428-39.

²³ WHO, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. 2010. Preventing intimate partner and sexual violence against women: taking action and generating evidence. Geneva: World Health Organization.

²⁴ Garcia-Moreno C et al. 2015. Addressing Violence Against Women: A Call to Action, *The Lancet* 385, no. 9978.

²⁵ World Bank. 2014. Voice and agency: empowering women and girls for shared prosperity. Washington, DC: World Bank.

²⁶ www.path.org

²⁷ Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HAFM, Ellsberg M, Heise L and Watts C. 2005. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. WHO, Geneva.

²⁸ UNFPA. 2019. Violence against Women - Regional Snapshot. kNOwVAWdata. Bangkok.

lessons learned from the 2010 study and to take into account changes in the Vietnamese context. Details on the adaptations will be given below.

1.2. Geographic and demographic context

Viet Nam is a country in Southeast Asia bordered by Cambodia, China and Lao People's Democratic Republic. It has a total inland and island area of 330,221 km². The country is divided into six socioeconomic and geographic regions (Box 2)²⁹.

Box 1.2: Six socioeconomic and geographic regions in Viet Nam

Northern Midlands and Mountains: Contains 14 provinces in northern Viet Nam and ethnic minorities account for 56.2 per cent of the population (2019 census). Some of them border with the Lao People's Democratic Republic or China. This mountainous region is the second largest in Viet Nam and is relatively poor.

Red River Delta: Contains 11 provinces that are small but populous. They are based around the Red River, including the national capital, Ha Noi. It is the smallest and most densely populated region in the country.

North and South Central Coast: Contains 14 coastal provinces in the northern and southern part of central Viet Nam. This is the largest and second most populous region. It often suffers from natural disasters, causing difficult living conditions.

Central Highlands: Contains five provinces that are mostly mountainous. The local inhabitants include ethnic minorities as well as Kinh people.

South East: There are six cities and provinces, including the biggest city in Viet Nam, Ho Chi Minh City.

Mekong Delta: Viet Nam's southernmost region, containing 13 mostly small but populous provinces. This region is considered the rice granary of Viet Nam, providing millions of tons of rice for export every year.

The most recent census in April 2019 recorded a population of 96,208,984 in Viet Nam, 48,327,923 (50.2 per cent) female and 47,881,061 (49.8 per cent) male. In comparison to the last census in 2009, the population has increased by 10.4 million people³⁰. Viet Nam has one of the fastest ageing populations in Asia. By 2050 the number of people over 60 will triple from 8.9 per cent to over 30 per cent.³¹

Since the economic reform in 1986, Viet Nam has achieved significant economic growth. A government report in 2019 showed local gross domestic product (GDP) of about 7 per cent – the highest level for the last nine years.³² However, there are large discrepancies in economic status between different socioeconomic groups in Viet Nam. Ethnic minority peoples make up 15 per cent of the population but account for 73 per cent of poor households. Income of the Kinh and Hoa people is more than double that of people from ethnic minority groups. Only 13.7 per cent of ethnic minority

²⁹ Note: Since 2019, the Ministry of Planning and Investment has been proposing a socio-economic development plan (2021–2030) moving to seven socioeconomic and geographic regions as the current division of six regions showed some limitations. For example, there are significant differences in terms of social and economic context of the northeast and northwest of the northern midland mountain. <https://VietNamnet.vn/vn/kinh-doanh/dau-tu/thay-doi-quan-trong-ca-nuoc-co-7-vung-kinh-te-xa-hoi-499714.html>

³⁰ Viet Nam General Statistics Office. 2019. Preliminary results of Population and Household Census. GSO. Hanoi, Viet Nam.

³¹ HelpAge International. 2018. *Global AgeWatch Insight Viet Nam Report Card*. HelpAge: Viet Nam.

³² Viet Nam News. 2019. GDP in first three quarters climbs to 9-year high. <https://VietNamnews.vn/economy/536134/gdp-in-first-three-quarters-climbs-to-9-year-high.html#cWHEMmiH5ZukyLw.97>.

children attended lower secondary schools, whereas the percentage among majority Kinh and Hoa populations is 65 per cent.

1.3. What is known on violence against women in Viet Nam?

Viet Nam adopted (CEDAW) in 1980. In Viet Nam, VAW was brought to public attention as early as 1997³³. As stated in the Constitution, everyone in Viet Nam including women of all ages should be able to enjoy equal rights and be protected from all forms of violence and discrimination.³⁴ The Law on Gender Equality passed in 2006 confirmed the equal rights of women.³⁵ In 2007, the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control was passed.³⁶ The Law on Marriage and Family regulates that marriage is based on equal and non-violent relationships. Women can ask for a divorce and a woman's rights are protected, e.g. regarding to property and custody of children, during and after the divorce.³⁷

Despite these progressive laws, prevailing gender norms reinforce inequality and place women at high risk of IPV. Confucian and patriarchal norms put men in a privileged position and women in a subordinate position. Taoist perceptions about men as "hot" (nóng) and women as "coolness" (mát) help to legitimize violence by men and pressure women to endure it.³⁸ Myths about men's sexuality, such as men have high sexual demands which should be satisfied to promote good health lead to a tolerance of forced and unwanted sex within long-term relationships.³⁹ The Women's Union in its efforts to promoting women's positions within the family, community and society has sometimes inadvertently reinforced these norms, thus unfortunately normalizing VAW.⁴⁰

Data from the first national VAW survey in 2010 in Viet Nam revealed that 58 per cent of ever-married Vietnamese women had suffered from physical, sexual or emotional violence by their husband/partner in their lifetime and 27 per cent experienced any of these three types of violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.⁴¹ This first national survey also showed that only half of the violence survivors revealed this violence to anyone and only 10 per cent sought formal help from Women's Union or local authorities.⁴²

The study also revealed that women living in poor economic conditions are at higher risk of violence from their intimate partners, and that women who finished secondary school or a higher level of education are less risk at risk from violence than women with a lower educational level. The research also revealed marked regional variances in the prevalence of VAW in Viet Nam. For example, women in the Red River Delta, Central Highland and South East regions of Viet Nam are at higher

³³ Rydstrom H. 2003. Encountering "Hot" Anger: Domestic Violence in Contemporary Viet Nam. (Special Issue: Responses and Challenges to Violence Against Women in East and Southeast Asia), *Violence Against Women* 9, no. 6.

³⁴ Viet Nam National Assembly. 2013. *Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam*. Hanoi, Viet Nam.

³⁵ Viet Nam National Assembly. 2006. *Law on Gender Equality*. Hanoi, Viet Nam.

³⁶ Viet Nam National Assembly. 2007. *Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control*, Vol. 02/2007/QH12 Hanoi, Viet Nam.

³⁷ Viet Nam National Assembly. 2014. *Marriage and Family Law*. Hanoi, Viet Nam.

³⁸ Horton P et al. 2001. Heterosexual Masculinity in Contemporary Viet Nam. *Men and Masculinities* 14, no. 5, 542-564.

³⁹ Viet Nam General Statistics Office. 2010. *'Keeping Silent is Dying': Results from the National Study on Domestic Violence Against Women in Viet Nam*. Hanoi, Viet Nam: GSO.

⁴⁰ Schuler SR et al. 2006. Constructions of Gender in Viet Nam: In Pursuit of the "Three Criteria," *Culture, Health & Sexuality* 8, no. 5, 383-394.

⁴¹ Viet Nam General Statistics Office. 2010. *'Keeping Silent is Dying': Results from the National Study on Domestic Violence Against Women in Viet Nam*. Hanoi, Viet Nam: GSO.

⁴² Ibid.

risk of IPV. The factors most strongly associated with violence were male behaviour that could be considered harmful forms of expressing manhood, and both the woman's and husband/partner's early victimization.^{43, 44} The increased risk in the before-mentioned regions is assumed to be related to the stricter practice of patriarchal and traditional family norms, such as son preference, in these regions.^{45, 46} Qualitative research indicates that older women and women with disability may have a higher risk of GBV and IPV.⁴⁷ However, these groups were at the time not specifically included the national VAW survey.

Research in Viet Nam also shows a high level of acceptance of VAW perpetrated by the husband. Although domestic violence was outlawed in 2007, the level of acceptance does not seem to be diminishing. In the first national survey, 41.3 per cent of women interviewed claimed that a husband was justified in hitting his wife in at least one situation.⁴⁸ In another survey conducted in 2014, this rate was as high as 50 per cent.⁴⁹ In a smaller survey, using a set of 10 scenarios, 95.1 per cent of women interviewed claimed that a husband would be justified in hitting his wife in at least one of the presented scenarios.⁵⁰

The Vietnamese national management related agencies have been actively partnering with the United Nations, research institutes and non-government organizations to develop and seek approval for national programmes, action plans and proposals on gender equity, responses to GBV and the prevention and control of domestic violence against women. Every year Viet Nam joins the global movement to launch a national campaign to eliminate violence against women and girls. Viet Nam undertakes a national month on prevention and control of domestic violence (June) and an action month for gender equality, prevention and response to GBV (15 Nov-15 Dec). Programmes working with men to prevent VAW prevention are being piloted. Government and non-government organizations are also developing and strengthening services to support violence survivors including legal aid, health care and shelters.

In this context, the second national study on VAW was conducted. This study helps quantify the prevalence of VAW in Viet Nam and to monitor any change in levels and types of violence since the previous survey. Further, it aimed to assess the availability and accessibility of information and services related to preventing and responding to VAW, within a context of increasing social and economic inequity. This report also aims to cover VAW among groups that were not well presented in the first national study such as older women, women with disability and ethnic minority women. Finally, the study aims to provide further understanding of the persistence of attitudes that condone VAW, help-seeking behaviours and coping mechanisms of violence survivors, and the cost of

⁴³ Jansen HAFM, Ng Nguyen TV and Hoang TA. 2013. *Why do some Women Experience Violence More than the Others?* Viet Nam: UNFPA.

⁴⁴ Jansen HAFM, Ng Nguyen TV and Hoang TA. 2016. Exploring risk factors associated with intimate partner violence in Viet Nam: results from a cross-sectional national survey. *Int J Public Health*; 61:923–34. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-016-0879-8>.

⁴⁵ Barbieri M and Bélanger D. 2009. *Reconfiguring Families in Contemporary Viet Nam*. Stanford University Press.

⁴⁶ Guilimoto C.Z. 2012. "Son Preference, Sex Selection, and Kinship in Viet Nam," *Population and Development Review* 38, no. 1

⁴⁷ Center for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP). 2019. ICPD+25 monitoring report.

⁴⁸ Viet Nam General Statistics Office. 2012. *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Viet Nam 2011: Key Findings* Hanoi, Viet Nam: GSO

⁴⁹ Viet Nam General Statistics Office. 2014. *Viet Nam 2013–2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)*. Hanoi: GSO.

⁵⁰ Yount KM et al. 2014. Measuring Attitudes about Intimate Partner Violence Against Women: The ATT-IPV Scale. *Demography* 51, no. 4, 1551-1572.

violence to women, households and society. More details on the objectives are given in the next chapter.

2. Research objectives and methodology

The current 2019 study on violence against women in Viet Nam had a quantitative and a qualitative component. In this chapter we will first describe the quantitative component (the survey), followed by the qualitative component.

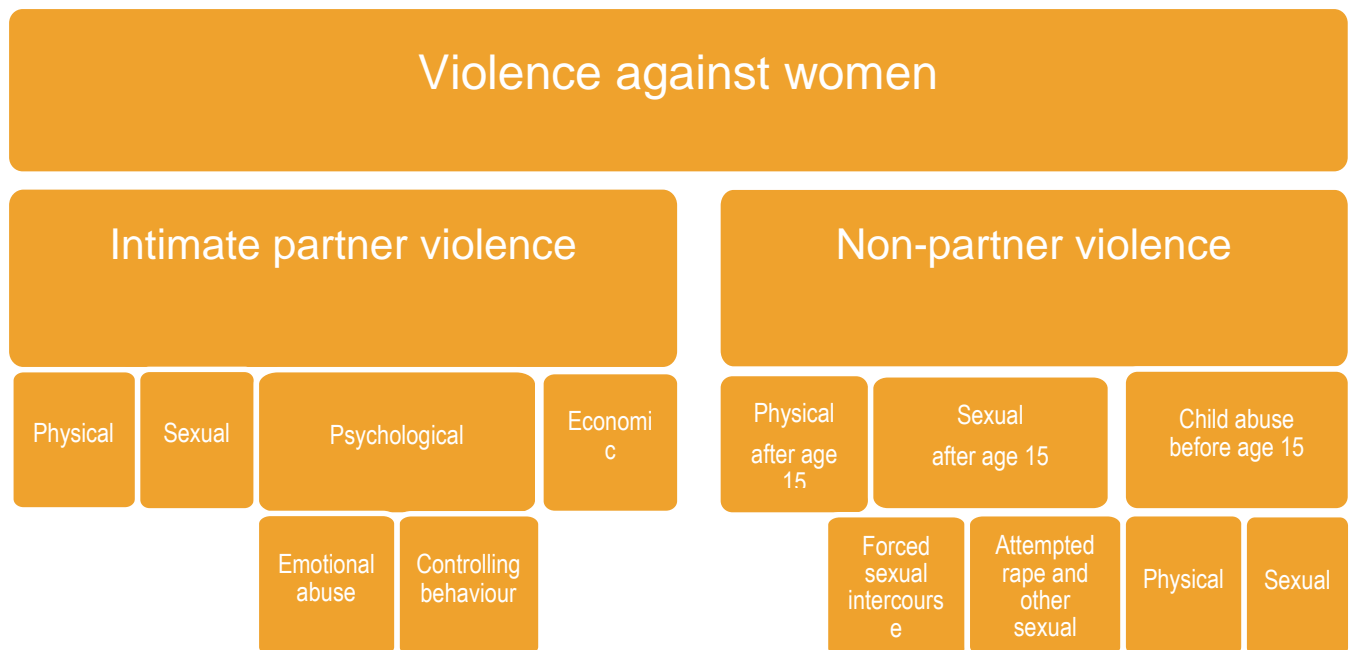
The quantitative research (the survey) has been carried out using an adaptation of the methodology of *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*. The qualitative component was conducted following analysis of the survey to further explore some of the findings.

The objectives of the study were to:

- estimate the prevalence and frequencies of different forms of violence against women aged 15 to 64 caused by husbands/partners (including violence against women with disabilities);
- measure the prevalence, frequency and place of occurrence of physical and sexual violence caused by non-partners against women since the age of 15, and the prevalence of physical and sexual violence caused by any perpetrators to women during their childhood (aged under 15 years);
- measure women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence;
- assess the extent to which violence affects women's general, mental and reproductive health;
- assess the impact of violence by a husband/partner on children and the intergenerational aspects of violence;
- assess women's responses to violence by a husband/partner (including coping strategies);
- estimate the direct cost of violence by a husband/partner and the impact on work and productivity;
- assess which factors put women at risk of more violence; and
- identify any changes in the situation regarding violence against women and girls in Viet Nam during the period 2010-2019.

To meet these objectives, violence against women by both partners and non-partners needs to be measured, as well as violence experienced as a child (before the age of 15) and after the age of 15. Figure 2 provides a graphical illustration of the types of violence measured in the Viet Nam prevalence survey (based on the methodology of *WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*).

Figure 2: Illustration of the type of intimate partner and non-partner violence measured in the survey



In the original *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women* (2005),⁵¹ most participating countries selected women aged 15 to 49 as the study respondents. The WHO study particularly aimed to understand the consequences of violence on women's health (including reproductive health), and this age range was selected to compare the results among the participating countries and the results of other studies that measured domestic violence such as the Demographic Health Survey.

In Viet Nam, the first *National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Viet Nam* (2010) focused on women aged 18 to 60. The current 2019 study expanded the age group of interest and focused on; women aged 15 to 64 were selected as the respondents. The minimum age of 15 years intended to better capture the experience of adolescent girls as many in the age group 15 to 17 are already at risk of different types of violence, including violence by a husband/partner. For international comparison and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) monitoring, violence rates are measured for women aged 15 and older.

The maximum age selected in this survey (64 years)⁵² is considered relevant for Viet Nam. First, it will reduce non-response due to absence of eligible women in the households because the proportion of sample households with eligible female members is higher compared with when a narrower age group would be considered eligible. Second, choosing a higher maximum age will allow us to collect information for the women 60+. This is very important because women over 60 constitute a special group under the Law on Elderly people in Viet Nam. Moreover, older women are also part of the family, at risk of domestic violence and they are also the subject of the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control in 2007. Due to their age-specific characteristics, these

⁵¹ Available at: www.who.int/reproductivehealth/topics/violence/mc_study/en/

⁵² The age is not determined exactly by the survey date but by the time the selection is done. The selection of female respondents was conducted in advance in order to send invitations to the selected women in advance.

women may also have experienced different types of domestic violence compared with younger women.

This study does not only focus on women who are currently married or have ever been married, but interviews all women aged between 15 and 64 years including those who have never been married/partnered, are divorced or widowed and those who are in temporary or dating relationships. Although part of the study focuses on the violence caused by current or former husbands/partners, the questionnaire also gathers information about the level of physical and sexual violence caused by different perpetrators in the different stages in the lives of these women as explained in the objectives of the study.

2.1. Quantitative component

For details on Sample Design and Sample Weights Calculation refer to Annex III

2.1.1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire used in Viet Nam is based on the WHO questionnaire version 12 shared by UNFPA Asia Pacific Regional Office (Bangkok).

Before adapting the questionnaire, it was reviewed by the research team, translated from English into Vietnamese and sent to relevant agencies, experts and other stakeholders in the gender field in Viet Nam for discussion and comment.

The questionnaire consists of the following sections and topics:

- Administration sheet
- General information about household
- Section 1. Respondent and her community
- Section 2. General health
- Section 3. Reproductive health
- Section 4. Children
- Section 5. Current or most recent husband/partner
- Section 6. Attitudes
- Section 7. Respondent and her husband/partner
- Section 8. Injuries
- Section 9. Impacts and coping
- Section 10. Other experiences
- Section 12. Completion of interview

The full questionnaire is in Annex VIIa.

The main differences between the questionnaire used in the 2019 survey and the questionnaire used for the first survey in 2010 include:

- Addition of nine questions about women's employment to support analysis for economic empowerment.
- Replacement of some of the old general health questions with questions to measure disability (Washington group, short set).
- Addition of economic violence behaviours common in Viet Nam to section 7. These were determined based on types of economic violence identified in the previous survey and qualitative research.

- Addition of questions to estimate the cost of violence, especially to sections 7 and 8,
- More detailed questions on non-partner violence and new types of violence in section 10.
- Removing section 11 and incorporating the questions in that section into section 1 to avoid duplication in the information-gathering process.

For the full list of adaptations/modifications, see Annex VIIIb

The questionnaire was applicable to all female respondents whether they were married/cohabiting or not. However, questions about violence caused by husband/partner were only asked to women who said that they ever had a husband or intimate partner.

Data collection was carried out by using tablets (CAPI), whereas in 2010, data was collected with paper questionnaires. The data entry application was pre-tested in Hoa Binh and Da Nang before it was finalized. During the pre-test phase, the respondents not only answered the questions, but were also asked to comment on the clarity and acceptability of the questions.

2.1.2. Operational definitions of different types of violence

In the survey each form of violence was measured by asking about specific behavioural acts, as listed in Table 1. Differences with the 2010 questionnaire are indicated in red.

Table 1: Operational definitions of violence used in the 2010 and 2019 studies on violence against women in Viet Nam

Type of violence	2010 Study	2019 Study
Physical violence by a husband/partner	a) Slapped her or thrown something at her that could hurt her b) Pushed her or shoved her or pulled her hair c) Hit her with his fist or with something else that could hurt her d) Kicked her, dragged her or beaten her up e) Choked or burned her on purpose f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her	a) Slapped her or thrown something at her that could hurt her b) Pushed her or shoved her or pulled her hair c) Hit her with his fist or with something else that could hurt her d) Kicked her, dragged her or beaten her up e) Choked or burned her on purpose f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her
Sexual violence by a husband/partner	a) Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to b) She had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do c) He forced her to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating d) He forced her to have sex with another person	a) Forced her to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to b) She had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do c) He forced her to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating
Emotional violence (part of)	a) Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	a) Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself

<p>psychological violence)</p>	<p>b) Belittled or humiliated her in front of other people c) Done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose, e.g. by the way he looked at her, by yelling or smashing things. d) Threatened to hurt her or someone she cared about e) Threatened to throw her out of the house or actually threw her out</p>	<p>b) Belittled or humiliated her in front of other people c) Done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose, e.g. by the way he looked at her, by yelling or smashing things d) Threatened to hurt her or someone she cared about.</p>
<p>Controlling behaviours (part of psychological violence)</p>	<p>a) Tried to keep her from seeing friends b) Tried to restrict contact with her family of birth c) Insisted on knowing where she was at all times d) Ignored her and treated her indifferently e) Got angry if she spoke with another man f) Was often suspicious that she was unfaithful g) Expected her to ask permission before seeking health care for herself</p>	<p>a) Tried to keep her from seeing friends b) Tried to restrict contact with her family of birth c) Insisted on knowing where she was at all times d) Got angry if she spoke with another man e) Was often suspicious that she was unfaithful e) Expected her to ask permission before seeking health care for herself</p>
<p>Economic violence⁵³</p>	<p>a) Took away what she earned or saved b) Refused to give money</p>	<p>a) Prohibited her from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income-generation projects b) Took her earnings from her against her will c) Refused to give her money needed for household expenses even when he has money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes) d) Expected her to be financially responsible for his family and himself⁵⁴ e) Expected her to ask his permission before buying anything for herself⁵⁵</p>
<p>Non-partner physical violence</p>	<p>Since she was 15 years old, someone other than her partner beat or physically mistreated her</p>	<p>a) Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt her</p>

⁵³ This is also referred to as economic abuse because there are no perfect methods to make sure that the acts included always measure economic violence in every context.

⁵⁴ This act was initially not included in the WHO questionnaire but was added into the Vietnamese questionnaire

⁵⁵ This act was initially not included in the WHO questionnaire but was added into the Vietnamese questionnaire

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Thrown something at her, pushed her or pulled her hair c) Choked or burned her on purpose d) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her
Non-partner sexual violence	Since the age of 15 years, has anyone (FOR WOMEN WITH CURRENT OR PAST PARTNER: other than her husband/partner) ever forced her to have sex or to perform a sexual act when she did not want to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Forced her to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to b) Forced to have sexual intercourse when she was too drunk or drugged to refuse c) Forced or persuaded to have sex against her will with more than one man at the same time d) Attempted to force her into sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for example by holding her down or putting her in a situation where she could not say no e) Touched her sexually against her will f) Made her touch their private parts against her will
Child physical abuse	Not asked:	<p>When she was a child (before age 15), did anyone in her family ever:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Slapped or spanked her (with hand) b) Beaten or kicked her or hit her with fist c) Hit her with a belt, stick, broom or something else d) Tied her with a rope e) Insulted or humiliated her regularly f) Scolded and cursed her regularly
Child sexual abuse*	Before she was 15 years old, someone had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to.	Before she was 15 years old, someone had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to.

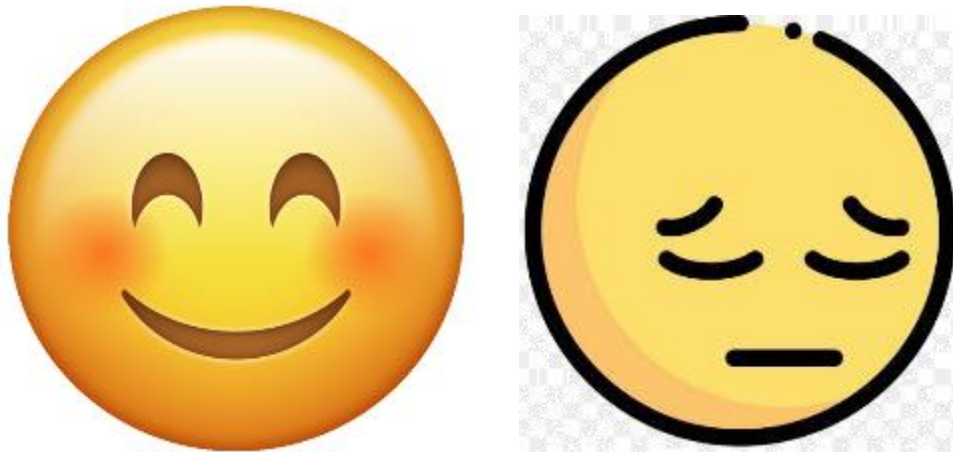
Notes:

Items in red indicate changes between the two questionnaires.

* At the end of the interview, the respondent was shown a tablet screen by the interviewer and was asked to choose between a smiling face and a sad face. Using the same question on child sexual abuse before age 15 as in the interview the respondent was asked to click on the smiling face if it had not happened to her, and on the sad face if it had happened. She was also told that the interviewer would not know which face she had selected (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Illustration of the pictures used for anonymous disclosure of sexual abuse before the age of 15.

The happy/smiling face means 'no, it had not happened'; the sad face means 'yes, it had happened'.



2.1.3. Reference periods for the experience of violence

For each act of violence that the respondent said had happened to her, she was asked whether it had happened ever in her lifetime (lifetime violence), and, if so, if it happened in the past 12 months. Violence that has occurred in the past 12 months is also referred to as current violence by a husband/partner. Both reference periods are important because they tell us about different aspects of the issue.

Violence that has 'ever happened' is considered part of the lifetime experience of violence whether it has happened once or many times; whether it happened this morning or 20 years ago. From this perspective, once it has happened, it will always be counted, no matter how long time ago, so by definition 'lifetime violence' increases with age. Lifetime prevalence tells us the proportion of women who experienced violence at some point in their lives. This is especially important for policy advocacy and raising awareness of violence against women.

Violence mentioned as happening within the last 12 months preceding the survey is considered current violence. While it is part of the lifetime experience, and because only recent experiences are counted, by definition the rate of this violence is lower (or maximum the same) than the rate of violence in lifetime because it only identifies the most recent acts. The percentage of women suffering from violence in the past 12 months is an important indicator to reflect the actual situation. This indicator is therefore important for intervention planning (e.g. how many women currently need

support services). The 12-month period is much better suitable to monitor change and thus to measure the impacts of intervention programmes.⁵⁶

2.1.4. Definition of a husband/partner

According to the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control in Viet Nam, a woman only suffers from domestic violence caused by her current or former husband, or by her intimate partner if she lives together with him (cohabiting). In this study, women are considered to have intimate partners if they have ever been married, have ever cohabited with someone like spouses of each other, or have ever dated a male partner (boyfriend). In fact, the quantitative survey shows that 97 per cent of women who have ever had a partner are married women (see Section 3), therefore when in the report we speak of violence by a husband/partner it mainly refers to spousal violence. This also shows that if women experience violence caused by their husband/partner, in almost all cases it corresponds to the definition of domestic violence in the Law on Domestic Violence Prevention and Control.

2.1.5. Interviewer selection and training

One of the steps to ensure that women disclose violence and thus to collect quality data (which also improves comparability with countries using the same method) is the careful selection of and specialized training at the national level of interviewers.⁵⁷ The General Statistics Office (GSO) in cooperation with the Project Management Unit of MOLISA carefully recruited and trained 100 interviewers (113 people were trained and 100 of them were selected).

The following criteria were used for selecting interviewers: First, they must be women between the ages of 25 and 55. Second, they needed to have experience in conducting surveys and be able to use tablets (CAPI) for interviews, hence they were selected from the staff of the Statistics Departments of provinces and centrally-run cities (101 people) and GSO's collaborators (12 people). Skills required included: ability to interact with all kinds of people; no prejudice; being mature and having life experience; good communication skills to build trust with respondents; and experience in dealing with sensitive issues. It was important for them to know how to use CAPI fluently because the survey was conducted using CAPI.

As the interviewers already had experience in quantitative surveys, training was adjusted and shortened to two weeks (shorter than the specialized training for the WHO methodology, which is usually three weeks). Training took place from 29 October to 9 November 2018. Two days of training were spent on sensitization in gender and violence issues, followed by training on interview techniques and questionnaire discussion (explanation of each question), one day for interviewers to familiarize themselves with CAPI and then practice interview skills through role-play and entering information into CAPI; and one day for field practice (pilot survey) in week 2 after the trainees basically grasped the contents of the questionnaire, knew how to interview and record information into CAPI.

⁵⁶ It should be noted when interpreting/explaining the changes in the prevalence of violence: sometimes, when awareness is raised, more women will reveal about their violence experience, which will result in an increasing number of violence victims. However, this does not necessarily mean that violence has increased.

⁵⁷ Jansen HAFM et al. 2004. Interviewer Training in the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. *Domestic violence*, 10(7):831-849.

During the training, trainees had to pay close attention to lectures, complete all tests and practice interviewing. The selected interviewers were those who had a high score in the tests and good interviewing skills, and thus they met all requirements on technical qualifications and interviewing skills.

2.1.6. Fieldwork

To avoid exhaustion and burn-out in the survey on violence against women, it was recommended that each interviewer interview no more than 100 people during the survey. Moreover, experience from other studies shows that for safety and confidentiality reasons it is recommended to complete one entire survey site in a day. These recommendations were applied to the study in Viet Nam.

It was planned that each interviewer would interview three women every day; each survey site had 12 households, which was achieved with field teams of four interviewers and one team leader. To complete the survey within 2 months, 20 survey teams were formed with each team consisting of five people. The team leaders were responsible for supervising all activities of each group in each surveyed site, assigning/allocating women to be interviewed by interviewers and interviewers conducted direct interviews with tablets.

The respondents were not interviewed at home, but they received an invitation letter in advance and the interview was conducted at a public location, usually a commune centre or a communal/culture house. The idea of holding interviews in a public location is to ensure more safety and privacy for respondents and in this way the respondents would not be affected/distracted by their family members, including their husband/partner, who might be around, eavesdrop/ overhear the interview. This setting was expected to save more time spent on identifying households and determining the right time to meet the respondents (because the interviewers may have to travel many times).

The field survey took place from November 21, 2018 to mid-January 2019 over a two-month period. We refer to this study as the “2019 study”. Research safety and ethical principles were adhered to throughout implementation of the survey as explained in details below.

2.1.7. Ethical and safety considerations

Due to the sensitive nature of the study topic, ethical and safety recommendations developed for research on violence against women by WHO⁵⁸ were strictly applied in all stages of the survey.

- Safe name: the survey was always referred to as the *Women's Health and Life Experiences Study 2019* and there was no mention of violence in fieldwork planning and implementation. This allowed the interviewers and the respondents to explain the survey to others without referring to violence. Similarly, word use was carefully considered in the documents related to the survey (including the internal documents of the GSO, supporting documents, questionnaires, and guide/handbook). This safe name was also used by researchers/interviewers to describe the survey from within the GSO to external partners and local authorities at different levels.
- Information confidentiality agreement: all interviewers signed an information confidentiality agreement, which was considered as part of the employment contract.

⁵⁸ WHO. 2001. *Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women*. Geneva, World Health Organization.
http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_FCH_GWH_01.1.pdf

- Consent to participate in the survey: information confidentiality, voluntary participation, the right to refuse to answer any questions or to stop the interview at any time, were clearly explained to selected women before the interview and their consent was sought before proceeding.
- Confidentiality: only team leaders knew the respondents' names. Data were transmitted to a central secure location daily and deleted from the handheld devices.
- Support for interviewers: supervision and support protocols were in place to keep interviewers physically safe and protect their mental wellbeing. In addition, information on the hotline and supporting materials for the survey team were also provided to the team members. Interviewers were equipped with “dummy” questionnaires, which consisted of only questions up to section 4 and had no questions about violence to deal with the situation where a respondent's husband/ partner or someone wanted to see the questionnaires or information in tablets.
- Support for respondents: a leaflet containing general information on domestic violence and existing services for female victims of violence in Viet Nam was developed, printed and handed out to each respondent after ending each interview. In order to minimize the risk for women who were possibly experiencing violence and who could be in danger if a violent husband/partner would find the leaflet with violence-related information, the leaflet was part of a set of many other leaflets with appropriate health information for women that were handed out at the same time. The potential risk to the respondents when they brought the materials home was also mentioned when this material was given to them because in some cases the respondents themselves may not be aware of that risk.
- Selecting only one woman from each household: for households with more than one eligible woman to participate in the survey, only one woman was randomly selected, so no other household members could know about the content of the interviews.
- Interview location: the interviews were conducted in a private and safe location. All women selected to participate in the study received an invitation to a commune office such as a Health Station or a Culture/ Communal House for interview at specific times to avoid that women needed to wait or would run into other respondents.
- Training of interviewers: interviewers were trained to create a safe, peaceful and reliable environment for the respondents to feel comfortable.
- Changing interview locations after each day: survey groups were not allowed to stay overnight in the commune where interviews had been conducted, especially in rural areas because local people could ask them many things about the scope of the study and that could create stressful situations.

2.1.8. Quality control mechanisms

The quality control was guaranteed right from the selection of interviewers. Interviewers had to have relevant experience and were assessed as to whether or not she met the standards/ requirements at the end of the training to become an interviewer.

During the information collection interview, four levels of quality control were set out to ensure high quality of data. First of all, even during the interview with a tablet, warnings about errors and inconsistencies between response information were displayed to help interviewers manage the errors/problems immediately during the interview process. The second level of control were the online supervisors. There were 20 survey groups conducting the survey at the same time. The GSO mobilized 20 online supervisors from the Department of Social and Environmental Statistics to supervise the progress of each group; each supervisor was responsible for checking all

questionnaires and technically assisting one survey group in terms of technical issues and support related to the field survey process. Because the interview was done with CAPI, when completing a questionnaire, each interviewer was required to immediately send data to the server. Online supervisors were always on hand to receive and check data. If the information was inaccurate or questionable, the online supervisors would immediately contact the interviewer to request immediate information verification and correction (if any) before leaving the area. All data in the questionnaires must be approved by the online supervisor (online supervisors had to complete the “data approval” step) before being accepted on the server. The next control level was the survey site report prepared by the team leader right after completing each day’s survey. This report helped online supervisors and team leaders have an overview of the entire survey area and the quality of answers to the questionnaires related to each interviewer. Based on that, online supervisors and team leaders could make timely adjustments to any issues which arose during the survey. In addition, some survey teams were directly supervised by field supervisors, especially in the first weeks of the survey, so that the field supervisors could directly provide on-site technical assistance and ensure compliance with research safety and ethical requirements. Any problems arising during the survey were reported directly and received feedback from supervisors under the direction and supervision of international consultants.

After finishing the information collection process, the supervisors reviewed all data received and cleaned the data before handing over the data to the Project Management Board.

2.1.9. Data processing and analysis

The questionnaire was programmed into electronic format using CPro software V7.1, which allowed interviewers to enter responses to questions directly into the tablet. The software directly checked internal consistency, range and error checking and skip patterns of the responses at the point of entering the answers during the interview. The uploaded files aggregated at GSO were immediately available for data analysis, after checking, editing and recoding using standard and adapted recode syntax files.

The data were analysed using SPSS® 24. Descriptive analysis was guided by template tables as provided by kNOwVAWdata. The analysis methods for the calculation of the Household assets index is given in Annex VI, and for the estimation of the cost of violence in Annex IVa.

All analysis was done using “women weights” (the product of the household weight and the weight for selecting a woman in each household, normalized for the total sample size). In this report and the tables all results (usually percentages) are weighted whereas the numbers of respondents providing the data (usually the last columns in the tables giving the total numbers, also called sample counts or denominators) are presented unweighted, unless indicated otherwise. Selected mean values, frequencies and proportions are presented with 95 per cent confidence intervals.

The analysis for cost of violence and for risk factors is very specific and only applies to these topics. Therefore, the details of these particular analysis methods are given in the relevant chapters together with the related findings.

The quantitative findings are supplemented by qualitative findings for triangulation, to enhance interpretation and to add human stories to the data.

2.2. Qualitative component

2.2.1. Qualitative research approaches

The qualitative research component of the study was conducted following the quantitative survey. It aimed to provide the context of violence against women by intimate partners; to triangulate the quantitative results; to gain insight and explanations of quantitative data that are unexplained; and to explore related issues that by their nature could not be studied through a quantitative technique.

Themes explored in the qualitative research were identified during stakeholder consultations on the survey results. The main concepts that the qualitative research focused on included:

- attitudes towards violence;
- the ways in which women cope with violence;
- barriers and facilitators for seeking support;
- further understanding of the triggers of violence; and
- sexual violence among younger women.

Qualitative results and discussion are presented in this report in [blue text](#).⁵⁹

The three main techniques were employed including in-depth interview, key informant interview and focus group discussion.

- In-depth interview (IDI): used among women who have experienced violence, were from ethnic minorities and/or women with disabilities. Among ethnic minority women and women with disabilities interviews included both women who have experienced violence and those without violence experience or where it was unknown. Questions explored knowledge, perception, and attitudes about violence by a husband/partner. Among women who had experienced violence, the qualitative research sought to gain a greater understanding of help-seeking behaviours and coping with the violence.
- Key informant interviews (KI): commune officers, village leaders and service providers at commune, district and provincial level were interviewed to provide insight on service provision, service provider perception and attitudes towards violence by a husband/partner in the local area.
- Focus group discussions (FGD): used to gather collective views on gender-based violence from women in the general public. FGDs in three provinces included four with women of younger groups and older groups, two with women with disabilities, four with ethnic minority women, and two with members of commune reconciliation.

2.2.2. Sample

The qualitative research was conducted in six communes in three provinces across northern, central and southern Viet Nam. All qualitative research was conducted in rural areas. As the research questions included some concepts best answered by victims/survivors of violence (e.g. ways of coping with violence and seeking help or support) sites with higher prevalence rates of violence in the last 12 months were nominated for the study. This helped increase the likelihood

⁵⁹ Blue has been chosen as a colour that is less affected by visual impairments and colour blindness both on paper and on screen.

that recruitment into the qualitative research would include women who had experienced violence by a husband/partner in their lifetime.

The provinces were also purposively selected to ensure ethnic minority groups were included in the quantitative analysis. The main ethnicities in selected provinces were Cham⁶⁰ (Bani and Islam), Khmer, Nung and Tay. The societies of the Cham Islam, Nung and Tay groups are modelled on patriarchy while Cham Bani is modelled on matriarchy.

Due to the limit of time and resources, provinces with other ethnic minorities could not be included in the qualitative component.

Forty-six in-depth interviews were conducted including 35 with community women and 11 with key informants. Among the interviewees, 22 were known violence survivors, there were ten women with disabilities, and 13 of ethnic minority (Table 2).

In addition, there were 36 focus group discussions involving 223 women from the general public. Women selected for the FGDs were not screened for their experience of violence and included a mix of women who were survivors of violence and those who had not experienced violence.

In total, 269 people took part in the qualitative component (both interviews and focus groups). The women interviewed were purposely selected to serve the objectives of the study by including violence status known women, violence status unknown women, women with disabilities, ethnic minorities women, younger and older women. Victim/survivors were identified by key informants through a purposive sampling method, asking them to identify known victims/survivors. These cases were often known by people in the community and local officers had intervened in the situation. Thus, the local officer could identify them for the study.

Table 2: Distribution of qualitative interviews, Viet Nam 2019

	Violence survivors	Violence unknown	Total
In-depth interviews	21	14	35
<i>Women not identifying as having a disability nor being in an ethnic minority</i>	10	2	12
<i>Women with a disability*</i>	6	4	10
<i>Ethnic minority women*</i>	5	8	13
Key informants**	1	10	11
Total interviews			46

*There are some women included who were both of ethnic minority and living with disability.

** Three key informants were at provincial level, all others were in rural areas

2.2.3. Fieldwork

Fieldwork in three provinces was conducted at almost the same time by three teams. Each team included: a lead senior researcher with a minimum of 20 years of experiences in conducting qualitative research on gender and gender-based violence; two researchers who have five to

⁶⁰ The Cham ethnic group in Viet Nam live near the Khmer people. *Cham in coastal central Viet Nam speak Eastern Cham.*

ten years' experience of qualitative research; and one support person who could serve as an assistant researcher in group discussions and handle the administrative and logistic work for the team during the field trip. In one province, where fieldwork was started two days later than the other provinces, one additional researcher was assigned so the team could finish on the same schedule as the other teams. Each research team also included a counsellor for violence survivors.

To implement the fieldwork, the Gender Equity Department in MOLISA sent a request to the Provincial Department of the selected province asking support for the research team to select areas and respondents. The Provincial Department then held discussion with their colleagues at district and commune level to select communes and participants to take part in the research. For ethical reasons, the study was introduced to local officers using the same name as the quantitative component. The request for selection of women with violence experience was explained as necessary because violence is an important aspect of women's life and women's health. Local officers were reminded not to mention this in the invitation to the woman and to give special attention to them during and after the interview in order to detect and respond effectively to potential risks and vulnerabilities related to their violence situation. Researchers also carried with them brochures and leaflets of other health promotion programmes to ensure further protection of women in the cases of violence.

Local officers were encouraged to include violence survivors both who had used and had not used supporting services. Due to the short time for the fieldwork, participants identified for interviews were mostly women who had experienced severe physical violence. The cases were often known by the community and local officers. Thus, the local officers could identify them for the study. In most cases, local officers could identify only women who used services at the communes. Excepting one case of refusal, all others gave consent to take part in the study. All interviews and FGDs were recorded with consent of the participants.

2.2.4. Qualitative data analysis

Transcribing: all interviews and focus group discussion were recorded (with consent) and transcribed verbatim. Ten per cent of the transcripts were randomly verified to ensure quality of transcribing.

Initial coding: each researcher received two transcripts for open coding. The team then met to consolidate the results and agree on a common code frame that was used for analysis. The qualitative coding frame follows the main content of quantitative study and objectives of the study. It includes awareness of violence by husband or long-term partner, attitude towards this form of violence, experiences of violence including triggers of violence, help-seeking behaviours, responses and coping strategies. A one-day analysis workshop was organized for field trip debriefing and discussion of initial coding.

Coding: researchers used the code frame to code all transcripts using NVivo10. This software for qualitative analysis can work with Vietnamese text.

Analysis: analysis was conducted by senior researchers. Due to limited time and resource, the analysis was primarily conducted using Vietnamese transcripts by the Vietnamese research team.

A complete analysis of qualitative findings will be written up in a separate report by the research team.

3. Response rates and description of the survey sample

This section describes the response rate and the sample of the quantitative survey. It describes how well the survey sample reflects the general population of women and the satisfaction of respondents with the interview. This chapter does not deal with the sample for the qualitative component.

3.1. Response rates

Out of the 6,000 official households that were initially selected, 4,200 interviews were achieved providing an estimated 70 per cent response rate for the official households. To achieve the desired sample of 6,000 interviews, an additional 1,776 interviews were achieved from 3,000 reserve households (replacing missing or vacant households).⁶¹ A total of 5,976 interviews were achieved from the combined official and reserve households.

The fieldwork and questionnaire design were such that the reasons for replacement and incomplete surveys were not captured. Unfortunately, this makes it impossible to analyse why and where refusals occurred and expand on understanding the response rate.

3.2. Description of the respondents in the sample

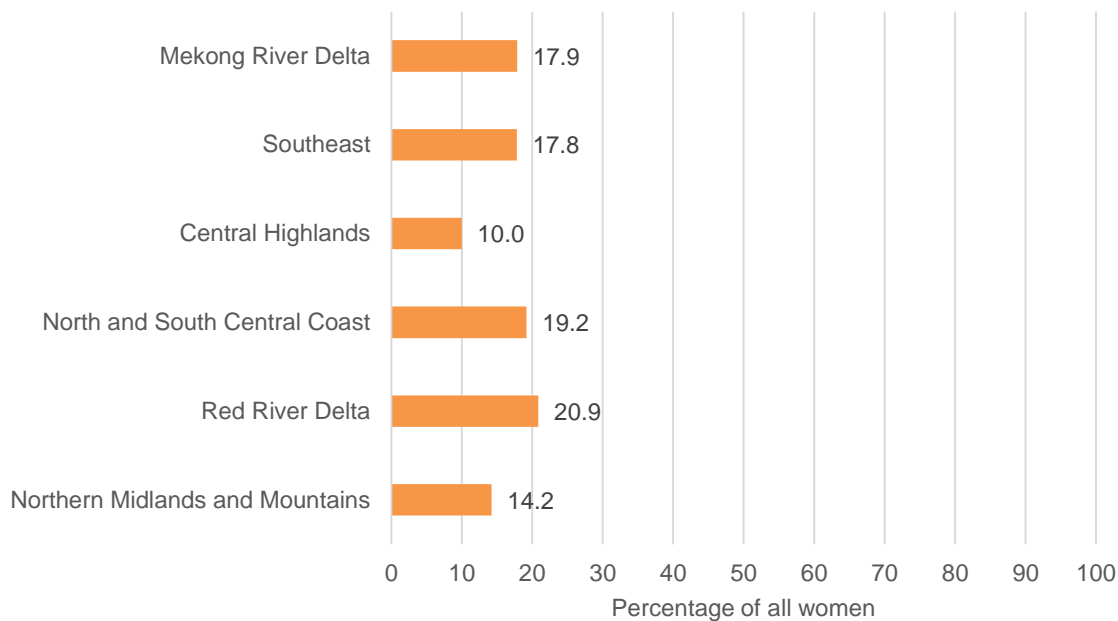
There were 5,976 women aged between 15 and 64 years included in the sample who completed an interview. Table 3.2 (see Annex VIII) describes the sample in terms of geographic distribution, education level, age, and partnership status (weighted⁶² and unweighted). The unweighted distributions are given for all respondents (N=5,976) and ever-married/partnered respondents (N=5,553).

Around 42 per cent of the respondents were from urban areas and the remaining 58 per cent from rural areas. As shown in Figure 4, around 21 per cent of respondents were from the Red River Delta (N=1,248) and a similar proportion from North and South Central Coast (N=1,147). Central Highlands had the fewest respondents at 10 per cent of the sample (N=597).

⁶¹ Information was not recorded on how many of the reserve list were approached to achieve the additional interviews so we cannot make an exact calculation of the final response rate.

⁶² Data weighting is used to correct for differences in sampling probability which is different for each sampling stratum. These are applied to the study findings so that they correctly reflect the rates in the actual population. Please see Annex III for further discussion of the sample weights.

Figure 4: Frequency distribution of respondents by region, all women (unweighted), Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



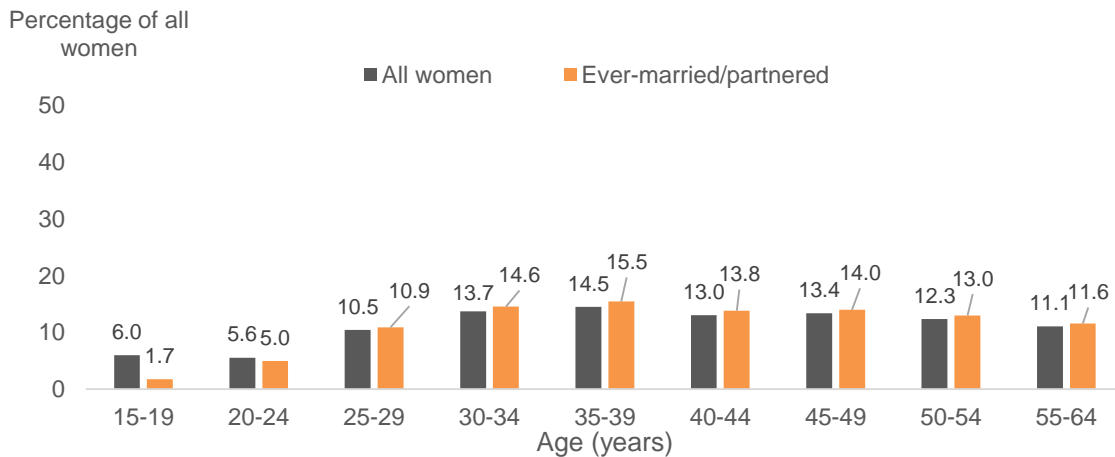
Using weighted data, four of every five respondents (82 per cent) were currently married. Overall, 93 per cent of the respondents had been in an intimate relationship (ever-married/partnered). Of the ever-married/partnered women, 89 per cent were currently married, 5 per cent were divorced or separated, 4 per cent widowed, 2 per cent were in a regular dating relationship and a small proportion (0.2 per cent) were living with a man but not married.

In terms of education levels, around 16 per cent of the respondents had no education, 21 per cent had primary level education, 30 per cent had lower secondary school, at 18 per cent upper secondary. A total of 11 per cent had a university education and 4 per cent had been to college.

Most of the respondents (83 per cent) were of Kinh ethnicity. The next largest ethnic group was Thai (2.8 per cent) followed by Tay (2.4 per cent). Around 2 per cent of respondents were Khmer.

Women of all ages were represented in the sample (Figure 5). Among all respondents, 6 per cent were aged 15 to 19 (N=357) and almost 6 per cent aged 20 to 24 (N=332). As can be expected, among ever-married/partnered women there were fewer women aged 15 to 19 (2 per cent of respondents).

Figure 5: Age distribution of respondents by husband/partner status, Viet Nam 2019 (all women N=5,976, ever-married/partnered N=5,553)



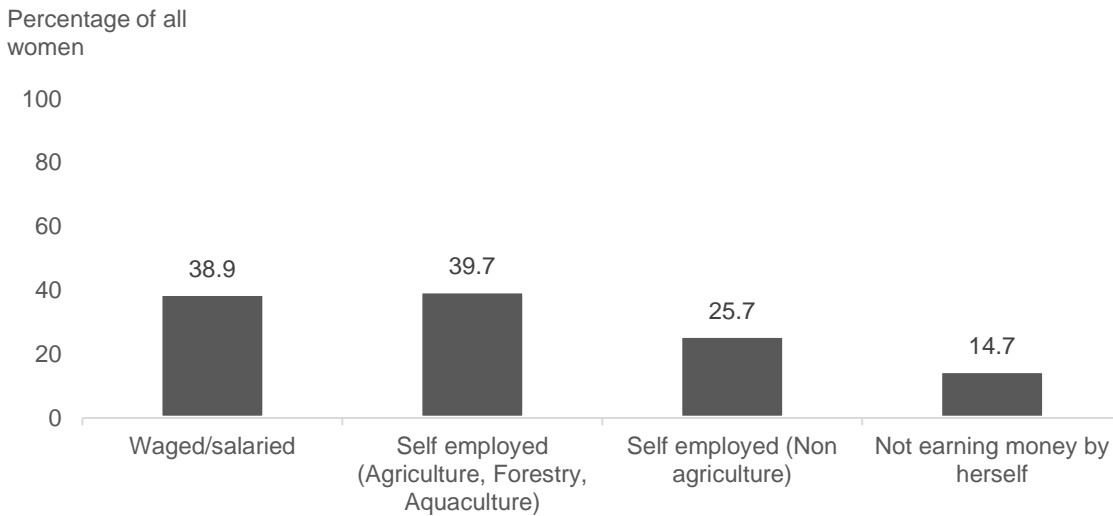
The wealth of respondents varied by urban and rural areas. Based on the household assets index⁶³ applied, one third of the urban respondents were in the higher wealth category (36 per cent) with 41 per cent of medium wealth and 23 per cent lower. In rural areas, less than one quarter were higher wealth (23 per cent), 45 per cent medium and 32 per cent lower.

Table 3.6 (Annex VIII) shows the proportion of women owning certain assets, either by herself or with someone else. Half of the respondents (50.3 per cent) own their house together with others and 38.6 per cent are joint owners of land. Only 14 per cent of the respondents own a house or land independently (14.4 per cent and 14.7 per cent respectively). Two thirds (66.2 per cent) jointly own large household items (TV, bed, cooker) and 42.5 per cent jointly own a motor car. Independent ownership of assets was most common for jewellery, gold or other valuables (44.6 per cent) or a motor car (35.5 per cent).

As shown in Figure 6, around 39.7 per cent of respondents are self-employed in primary industries (agriculture, fishing and aquaculture) and a similar proportion (38.9 per cent) are in wage/salaried employment. Around 14.7 per cent of respondents are not earning money by themselves.

⁶³ See Annex VI for the calculation of the assets index

Figure 6: Proportion of women earning money by herself and the way they are earning money, among all women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Note: More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage of women earning money by herself is greater than 100 per cent.

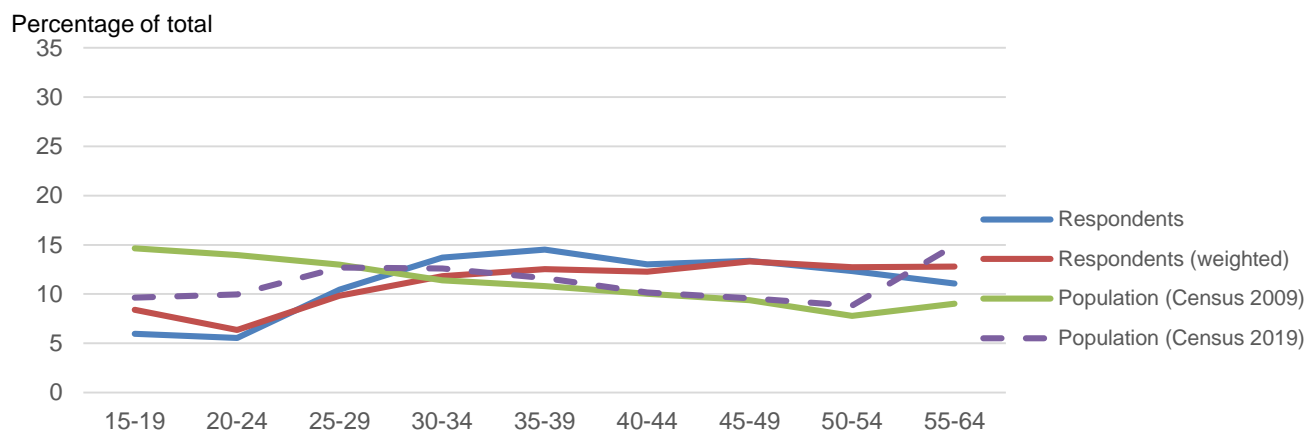
3.3. Representativeness of the sample

The unweighted and weighted age distribution of respondents is plotted in Figure 7, together with the distribution according to the 2009 census for the total population of women aged 15 to 64 to assess representativeness and sampling bias. The 2009 population census was used as the frame to design the sample for the 2019 survey but, since then, the 2019 population census has been conducted and results are available (also shown in Figure 7).⁶⁴ The age distribution of the respondents in the sample (the blue line; unweighted), shows that due to the selection strategy used, the youngest women are underrepresented and the middle and older age groups (age 30 to 64) are overrepresented. This is a result of the sample strategy used in the study, where for safety reasons only one woman per household was interviewed; women coming from households with fewer eligible women were likely to be overrepresented because of their higher probability of being selected. This difference in selection probability is in turn affecting the age distribution of respondents, as households with women in the middle age group are likely to have on average fewer eligible women in the same household (daughters still too young and mother too old), while in households with an adolescent woman it is more likely that there are also others who are in the eligible age group (her siblings, her mother).

We can see from the graph that this effect happened in Viet Nam (the weighted data brings the distribution closer to the distribution in the population); however, the data also show that even with this correction the group 15 to 29 remains somewhat underrepresented-

⁶⁴ The age profile of women 15 to 64 years is slightly different in 2018 to that in 2010 with fewer younger women and more in the oldest age group. The spike in the percentage of older women aged 55 to 64 may be evidence of the rapidity of the ageing population currently occurring in Viet Nam but it is exaggerated because the oldest age group is a ten-year group and the rest of the data are shown in five-year age groups.

Figure 7: Age distribution of respondents in the sample and the population aged 15 to 64 years (2009 Census), Viet Nam 2019



3.4. Effect of selection probability on findings

Table 18 (Annex III) shows the effect of the sample design (selecting only one woman per household) on the estimates of violence by a husband/partner by presenting prevalence data on lifetime and current physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner for weighed and unweighted data. The results show that when applying weights for both the selection probability of households and of women in a household, the prevalence rates remain practically unchanged. This suggests that women in Viet Nam experience similar levels of violence, independent of whether they live in small or large households.

3.5. Participation bias

As well as a possible bias created by the sampling strategy in terms of who is selected and who not (as discussed above), bias can also be created by the refusal of a proportion of the selected women to participate. This is of particular importance in a study of VAW since women who are living in a situation of violence might be more reluctant to participate in a study. It may also be possible that a woman who has a violent husband/partner is less easily found, for example if she temporarily left the house. For this reason, the study invited the women selected to be interviewed to a common venue outside the home. All interviews in an EA were conducted in one day. Response rates did not include information on individual refusals and therefore it is difficult to comment on the full effect of participation bias.

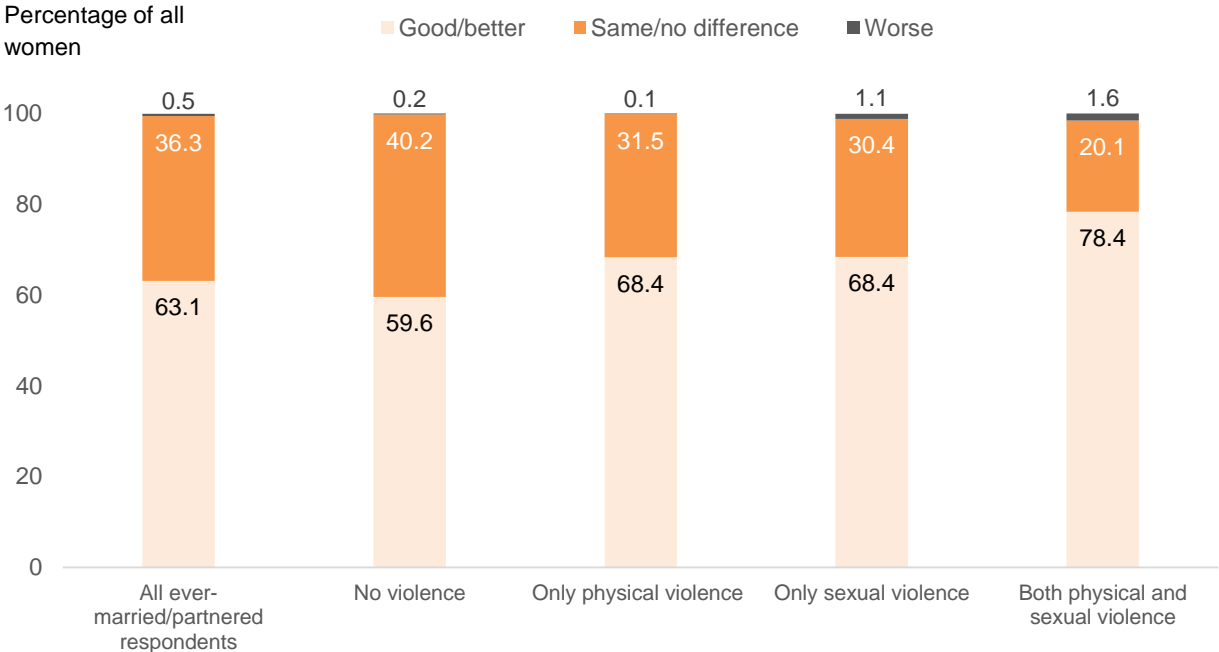
3.6. Respondents' satisfaction with interview

It is commonly perceived that women do not want to be asked about their experiences of violence. To explore this issue, towards the end of the interview all women were asked how they felt: good/better, the same, or worse, compared with before the interview. The response to this question was very meaningful.

Overall most respondents found participating in the study a positive experience. Among all women who completed the interview, 63.1 per cent felt better after it, whether she had experienced violence or not (Figure 8). About one third felt the same as before the interview and less than one per cent of women said they felt worse. Respondents on average felt that participating in the survey was beneficial and were happy that someone listened to their problems. It is very encouraging to find that

women who did experience violence were even more likely to feel better after the interview than those without violence, with the highest level of satisfaction among women who suffered more severe/multiple forms of violence. Almost all (96 per cent) agreed to be contacted again if needed.

Figure 8: Women’s satisfaction upon completion of the interview, according to experience of violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Note: In less than one per cent of interviews the answer was unstated. These are not included in the graph for ease of reading.

RESULTS

4. Violence against women by a husband/partner

Key findings from this chapter

- Nearly two in three women (62.9 per cent) experienced one or more forms of physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence, and controlling behaviours by their husband in their lifetime, and 31.6 per cent in the last 12 months.
- One in four ever-married/partnered women (26.1 per cent) in Viet Nam experienced physical violence from a husband/partner during their lifetime (lifetime violence), and one in twenty (4.6 per cent) experienced husband/partner physical violence in the last 12 months (current violence).
- Sexual violence by a husband/partner was experienced by more than one in ten (13.3 per cent) women in Viet Nam, and one in twenty (5.7 per cent) stated this occurred in the last 12 months.
- One in three women (32.0 per cent) experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime and 8.9 per cent in the last 12 months. Prevalence rates are higher in rural than in urban areas.
- Emotional violence from a husband/partner was the form of violence with the highest prevalence rate – nearly half (47.0 per cent) of women surveyed had experienced it in their lifetime.
- One in five (20.6 per cent) women in Viet Nam mentioned economic abuse from a husband/partner during their lifetime and one in ten (11.5 per cent) in the last 12 months.
- Women aged between 20 and 34 are more likely than older women to experience both physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months.
- Highest prevalence rates of physical violence by a husband/partner, in a lifetime, were in the Central Highlands (40.0 per cent) and the Red River Delta (32.8 per cent).
- Both current and lifetime rates of physical violence were comparatively lower among women with higher levels of education than those with lower education.

This chapter presents data on the prevalence and patterns of different forms of violence against women perpetrated by a male partner or husband, which is usually the most common form of violence that women experience. This includes physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, economic violence and controlling behaviours. Violence by other people (non-partners) is discussed in Chapter 5.

Violence by a husband/partner is presented for 'ever-married/partnered' women because only those women were asked about violence by a husband/partner. This group of women are referred to as 'ever-married/partnered women' – of which there were 5,553 in the survey sample.⁶⁵

The survey questionnaire measured women's experience of violence using a series of behaviour-specific questions (See Table 1 for definitions). For each act of abuse, the survey participant was asked whether she had ever experienced that act in her lifetime. If yes, she was asked whether it had occurred in the last 12 months.

Proportion of women who experienced violence by a husband/partner

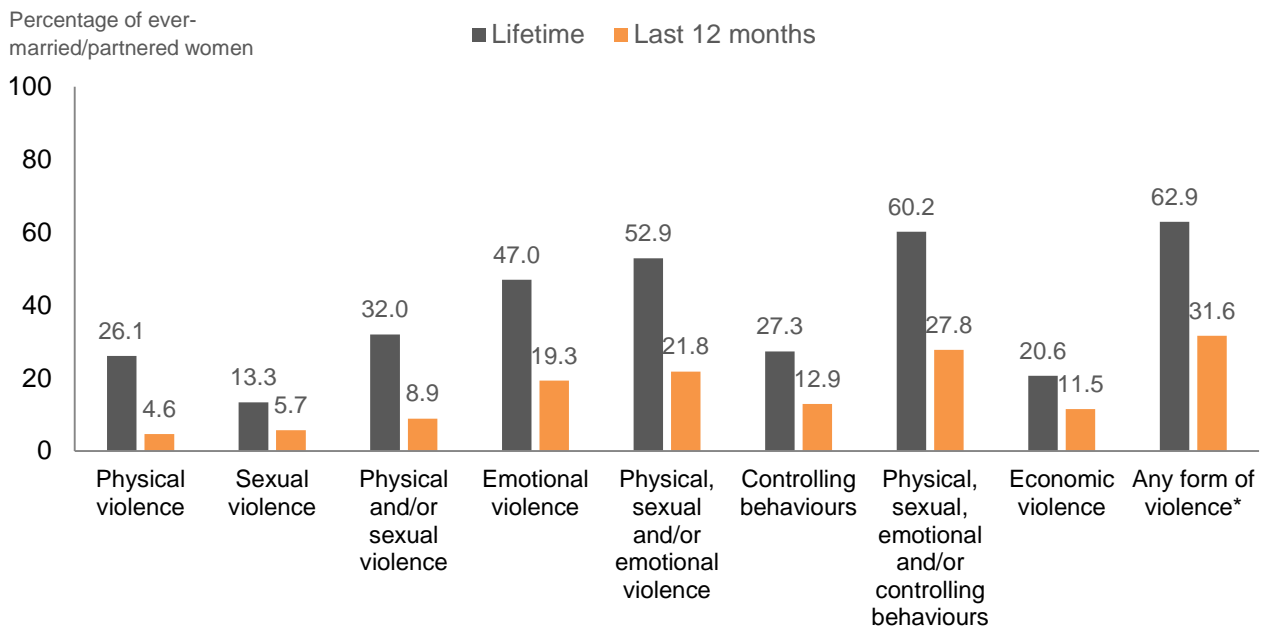
Figure 9 illustrates the proportion of women who have experienced violence by a husband/partner in their lifetime, and in the last 12 months, for each form of violence measured. Of all forms of violence measured, emotional violence is the most prevalent, experienced by nearly half of ever-married/partnered women (47.0 per cent) in their lifetime and close to one fifth (19.3 per cent) in the last 12 months.

One in three women (32.0 per cent) experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime and 8.9 per cent in the last 12 months. Other forms of violence measured were emotional, economic and controlling behaviours. These can have severe impact emotionally and psychologically, but they are more difficult to consistently define cross-culturally.

Considering all five forms of violence measured, nearly two in three women (62.9 per cent) experienced one or more forms of violence and/or controlling behaviours by their husband in their lifetime, and 31.6 per cent in the last 12 months. Each form of violence is discussed in more detail below.

⁶⁵ The current survey included women in a wider age band than the 2010 survey. Comparative analysis by different age groups is included in Chapter 13.

Figure 9: Prevalence of physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence, and controlling behaviours by husband/partner during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



* 'Any violence' includes at least one of the following: physical, sexual, emotional, economic violence or controlling behaviours

4.1. Physical violence

Physical violence includes being slapped or having something thrown at her, being pushed, shoved or her hair pulled, being hit with a fist or something else that could hurt, being kicked, dragged or beaten up, choked or burned on purpose, or being threatened with, or actually having used, a weapon used against her.

The lifetime prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner in Viet Nam is 26.1 per cent, or more than one quarter of women. This means that one in every four women in Viet Nam have experienced it at least once in their lifetime. For 4.6 per cent of ever-married/partnered women, such violence happened recently, within the last 12 months. While the lifetime prevalence rates in rural areas are a little higher than the urban areas, the variation of prevalence rates vary between the geographical regions is much greater (Figure 10).

Qualitative interviews tell the story behind these numbers. Mai⁶⁶ had previously been a commune officer and a member of a commune reconciliation group. She told her story while pointing to various scars on her body including a big one on her face.

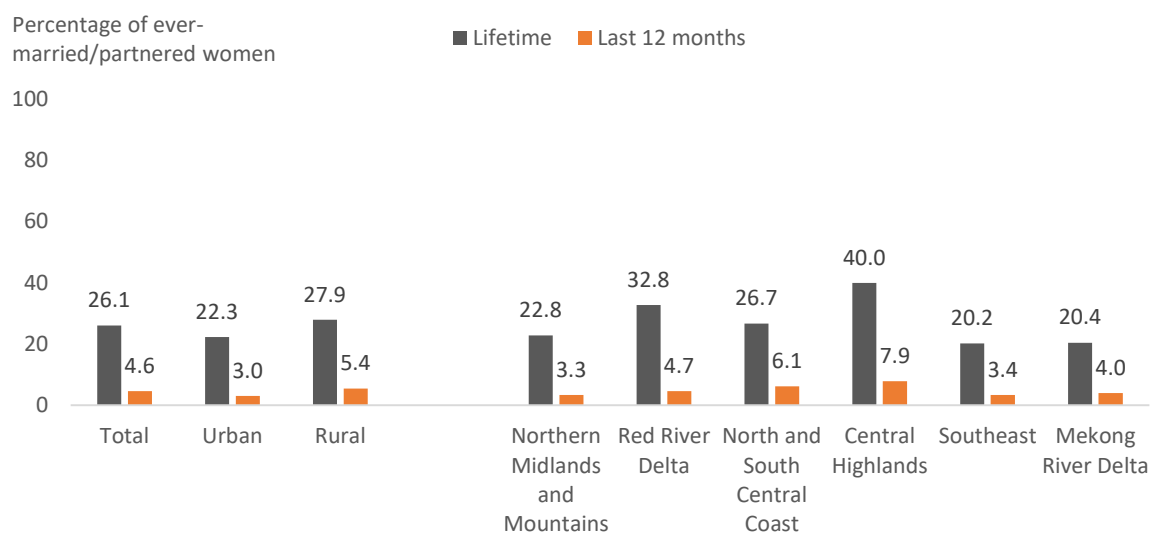
This scar was when he cut me with a bush-hook (rựa). This bush-hook is for sugar-cane so it is very sharp. He cut me when I was pregnant with the second child. He cut though the tendon at my ankle so I had it sewed in the hospital. It was more than 20 years ago.

⁶⁶ All names used in the report are pseudonyms to protect the victims/survivors.

This scar on my back was when he hit me while I was sleeping. It broke my bone. I took medicine by myself. I still went to school to teach that afternoon. I biked with only one foot. It took me three months to heal that injury. In general, the traces of his violence were all over on my body. My face has been like the map with many lines and paths. He cut and broke my legs and hands many times (tay, chân gãy từng lúm). - Mai, 54 years old

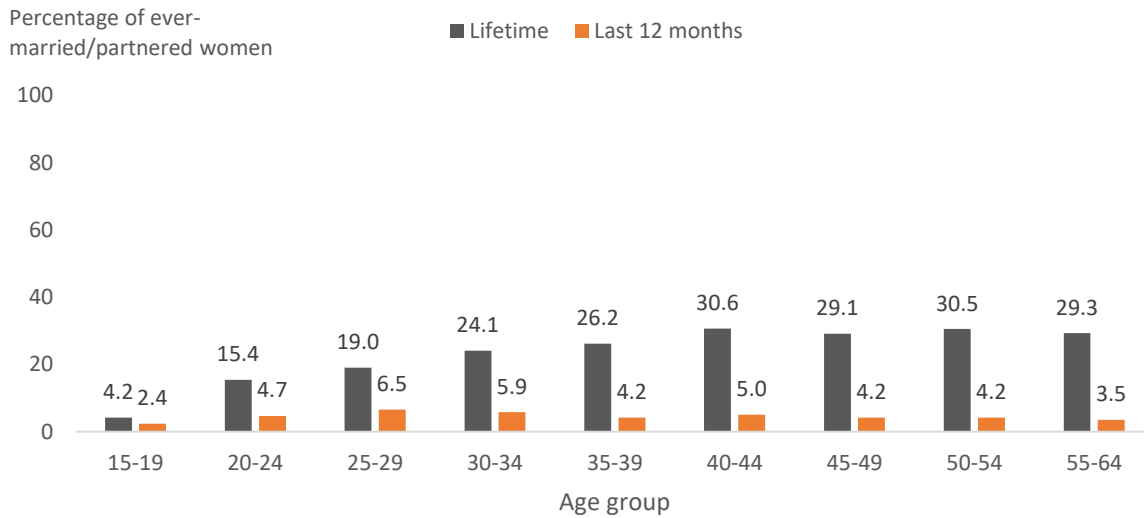
Nationally, urban areas have lower prevalence rates of lifetime and current violence compared with rural areas. Lifetime rates are highest in the Central Highlands, where two in every five (40.0 per cent) women have experienced physical violence by a husband/partner at some stage. This is followed by one third of women (32.8 per cent) in the Red River Delta. Current rates of violence (last 12 months) are highest in the Central Highlands (7.9 per cent) and in the North and South Central Coast (6.1 per cent).

Figure 10: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



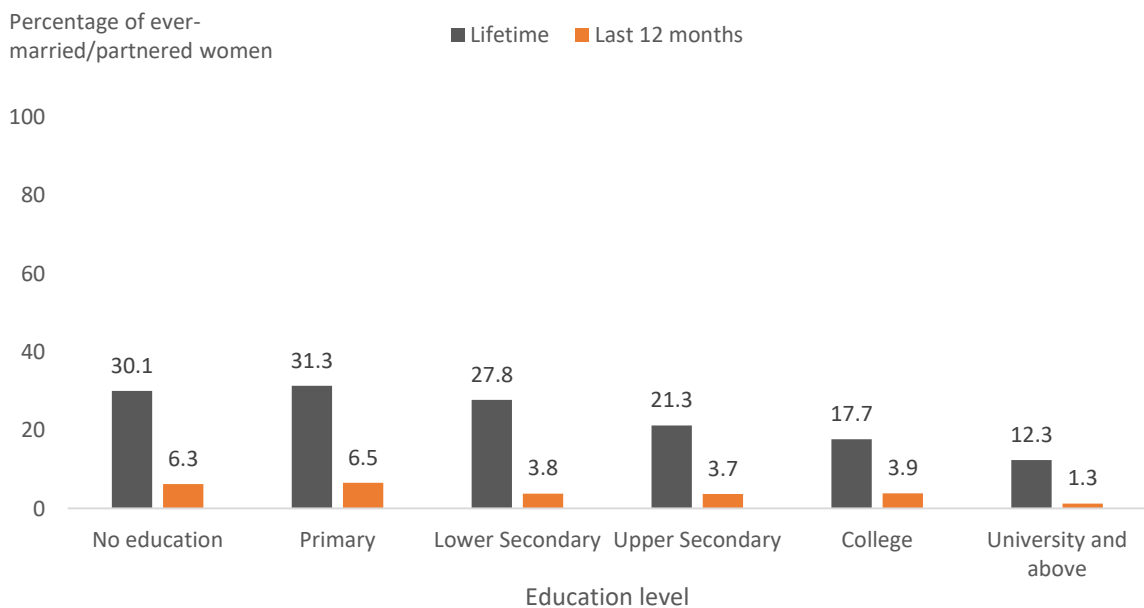
Lifetime rates of physical violence increase with age. This is to be expected as women who experienced violence, even if it was many years ago, continue to be counted in lifetime rates which reflect the accumulated effect of women's experiences. Current physical violence is relatively more common among younger women, with rates being highest among those in their late 20s (Figure 11). Current rates decline among older women and the gap between lifetime and the last 12 months is increasing with age, telling us that violence stops or becomes less frequent with age. Some of these women are likely to be widowed, separated or divorced and less at risk of current violence by a husband/partner.

Figure 11: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



Both current and lifetime rates of violence are higher among women with primary or no education as compared with women with upper secondary, college or university and above (Figure 12). This suggests that education may be a protective factor in preventing violence for some women. Readers should be cautious when interpreting the effect of education on disaggregated rates as any differences may be associated with other factors such as age rather than education per se. Chapter 12 on risk factors explored if education is a risk factor for violence by a husband/partner using more systematic analysis that simultaneously controls for other factors.

Figure 12: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by education level, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



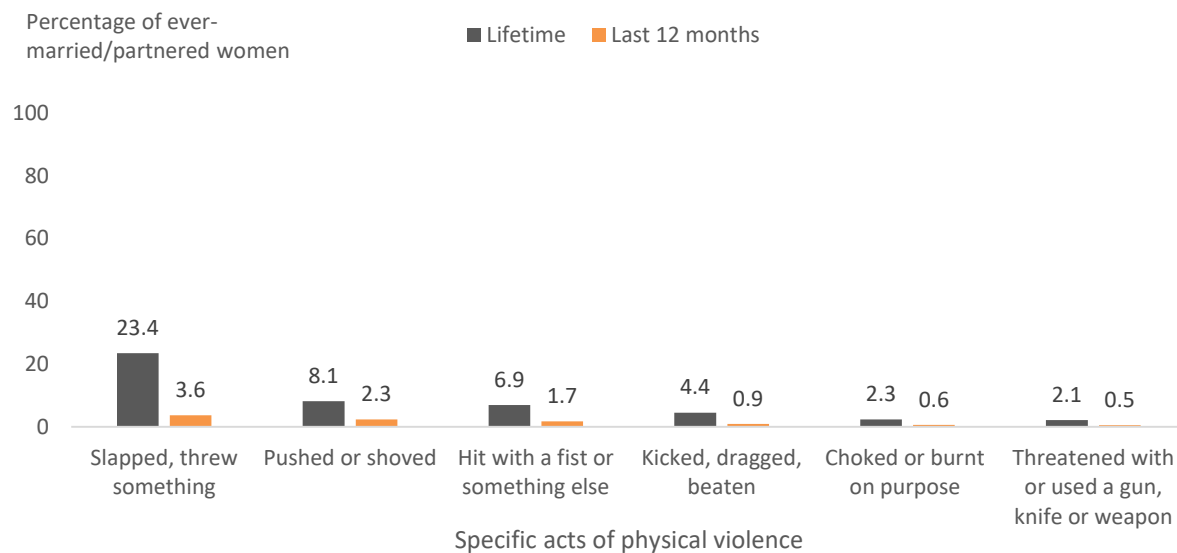
Being slapped or having something thrown at her that could hurt her is the form of violence by a husband/partner that women mentioned the most (23.4 per cent during lifetime and 3.6 per cent in the last 12 months). This is followed by being pushed or shoved (Figure 13).

Although slapping is the most common form of violence, the qualitative results reveal that slapping is not often recognized by women as significant violence. They are often aware of other cases of violence in the commune and they make comparison between cases and conclude that slapping is a lighter form of violence.

‘My husband is not as serious as other people. When he was hot tempered, he gave me one slap. That’s all. Sometimes I also got angry, I could not stand and talked back one or two words he would beat me with what he was having in his hands. He did only that not like other people using rod or stick to beat their wife heavily. He only slapped me or kicked me – IDI 15, woman aged 37

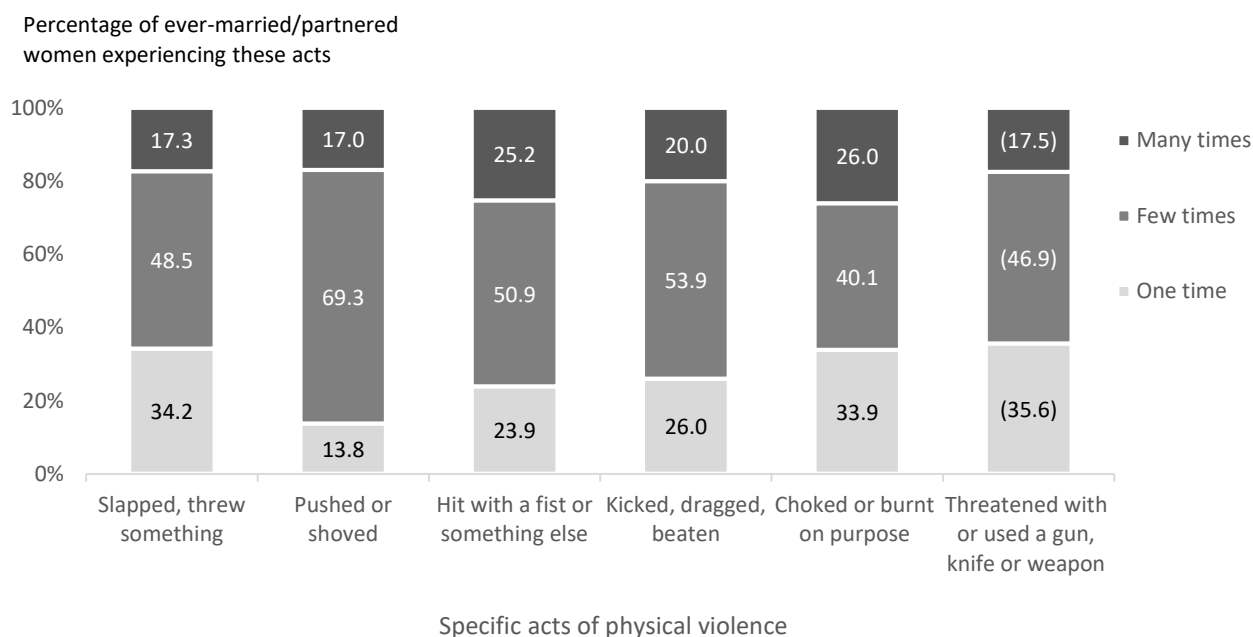
According to some women, ‘violence’ includes acts that are stronger than a slap and may cause severe consequences such as bleeding or other injuries. This perception of violence is important as it shows the level of community tolerance towards less severe forms of violence. Tolerating some forms of violence is an attitude that may cause resistance to report violence and less responsive action on cases of violence. Regarding a slap as acceptable violence may result in ignoring signs of escalating of violence to more severe forms.

Figure 13: Prevalence of specific acts of physical violence by a husbands/partner, as occurred during lifetime and in the last 12 months, among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



Most women experienced each type of physical act of violence *a few times* (Figure 14). Being choked is often regarded as one of the more severe forms of physical violence indicating a woman is at high risk of being seriously harmed or killed. Worryingly, more than one quarter (26 per cent) of women who experienced being burned or choked said that it happened many times. A further quarter of women (25.2 per cent) who had been hit also said that it happened many times. All other forms of violence occurred many times by around one fifth of Vietnamese ever-married/partnered women.

Figure 14: Frequency distribution of number of times specific acts of physical violence by husband/partner happened during lifetime, among ever-married/partnered women who experienced such acts, Viet Nam 2019



Note: Percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted. Percentages in parentheses (xx) are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

The specific acts of violence are typically classified into groupings of moderate (slapped, pushed, shoved, hair pulled) and severe (hit, kicked, dragged, choked, burned, use of weapons) as illustrated in Table 3. The severity categories are not classified based on women's perception of severity or emotional impact, but because of the likely association with injuries.⁶⁷ A woman is considered to have experienced severe violence if she has experienced at least one of the severe acts. A woman is considered to have experienced moderate violence if she has experienced any act of physical violence but none of the acts that are considered severe.

Table 3: Severity classification for acts of physical violence

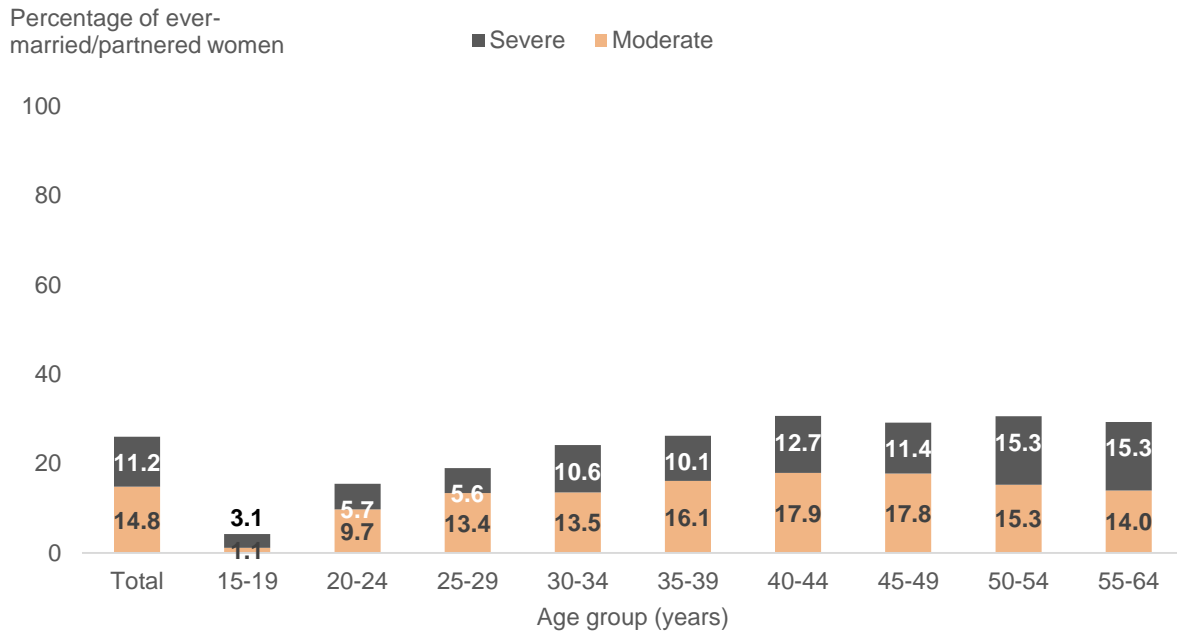
Physical violence	
Severe acts of violence	Hit with a fist Kicked, dragged or beaten up Choked or burned Threatened with or used a weapon
Moderate acts of violence	Slapped her or threw something at her Pushed, shoved her Pulled her hair

The survey found that of the ever-married/partnered women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner in their lifetime, for almost half it had been severe (11.2 per cent experienced severe acts and 14.8 per cent experienced moderate acts) (Figure 15). Severe acts of violence are

⁶⁷ Classifications used in Viet Nam are consistent with international comparisons used in the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence.

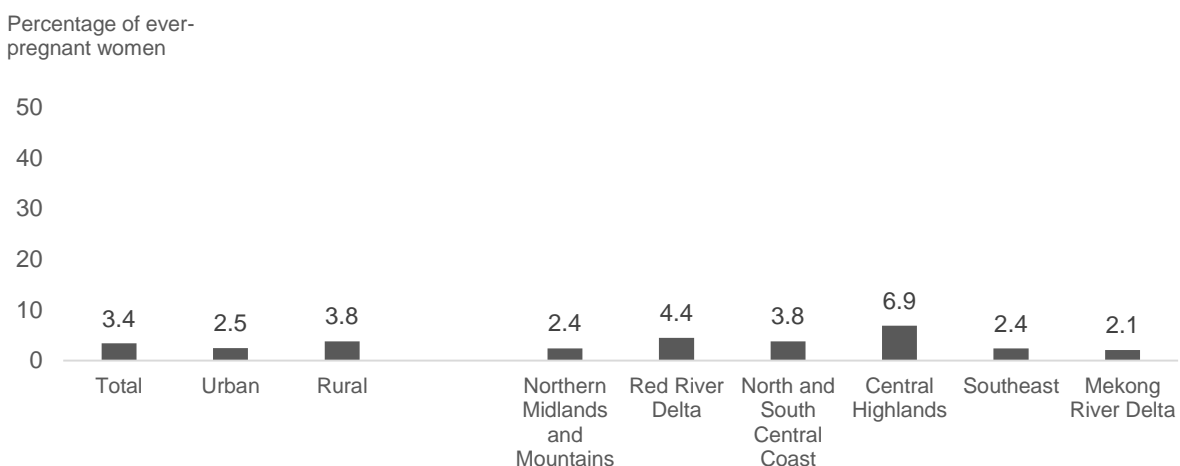
likely to be perpetrated alongside moderate acts, and with increasing age, relatively more women seem to accumulate experiences of severe violent acts.

Figure 15: Lifetime prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner among ever-married/partnered women by severity, total and by age group, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



Among the ever-married/partnered women who have been pregnant (5,236 women in this survey), 3.4 per cent of them experienced physical violence during a pregnancy (Figure 16). Women in the Central Highlands were most likely to mention physical violence during pregnancy (6.9 per cent – twice the national prevalence for violence in pregnancy).

Figure 16: Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,236)



Nearly all the women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner during a pregnancy were beaten by the father of the child (97.9 per cent) in the last pregnancy in which they were beaten, and the person who beat them also did so before the pregnancy (81.7 per cent). Most women experienced less violence during their pregnancy (65.3 per cent) compared with before, but for a

substantial portion of women the violence stayed the same (21.4 per cent) or got worse (11.8 per cent). The impact that violence by a husband/partner has on women's reproductive health is explored further in section 8.4.

The qualitative component of this study explored violence during pregnancy (see Section 8.4). Commonly identified triggers related to pregnancy and birth included women refusing sex, preferring a male offspring and economic challenges (e.g. reduction of the woman's involvement in earning money, the health care costs and preparation for the baby).

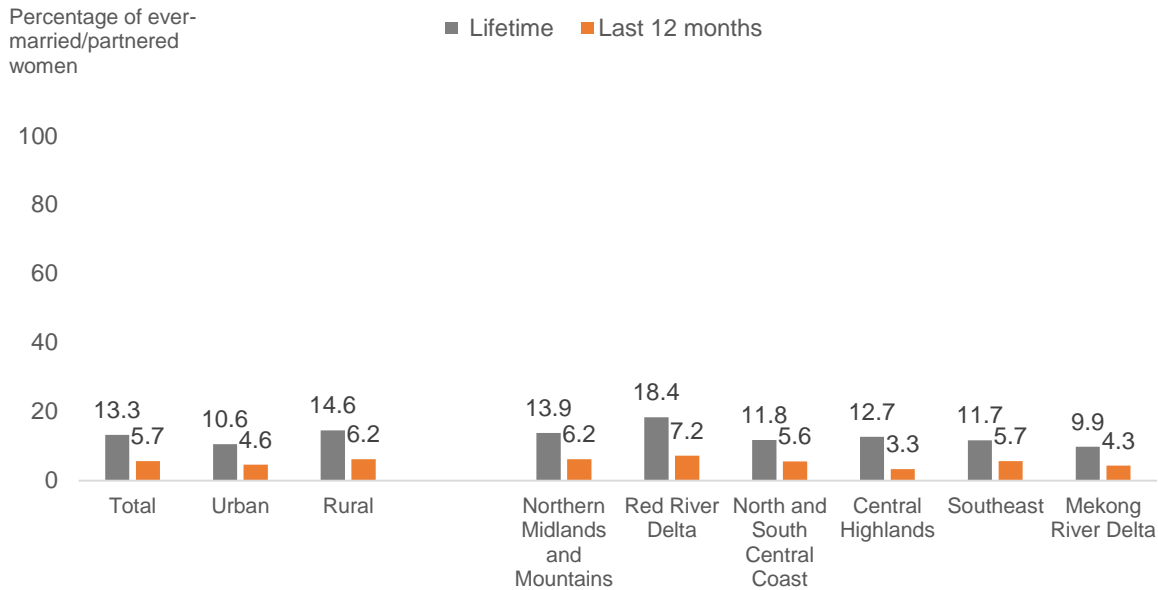
I had the first baby when I was 22 or 23. When I was pregnant for two months, and still suffered from morning sickness, my husband beat me a lot... Then my marriage ended. When the child was one year old, he returned and promised that he would give up all bad behaviours. I thought that we were classmates and then husband and wife, we already had a child together, so I forgave him. We remarried and had the second child. During those years when I was pregnant and with young children, I was beaten almost every day. I suffered from physical, emotional and sexual violence. People in the community thought that I would suffer from health problem after giving birth as I was very weak. I felt hopeless and wanted to end my life many times. However, whenever I was going to take the pills I thought of my parents then I stood up. I carried my child with one hand, the other hand I worked in the field, sold things in the shop and did my teaching - IDI 24, woman aged 54.

4.2. Sexual violence

Sexual violence by a husband/partner includes being forced to have sexual intercourse with her husband/partner when she did not want to; having sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid what her husband/partner might do, or if she was forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual acts.

More than one in every eight women (13.3 per cent) have experienced sexual violence by a husband/partner in their lifetime and 5.7 per cent in the last 12 months. Prevalence rates are higher in rural than in urban areas (Figure 17). Proportions of women experiencing lifetime and current sexual violence are highest in the Red River Delta, followed by the Northern Midlands and Mountains.

Figure 17: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



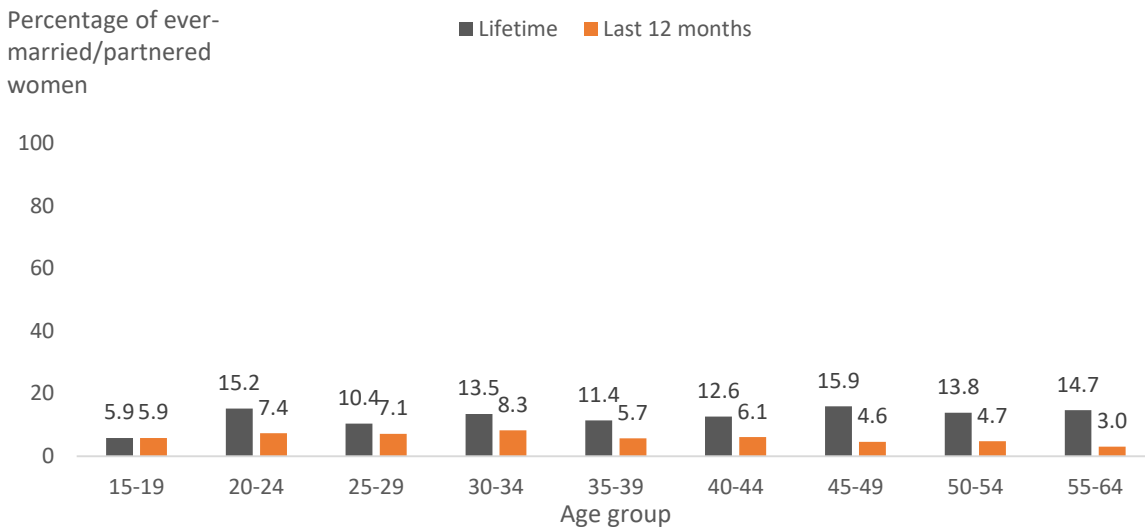
Younger women are more likely to have experienced sexual violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months (Figure 18) compared with older women. It is most prevalent among women aged 30 to 34 (8.3 per cent) and among in their 20s. The current rates decline among older women. An outlier is the high rate of lifetime prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner among the 20 to 24 year old age group (15.2 per cent). This may be a data artefact but could also be related to an unprecedented climate of openness around sexual violence that is particularly apparent among young women.

The qualitative study further explored this phenomenon, but was unable to identify a clear understanding of what might be happening with younger women. From the overall analysis of women’s narrations of violence, it seems that violence often starts early after marriage and includes both physical and sexual violence. The high rate of sexual violence towards women in the 20 to 24 year old age group could be explained as a result of unexpected sexual demands from husband after marriage. Men may have higher sexual demand after marriage and feel it to be his right in doing so. Normalization of forced sex after marriage is metaphoric in the folklore:

‘I paid for the tray so I should be able to stab a hole in the tray’

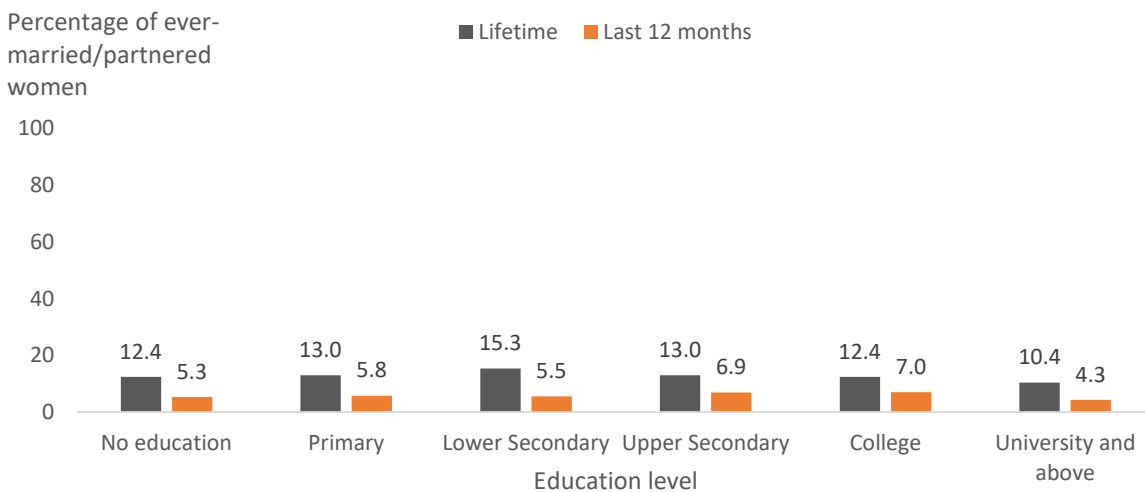
In addition, young women may not be in the mood of having sex after marriage due to new roles and responsibilities that might make them more tired or feeling of lack of privacy due to sleeping arrangements when living together with parents-in-law, a common practice in Viet Nam. Being pregnant shortly after marriage can also be reason that makes young women reluctant to have sex with their husband. A woman’s reluctance for sex may trigger a new husband to force sex in marriage.

Figure 18: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



Women with a university education and above experienced the lowest rates of both lifetime (10.4 per cent) and current (4.3 per cent) sexual violence by a husband/partner (Figure 19). As with physical violence, higher levels of education may reduce the risk of experiencing sexual violence by a husband/partner.

Figure 19: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by education level, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



The act of sexual violence that was mentioned most by women was being forced to have sex when she did not want to – a form of marital rape – (9.6 per cent during lifetime and 4.0 per cent in the last 12 months). This is followed by women reporting they have had intercourse when they did not want to as a result of being afraid of what the husband/partner might do to them if they refused (Figure 20). The impact of violence is often compounded by the frequency by which it occurs. Around three-quarters of women who experienced both forms of sexual violence in their lifetime said that it happened a few times. Over one in ten said it occurred many times (Figure 21).

Figure 20: Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husband/partner, during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

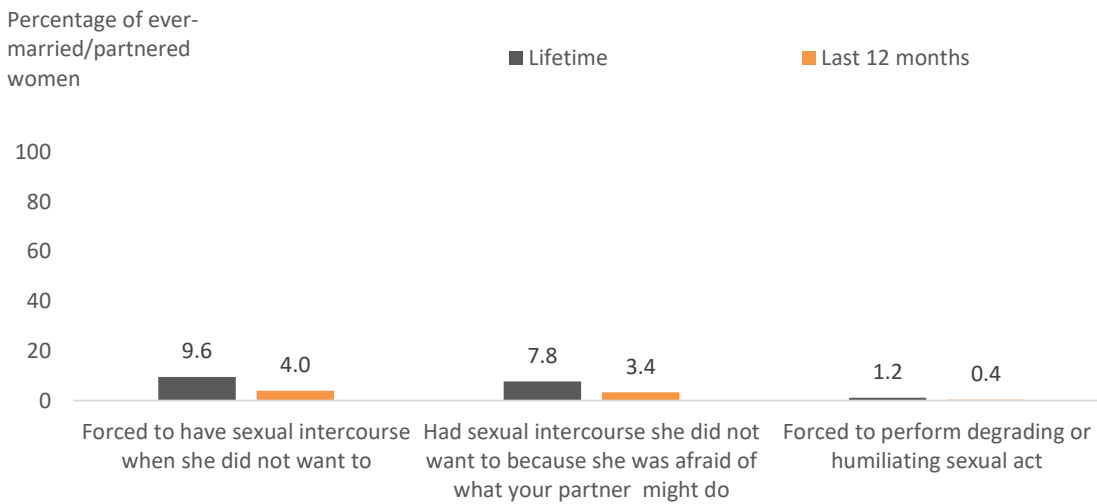
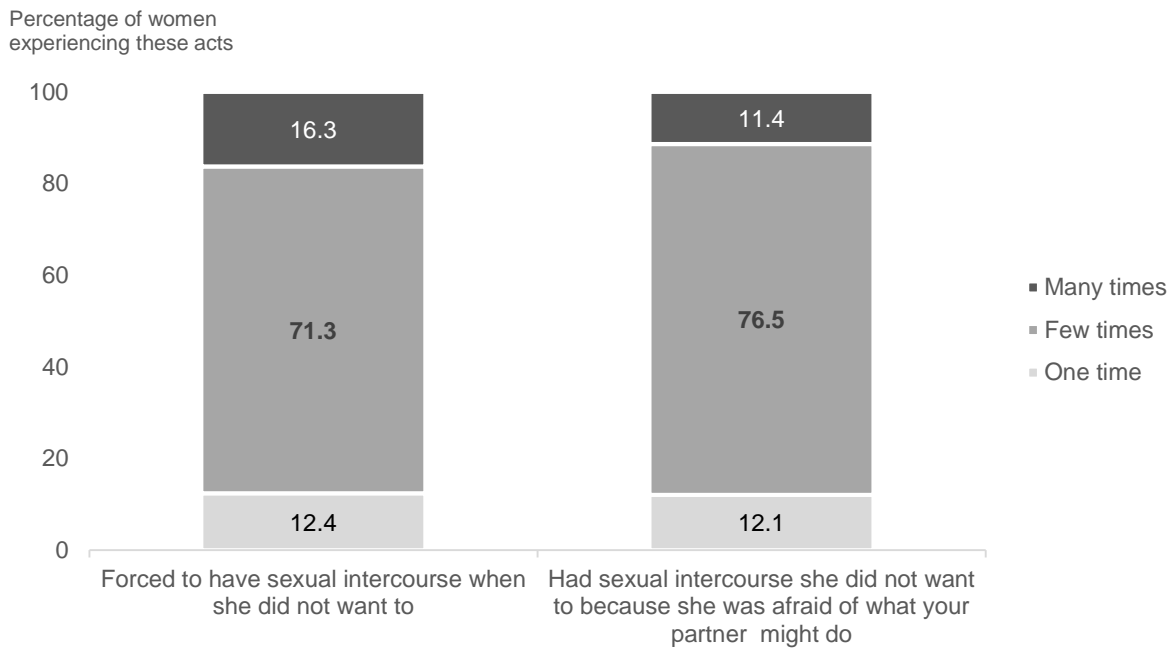


Figure 21: Frequency distribution of number of times of specific acts of sexual violence by a husband/partner happened during lifetime, among ever-married/partnered women who have experienced such acts, Viet Nam 2019



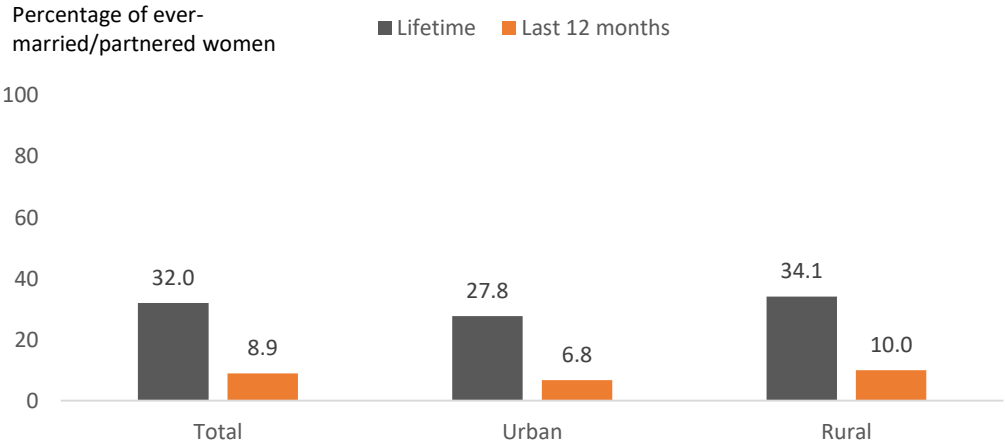
4.3. Physical and/or sexual violence as a main indicator for violence by a husband/partner

In this section women’s experiences of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner are combined. This measure is most often used for comparison regionally and internationally and for monitoring prevalence over time. It makes sense to consider these forms of violence together as they often co-occur. They also tend to be measured using consistent and robust definitions. Emotional (psychological violence) and economic violence are not included in the combined

measures used to make comparisons between countries and over time because it is methodologically more difficult to measure and there are no internationally consistent definitions.

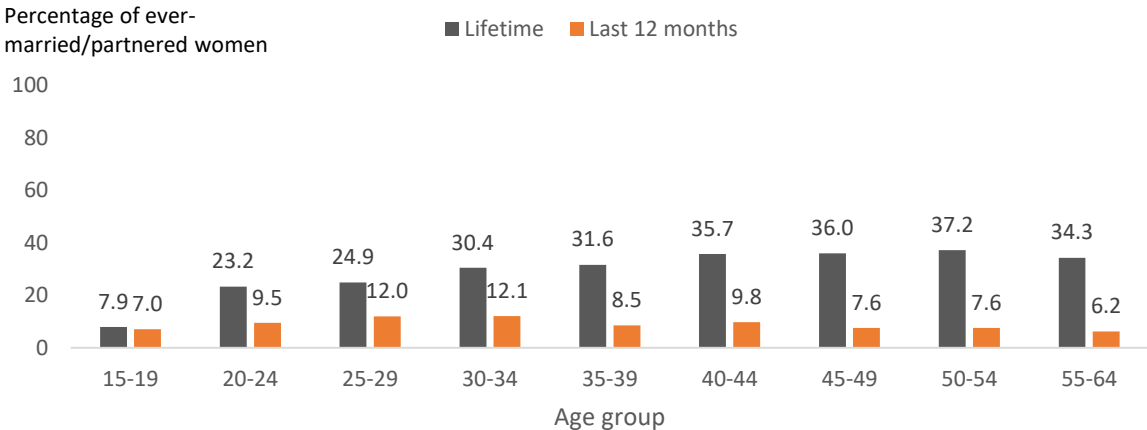
As shown in Figure 22, one in three women (32.0 per cent) experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime and 8.9 per cent in the last 12 months. Rates are higher in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 22: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



The overall experience of physical and/or sexual abuse across the life course can be seen among the different age groupings in Figure 23. This shows that younger women, aged between 20 and 44 years, are more likely to experience current violence (last 12 months) which cumulates into higher rates of lifetime experience above the age of 44. More than one third of Vietnamese women in all age groups from 40 years onwards report physical and/or sexual violence from a husband/partner during their lifetime.

Figure 23: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

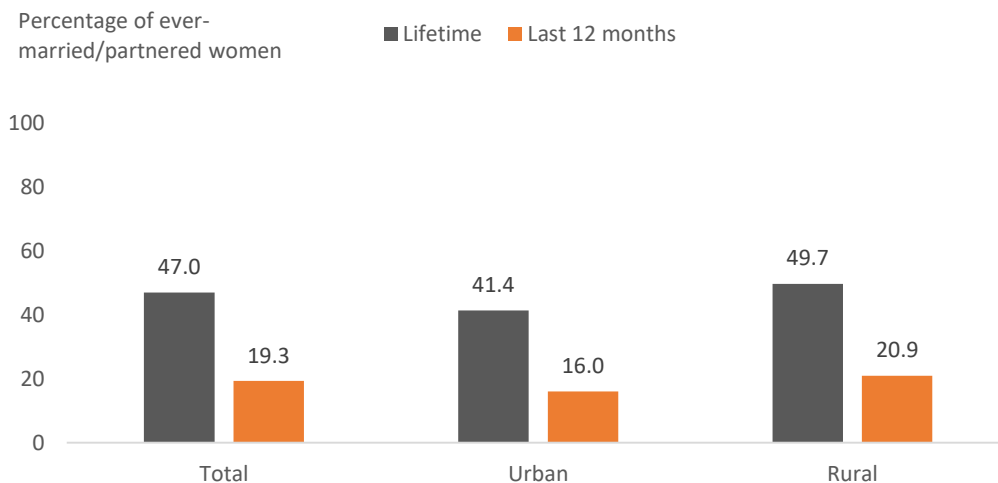


4.4. Emotional violence

Women often report that emotional violence (a form of psychological violence) affects them more than physical or sexual violence. However, emotional violence is more difficult to measure in a survey as there are a lack of behavioural questions that fully measure the same thing across cultures. Moreover, most forms of emotional abuse are not included in national laws also because they are difficult measure. In this study, emotional violence includes being insulted or made to feel bad about herself, being belittled or humiliated in front of other people, being scared or intimidated on purpose, and/or being verbally threatened (either her or someone she cares about).

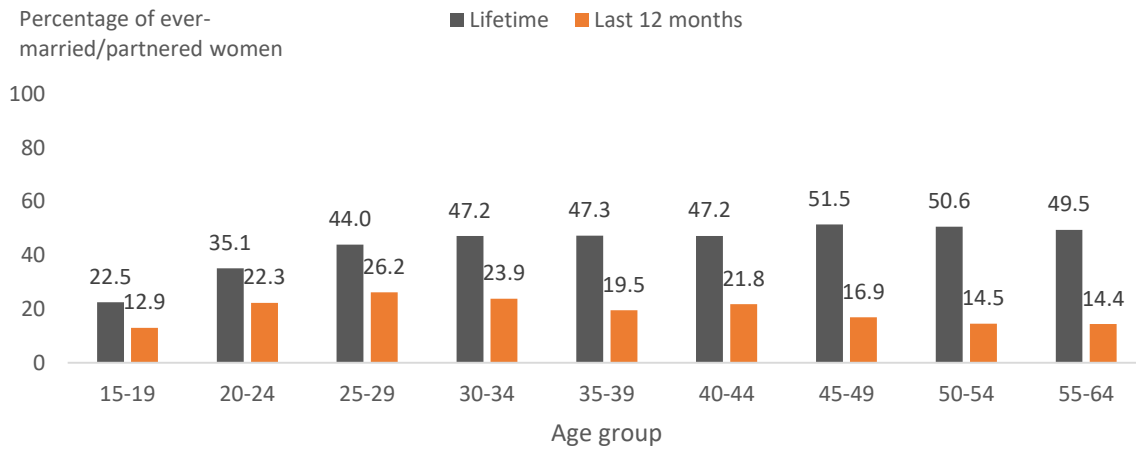
Almost half (47.0 per cent) of Vietnamese women have been emotionally abused by their husband/partner. Almost one in five (19.3 per cent) have experienced such violence in the last 12 months (Figure 24). As with other forms of violence, prevalence rates are slightly higher in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 24: Prevalence of emotional violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



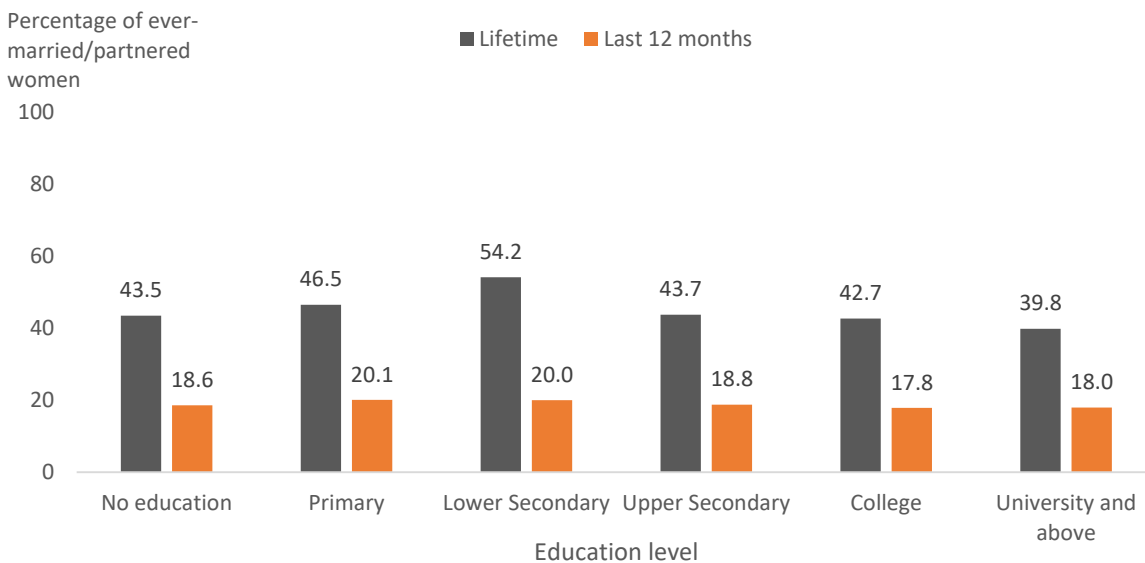
As with physical and sexual violence, current emotional violence from a husband/partner is more often experienced by younger women (occurring in the last 12 months) and cumulative lifetime experience increases with age. Women over the age of 44 experienced the highest lifetime prevalence of emotional violence (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Prevalence of emotional violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



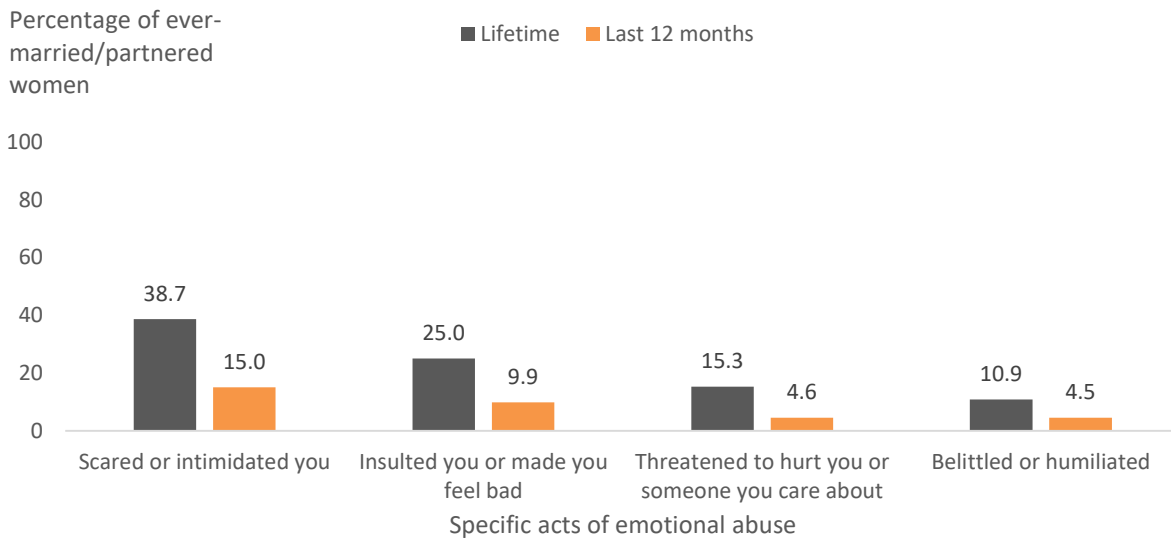
Vietnamese women with university education experience slightly lower rates of emotional violence over their lifetime. However, the experience of emotional abuse within the last 12 months does not vary much according to education levels (Figure 26).

Figure 26: Prevalence of emotional violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by education level, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



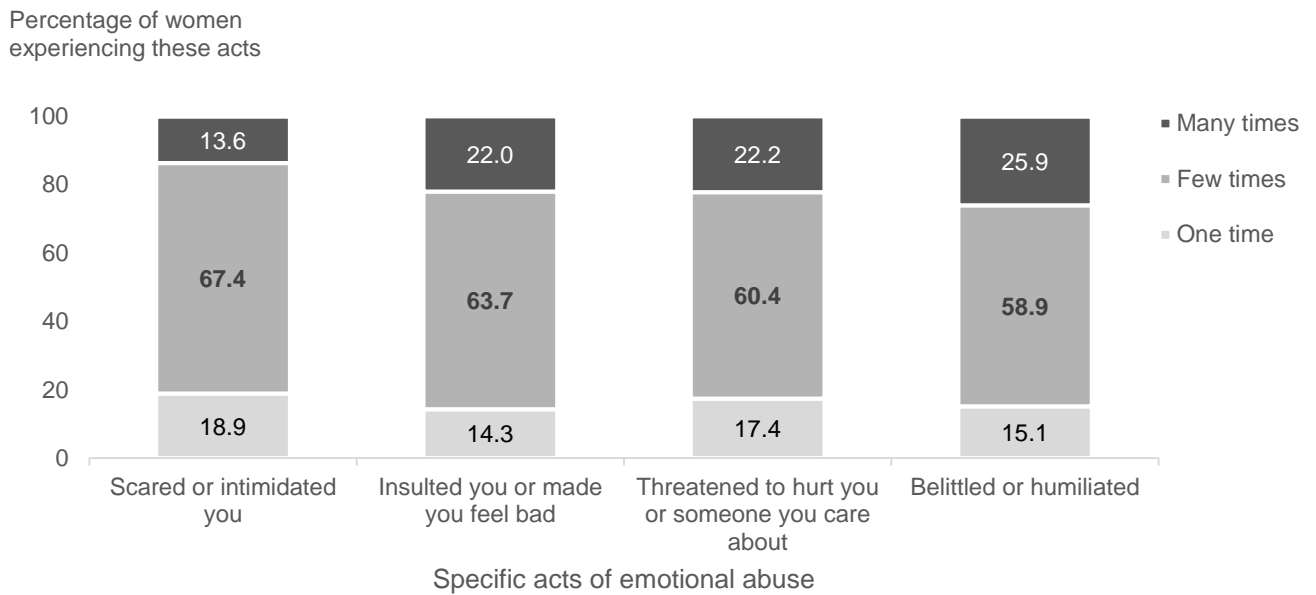
The most common forms of emotional abuse mentioned involve feeling scared or intimidated by their husband/partner, both over a lifetime (mentioned by 38.7 per cent of women) and in the last 12 months (15.0 per cent) (Figure 27). This is followed by being insulted so that she feels bad (25.0 per cent lifetime and 9.9 per cent last 12 months).

Figure 27: Prevalence of specific acts of emotional violence by a husband/partner, as occurred during lifetime and in the last 12 months, among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



Women who experienced any of the acts of emotional violence were asked how often these emotionally abusive acts occurred in the past 12 months. They mostly occurred more than once, usually between two and five times thereby indicating they are a part of a pattern of abusive behaviour rather than rare or one-off incidents. For most acts, around two thirds of women who experienced different types of emotional abuse from a husband/partner said that it occurred a few times in their lifetime (Figure 28). A further quarter said the experience occurred many times. ‘Being scared or intimidated’ was the form of emotional violence that was less likely to occur many times (13.6 per cent) but most likely to occur more than once (67.4 per cent). ‘Being humiliated or belittled’ (experienced by the smallest proportion of women), when it occurred, it occurred many times for a quarter of women (25.9 per cent).

Figure 28: Frequency distribution of number of times specific acts of emotional abuse by a husbands/partner during lifetime happened, among ever-married/partnered women who have experienced such acts, Viet Nam 2019



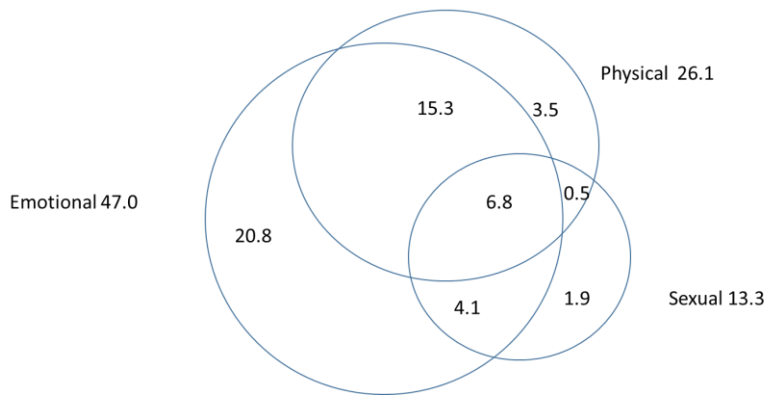
4.5. Overlap of physical, sexual and emotional violence by a husband/partner

Plotting the overlap between different forms of violence by a husband/partner shows which kinds of abuse are typically occurring at the same time. The results confirm that physical, sexual and emotional violence by a husband/partner do overlap in Viet Nam.

Overall, more than half of ever-married/partnered women (52.9 per cent) have experienced at least one form of violence (physical, sexual or emotional abuse) by a current or former husband/partner. As shown in Figure 29, there is a large overlap between physical and emotional violence, with almost a quarter of women (22.1 per cent) experiencing both forms. More women experience sexual violence with emotional abuse (10.9 per cent of women experienced both) than sexual violence with physical violence (7.3 per cent of women).

Figure 29: Overlap of the prevalence of physical, sexual and/or emotional violence by a husband/partner among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

All 3 combined: 52.9

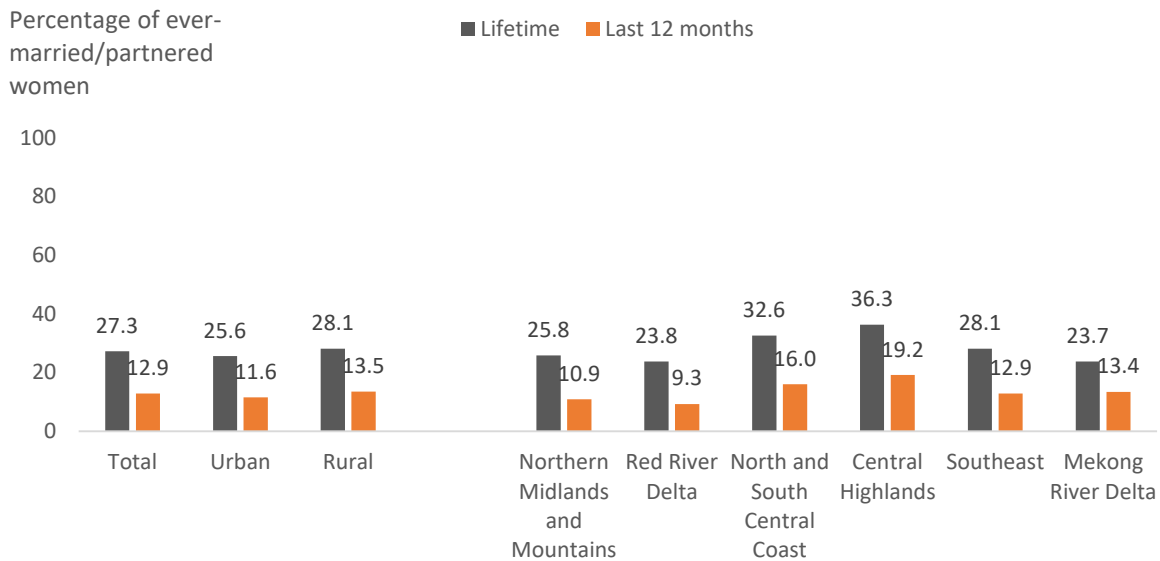


4.6. Controlling behaviours

Controlling behaviours include behaviours such as a woman being prevented from seeing family and friends, a husband/partner insisting on knowing where she is at all times, getting angry if she speaks with another man, being suspicious that she is unfaithful, and/or expecting her to seek permission before seeking health care.

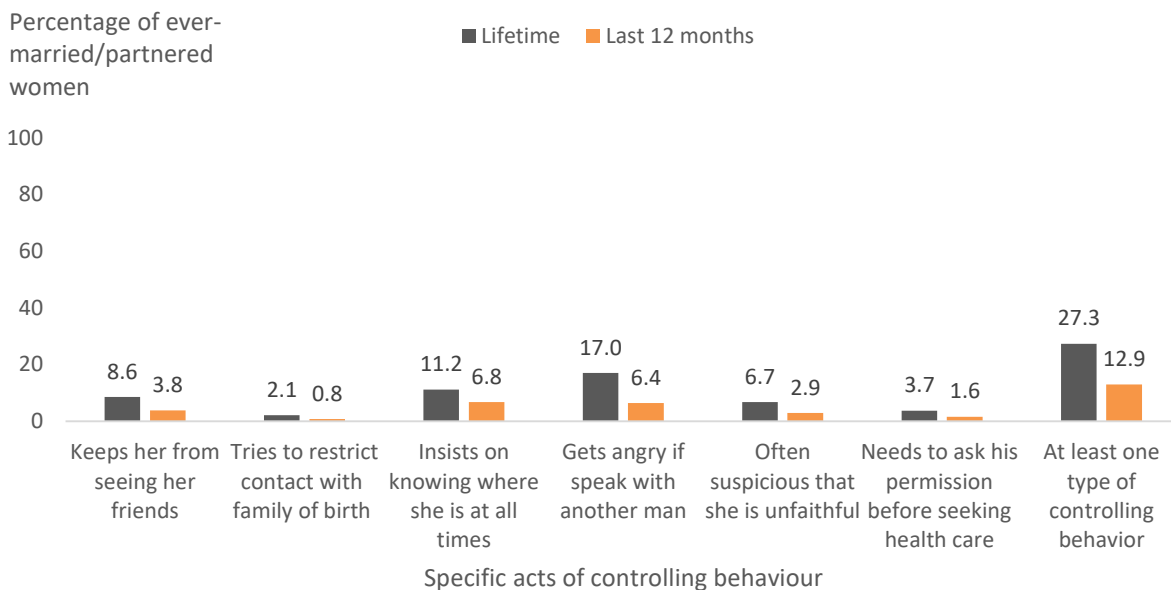
More than a quarter (27.3 per cent) of women experienced one or more acts of controlling behaviour from an intimate husband/partner during their lifetime and 12.9 per cent during the last 12 months (Figure 30). At the subnational level, rates are above average in the Central Highlands (36.3 per cent).

Figure 30: Prevalence of controlling behaviours by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



The form of controlling behaviour mentioned more than any other type (17.0 per cent of women mentioned it had happened in their lifetime) was that her husband/partner gets angry if she speaks with another man. Having a husband/partner insist on knowing where a woman is at all times was experienced by one in ten women (11.2 per cent) as the second most commonly mentioned form of controlling behaviour (Figure 31). These two controlling behaviours were also the most commonly mentioned as occurring in the past 12 months.

Figure 31: Prevalence of specific acts of controlling behaviour by a husband/partner, as occurred during lifetime and in the last 12 months, among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

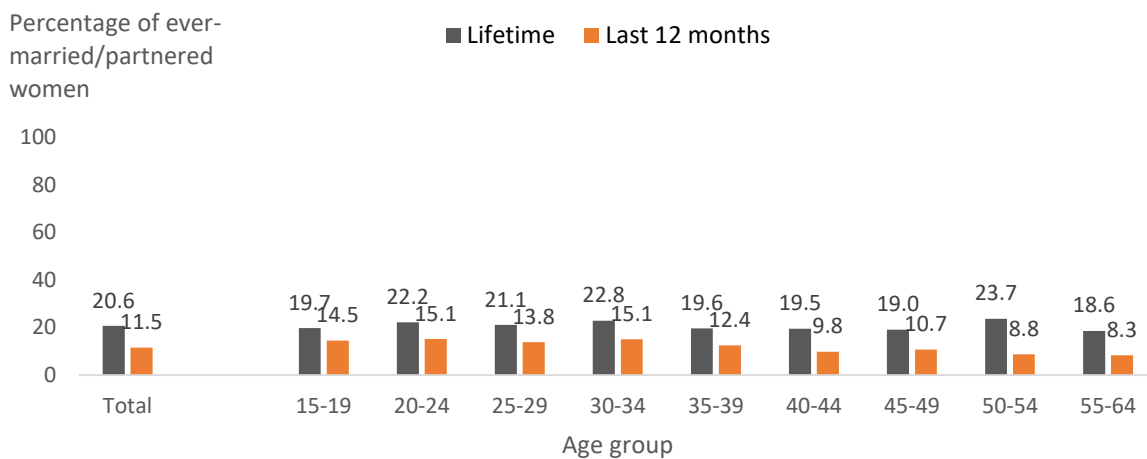


4.7. Economic violence

The survey also collected information about whether a husband/partner ever used economic control as a form of abuse. Economic violence, also referred to as economic abuse, includes acts such as taking her earnings *against her will*, refusing to give her money for household expenses even when he has money for things like alcohol and cigarettes, or prohibiting her from getting a job or earning money.

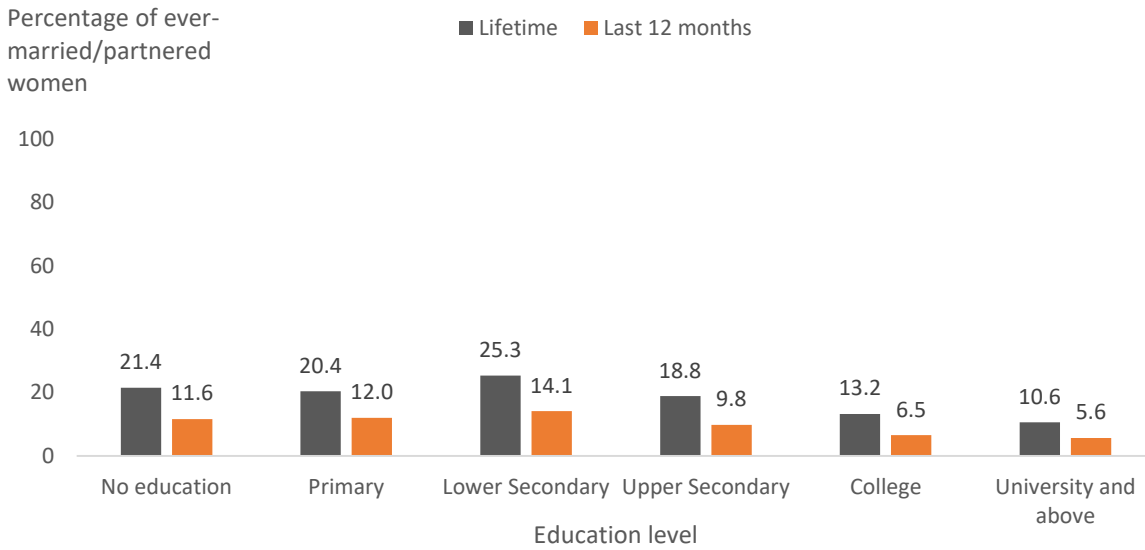
One in five (20.6 per cent) women in Viet Nam have experienced at least one type of economic violence during their lifetime and 11.5 per cent during the last 12 months. Rates of lifetime experience are similar among women of all ages ranging from 18.6 per cent and 23.7 per cent (Figure 32). Current rates of economic abuse are lowest among older women aged 50 and above. These women are more likely to be widowed, separated or divorced than younger women, which may explain some of lower prevalence in older women.

Figure 32: Prevalence of economic violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women, by age, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



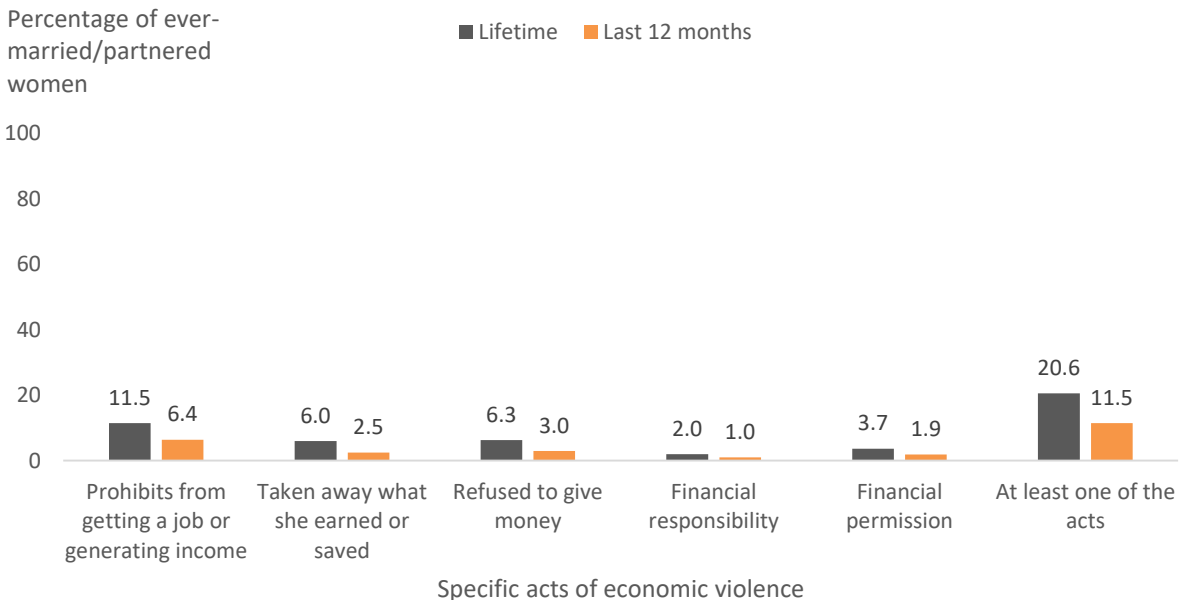
There are some differences in the rates of economic abuse by education level. Women with a higher education (upper secondary, college, university and above) have lower rates of economic abuse than women who had a lower level of education (Figure 33). Again, readers should be cautious when interpreting the effect of education on disaggregated rates and refer to Chapter 12 for more systematic analysis that simultaneously controls for other factors.

Figure 33: Prevalence of economic violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women, by education level, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



The most commonly mentioned type of economic abuse women in Viet Nam experience is being prohibited from getting a job or generating an income (mentioned by 11.5 per cent in lifetime and 6.4 per cent in the last 12 months). One in sixteen women experienced being refused money (6.3 per cent) or having her income taken away from her (6.0 per cent) (Figure 34).

Figure 34: Prevalence of specific acts of economic violence by a husband/partner, as occurred during lifetime, among ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



4.8. Violence by a husband/partner by ethnicity

Partner violence disaggregated by ethnic group shows some variation. Caution is urged when interpreting the results as some ethnic groups are represented by very small sample sizes such as: Hoa (28 respondents), H'Mong (36 respondents), Dao (54 respondents) and Nung (71 respondents). This makes the findings for these groups not very precise. A description of the findings that may be meaningful are listed immediately below, followed by all of the figures for illustrative purposes. Interpretation of each figure is not provided due to the cautionary note on small samples. All of the figures include 95 per cent confidence intervals to assist with interpreting the precision of the estimates.⁶⁸

Most respondents in the sample were of Kinh ethnicity (83 per cent) and therefore results for this group will be most reliable. Figures 35 through 46 present the results for each of the five types of violence, both in terms of lifetime and last 12 months, and for the combined physical and/or sexual violence by ethnic group.

Some descriptive findings of analysis by ethnicity

- Rates for physical and/or sexual violence were much lower among the Mong, Khmer, Thai and Muong groups compared with the national average.
- Physical and/or sexual violence was highest among Nung women in lifetime (42.8 per cent) and last 12 months (25.8 per cent). Nearly one quarter of Nung women (24.1 per cent) experienced physical violence and another quarter (23.8 per cent) experienced sexual violence in their lifetime. This result, particularly for sexual violence, was higher than the national average.
- Prevalence rates of sexual violence were highest among Nung (23.8 per cent in lifetime and 17.3 per cent in last 12 months) and Dao (15.8 per cent in lifetime and 12.0 per cent in last 12 months).
- H'Mong women experienced the lowest rates of emotional abuse for both lifetime (21.9 per cent) and last 12 months (5.8 per cent). Rates are highest among the Nung ethnic group with more than one third (34.9 per cent) experiencing it in the last 12 months compared with 19.3 per cent of the total population.
- Controlling behaviour is especially high among H'Mong (54.7 per cent in lifetime and 25.6 in last 12 months) and Dao (51.3 per cent in lifetime and 32.0 per cent in last 12 months) women even though they have lower than average rates of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner.
- Economic abuse is also high among Dao women (45.8 per cent) - more than twice the national average (20.6 per cent).

The qualitative analysis shows that violence in ethnic cultures may be influenced by whether the group follows a patrilineal or matrilineal line. In patrilineal societies the practice of gender roles and values are similar to those of the Kinh people. For example, women from the Nung

⁶⁸ The 95 per cent confidence interval is a range of values around that statistic that are believed to contain, with a 95 per cent probability the true value of that statistic.

ethnic group (a patrilineal society) said that their parents were under pressure if they did not bear male children.

Women belonging to ethnic minorities following a matrilineal line, such as Cham, seem to have more power and control in the family.

We, the women here, are like the men in Kinh ethnicity. We pay money to marry the man and bring him to our home. – FGD24, Cham women, aged more than 30

These ethnic women are not under pressure to have sons, but instead daughters. Among these ethnic groups, daughters receive the inheritance from her parents and are responsible for taking care of the parents in older age.

One interesting observation was that community members and leaders in ethnic minority communes often spoke about GBV comparatively between their ethnicity and the Kinh people (majority ethnic group in Viet Nam). Ethnic minority women believed they do not suffer from violence as much as Kinh women.

Figure 35: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

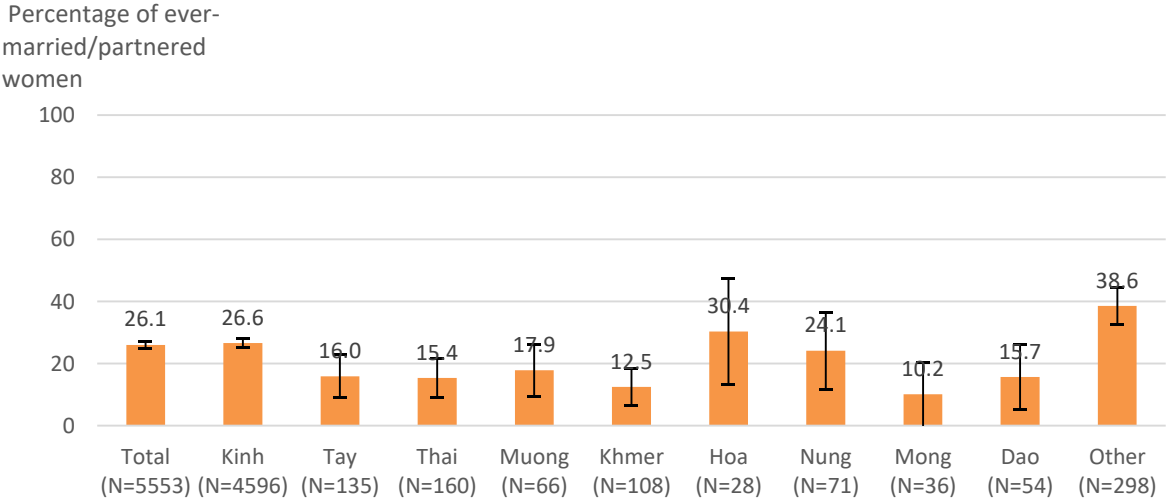


Figure 36: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

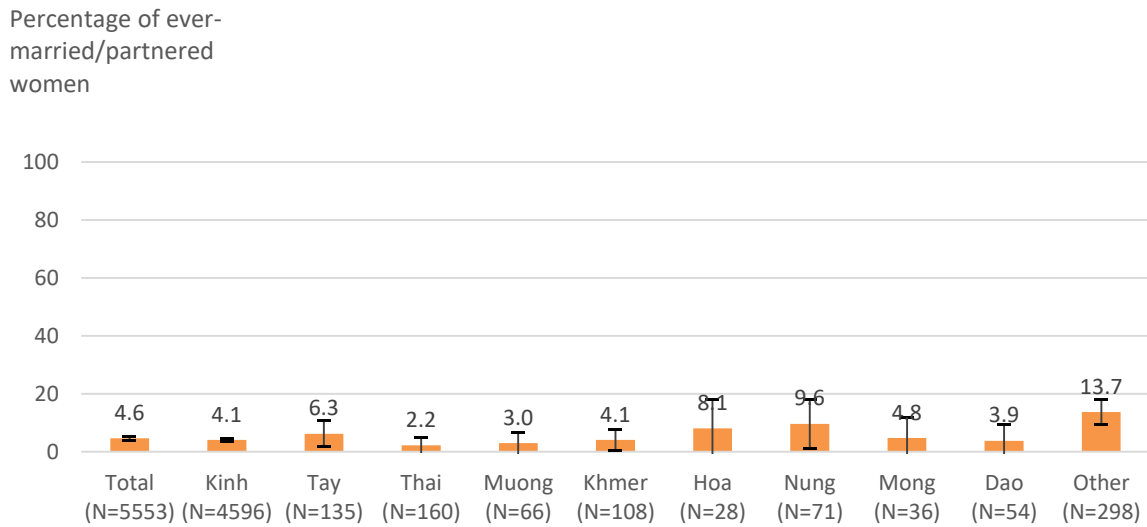


Figure 37: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

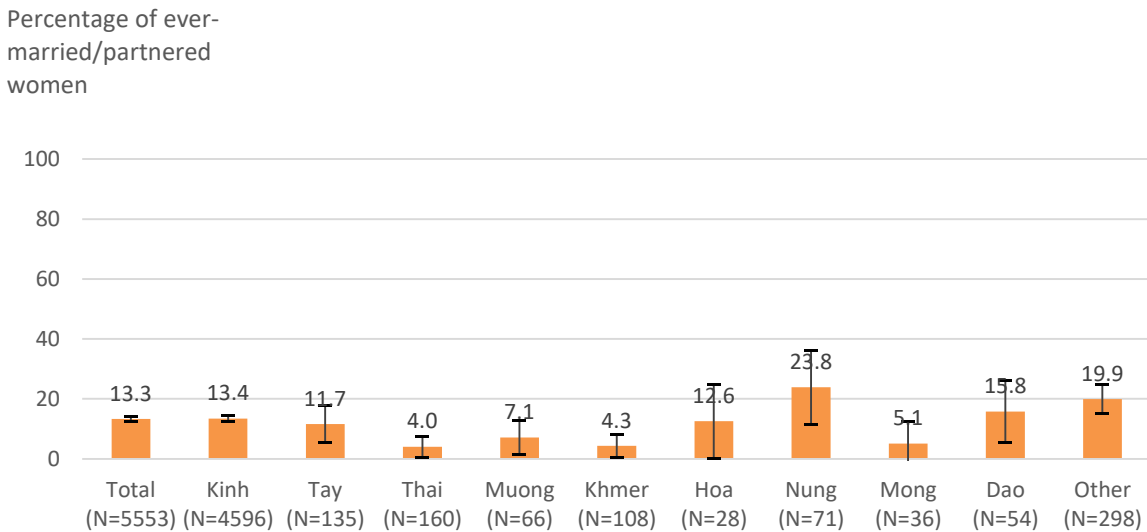


Figure 38: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

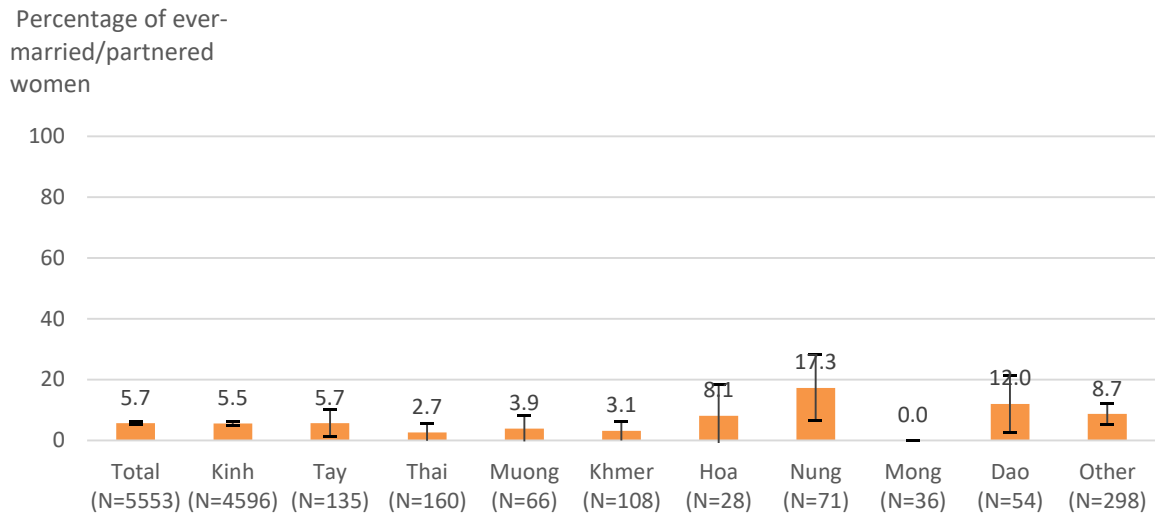


Figure 39: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

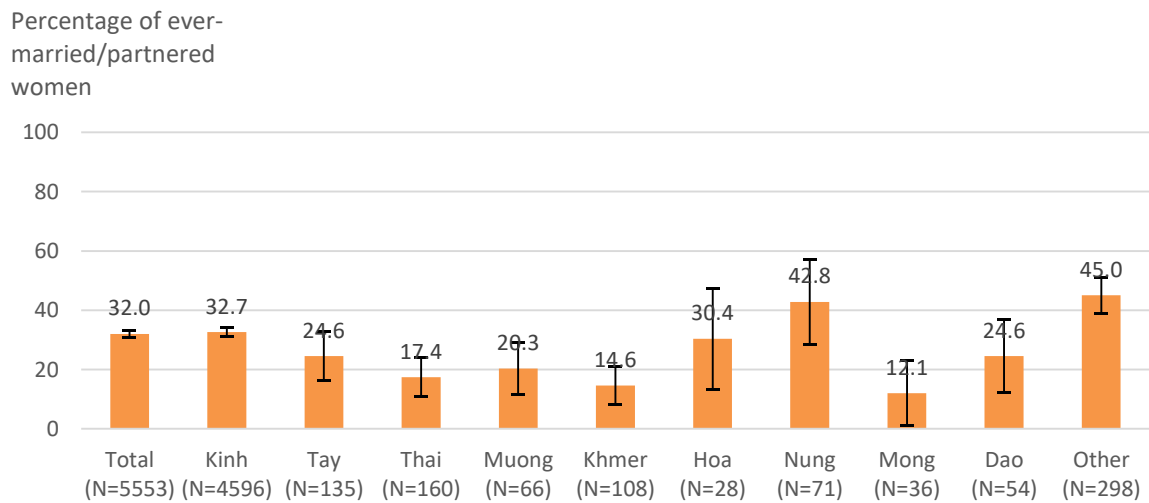


Figure 40: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

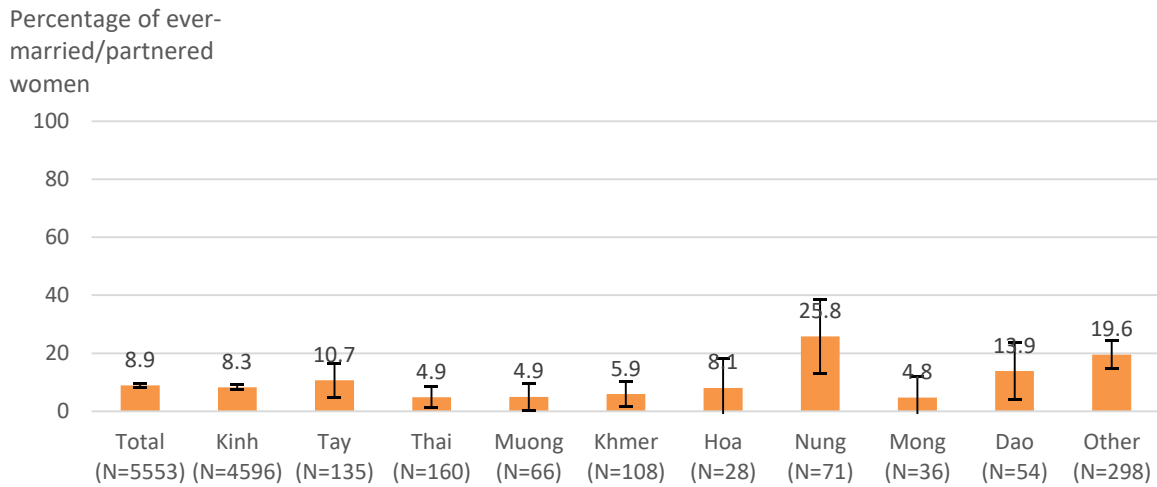


Figure 41: Prevalence of emotional violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

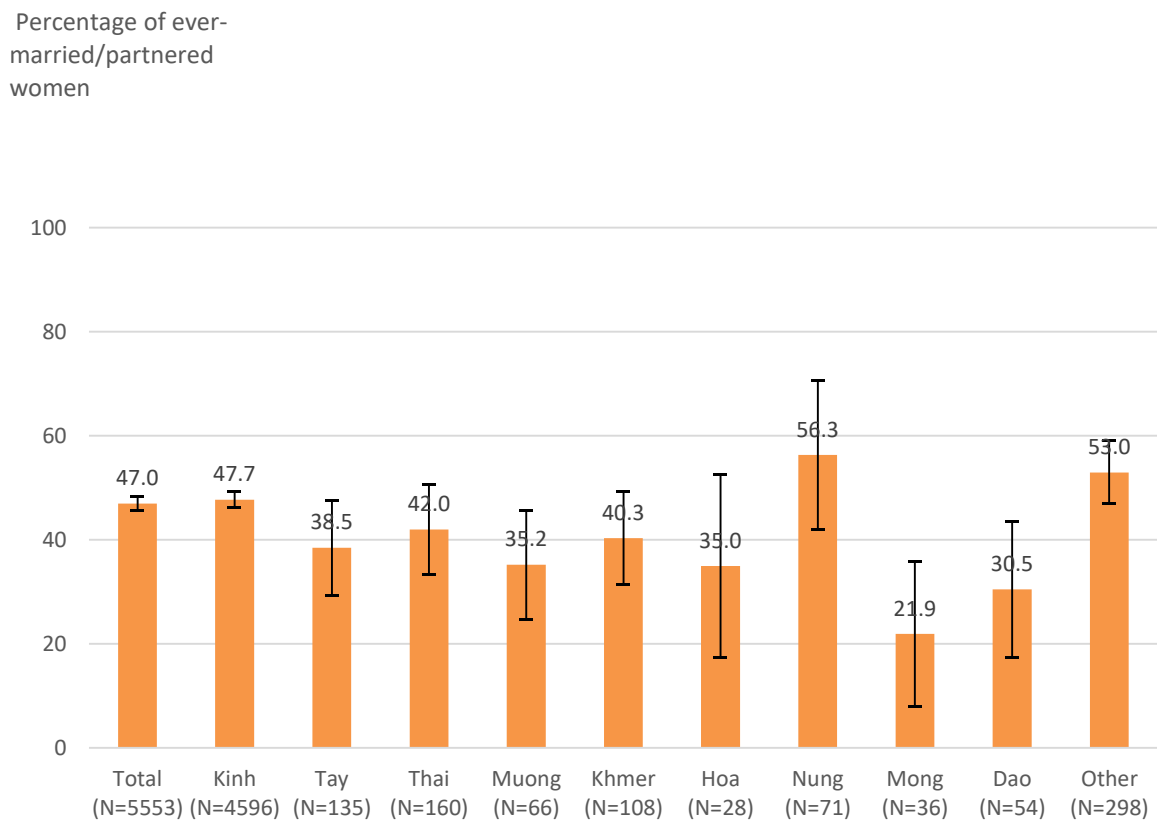


Figure 42: Prevalence of emotional violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

Percentage of ever-married/partnered women

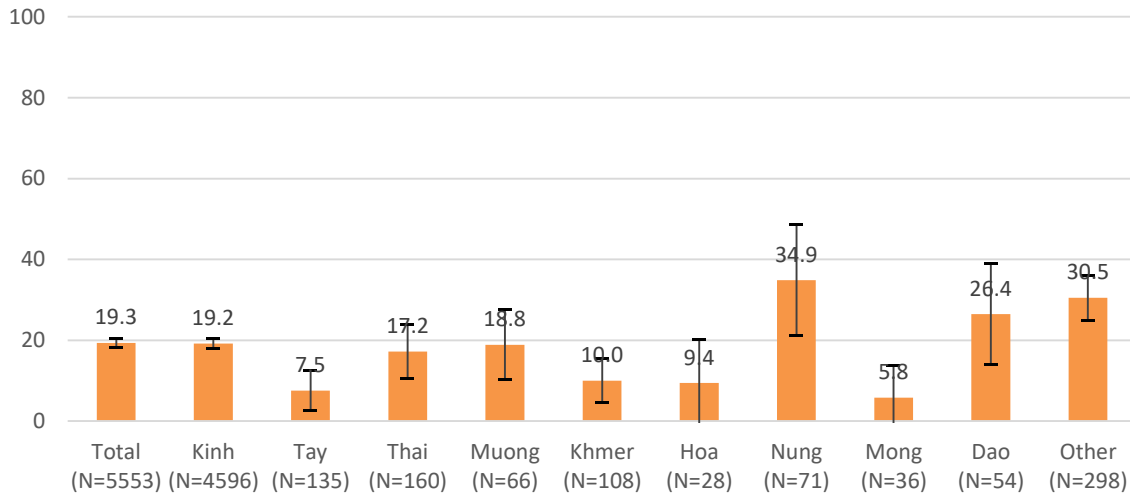


Figure 43: Prevalence of controlling behaviours during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

Percentage of ever-married/partnered women

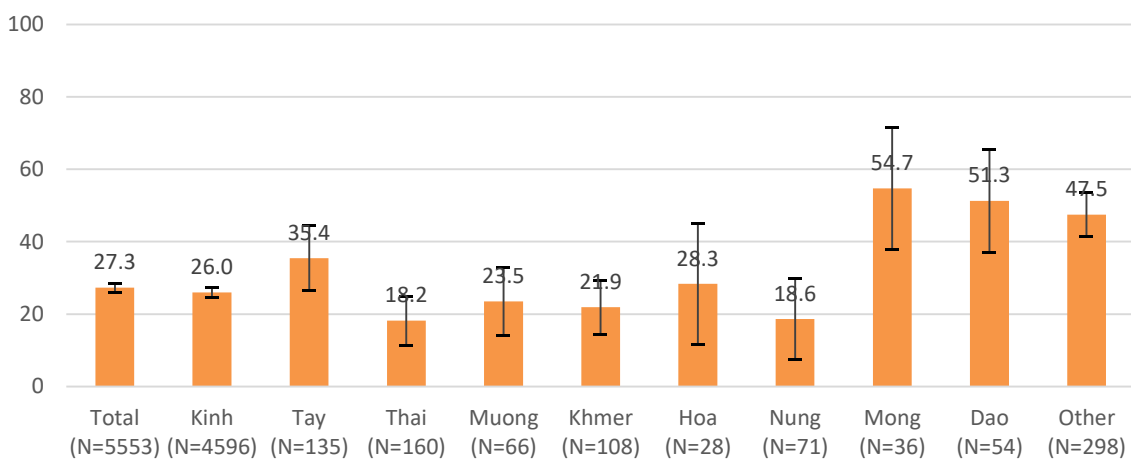


Figure 44: Prevalence of controlling behaviours in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

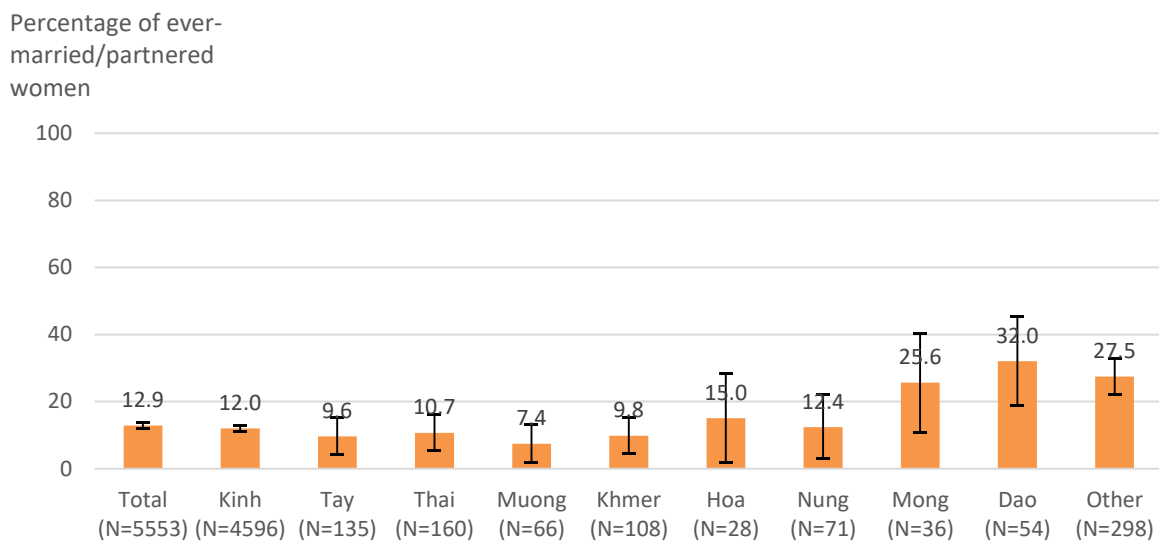


Figure 45: Prevalence of economic violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

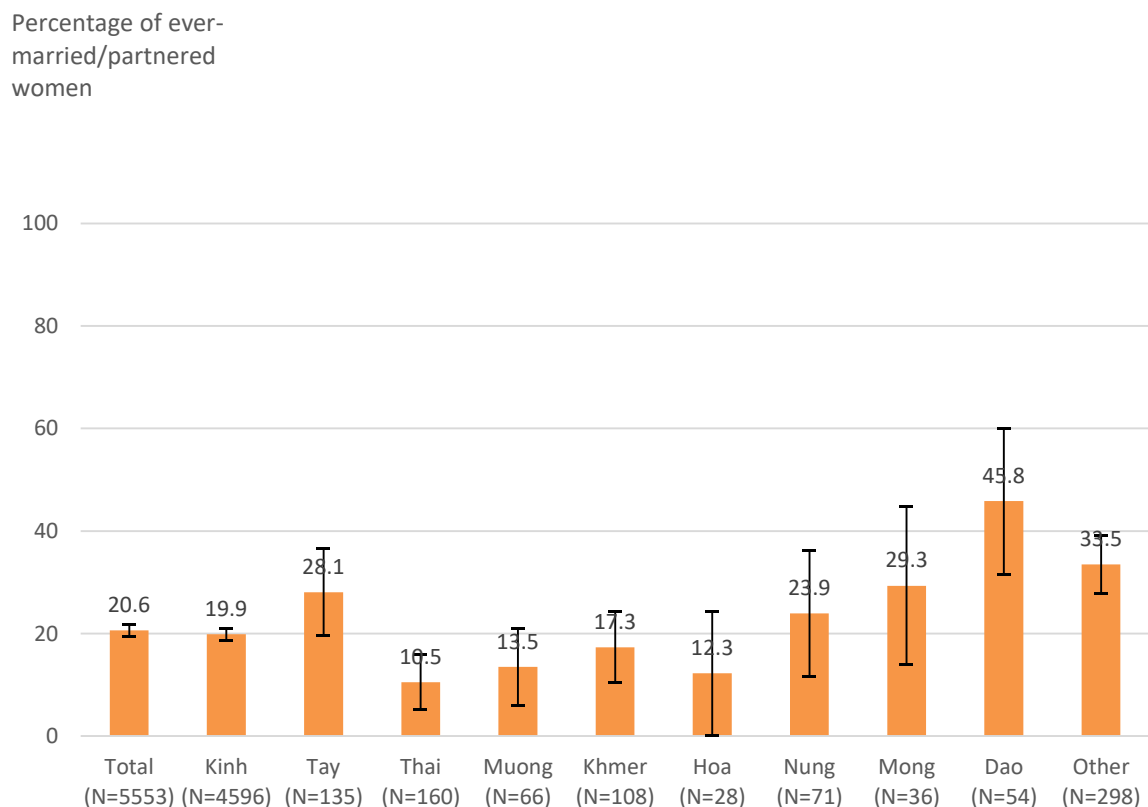
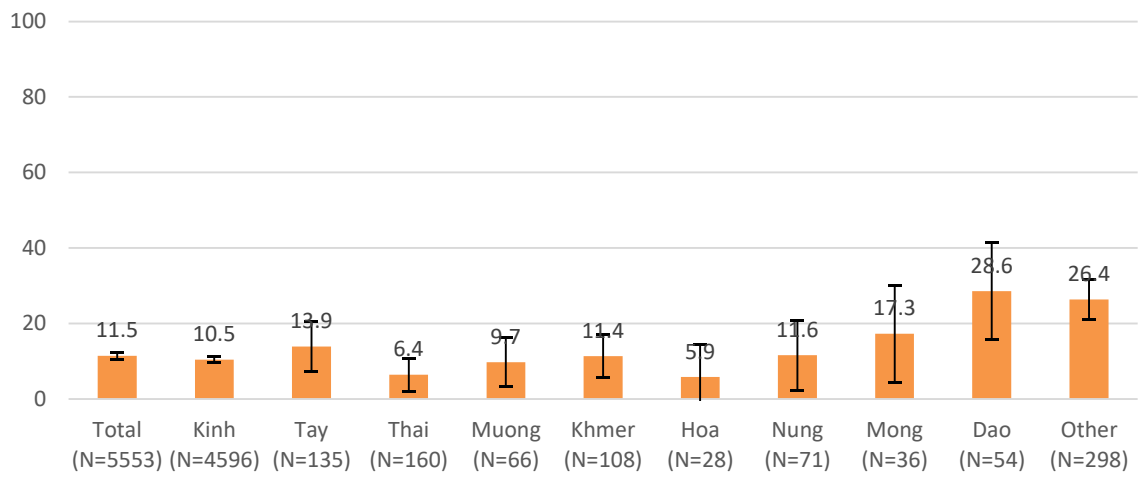


Figure 46: Prevalence of economic violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by ethnicity, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

Percentage of ever-married/partnered women



5. Violence against women by others (non-partners)

Key findings from this chapter

- One in ten (11.4 per cent) women in Viet Nam experienced physical violence since the age of 15 by someone other than a current or former husband/partner (further referred to as “non-partner”). Regional variation showed notable differences with higher rates in the Central Highlands (15.4 per cent) and Red River Delta (14.8 per cent) and lower rates in the Mekong Delta (6.8 per cent).
- The rate of non-partner physical violence women currently experience (in the last 12 months) was very low (1.4 per cent). Current non-partner physical violence was highest among young women aged 15 to 19 years (10.4 per cent in this age group mentioned it).
- Non-partner physical violence differs from husband/partner physical violence in many ways for example it is not commonly a repeated event. Most abused women (78 per cent) said it only occurred to them once since they were 15 years old.
- The majority of violence by a non-partner was perpetrated by a male (60.6 per cent) and more than one third of women (35.4 per cent) who experienced it identified a male family member as the perpetrator.
- Overall, nearly one in ten (9 per cent) women have experienced non-partner sexual violence since age 15 and 1.2 per cent in the last 12 months. Almost all of it was perpetrated by males who were not family members (e.g. male stranger, friend or acquaintance, recent acquaintance or someone at work). Younger women aged between 20 and 24 years were most at risk of non-partner sexual violence since age 15 (18.0 per cent).
- One in ten women (11.4 per cent) experienced one or more kinds of sexual harassment. Women were most likely to receive unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (7.6 per cent of women) followed by being groped or touched sexually in a public place such as on a bus (4.9 per cent).
- Just under one in twenty women (4.4 per cent) said that they experienced sexual abuse before they were 15 years old. Women from younger age groups experienced the highest rates of child sexual abuse peaking for women aged 30 to 34 years of which 6.5 per cent have experienced such abuse. Among these women more than one third (36.6 per cent) of cases identified the perpetrator as a male friend or acquaintance, and a further quarter (27.7 per cent) identified it as a stranger.
- Overall, two in five women in Viet Nam (40.3 per cent) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lives/since age 15 by either a husband/partner or non-partner. When comparing between the two, women in Viet Nam are more than twice as likely to have experienced physical violence by a husband/partner rather than non-partners. More women have experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their husband/partner than a non-partner.

Besides violence against women perpetrated by a former or current husband/partner (see Chapter 4), the survey also asked about a woman’s experience of physical and sexual violence by perpetrators other than a husband/partner, here referred to as “non-partners” (including both male and female perpetrators). These questions were asked of all 5,976 women interviewed regardless of whether they had ever been married/partnered.

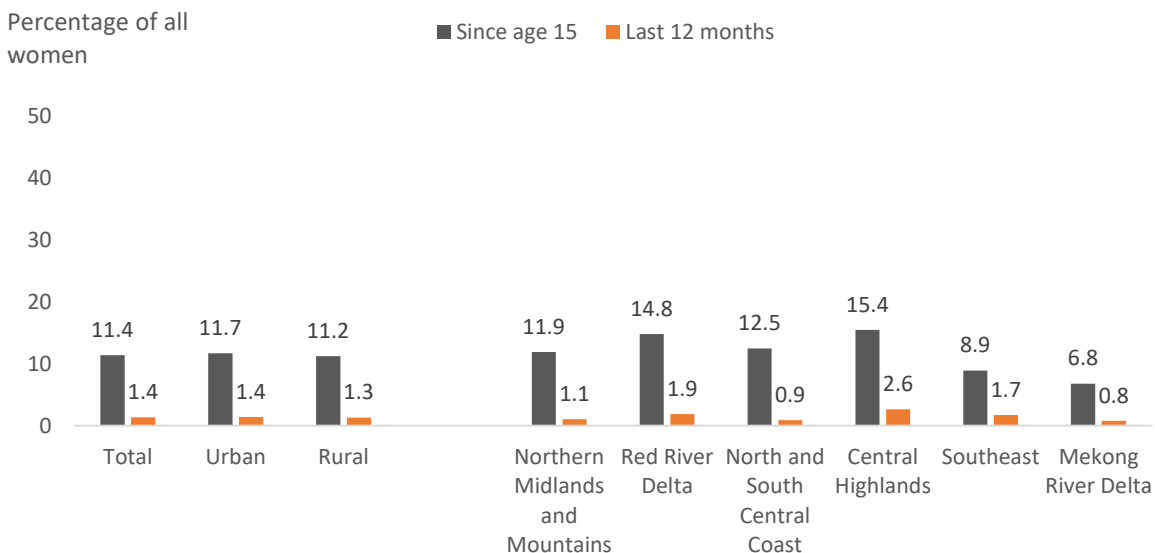
While violence by a husband/partner is the most common type of violence against women internationally, many women experience violence from other people (non-partners). Gathering information on these experiences enables comparison of the prevalence of violence by a husband/partner with violence from other people. It also enables identification of forms of violence against women by other family members.

This chapter presents data on the prevalence and patterns of different forms of violence against women by a non-partner. Non-partners are any person who is not a current or former intimate partner of the woman. Non-partners may be a parent, sibling, friend or acquaintance, co-worker, teacher or a stranger.

5.1. Physical violence by non-partners since age 15

Around 11 per cent of women have experienced non-partner physical violence since the age of 15 (Figure 47). Rates do not vary between urban and rural areas but are higher in the Central Highlands (15.4 per cent) and Red River Delta (14.8 per cent) and below the national average in the Mekong River Delta (6.8 per cent). The prevalence of non-partner violence in the last twelve months is very low and experienced by 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent of women in urban and rural areas respectively.

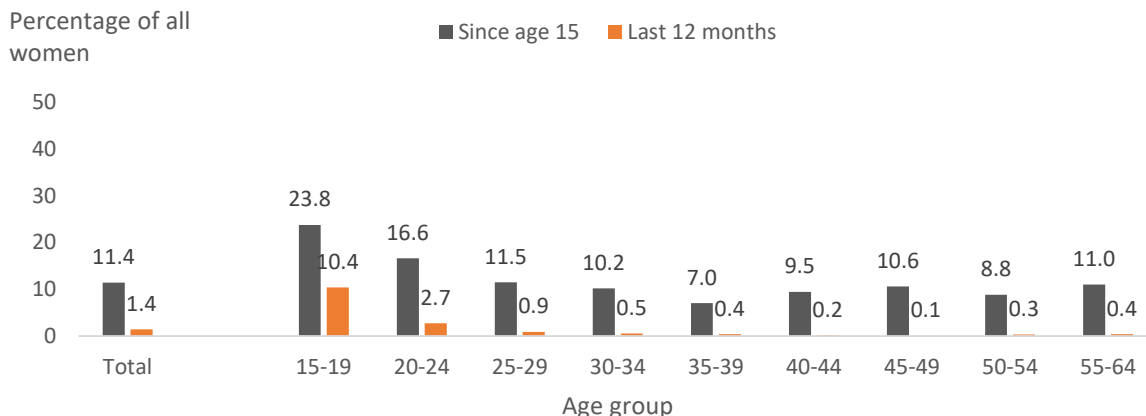
Figure 47: Prevalence of physical violence by non-partner, since age 15 and in the last 12 months, among all women, by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Young women aged 15 to 19 years, experienced the highest levels of non-partner physical violence. Nearly one quarter (23.8 per cent) identified this happened to them since age 15 and one in ten said it occurred within the last 12 months (10.4 per cent). Very few women older than 24 years experienced non-partner physical violence in the last 12 months (Figure 48). This appears to be a form of violence that particularly affects younger women. The cumulative reporting of experience since age 15 is lower among older women than younger women. This could be due to two reasons.

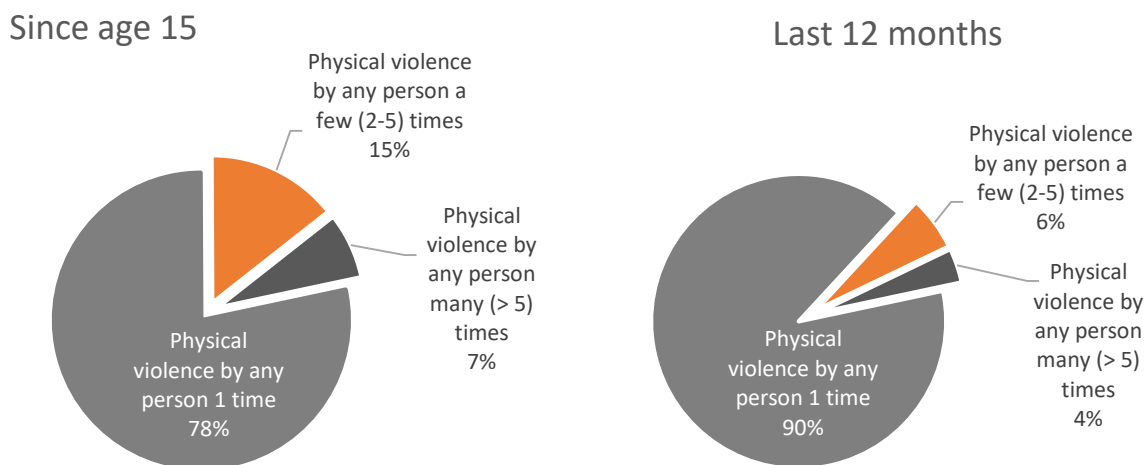
First, older women may not always recall early experiences of non-partner physical violence. Second, it may be that non-partner physical violence has become more common in recent years.

Figure 48: Prevalence of physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 and in the last 12 months, among all women, by age, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



For most women (78 per cent) who experienced physical non-partner violence since age 15 it happened one time only (Figure 49). For 15 per cent of women it happened a few times (2 to 5), and for 7 per cent it happened many times (more than 5).

Figure 49: Distribution of frequency of physical violence by a non-partner among all women who experienced such violence, Viet Nam 2019 (N=630)



In most cases, physical non-partner violence involved one perpetrator only (89.4 per cent of women who experienced such violence). For 10.6 per cent of women there was more than one perpetrator. Males were the most common perpetrators (n= 382, 60.6 per cent) and over half of the men (n=223, 58.4 per cent) were family members. Nearly one in five Vietnamese women experienced non-partner violence from female friends or acquaintances (19.7 per cent) (Table 4).

Table 4: Type of perpetrator of physical violence by a non-partner since age 15, among all respondents, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)

	Physical violence since age 15		
	Number of women who mentioned certain perpetrators	% of all women	% of women who experienced such violence
Total	630	11.4	100.0
Number of perpetrators			
One perpetrator	563	10.1	89.4
More than one perpetrator	67	1.2	10.6
Type of perpetrator (grouped)			
Male family member(s)	223	3.6	35.4
Female family member(s)	122	2.1	19.4
Male other(s)	159	3.3	25.2
Female others(s)	178	3.3	28.3
Type of perpetrator (detail)			
Father/stepfather	115	1.8	18.3
Mother/stepmother	75	1.3	11.9
Father in law	10	0.1	1.6
Mother in law	16	0.3	2.5
Brother	60	1.2	9.5
Sister	17	0.3	2.7
Other male family member	44	0.6	7.0
Other female family member	17	0.2	2.7
Someone at work - male	7	0.1	1.1
Someone at work - female	7	0.1	1.1
Friend/acquaintance - male	99	2.3	15.7
Friend/acquaintance - female	124	2.3	19.7
Recent acquaintance - male	0	0.1	0.0
Recent acquaintance - female	5	0.1	0.8
Complete stranger - male	30	0.5	4.8
Complete stranger - female	11	0.2	1.7
Teacher - male	1	0.0	0.2
Teacher - female	4	0.1	0.6
Other – male	28	0.4	4.4
Other - female	33	0.6	5.2

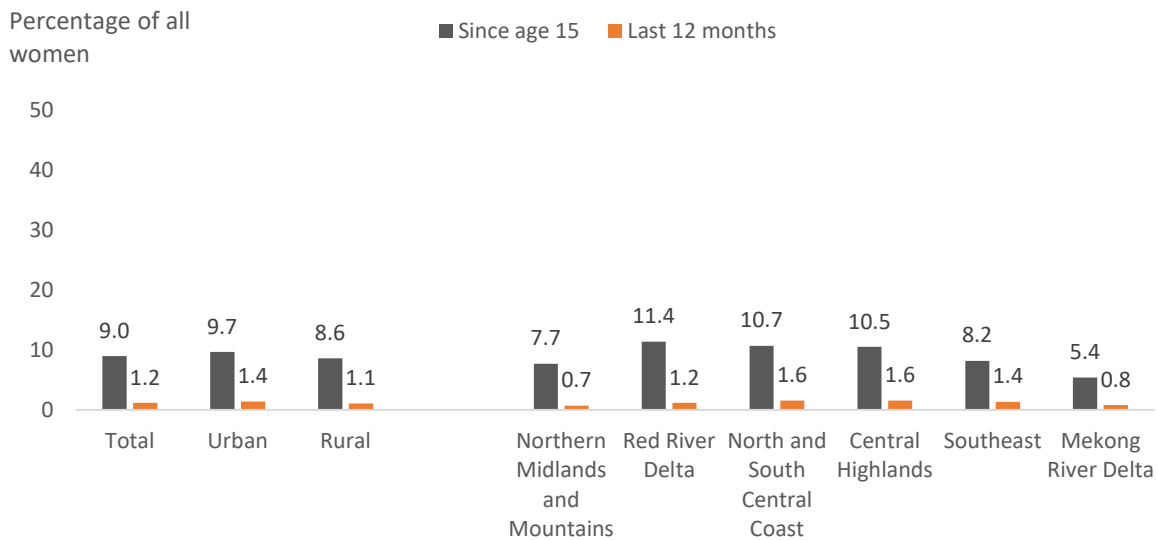
* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

5.2. Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15

Sexual violence includes being forced by any non-partner to have sexual intercourse when a woman did not want to, being forced to have sex when she was too drunk or drugged to refuse, and/or being forced or persuaded to have sex with more than one man at a time. Sexual violence also includes *attempts* at forced sex, being touched sexually against her will, and/or being made to touch his private parts against her will.

Overall, 9.0 per cent of women have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner in since age 15 and 1.2 per cent in the last 12 months. Proportions of women who experienced this since age 15 are highest in the Red River Delta (11.4 per cent) and lowest in the Mekong River Delta (5.4 per cent). Current rates, are highest in the North and South Central Coast (1.6 per cent), Central Highlands (1.6 per cent) and the Southeast region (1.4 per cent) (Figure 50).

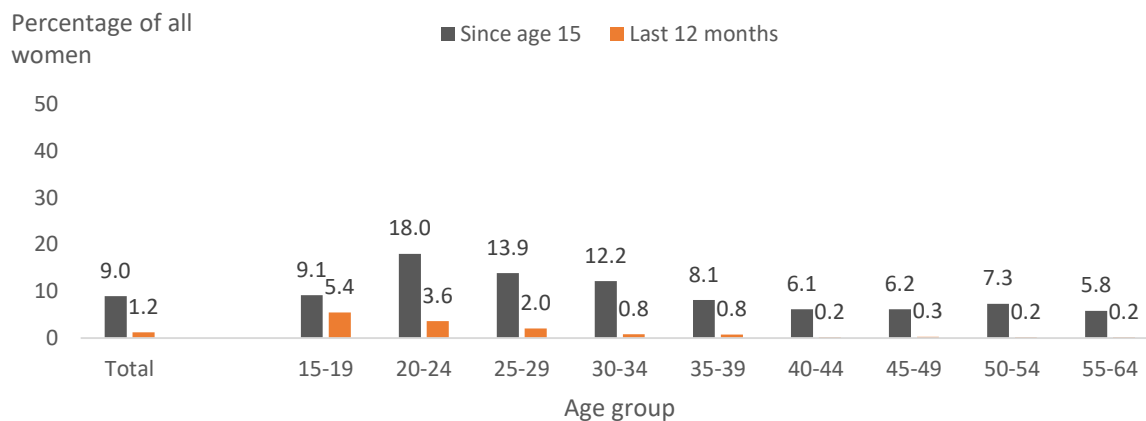
Figure 50: Prevalence of sexual violence by a non-partner, since age 15 and in the last 12 months, among all women, by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Women aged between 20 and 24 years experienced the highest rates for sexual violence since age 15 (18.0 per cent) and those even younger (aged 15 to 19) have the highest rates in the last 12

months (5.4 per cent) (Figure 51). The trend in current rates of non-partner sexual violence suggest youngest women are most at risk.

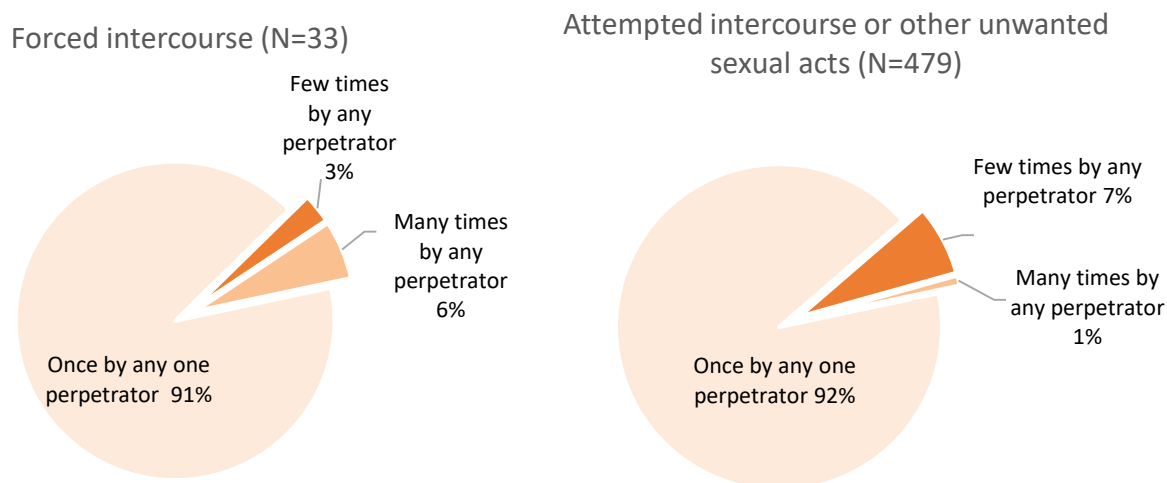
Figure 51: Prevalence of sexual violence by a non-partner, since age 15 and in the last 12 months, among all women, by age, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



The acts of sexual violence that women experienced were mainly attempted forced intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (8.4 per cent of women experienced this since age 15 and 1.1 per cent in the last 12 months – Table 5.3 in Annex VIII). Fewer than 1 per cent (0.6 per cent) of women experienced forced intercourse since age 15 and 0.1 per cent in the last 12 months.

For almost all (91 per cent) of the women who have experienced forced sexual intercourse it happened once by one perpetrator (Figure 52). For 3 per cent it happened a few times by any perpetrator and for the remaining 6 per cent it happened many times (more than five times). Similarly, for women who experienced attempted intercourse or other acts of sexual violence it happened once by one perpetrator in almost all cases (92 per cent). For 7 per cent of the women it happened a few times by one or more different perpetrators and for 1 per cent it was many times.

Figure 52: Distribution of frequency of sexual violence by a non-partner, since age 15, among all women who experienced such violence, Viet Nam 2019



Most forced sex by a non-partner occurred in the perpetrator’s or someone else’s home or yard (31.5 per cent of women who experienced it since age 15) or in her own home or yard (22.9 per cent). The next most common location was a rural area, woods, park or campground (12.4 per cent), or in a street, alley, parking lot or car (11.9 per cent). A point of difference is that other acts of sexual violence (attempted intercourse, unwanted touching, or being forced to touch the perpetrator sexually) mainly occurred in public places; most commonly the street, alley, parking lot or car (43.5 per cent of cases) and then in the woman’s own home or yard (13.7 per cent). Office buildings, shop or public building (8.8 per cent), public transport (7.2 per cent), rural areas, woods, parks, campgrounds (6.1 per cent) and on school or college campuses (5.6 per cent) were also mentioned in the survey (See Table 5.4b in Annex VIII).

Almost all non-partner sexual violence is perpetrated by males who are not family members (Table 5). It is usually a stranger, male friend or acquaintance, a recent acquaintance or someone at work.

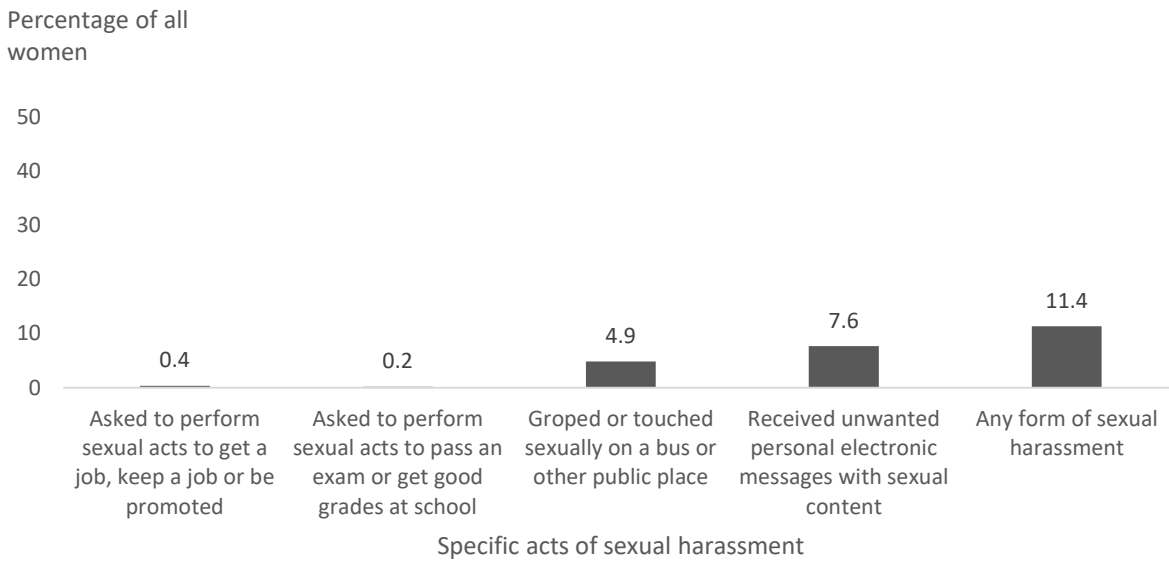
Table 5: Type of perpetrator of sexual violence by a non-partner since age 15, among all women who experienced such violence, Viet Nam 2019

	Since age 15			
	Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33	100.0	479	100.0
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	3	9.1	13	2.7
Female family member(s)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Male other(s)	30	90.9	463	96.7
Female others(s)	0	0.0	5	1.0
Type of perpetrator (detailed)				
Father/stepfather	1	3.0	0	0.0
Other male family member	2	6.1	13	2.7
Someone at work - male	0	0.0	27	5.6
Someone at work - female	0	0.0	1	0.2
Friend/acquaintance - male	17	51.5	164	34.2
Friend/acquaintance - female	0	0.0	3	0.6
Recent acquaintance - male	6	18.2	23	4.8
Stranger - male	7	21.2	253	52.8
Teacher - male	0	0.0	3	0.6
Doctor/Health staff - male	0	0.0	5	1.0
Other - male	2	6.1	20	4.2

5.3. Other forms of sexual harassment and abuse

The survey asked women if they have experienced forms of sexual harassment and abuse in their workplace, schools or public places. More than one in ten women (11.4 per cent) experienced one or more kinds of harassment and abuse (Figure 53). The most mentioned form was receiving unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (mentioned by 7.6 per cent of women), followed by being groped or touched sexually on a bus or other public place (4.9 per cent).

Figure 53: Prevalence of sexual harassment, among all women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)

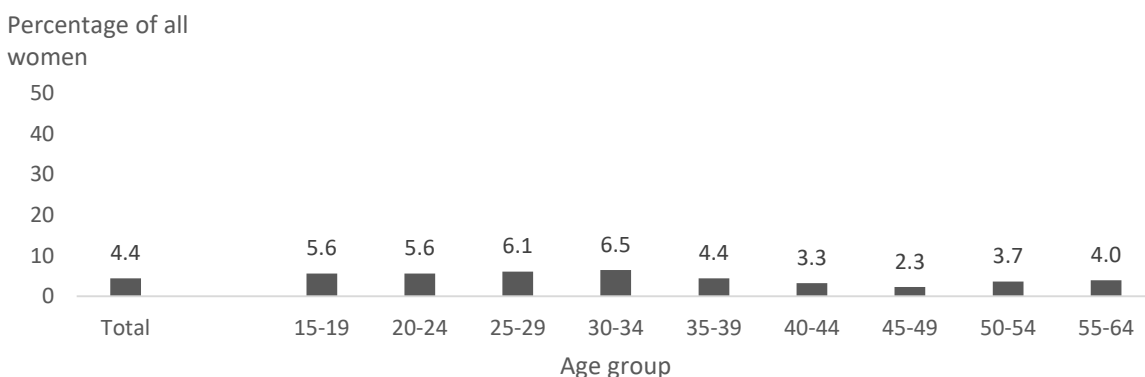


5.4. Sexual abuse in childhood before age 15

Women are asked to recall any experiences of sexual abuse as a child (before the age of 15). This includes whether anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do. As this is a particularly sensitive topic, child sexual abuse was asked two times: using a set of questions during the interview, and in a concealed (anonymous) way, at the end of the interview by having her mark a picture of a smiling or sad face (the latter indicating she had experienced such abuse).

Overall, 4.4 per cent of women mentioned that they experienced child sexual abuse based on the results of both methods combined – 4.0 per cent using the face card at the end of the interview and 1.6 per cent when asked the question during the interview (Table 5.5 in Annex VIII). When child sexual abuse rates are compared by age group (Figure 54), women in younger age groups had the highest rates of child sexual abuse peaking for women aged 30 to 34 years of which 6.5 per cent have experienced such abuse (higher than the national average of 4.4 per cent). Rates were at or below the national average for women aged 35 years and above.

Figure 54: Prevalence of child sexual abuse experienced before the age of 15 among all women, by age (at time of interview), Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)

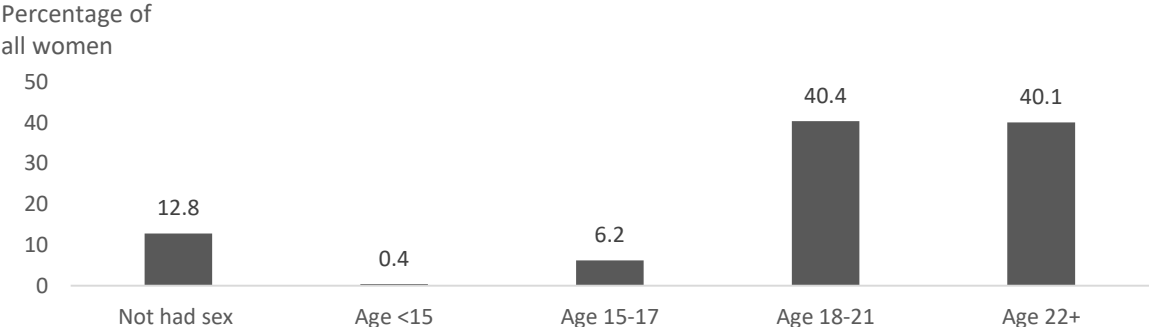


Among the women who revealed child sexual abuse during the interview, most mentioned that the abuse happened between the ages of 10 and 14 years (76.6 per cent). For more than one third (36.6 per cent) of women the perpetrator was a male friend or acquaintance and for a quarter (27.7 per cent) of women it was a stranger (Table 5.6 in Annex VIII).⁶⁹

5.5. Forced first sex

A majority of women identified that their first sexual experience occurred as an adult, that is from the age of 18 and older (80.5 per cent). For half of these women the experience was in early adulthood, between the ages of 18 and 21 years. A very small portion had their first experience during adolescence (6.2 per cent) or below the age of 15 (0.4 per cent) Figure 55.

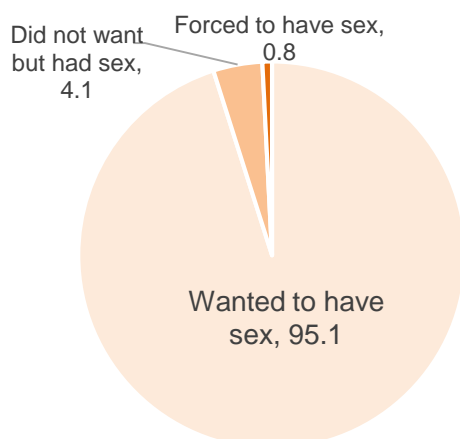
Figure 55: Age of first sexual intercourse among all women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Most Vietnamese women have said that their first sexual experience was something they wanted (95.1 per cent). A small portion (4.1 per cent) said they were pressured into having sex when they did not want to or were forced to have sex (0.8 per cent) (Figure 56).

⁶⁹ Note: For women who reported child sexual abuse at the end of the interview by marking one of the two faces (sad or happy), no further information was recorded about the perpetrator or the event, as the interviewers would not know which face was marked.

Figure 56: Nature of first sexual experience among all women who ever had sex, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,390)



Percentage of women who had ever had sex

When looking at first sexual experience by age of first sexual experience (17 years and younger compared with 18 years and older), women who had their first sex before age 18, while still largely positive towards wanting their first sexual experience, were less likely to report they wanted that experience (88.0 per cent) as compared with women whose first experience was at an older age (95.7 per cent) (Table 6).

The other side of the coin is that women who had their first sex at a younger age were more likely to report they did not want to have sex but had sex anyway (7.6 per cent) and being forced to have sex (4.4 per cent) as compared with women whose first sex was above the age of 18 (3.8 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively).

Table 6: Nature of first sexual experience among all women who ever had sex, by age of first sexual intercourse, Viet Nam 2019

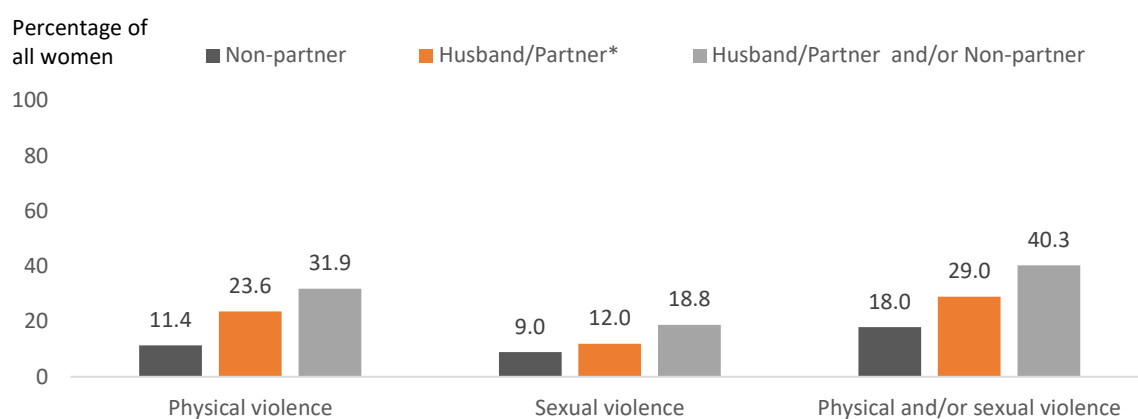
	Wanted to have sex %	Did not want to have sex, but had sex %	Forced to have sex %	Number of women interviewed
Total	95.1	4.1	0.8	5 390
Age of first sexual intercourse				
17 years and younger	88.0	7.6	4.4	395
18 years and older	95.7	3.8	0.5	4 995

5.6. Comparison of violence by a husband/partner and violence by a non-partner since age 15

A common misconception worldwide is that women are most at risk of violence from people they hardly know rather than from people they know well. To explore this, a measure of prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence, regardless of perpetrator, was compiled for all respondents in the study, whether they ever had been married/partnered or not (Annex VIII Table 5.7).

For both physical and sexual violence against women, the husband/partner is the most likely perpetrator. Overall, 40.3 per cent of women in Viet Nam have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since age 15 by a partner or non-partner. When comparing between the two, women in Viet Nam are twice as likely to have experienced physical violence by partners rather than non-partners (Figure 57). Partner sexual violence is also more prevalent than non-partner sexual violence although the gap is not as large as for physical violence.

Figure 57: Comparison of violence by a non-partner and violence by a husband/partner since age 15, among all women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



* The prevalence rates for violence by a husband/partner are slightly lower here compared with the tables in Chapter 4 because the denominator in this figure includes all women, not just those who have ever had a partner or been married.

6. Women with a disability and their experiences of violence

Key findings from this chapter

- Nine per cent of women in the sample reported having some forms of functional disability.⁷⁰
- Women with a disability experienced much higher rates of violence by a husband/partner than women without disability. This was consistent across all forms of violence (physical, sexual, economic, emotional abuse and controlling behaviours).
- Rates of partner violence are also much higher among women who have some difficulty in one or more of the six domains compared with women with no difficulty. Prevalence rates of non-partner physical and/or sexual violence were similar between women with a disability and without.
- The experience of childhood sexual abuse was higher among women with a disability (6.4 per cent) compared with women without a disability (4.2 per cent).

Disability is a complex concept and there is no single measure able to capture all forms of disability or the ways that people's lives are limited by living in an able-bodied oriented society.

A recommended and commonly used measurement approach deemed appropriate for a survey such as this one is the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of Disability Questions.⁷¹ This well-tested set of questions is often used to monitor adherence to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Rather than a dichotomous (Yes/No) measuring a static state of disability, the WG questions attempt to measure disability on a spectrum. The questions are based on functioning in six domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing or dressing), communicating (understanding or being understood by others). Responses are a 4-point scale of difficulty with each functional domain ranging from 'no difficulty' through to 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do this at all' (see Annex V).

Women giving responses as having 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' in any of the six domains are considered to have a disability. Among the 5,976 women interviewed, 9.0 per cent have a disability using this definition. Among ever-married/partnered women (N=5,553) the prevalence is slightly higher at 9.2 per cent with a disability (see Table 3.2 in Annex VIII).

Women's experience of violence often leads them to be isolated and excluded from different parts of their community. Functional disabilities can compound this isolation and place women at greater risk of harm. This chapter explores the experience that women have with and non-partner violence and how this differs by disability status. As with other measures

⁷⁰ As defined by the Washington Group Short Set of Disability Questions.

⁷¹ Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Short Set of Disability Questions. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>

discussed earlier, the survey results cannot show whether there is a direct connection between violence and disability (causation) but it can show an association between the two.

As shown in Table 7, Figure 58 and Figure 59, all forms of violence by a husband/partner are higher among women with a disability compared with women without disability. For example, one third (33.0 per cent) of women with a disability have experienced physical violence by a husband/partner compared with 25.3 per cent of women without a disability.

Rates of violence by a husband/partner are also much higher among women who have some difficulty in one or more of the six domains compared with women with no difficulty. Although these women are not considered to have disability, they are on the spectrum of difficulty and their functioning could worsen. This suggests a strong association between disability and violence by a husband/partner.

Table 7: Prevalence of violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women, by disability status, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Emotional violence	Controlling behaviour	Economic abuse	Number of ever-married/partnered women (N)
Lifetime prevalence rates						
Total	26.1	13.3	47.0	27.3	20.6	5 553
Without disability	25.3	12.6	43.5	26.7	20.2	5 089
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	21.7	10.0	41.1	24.1	17.6	2 754
Some difficulty	29.5	15.5	52.1	29.7	23.3	2 335
With a disability	33.0	19.8	54.5	33.5	24.4	464
Current prevalence rates (last 12 months)						
Total	4.6	5.7	19.3	12.9	11.5	5 553
Without disability	4.5	5.8	19.2	12.7	11.0	5 089
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	3.7	4.0	16.8	11.0	10.0	2 754
Some difficulty	5.4	7.6	22.0	14.6	12.2	2 335
With a disability	6.1	5.8	20.3	14.9	15.7	464

Figure 58: Prevalence of violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women, by disability status, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

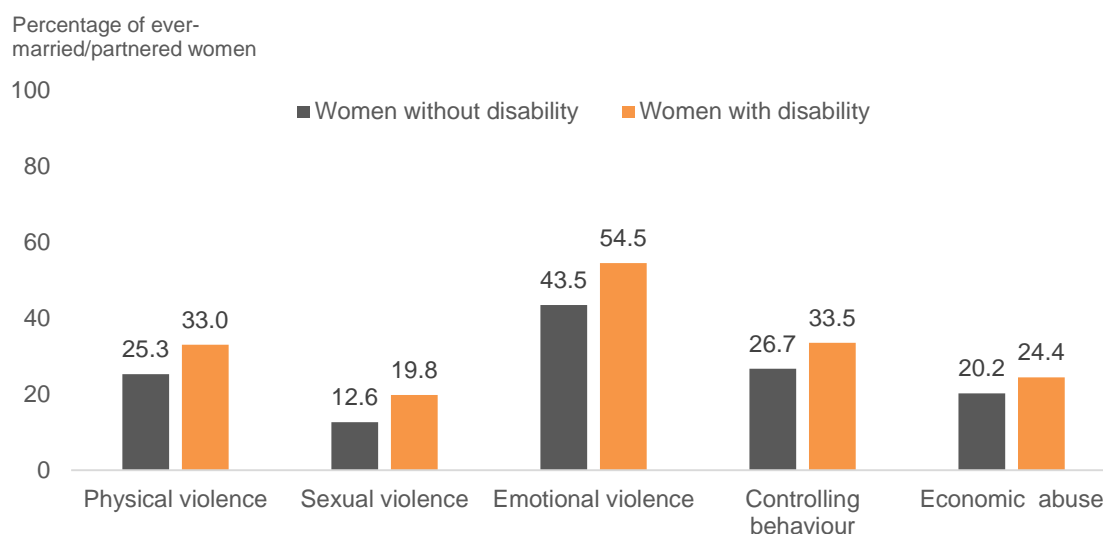
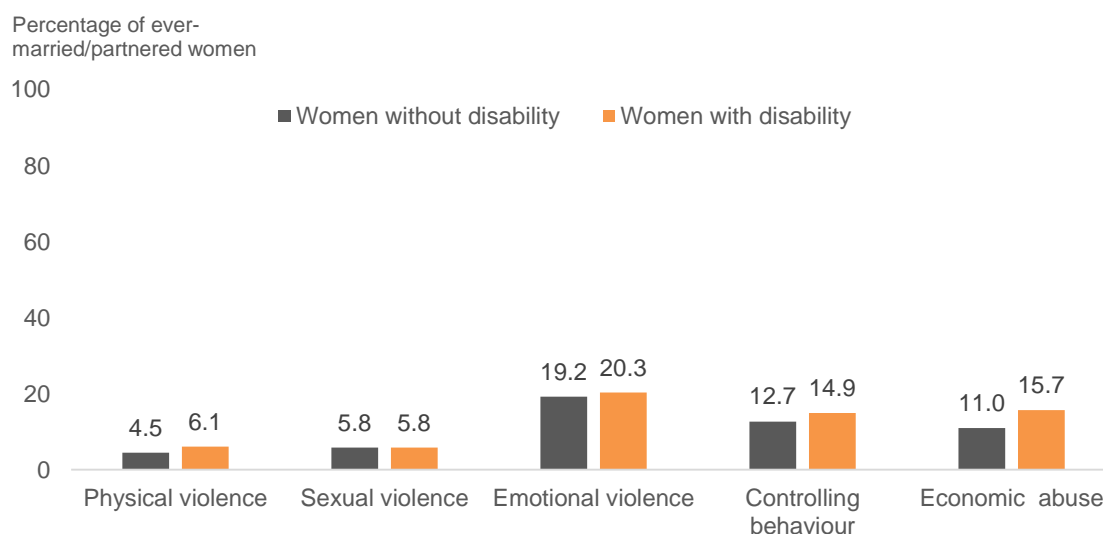


Figure 59: Prevalence of violence by a husband/partner during last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women, by disability status, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



When it comes to non-partner physical and sexual violence (Table 8), women’s experiences, regardless of level of disability, are similar: The prevalence of physical violence since age 15 is slightly higher among women with a disability (12.3 per cent) than for women without (11.3 per cent), however, current rates within the last 12 months are lower for women with a disability (0.8 per cent compared with 1.4 per cent).

There is an evident difference in the rates of child sexual abuse. There were 6.4 per cent of women with a disability who experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15 compared with 4.2 per cent of women without a disability (see Table 5.5 in Annex VIII).

Table 8: Prevalence of non-partner violence since age 15 and the last 12 months among all women, by disability status, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Child sexual abuse	Number of women (N)
Lifetime prevalence rates				
Total	11.4	9.0	4.4	5 976
Without disability	11.3	9.0	4.2	5 436
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	10.1	8.8	4.3	3 012
Some difficulty	12.7	9.3	4.1	2 464
With a disability	12.3	8.4	6.4	500
Current prevalence rates (last 12 months)				
Total	1.4	1.2		5 976
Without disability	1.4	1.1		5 436
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	1.2	1.2		3 012
Some difficulty	1.6	1.1		2 464
With a disability	0.8	1.6		500

Qualitative interviews and group discussions with women with disabilities showed that it is more difficult for them to get married or form long-term relationships than it is for men with disabilities. Women with disabilities often married men with disabilities while men more often married persons without disability. Women with disabilities may be disadvantaged compared with men regardless of form and level of disability. For example, in the case of Hoa – a Nung woman with mobility difficulty:

Hoa runs a small shop. Her husband is blind and from Tay ethnicity. Although Hoa is the one who earns the income in her family, her husband controls the money and beats her. Hoa could not report as no one believes her. Other people did not believe that Hoa – a woman in wheelchair – could be beaten by a blind man.

Hoa also suffers from sexual violence from her husband. She could not move very well and she feels inferior in sex. Thus, this increases her embarrassment when talking about sex. As result, Hoa has never talked about her suffering with anyone. – ID11, woman aged 37, Nung ethnicity

Women with disabilities may have a higher tolerance towards violence by a husband/partner. Finding a partner is difficult, thus the women may accept violence in order to sustain their relationship.

It was not just women with disabilities who stigmatized themselves. In a group discussion with commune officers, people told us a story of a deaf woman, who had a child without knowing the

child's father name. Her brother took her to the commune health station for regular contraception injections. People seemed very curious to know who the father of the child was and they discussed her sexual capacity a lot.

7. Attitudes and perceptions about gender and husband/partner violence

Key findings from this chapter

- Around one third of women in Viet Nam hold attitudes supporting that men rather than women should be decision makers and the head of the household. Women in rural held these views more strongly than urban women.
- More than half of the women interviewed (51.8 per cent) agreed with at least one reason or situation in which it was acceptable for violence by a husband/partner such as if she were 'unfaithful' (45.2 per cent) or did not take 'care of children' (27.0 per cent). These attitudes were also supported by more women living in rural areas as compared with urban areas and among more women with lower levels of education.
- Women who were victims of violence were also more likely to accept or justify violence by a husband/partner as compared with women who have not experienced violence.
- Women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if there were situations that led to or triggered the violent behaviour. Multiple triggers could be mentioned with the most frequently mentioned being 'family problem' (50.8 per cent), 'drunkenness' (40.9 per cent), or 'money problems' (18.8 per cent).

7.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence

The 2019 survey measures attitudes and beliefs about gender roles, power in the household and relationship, and the circumstances in which women consider it acceptable for a husband to abuse his wife. Measuring attitudes and beliefs towards gender roles and husband/partner violence reveals how acceptable violence against women is in society.

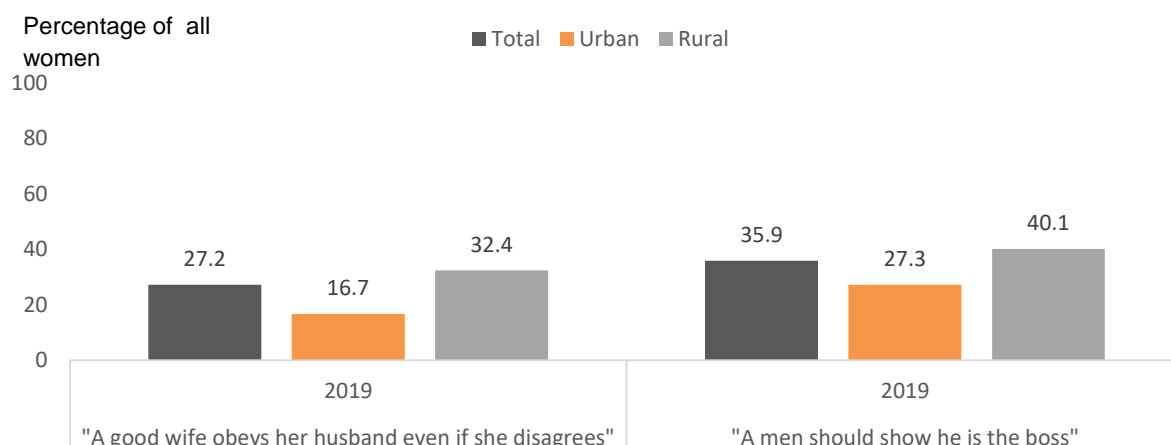
Just over one third (35.9 per cent) of women believe that "a man should show he is the boss" (Figure 60). This attitude is notably stronger among women living in rural areas (40.1 per cent) compared with urban areas (27.3 per cent). More than one quarter (27 per cent) of all women supported the notion that "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees". Women in rural areas were more likely to hold this belief (32 per cent).

Focus group discussions reinforced the quantitative findings. There was greater support for the statement "a man should show he is the boss" than the statement "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees". The women in the FGDs explained that since the man is "the boss of family" (chủ gia đình) thus a man should show he is the boss. This implies that the man holds enough knowledge and experience for being the head of the family and can lead the family.

With the statement "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees", women questioned the knowledge and experience of the husband. They explained that if the husband is a good husband, a husband that the wife can count on, then it is good for the wife to obey the husband. However, if the husband is not a good husband, then a good wife should be able to question the husband and give him good advice.

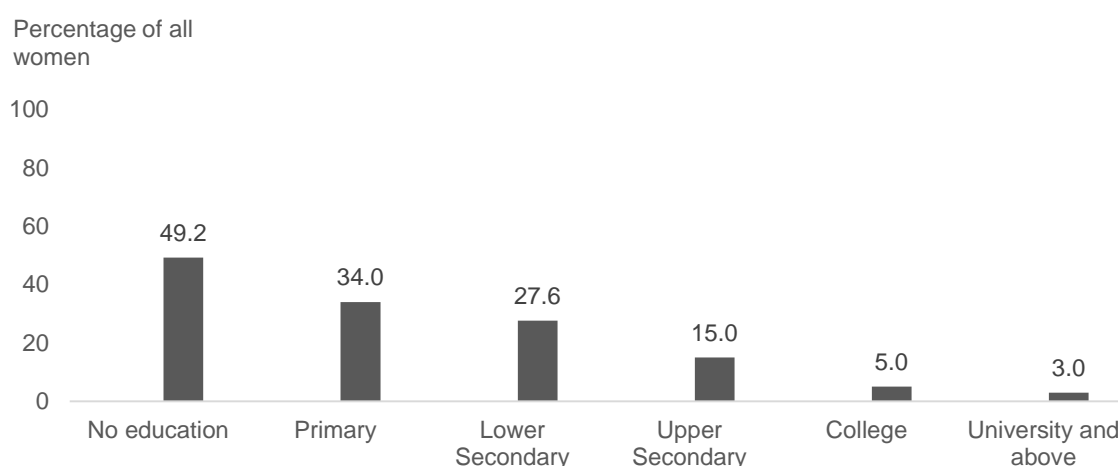
However, there was overall consensus that women should obey their husbands. They used the term ‘đón ý’ (respond to the opinion) of the husband. This means that though the women do not have to follow the husband all of the time, they are not free. Women said they would consult with their husband and listen to his preferences to ensure that they make their husband happy, or at least do not upset them. Even in matrilineal ethnicities women said they would not upset their husbands by disobeying them – unless he was a ‘bad’ husband.

Figure 60: Proportion of all women who said they agree with specific statements on gender roles, by location, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Agreement with harmful gender norms is more likely among women with no formal education or a low level of education (Figure 96). This connection between attitudes and education suggests that harmful attitudes may be mitigated by increased education levels.

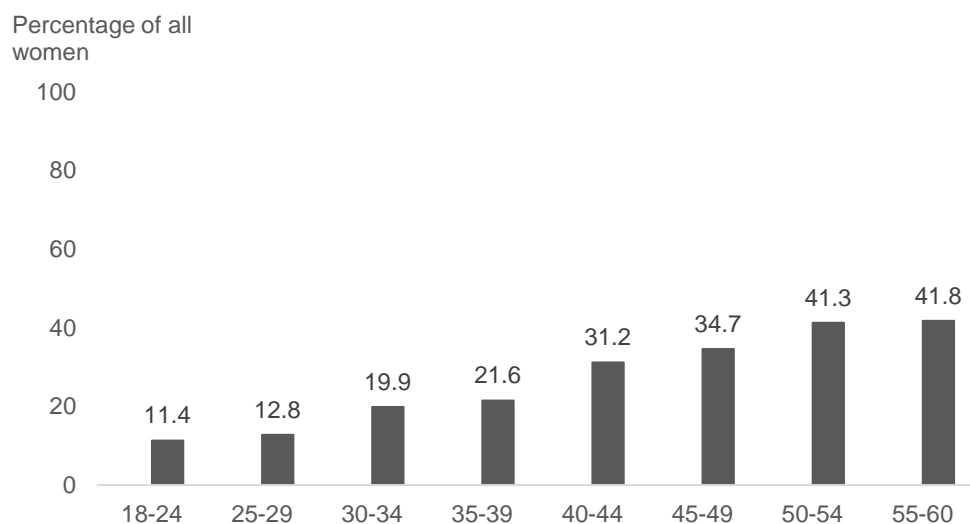
Figure 61: Proportion of all women who said they agree with the statement “a good wife/partner obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by education level, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Disaggregating the findings by age group shows only 11.4 per cent of women aged 18 to 24 agree with the statement “A good wife should obey her husband”. As age increases, so too does the likelihood that women will agree with the statement (Figure 62). The gap between older women

and younger women is large. Two fifths (41.8 per cent) of women in their late 50s agree with the statement versus 12.8 per cent of women in their late 20s).

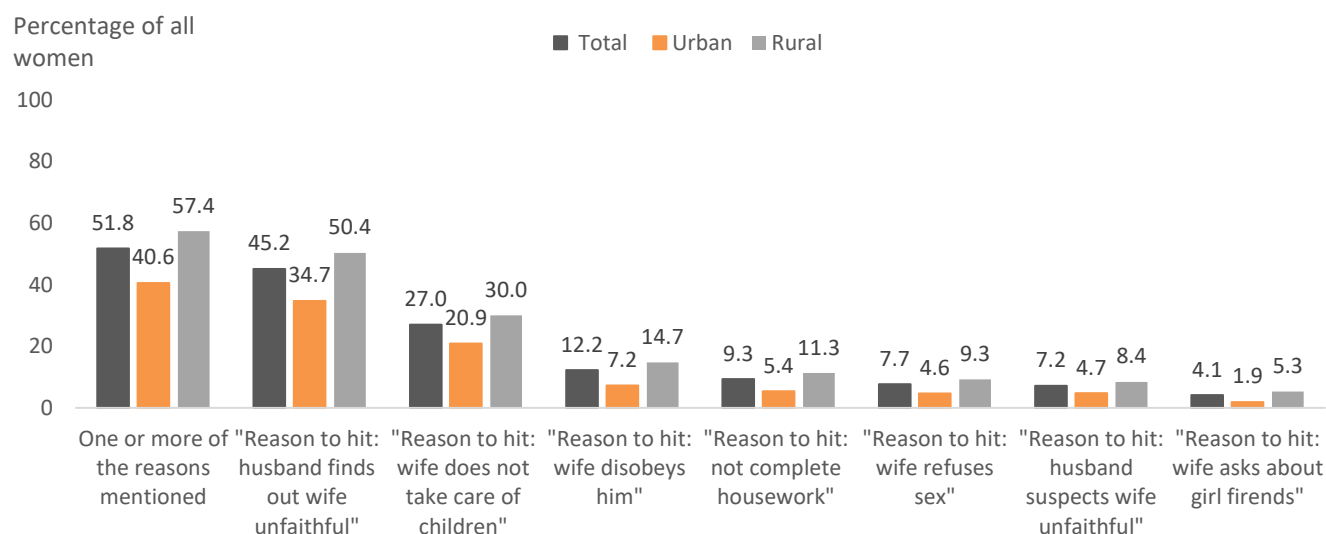
Figure 62: Proportion of all women who said they agree with the statement “a good wife/partner obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by age group, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



The study also explored women’s attitudes about whether a man would be justified in hitting his wife under a number of specified circumstances. Overall, the survey shows more than half of the women (51.8 per cent) agreed that a man would be justified in hitting his wife for one or more of the reasons mentioned (Figure 63).

The most commonly mentioned reason to justify physical violence was if the wife was unfaithful (45.2 per cent), followed by ‘not taking care of children’ (27.0 per cent). However, respondents were far less inclined to agree that asking about girlfriends, refusing sex or suspecting the wife was unfaithful were good reasons to hit a wife. Overall, women living in rural areas were more likely to justify physical violence for all situations described in the survey. For five of the seven situations measured, rural women were more than twice as likely to agree as compared with urban women.

Figure 63: Proportion of all women who said they agree with specific “good reasons” for a man to hit his wife/partner among all women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



These reasons used as justifications for violence were explored in the qualitative FGDs. Almost all participants agreed that violence is justified if the wife is unfaithful. They even use the language of ‘she should be beaten’ (phải đánh). According to them being unfaithful is the most serious transgression a woman can make and therefore justifies physical violence. Descriptions of an unfaithful woman included being a ‘spoiled woman’ (hư), ‘rubbish’ (đồ bỏ đi), ‘no one can tolerate’ (không thể tha thứ). They expressed that they thought unfaithful women should be ‘punished’ (trừng phạt). Some participants showed very strong reaction towards an unfaithful woman and insisted that ‘if the husband did not beat her, I would tell him to beat her or even beat her myself’. This strong reaction could be due to the rural context of the qualitative study where people may rarely see cases of unfaithful women.

Only a few participants did not agree that unfaithful women should be beaten. According to them, beating the woman would not solve the problem and they suggested that the woman and the man should talk to each other to find out why the woman was looking for another relationship. They suggested that the discussion should convince the woman to return to her family.

Even in the cases of serious violence, if the woman was thought to have been unfaithful, she would not get any support or intervention from others, even people in the family. Mai, the woman quoted earlier, shared that her two daughters had never been at her side. Her husband suspected that she had another relationship. He called her ‘prostitute’ (con đĩ). She had three children: two elder daughters and one son. Her two daughters had not talked to her for a long time. They blamed her for problems in the family using the same words as their father.

Meanwhile, when discussing a similar case, but with the man being unfaithful, research participants held different attitudes. While not supporting men in having affairs, almost no participants said that they would beat the man or that the man deserved to be beaten. They said that ‘It is normal that man has other relationships’ and then quoted the folklore ‘It is normal that man has three or five concubines’ (Đàn ông năm thê bảy thiếp là thường).

Further discussion revealed that participants believed an unfaithful woman would lead to the collapse of the family. However, when a man is unfaithful, he is still able to keep his family, thereby

suggesting that tolerance for a man's unfaithfulness is widely accepted, even within his own family, whereas unfaithfulness by the woman provides a valid reason for the man to leave the relationship or fracture the family. Family is very important in Viet Nam society. Battered women are often advised to stay in order to keep the family together. Thus, anyone who breaks-up the family is blamed.

Even in matriarch ethnicities, people are more tolerant towards men having out-of-wedlock relationships than women. A woman in the study, who is Cham ethnic, shared the following:

If a man has other relationship he does not need to hide, he tells other men, for example when they drink together. No one will accuse him. They even congratulate him and praise him. According to them, he is so powerful and attractive that he can get attention of other women. – IDI17, woman aged 47, Cham ethnicity

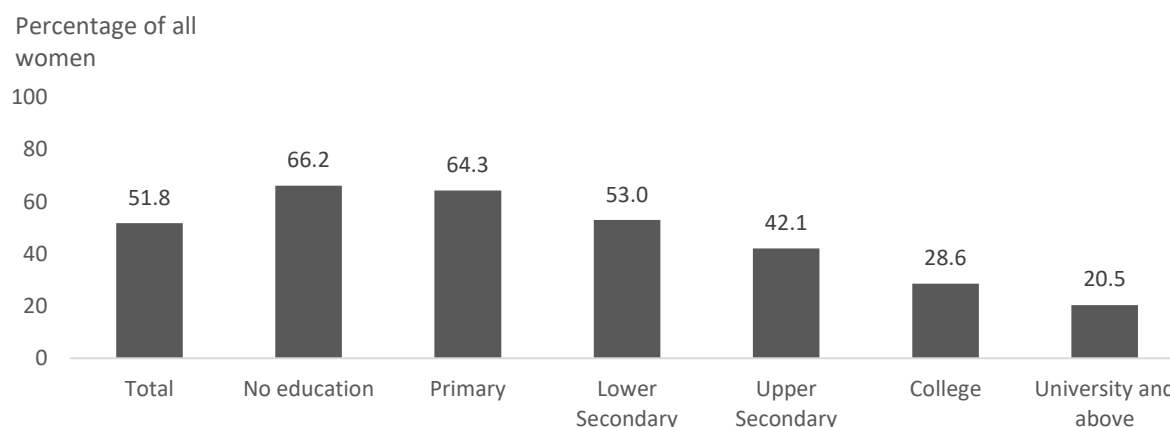
After this interview the research team discovered that her husband had an affair and had a child from that relationship. However, the woman hid this in the interview. She only said positive things about him. She was also proud of herself that she paid for his education.

Further in the qualitative research, when the situation of a woman having an affair was given the context that the husband was a violent person, heavily drinking or gambling, most people changed their opinion. In these circumstances it was acceptable for woman to find another relationship if her husband was not a good husband. This further reinforces the earlier discussion where women qualified that women should obey their husbands if they are a 'good husband'.

The final excuse explored was the justification of violence in the case where women did not take a good care of the children. This was less acceptable as a reason as they believed that taking care of the children was the responsibility of both husband and wife. Thus, if the wife could not take care of the children well, the husband should be involved and support her to do the work.

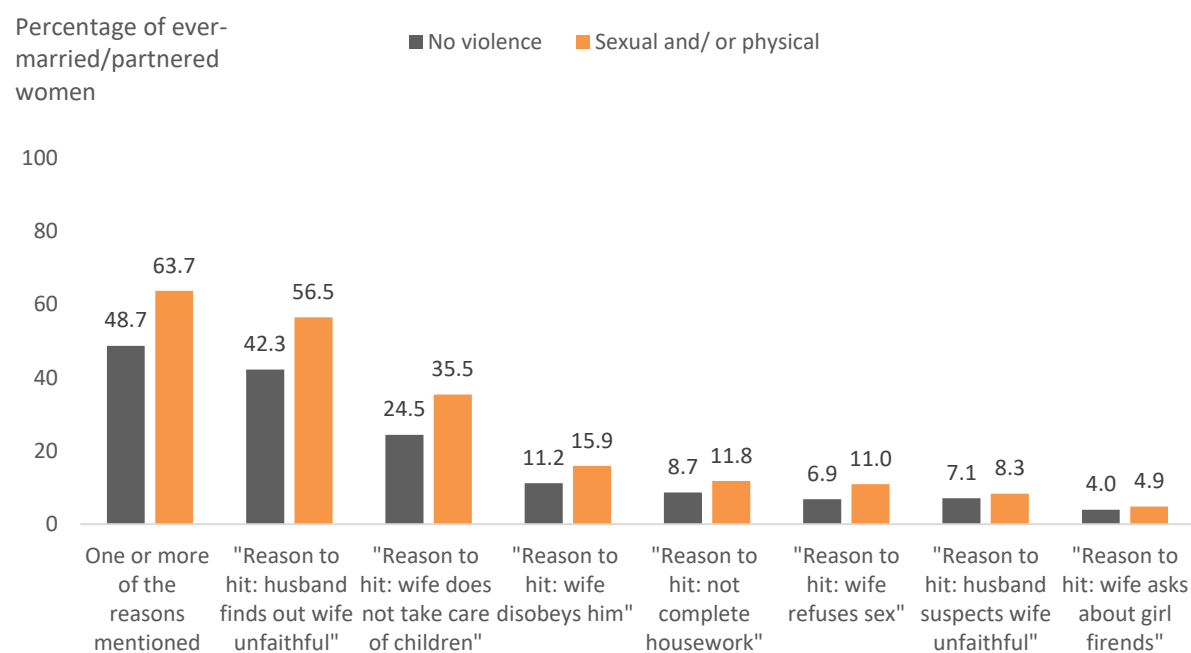
Attitudes differ considerably according to the education level of the respondent. As education increases, women are less likely to agree that men have a right to hit their wives/partners in some circumstances. Only one in five (20.5 per cent) of university educated women agree with one of more of the statements compared with two thirds (66.2 per cent) of women with no education (Figure 64). This points to the important role that education plays in changing attitudes and moving towards a society where violence by a husband/partner is unacceptable.

Figure 64: Proportion of all women agreeing with at least one “good reasons” for a man to hit his wife/partner among all women by education level, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Women who experienced violence by a husband/partner are notably more inclined to agree that a man can hit his wife/partner under certain circumstances (63.7 per cent) compared with women who have not experienced violence (48.7 per cent) (Figure 65). This pattern is consistent across all the questions of attitudes towards a man having the right to hit his wife/partner. These results illustrate how some women normalize and justify the violence they experience or feel powerless to change. We call these “violence supportive attitudes” which in themselves do not cause violence but can create a climate of acceptance preventing women from seeking help. When pervasive in a community they shape responses by leaders and support service providers, also making it more difficult for women to obtain the help they need when they do seek it.

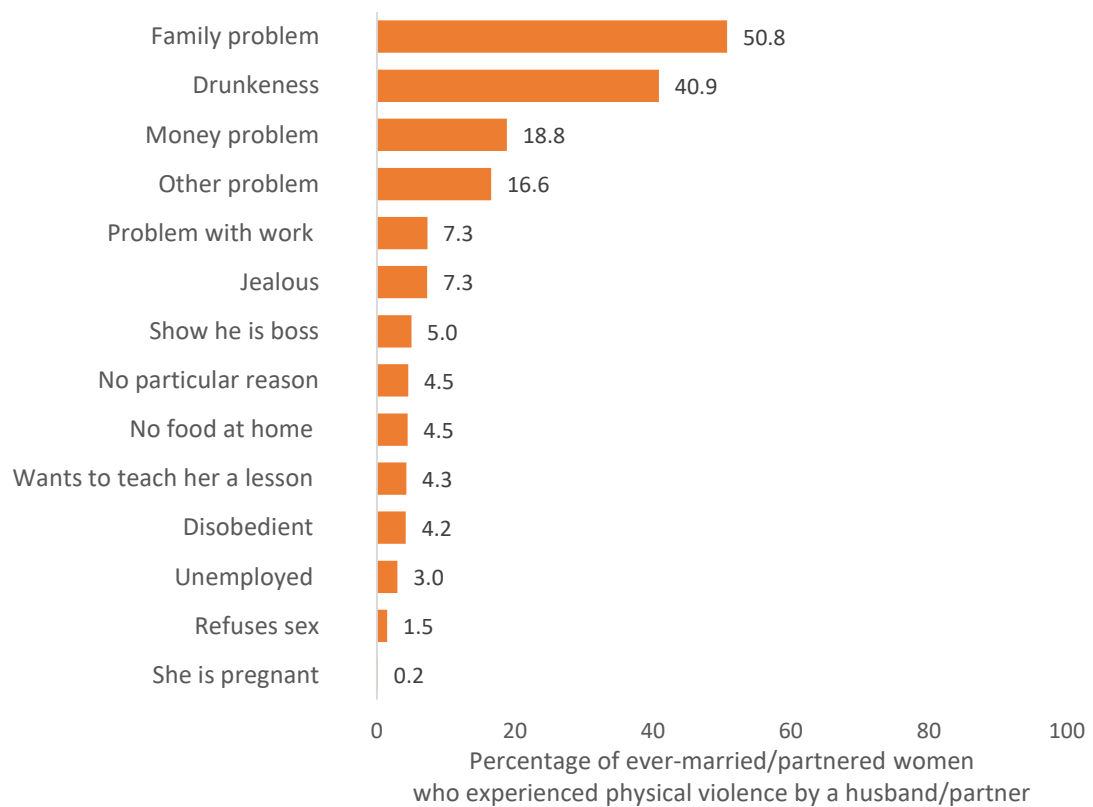
Figure 65: Proportion of all women who said they agree with specific “good reasons” for a man to hit his wife/partner among all ever-married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



7.2. Perceived triggers for physical violence

Women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if there were situations that led to or triggered the violent behaviour (Figure 66).⁷² Multiple triggers could be mentioned. The most mentioned triggers were ‘family problem’ (50.8 per cent) and ‘drunkenness’ (40.9 per cent), as well as ‘money problems’ (18.8 per cent).

Figure 66: Perceived triggers of physical violence by a husband/partner among ever-married/partnered women who experienced such violence, Viet Nam 2019 (N=1,471)



The triggers for violence were explored in the qualitative study. When the item of drunkenness was discussed among the participants it was revealed that the trigger of alcohol leading to violence is more complex than simply drunkenness. Drinking alcohol was presented in almost all cases of in-depth interviews with violence survivors. Though some women mentioned the changes in their husband after drinking as being “a totally different person” (một con người khác), others relayed problems other than the chemical effect.

Forcing a woman to buy alcohol can be the first step her partner takes towards power and control over his wife and children. In addition, drinking alcohol gives men a widely acceptable excuse for anger and violent behaviours. An excuse accepted by the community, including the women. The qualitative data reveals that if a woman is beaten after her husband/partner has been drinking

⁷² The translation of this question into Vietnamese asked about situations leading to violence and perceived reasons. These expressions are not used in reporting in order to reflect international recognition that the actual reasons for, and situations leading to, intimate partner violence are deeply embedded in gender inequality. However, there may be many things in daily life which *trigger* the perpetrator to use power and control to perpetrate violence. This is the internationally preferred language for reporting on this topic.

alcohol people in the community, and even the woman herself believe that it is her fault. She is beaten because she does not know how to behave when her husband drinks or does not find place to hide away from his temper and violence. For families with economic challenges, expenses on alcohol can increase tension in the family and trigger the violence.

Drinking alcohol and economic challenges were listed as the most common triggers of violence in qualitative study. Jealousy and having an out-of-marriage relationship were other common triggers.

Economic hardship can be a direct or indirect trigger according to participants. Fights are triggered by economic hardship such as having less choice available to them, and concern about 'making ends meet' can add intensity to other issues.

When people are wealthy, the feeling is better, the mind is more relaxed, and people can be nicer to each other. They do not have to think much if they want to buy somethings or invest in somethings. However, if the family is poor, people are always in stress. Thus, a small conflict can lead to big quarrel and violence. – FGD with women

The concept of 'family problem' as a trigger for violence by a husband/partner was identified by the largest portion of respondents in the quantitative interviews. As this is a non-specific trigger it was further explored in the qualitative research. Participants in IDIs and FGDs explained their understanding of 'family problem' as an overall term that refers to small and non-specific issues that happen between a couple in daily life. This term can include many issues such as economic tension, drinking alcohol, communication problem, tension between extended family, economic investment, out-of-wedlock relationships, giving birth to a girl rather than a boy, conflict over land and house, problem regarding raising children, etc. It seems that when there is one specific and dominant issue that triggers violence, then people will identify it. When there is not only one conflict or issue, but several combined issues either temporary or long-term, people would use the term 'family problem'. Qualitative study participants noted that 'family problem' exist in every family.

Every family has a problem - (FGD25 women aged < 30 years, rural)

Among women who experienced violence this statement was sometimes used to normalize the violence; among non-violence women they would sometimes qualify it by saying problems exist in all families but do not always trigger violence.

8. Impact of husband/partner violence on women's health

Key findings from this chapter

- Nearly one quarter (23.3 per cent) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner incurred injuries as a result of that violence. Most injured women experienced this more than once, with one in five women (21.8 per cent) injured many times in her life.
- Women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were more likely to self-report overall 'poor' or 'very poor' health compared with women who had not experienced such violence.
- Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were three times more likely than women who had not experienced such violence to score 13 and above on the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+) indicating higher likelihood of mental illness.
- Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner consistently had higher risks of miscarriage, stillbirths and abortions as compared with women who had not experienced violence by a husband/partner.

The effects of violence on women can manifest in many ways; it can impact her health, her children and other aspects of daily life. Women can experience direct physical injuries, but also negative effects on mental health and income earning potential. In this chapter we report on how physical and/or sexual partner violence affects women's health and daily life.

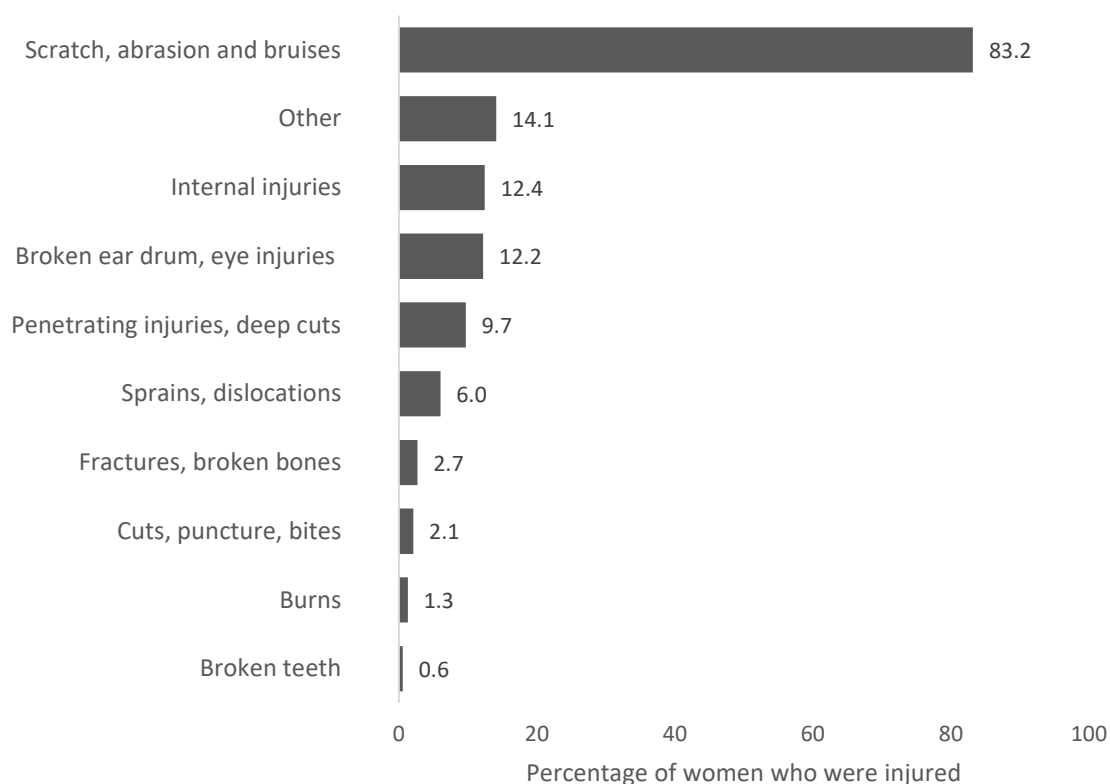
8.1. Injuries due to violence by a husband/partner

Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were asked whether these acts had resulted in injuries. Follow-up questions asked when it occurred, the types of injury, the frequency and whether health care services were needed and used.

Nearly a quarter (23.3 per cent), Table 7.1 in Annex VIII) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner incurred injuries as a result of that violence during their lifetime, and 3.7 per cent experienced injuries in the last 12 months. The most common injuries included scratches, abrasions and bruises (83.2 per cent). Severe injuries were relatively common with more than one in ten suffering internal injuries (12.4 per cent) or broken eardrum/injured eye (12.2 per cent) (Figure 67).

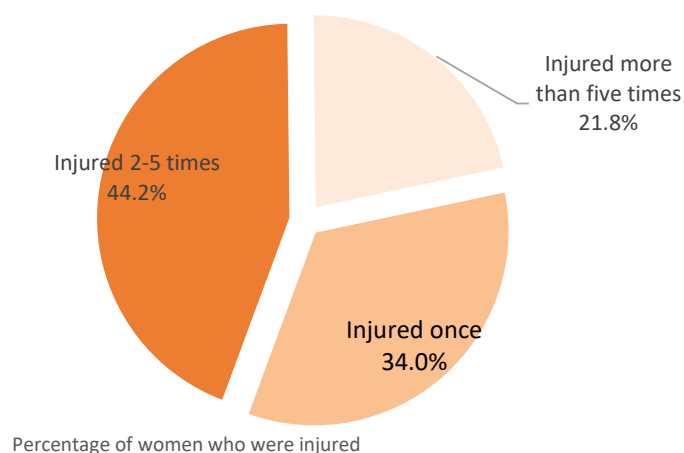
Fewer than one in ten (8.0 per cent) women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner said that the violence resulted in being hurt enough to require health care. Of those women who needed health care, more than one in ten (13.2 per cent) needed health care in the last 12 months. Two thirds (66.3 per cent) of those women who needed health care actually received health care for the injuries. Among those who did receive health care nearly one in ten (9.2 per cent) required hospitalization due to the injury (see Table 7.2 in Annex VIII).

Figure 67: Type of injury among women who were ever injured, Viet Nam 2019 (N=438)



Most women who were injured from violence by a husband/partner were injured more than once: almost half (44.2 per cent) were injured between two and five times, and a further one fifth (21.8 per cent) were injured more than five times in their life. One third (34.0 per cent) of women injured from violence by a husband/partner were injured only once (Figure 68).

Figure 68: Distribution of frequency of injuries among ever-married/partnered women injured by physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=438)

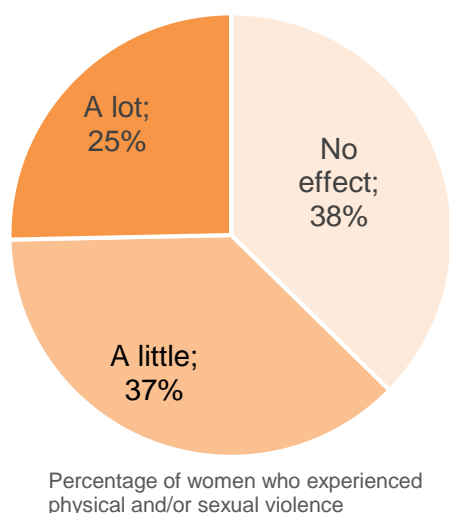


Less than half (44.6 per cent) of the Vietnamese women who sought health care for their injuries told their health care worker that the reason for their injury was due to violence (Table 7.2 in Annex VIII).

8.2. Impact of violence by a husband/partner on general health

Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were asked whether the violence had affected their physical or mental health. The majority of women who experienced violence by a husband/partner said it had affected their health: More than one third (37.3 per cent) of women said that the violence had ‘a little’ effect on their health, and a quarter (25.3%) said it had ‘a lot’ of effect (Figure 69). The remaining one third (37.3 per cent) said the violence had ‘no effect’.

Figure 69: Self-reported impact of violence on women’s health, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner ever in their lifetime (N=1,791)



There was no difference in the self-reported impact of violence by a husband/partner between women in urban versus rural areas. Women who reside in the Central Highlands were more likely to say that violence by a husband/partner had a lot of effect on their health and well-being (35.3 per cent) compared with women in Northern Midlands and Mountainous region (11.9 per cent). There was minimal difference based on age, education level or disability status. Women in the lower wealth group (based on household assets) were more likely to say that the violence had ‘a lot’ of effect (30.4 per cent) (Annex VIII Table 7.3).

Early in the survey, before a woman was asked about her experience of violence, every woman was asked about her health status. To analyse associations between the experience of violence by a husband/partner and health status, responses were compared between women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and those women who did not mention violence.

More than two thirds of women who had experienced violence by a husband/partner said they had ‘fair’ or ‘poor/very poor’ health (69.3 per cent), compared with 58 per cent of women who had not experienced husband/partner violence (Table 9).

Table 9: Self-reported general health status among ever-married/partnered women who experienced no violence and those who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner ever in their lifetime, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)

General health status	No Violence (N=3,757) %	Physical/sexual Violence (N=1,796) %	P-value*	All married/partnered women (N=5,553) %
Good or Excellent	42.1	30.8	0.000	38.4
Fair	47.9	56.1	0.000	50.5
Poor or very poor	10.1	13.2	0.001	11.1

The cross-sectional nature of a survey (measuring everything in one point in time), we often cannot be sure what was earlier: the experience of violence or the health problem (in other words, we cannot determine “directionality”). A statistically significant difference in (self-reported) health status between women who experienced violence and those who did not, does not imply that there is a causal link with violence, or the direction of the link.

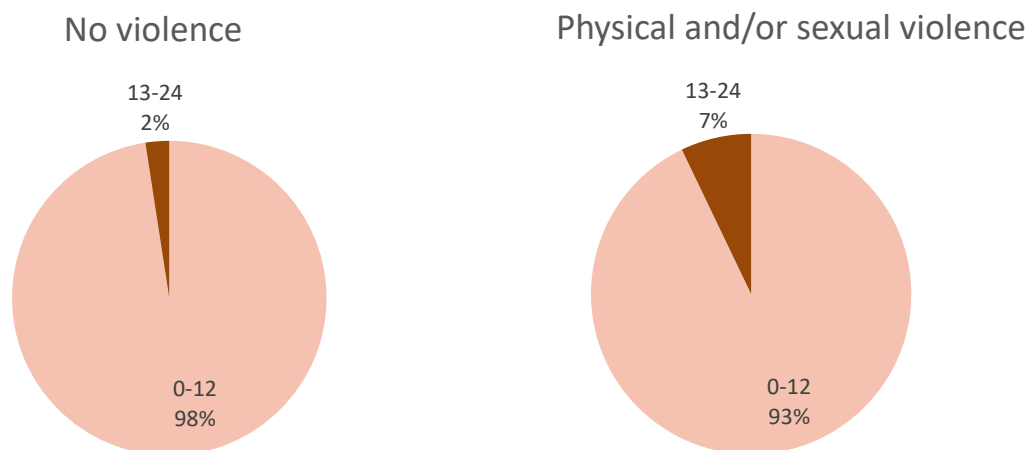
8.3. Husband/partner violence and mental health

In the 2019 survey the Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+)⁷³ was introduced to measure the association between violence by a husband/partner and psychological distress. The K6+ is a five-item self-report measure of psychological distress intended to be used as a quick tool to assess risk for serious mental illness in the general population.

Respondents answering questions on the scale receive a score between 0 and 24. Respondents with scores of 13 to 24 are classified as having a probable serious mental illness and those with scores of 0 to 12 as probably *not* having a serious mental illness. The results here are only indicative and a medical practitioner should be involved in all official diagnoses.

Comparing scores on the K6+ (Figure 70) shows that a greater proportion of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner scored 13 and above on the K6+ (7 per cent) compared with only 2 per cent of women who have not experienced such violence. These results show that women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner are more than three times as likely to score as probable to have a mental illness as compared with women who have not experienced husband/partner violence.

Figure 70: Mental health problems based on Kessler score, according to women’s experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



⁷³ Kessler RC, Green JG, Gruber MJ, Sampson NA, Bromet E, Cuitan M, Furukawa TA, Gureje O, Hinkov H, Hu CY, Lara C, Lee S, Mneimneh Z, Myer L, Oakley-Browne M, Posada-Villa J, Sagar R, Viana MC & Zaslavsky AM. 2010. Screening for Serious Mental Illness in the General Population with the K6 screening scale: results from the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) survey initiative, *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, Vol 19: 4-22.

Note: scores of 13 to 24 are classified as having a probable serious mental illness and those with scores of 0 to 12 as probably *not* having a serious mental illness.

8.4. Impact of violence by a husband/partner on reproductive health

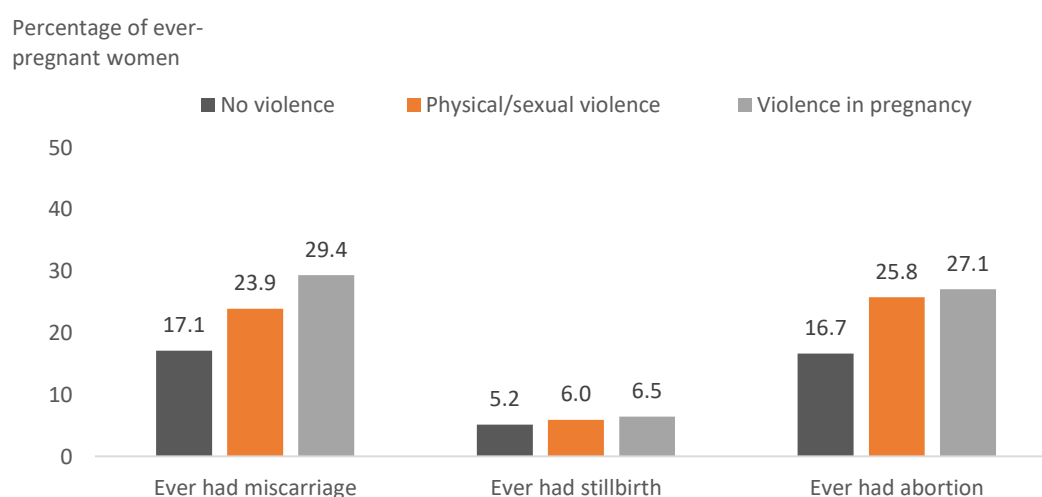
All women were asked questions about reproductive health, such as whether they had ever lost a pregnancy. Women who had ever been pregnant were asked if they had experienced violence during pregnancy.

Three per cent (3.4 per cent) of the women who had been pregnant at some time, had been beaten during a pregnancy (Table 4.6 in Annex VIII).⁷⁴ In the last pregnancy in which these women were beaten, nearly all were beaten by the father of the child (97.9 per cent). One in five of the women who had been beaten in pregnancy (18.2 per cent) were kicked or punched in the stomach thereby posing a risk to the unborn child.

The survey results show that rates of miscarriage were significantly higher among women who had experienced violence by a husband/partner (23.9 per cent) compared with those who had not (17.1 per cent), and highest among those who had previously experienced violence during pregnancy (29.4 per cent) (Figure 71). Patterns for rates of abortion were similar to those of miscarriage. While the variation in rates of stillbirth were small between the groups of women, stillbirths occurred more frequently among women who experienced violence by a husband/partner and violence during pregnancy.

During the qualitative research, an example of the impact of violence on reproductive health was given by a woman who had her ovary broken after being kicked in the stomach by her husband. She had serious vaginal bleeding and was admitted to the hospital for emergency surgery.

Figure 71: Reproductive health outcomes experienced by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner among those ever-pregnant, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,239)



⁷⁴ While the number of women who disclosed violence during pregnancy was small, all of these women faced increased risk of injury to both herself and the unborn child.

9. Impact of violence by a husband/partner against women on their children, and the intergenerational aspects of violence

Key findings from this chapter

- Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were more likely to mention behavioural issues among their children such as having frequent nightmares and being unusually quiet or withdrawn.
- Of the women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner, a majority reported that their children witnessed or overheard the violence (60 per cent).
- Vietnamese women who experienced violence by a husband/partner were more likely to have been brought up in a violent home or have a partner who witnessed violence and/or experienced violence as a child from his father.

There is evidence from other studies that children who live in families where violence by a husband/partner exists are affected regardless of whether or not they are directly harmed or witness the violence. Children and young people are likely to have poorer mental and physical health as well as exhibit disruptive behaviour patterns as compared with children who do not live in violent households. There is also a greater likelihood that children who grow up in a household where their father is physically/and or sexually abusive to their mother, will normalize this behaviour. Boys are at risk of becoming violent and abusive partners themselves while girls are at risk of partnering with someone who exhibits abusive behaviours like their fathers.

While the intergenerational transmission of violent behaviours is common, it is not pre-determined. Many violent men grow up in non-violent families and not all boys in violent families become violent themselves.

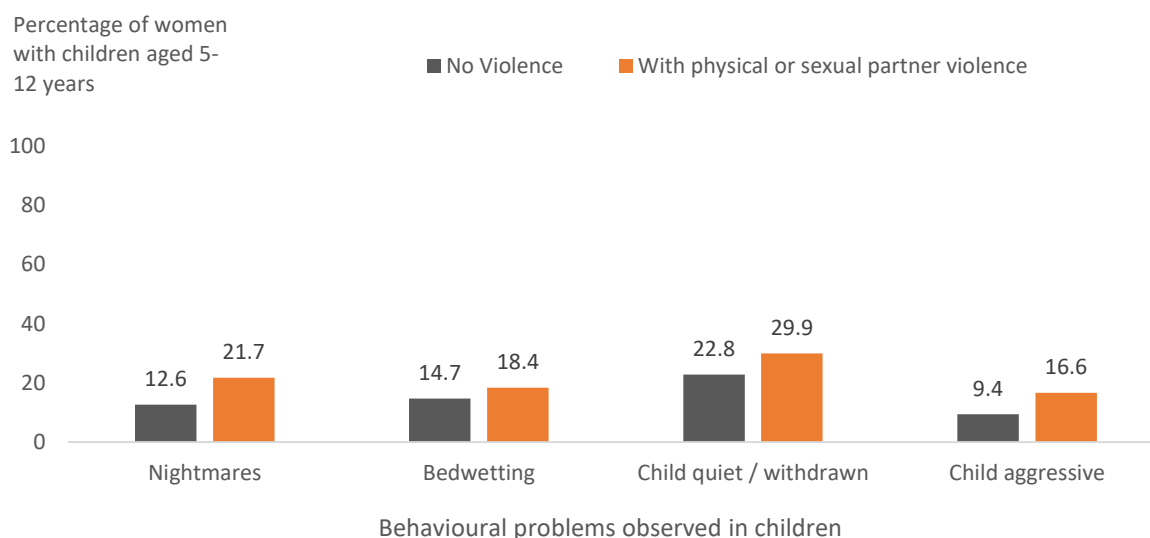
In the survey, all women with children between 5 and 12 years old, were asked questions about the health and well-being of their children. These questions were asked before any questions were asked about the experience of violence.

9.1. Husband/Partner violence and the health of children

More than two fifths of women (44.6 per cent) in this sample were living with children aged between 5 and 12 years old. These mothers were asked a series of questions about behaviour problems among their children in this age group.

Mothers who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were more likely to mention behavioural issues among their children, such as nightmares, bedwetting, being withdrawn, or aggressive compared with women who did not experience violence by a husband/partner (Figure 72).

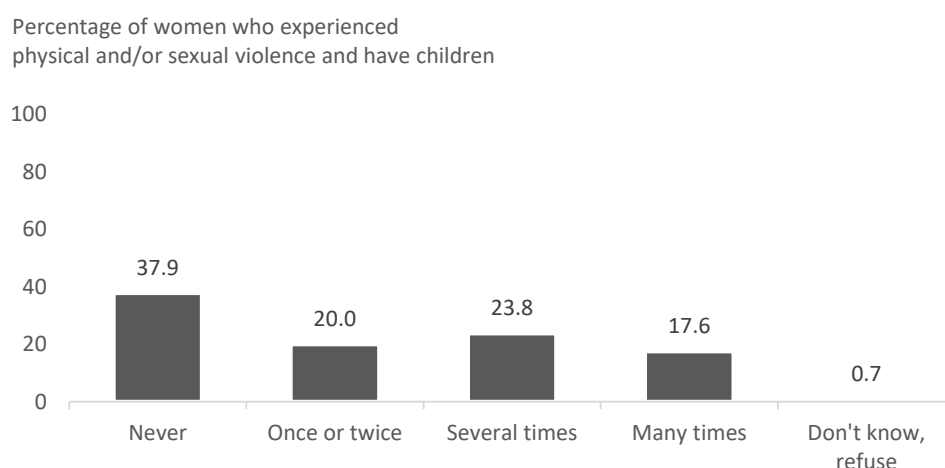
Figure 72: Well-being of children aged 5-12 years, as reported by women with children in this age group, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=2,338)



9.2. Children witnessing violence as mentioned by women

Women who experienced physical violence were asked whether their child(ren) had ever witnessed the violence. Most (61.4 per cent) said that their children witnessed or overheard the violence. One quarter (23.8 per cent) thought they had witnessed it several times and nearly one fifth (17.6 per cent) said children witnessed it many times (Figure 73). The real proportions of children witnessing violence are likely to be higher because mothers are not always aware of what their child(ren) see (although not even 1 per cent replied “don’t know”).

Figure 73: Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=1,437)



In the qualitative study with victims/survivors of violence, women did recognize that their children had witnessed the violence. Though the qualitative study did not focus on measuring impact of violence on the health of the children, comments made suggest that participants suspect that witnessing the violence had a negative impact on the children.

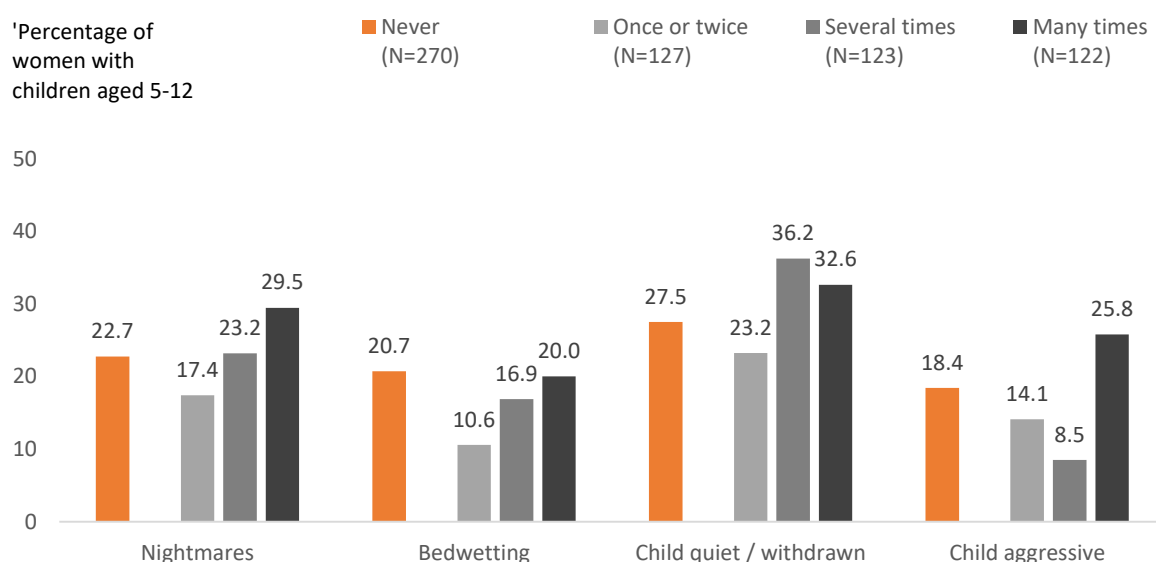
Returning to the case study of Mai mentioned throughout this report, she shared that her youngest son was with her when her husband beat her and stabbed her. The child had to run several times to avoid being injured himself by the knife of his father.

Figure 74 includes different types of children’s behavioural problems. The analysis includes information on whether a woman has experienced physical violence by a husband/partner, and if she has, the frequency she estimates her children have witnessed violence. In the case of bedwetting and nightmares we can see an association between the frequency of witnessing violence and an increased proportion mentioning the unfavourable behaviours. In the cases of children being withdrawn or aggressive there is a clear distinction between witnessing violence once or twice and many times.

The high proportion of abused mothers indicating unfavourable behaviour while their children have ‘never’ witnessed violence is difficult to interpret. Other research shows that mothers sometimes believe that their children have not witnessed the violence when in fact they have, and others are reluctant to admit that their children have been exposed. While it is likely that ‘never witnessing’ violence is an overestimation, if we assume that the women are correct, it shows that living in a violent household whether children witness the violence or not is harmful for children.

Figure 74 shows the proportions of women who have experienced violence by a husband/partner and who mention unfavourable behaviours among their children, this time according to how many times they said the children have witnessed or overheard the violence. It suggests a relationship between witnessing violence frequently and increased behavioural problems among children.

Figure 74: Proportion of women reporting on their children’s specific behavioural problems, among women with children 5-12 years old and who have experienced physical violence by a husband/partner, according to how frequently they witnessed the violence, Viet Nam

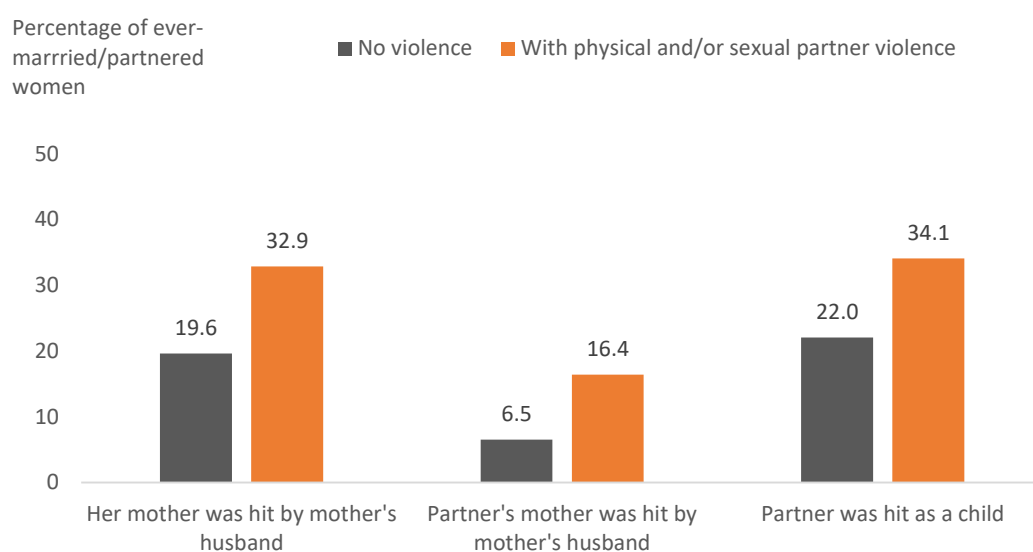


9.3. Intergenerational violence

To further explore the intergenerational patterns of violent husband/partner relationships, women were asked whether their father had beaten their mother, or whether their husband/partner's father had beaten his mother or himself when he was young.

Ever-married/partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner mentioned intergenerational violence in their family at higher rates as compared with women who had not experienced violence by a husband/partner (Figure 75). One third (32.9 per cent) mentioned that her mother also experienced physical violence by a husband/partner, and that her husband/partner was hit when he was a child (34.1 per cent). For women who had not experienced violence by a husband/partner, this was 19.6 per cent and 22.0 per cent respectively. One in six women (16.4 per cent) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence mentioned that their husband/partner's mother was hit by his father – more than twice as likely as those who had not experienced violence. This is likely to be an under-report since women may not have this information from their husband/partner. Each of these comparisons were statistically significant ($P < .000$).⁷⁵

Figure 75: Ever-married/partnered women disclosing violence against her mother, against her partner's mother, and against her husband/partner when he was a child, according to experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,553)



Intergenerational violence was further compared across the types of violence experienced (sexual only, physical only or both), and severity (moderate and severe). A consistent trend is visible identifying slightly more women mentioning violence against her mother, her husband/partner's mother or her husband/partner, when she had experienced combinations or more severe types of violence. For example, a higher proportion of women experiencing *both* sexual and physical abuse mentioned that her husband/partner was beaten as a child (40.7 per

⁷⁵ t-test for equality of means P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

cent) compared with women with only one type of violence (physical only: 29.5 per cent, sexual only: 33.0 per cent) or no experience of violence by a husband/partner (22.1 per cent mentioned that her husband/partner was hit as a child) (see Table 8.3 in Annex VIII).

10. Women's responses to violence by a husband/partner and their coping strategies

Key findings from this chapter

- Half (49.6 per cent) of the women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner had not told anyone about it.
- Most women (90.4 per cent) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner had not sought help from formal services or authorities.
- The main reason women gave for not seeking help was they believed the “violence was normal or not serious”; half of the women who did not seek help (48.4 per cent) gave this as the reason.
- Women generally sought help when they could not endure the violence anymore (69.7 per cent of women who sought help gave this as a reason).
- Just under one in five (19.3 per cent) women left home at least once due to violence by a husband/partner.
- Women who left home stayed away on average 20 days. In most cases they stayed with their own relatives.
- Women who returned home after leaving did so because they did not want to leave their children (50.4 per cent), he asked her to go back (26.0 per cent), and/or she forgave him (25.5 per cent).
- Most women (80.8 per cent) who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner never fought back.

Women living with violence by a husband/partner find ways to cope, protect themselves and protect their children from harm, usually for many years before asking others for help. It is particularly the case that women will explore ways of helping themselves or reaching out to family and friends before turning to formal services such as the police and specialist violence services. Most women experience shame and fear inhibiting them from reaching out for help.

This study asked women about help-seeking across both informal and formal networks.

10.1. Who women tell about violence and who helps

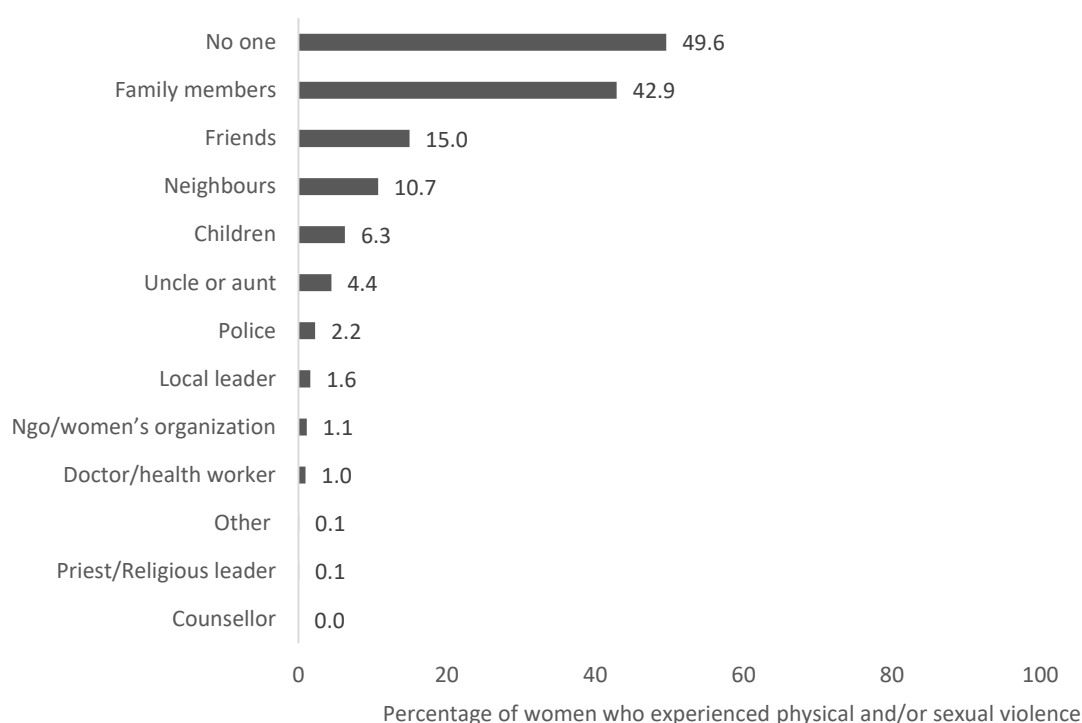
Who women tell about the violence

Women were asked whether they had told anyone about their partner's violent behaviour and if so, who that was. Women could give multiple answers.

Half (49.6 per cent) of the women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner told no one else about it; for them, participating in this interview was the first time they told someone about the violence (Figure 76).

If women did speak to someone about their husband/partner’s violence, it was most often to family members. Two in five (42.9 per cent) of women told a family member – mainly their siblings (brother or sister) (21.9 per cent), their parents (20.8 per cent), or the husband/partner’s family (20.6 per cent).

Figure 76: Percentage of women who were physically and/or sexually abused by a husband/partner in their lifetime who told no one, someone and/or a service about their experience of violence, Viet Nam 2019 (N=1,791)



Note: Respondents who did talk about the violence could have told more than one person and so the total value may exceed 100 per cent.

The qualitative study also explored women’s help-seeking. It was frequently mentioned that when victims/survivors of violence did speak to someone about the violence, they most often spoke to people in their husband’s family such as his parents, his brother or sister rather than her own family members. According to these women, she will talk to her husband’s family with hope that they could intervene in the violence. However, if she believed his family would side with her husband and blame her, then she would not talk with the husband’s family.

Women did not want to inform people in her own family, especially her own parents, because they often live too far away to intervene. They also reinforced the perception that married women belong to the husband’s family. Women would tell their parents only when the problem was very serious and she would like to leave her husband and stay with her parents, or to divorce.

Another barrier to involving her own family was that they wanted to ‘save face’ for her husband. Women in both IDI and FGDs shared that they were afraid that if they told their parents or other members in her family about the violence, people in her family would ‘hate’ or ‘dislike’ her husband. This notion may derive from the traditional perception that the wife should make her

husband proud as in Vietnamese folklore: “A man gets rich by his friend and gets pride by his wife” (Giàu vì bạn, Sang vì vợ).

You know what, my family is far away. Everyone here already knew my case so I am fed up of hiding and continuing to endure. However, I covered up from my brothers and sisters.
– IDI22, women aged 47

When the woman’s family members and relatives lived nearby such as in the same commune, the women would talk to these members to ask for support. In this case, they often talked to a brother rather than a sister. With brothers it was possible for them to talk to their husband or intervene in the situations of violence. However, revealing the violence to the women’s family members, especially parents, was only considered by women when the violence was known by other people, when it had lasted for long time, got worse or could lead to ending of the marriage.

In ethnicities that follow matrilineal inheritance such as Cham and Khmer, help-seeking responses were different. These women would first tell their own parents because the couple often lived with or near the woman’s family. Their house, if they live in their own house was often given by the woman’s parents or was bought/built with financial support of the women’s parents. In these cases, the woman’s parents then talked to the man and if necessary, they would bring the couple to the man’s family to talk to his parents. In cases of serious violence, or if the couple wanted to get divorce, the woman’s parents would talk to the religious leader in their commune to ask for advice and also bring the couple to the religion leader for advice. In almost all cases, family members and religious leaders would talk to both the man and woman to educate them in behaviour change. It was expected that counselling would include convincing the couple to continue their relationship/marriage.

Forms of violence also influenced women’s reporting. Women would feel more comfortable asking other people for help if they suffered from physical and emotional violence. Women would not feel comfortable asking for help for sexual violence, they believed it was a private matter and was not proper to speak with others about it.

In addition, the women in the qualitative research also believed that other people would not be able to help her and she was the only one could deal with the situation. This is not just the women’s opinion. In-depth interviews and group discussions showed that this perception was shared by others. People who took part in the study said that they did not expect any woman to tell them about sexual violence such as forcing the woman to have sex, even if the woman is their family member, friend or neighbour. These research participants did not know what to do to help a sexual violence survivor and therefore they would be very hesitant to hear about these experiences.

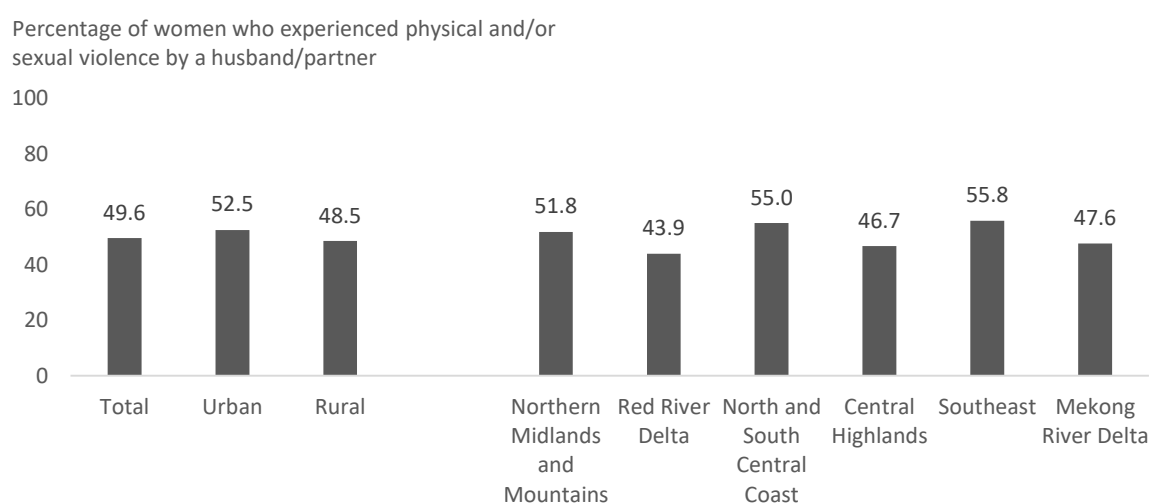
Many people saw sexual violence as a couple’s problem rather than violence towards the woman. They felt sorry for the man and assumed his sexual demand could not be satisfied by his wife. Thus, common advice if they were asked to help the woman was that the woman should try to satisfy sexual demand of her husband. They also advised the woman to have medical check-up to see if they have any health problem or to take better care of herself including eating well and increased sleep. They suspected that health or physical problems may be the reason that prevented the woman from meeting her husband’s sexual demand. They would consider the issue as ‘violence’ only when the husband’s sexual demand seemed abnormal or when there was other serious physical violence during the sexual violence or when it caused other serious physical

injuries to the women, or negative consequences to the children. In these cases, they would support the women to report the violence and even to leave the relationship.

Men in commune, even if they are neighbours or in official position to support women were very much hesitant to help in the case of sexual violence. They were afraid that the husband would accuse them as having special relationship with the woman.

There was little difference nationally in women’s willingness to talk about their experiences (Figure 77). Across Viet Nam, in all regions, around half of the women who experienced violence had not told anyone. Women in rural areas were slightly less likely to have told no one (48.5 per cent) as compared with women in urban areas (52.5 per cent).

Figure 77: Percentage of women who told no one about the violence, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019 (N=1,791)



10.2. Agencies or authorities to which women turn for support

Women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner were asked whether they had ever gone to a formal service or people in authority for help. The options were asked one by one and included police, hospital, religious leaders, women’s organizations or social services.

Most women (90.4 per cent) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner did not seek help from a formal service. Those who did seek help most often went to the police (4.8 per cent among all women who experience physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner), local leaders (3.6 per cent), hospital or health professional (2.3 per cent), court or legal centre (2.3 per cent), or a women’s organization (2.3 per cent). Less than 1 per cent mentioned seeking help from a shelter.

Even if the numbers seeking help were small (185 women out of 1,791 who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, most women were satisfied with the help they received from these formal services. Almost all women seeking help from a health care professional were satisfied (95.7 per cent), three quarters satisfied with help from women’s

organizations (78.2 per cent) and local leaders (75.2 per cent), and two thirds satisfied with the help provided by the police (67.2 per cent).

As we identified earlier in this report, a majority of women do not tell anyone about their husband/partner's violence towards them, and if they do, it will most likely be a family member. To better understand what motivates women to seek help we asked those who did report to formal services to explain why they called on that service. The main reasons were related to the severity and impact of the violence. Two thirds (69.7 per cent) mentioned they could not endure the violence anymore, and one quarter were afraid of further violence (26.5 per cent).

Box 10.1: Seeking help from shelters

Formal domestic violence services and shelters are relatively new in Viet Nam. The first shelter was established in 2007. Information about the shelters has not been widely communicated and access is limited. Additional barriers to using shelters include the inability of some women to take their children from their home with them or sometime the cases that shelters are under capacity to receive them with children. However, a number of shelters provided support women with their children; and women would face shame and stigma when they returned home if it became known that they had been staying in a shelter

The questions on help-seeking were asked of all 1,791 women who ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, no matter how long ago the violence occurred. It can be expected that many of these women experienced violence before there were shelters and specific services for women survivors of violence.

To put it in perspective, a small portion of women (8.9 per cent or 381 women) experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months preceding the survey, and only 75 women said they were injured as a result of the violence in the last 12 months, of which 21 needed health care. As discussed in the results, women were more likely to seek help when they were injured or felt they could no longer endure the violence.

With these small numbers, it is not surprising that only a small proportion of women sought assistance from a shelter in the 2019 survey results.

Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner but had not gone for help were asked for the reasons why they did not seek help. Multiple answers were possible. Most commonly women who did not seek help perceived the violence as normal or not serious (48.4 per cent, Table 9.5 in Annex VIII) and therefore did not think it was appropriate to seek help. The stigma associated with violence was the next most common reason why women did not seek help. Women believed it would bring a bad name to the family (35.8 per cent) or they were embarrassed/ashamed/afraid she would not be believed (20.2 per cent).

The qualitative research supported the quantitative results and provided examples to explain why women did not seek help. Women who were violence survivors were not in favour of reporting violence to formal agencies at the local area. Women, who took part in the study, both those with known and unknown violence status, criticized women survivors who reported violence. They believe that reporting violence is possible but under certain conditions. For example, they believe a woman should report only in serious violence situations or when she cannot endure the violence any longer. A woman who reported every time she suffered from violence would not be considered a good woman. This point of view was explained in relation to the notion that women should “give in” and endure (nhịn) violence by her husband or long-term partner. Women, including violence

survivors, saw “enduring” (nhịn) an important quality of women. They believed a good woman should endure for the sake of the family and the reputation of her husband.

When women decide to report violence and ask for support, they would be more likely to turn to police. One reason for reporting to police was if she knew that violence by a husband/partner violated the law and therefore reporting to police would help claim justice for her.

Some women sought help from the police when they could not stop the violence and also saw that there was no one in his family that she could rely on for support. They would report to local authority if they decided to get divorced or if the violence was very serious.

It seemed that women were likely to report if this was supported by other people in the family. For example, one woman reported to police and even asked the police to detain her husband when her son insisted, she do so.

Several violence survivors in the study shared that they stopped reporting to the police when they saw that the police failed to intervene with their husband, or they intervened but did not have success. Women expected police to have solutions for their husband and intervention to change his behaviour. Moreover, the women complained about paying a fine for reporting violence. According to the law, people committed violence have to pay an administrative fine. However, in practice, it was the women, rather than the men, who paid the fine. Thus, after several times of reporting, the women would not report except in very serious or emergency cases.

Some women also shared that they did not report to the police because they were afraid that their husband may have to pay fine or would be punished.

I thought that we were already living together as husband and wife. If I report and he might be arrested and beaten. The police may beat my husband. He may get sick and then I must take care of him. I have to take care of myself, and if it is the case, I would have to take care of him. Therefore, I keep silent. – ID118, woman aged 38

Women also thought that it would be difficult for women from the Women’s Union to intervene with her husband.

I know my husband. He is very stubborn, even like crazy. Sometimes he would say bad words. I’m afraid that if people from the Women’s Union came he would talk badly to them and make them offended. I don’t want that. Thus, I would rather call the police directly. – ID115, woman aged 37

Moreover, it seemed that Women’s Unions at the research sites did not have strong relationships with local women and were not active in GBV prevention or response. Several women, especially younger women, who took part in the study were not sure if they were member of Women’s Union. These women did not know much about the local Women’s Union leader and meetings. Women with disabilities, especially, said that they were not member of Women’s Union because they were not ‘allowed’ to join. Women with disabilities only joined associations of people with disabilities that may not be available at commune level.

Some women continued their life and suffered the violence without reporting because they believed that having that violent husband was their fate. They may believe their fate is related to

something they did in a previous life. Thus, living with the current suffering is a way for them to pay back their karma.

The qualitative study also asked specific questions about seeking help through a shelter. Most interviewed women did not know about shelters. In one of the interview communes, there was a commune crisis shelter. However, the shelter was new and there was almost no communication about the shelter in the local area. Except for some local officers, no one in that locality knows about the commune shelter. People also did not have information about shelter at the province or at national level.

Understanding women's help-seeking for violence

As discussed in this section, women who live with violence tend to wait many years before seeking external help. There are multiple reasons for this such as, women believing that it is her duty to endure the violence and keep the family together, fear for the name of the family, fearing the violence will get worse if they seek help, experiencing low self-esteem because of the violence, self-blame and shame believing that the violence is their fault, they also fear that no one will believe them.

It is often the case that the first time women seek help the person they speak to may (unintentionally) blame her by asking questions about 'why' her husband/partner is violent. Support people may also excuse him, minimize the experience and may try to convince her that the violence is normal. This type of response is common from family and friends. It is also common from formal services such as health practitioners and police who are not trained to support victims of violence.

When a victim/survivor receives a response, which minimizes her experience or further blames her, she is unlikely to ask for assistance again, or not until the violence becomes much worse or when her children are suffering too much.

10.3. Leaving home due to the violence

Just under one in five (19.3 per cent) women who experienced violence by a husband/partner left home at least once, due to that violence. Rates are almost the same in urban and rural areas (see Table 9.6 in Annex VIII). Almost half (45.7 per cent) of those women left home once, over one third (38.9 per cent) left home two to five times and the remaining 15.3 per cent left more than five times.

The qualitative research revealed that although the violence is often severe, including serious and life-threatening physical injuries, many women stayed in abusive relationship. The cycle of violence⁷⁶ (an episode of violence, then an apology and promise not to do it again, followed by a period of calm in the relationship before building up to another violent episode) is typically presented in women's narrative as reason for them to stay – '*he promised not to do it again*'. Some women in the qualitative component of the study were separated at the time of interview, but they had separated after many years of serious violence.

Women who left home stayed away an average of 20 days. The number of days was higher in urban areas (25 days) compared with rural areas (18 days). Most women who left went to stay with her own relatives (61.4 per cent of women who left) while one in ten went to their friends or neighbours (11.4 per cent) and a similar proportion went to their partner's relatives (10.1 per cent). No woman had mentioned that she had stayed overnight in a shelter.

⁷⁶ <http://www.center4research.org/cycle-domestic-violence/>

The main reason given for leaving home was that they could not endure the violence any longer (mentioned by 65.2 per cent of women who left). The second most common reason, mentioned by nearly two fifths of women (19.2 per cent), was being thrown out of the home.

Of those who did *not* leave home, reasons for staying included not wanting to leave their children (38.0 per cent), they considered the violence normal or not serious (36.8 per cent), and/or did not want to bring shame onto their family (25.8 per cent).

Women often returned home after leaving and common reasons given for returning home included: not wanting to leave their children (50.4 per cent), the partner asking her to return (26.0 per cent), and/or she forgave him (25.5 per cent).

10.4. Fighting back

Women who had experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if they had ever fought back. Most women (80.8 per cent) who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner mentioned that they had never fought back. Women who did fight back mostly did so once (8.9 per cent of women experiencing physical violence), or only a few times (7.4 per cent). Few women fought back many times (2.7 per cent). Of those women who did fight back, one third (30.5 per cent) indicated that the violence became less as a result of fighting back, and one quarter of the women (26.3 per cent) said the violence stopped. Nearly one fifth of the women who fought back (17.6 per cent) said the violence became worse.

Qualitative interviews and FGDs also found that fighting back was not common and not supported by community members, including the women. When victim survivors were asked about fighting back, they would say that they did not fight back because the perpetrators were 'men' and they were women – implying they were weaker than the men. However, even in cases where women were physical stronger than their husbands, the women would not fight back thereby indicating that social norms also prevent women from fighting back.

There was some variation about perceptions of fighting back expressed among ethnic minority women. They sometimes claimed they were different in comparison with Kinh people and this flowed through to a willingness to fight back.

Yes, some people fought back but not me. We are not the same with Kinh people. We did not dare to fight back. The ethnic minority people did not dare to fight back. – IDI5, woman aged 54, Nung ethnicity

10.5. Women's own descriptions of their coping strategies

The results of both the quantitative and qualitative research shows that Vietnamese women are reluctant to seek any form of help for violence by a husband/partner. To understand this further, the qualitative study explored ways women cope with the violence in the absence of any external support.

All interviewed violence survivors in the qualitative study had a long experience of suffering. Most of them had been in an abusive relationship for many years. Women who divorced did so after many years of suffering. Depending on the form and severity of violence, women used different strategies to cope. Their strategies within the relationship may range from enduring (nhịn), avoiding, convincing and challenging. When the violence was not able to be endured any longer, reporting and asking for help from others and getting divorced were the strategies implemented. The use of these strategies was not only to reduce the risk of violence and ensure physical safety

for the women and children but many times, the women also used these strategies to ensure social and financial security for herself and the children or for the family in general.

Each of these methods of coping are further explored below.

Enduring (nhịn, nhịn nhục)

'Enduring' (nhịn) when the man was in hot temper. The women employed this strategy as they learned from their experiences that *"the more we talk the more the husband gets angry"* (Càng nói thì chồng càng nóng tính hơn thôi). Many women used this as a first-hand strategy before they resourced other approaches, other women used it as the last strategy when they saw other strategies did not work, or it was their only way of coping. An endurance strategy was also popular among women who identified this as a key to happiness in the family, but did not mention violence.

Sometimes the word 'nhịn' (endure) was mentioned as 'nhịn nhục' to imply the sense of being subordinated, suppressed and humiliated. The woman accepted to endure and to stay in suppression to keep her and the children safe from violence or at least reduce violence.

My family is far away. As I married a husband from far location, I have to endure him. How can I get angry? – (IDI14, woman aged 56, rural

I say this to other women, "If you feel like you still can endure then endure, otherwise find a way to live for yourself. We should not be so afraid of the stigma of leaving husbands that we bury ourselves in a prison." IDI 27, woman aged 43

Many women accepted to endure their situation and stay in the abusive marriage for the sake of their children.

Even if I got angry, I could not do anything. I should think of my children. If I tried to show my attitude, the children would suffer. So, I should take everything easy. I have been living in this situation for many years. I had four children already. If I tried to make changes or assert myself the children would live either with only mother or father, then they may become naughty. I am a woman; I should endure to live. – IDI 33, woman aged 49, rural.

Enduring could be used by the women as either a long-term or temporary strategy. For example, in a fishing commune, where the men went fishing for several week and were only back near the end of each month. The returning of the husband could trigger violence, but this was also the time that he brought money home. Women in this commune shared that they would think and act carefully, enduring situations of violence to ensure that they could hold the money.

Avoiding risky moments or actively reducing the risk

Women living with violence for a long time could identify moments that they could be at higher risk of violence by a husband/partner, including his demands for sex. In most of these cases women described this occurring after the husband/partner drank and became drunk. Anticipating these situations, women would go out and stay with neighbours until he sleeps, or they may do an activity where they are out of his eyesight.

I would pretend to do something to pass that time. I would not come near him and wait till he falls asleep, deeply snoring then I would come into the room. – IDI 22, 47 years old, rural

My son told me that I should not talk because if I spoke, I would be beaten. If he scolds me, I would go to other houses, houses of brothers, sisters or relatives in the village. My neighbours said that my husband is still angry so I should stay there and come home only when he is sober. My son said that when my husband talks, I should keep silent. He said dad is in a hot temper and would hurt me. – IDI5, woman age 54, Nung ethnicity

Many violence survivors in the study said that their husband often committed violence after drinking. Another self-protection strategy includes women reducing access to alcohol or their husbands' alcohol consumption. For example, a woman intended to give her husband less alcohol.

I cook alcohol. Before I did not aware of it so I gave him a full bottle of wine. However, my son told me that I should give him only little. Thus, now I provided him much less, so he did not get drunk much. – IDI5, woman age 54, Nung ethnicity

Talking sweet, supporting husband and finding opportunities to convince husband not to use violence

Women often expressed frustration and sadness during the interviews when talking about their husbands and the violence that they suffered. However, in most of the cases, the research team also heard that the women often tried to maintain good care for their husband such as cooking for him, taking care of him when he was sick or had an accident, became drunk, needed to spend money for his business, or paying for his financial losses and gambling debts. This could be a combined strategy to keep herself sweet with the husband, and to ensure a positive image and position in the family and in the commune. This could give her credibility when she wanted to report the violence or ask for help. One woman said:

No matter what, we as women should always give our husband proper food and care...I often gave in. I kept silence and left for a while. I came back home then, if he is quiet, I would cook proper meals for him and initiate conversation with him in sweet voice so he would not be able to blame me. – IDI15, woman aged 37, rural

In other situations, women would try to find opportunities to talk with her husband and convince him not to use violence. These women avoided critical moments when they might be at risk of violence (as described above) and waited till the husband was calmer to have the conversation.

When he beats me or we have quarrels, I would not say anything. I just went into another chamber. My husband said that when he was drunk, I should not say any word and wait until he got sober. He said, "I have hot temper, if so do you, it might lead to quarrel or fighting." If we continued talking, we would end in quarrels and fight. – IDI19, woman, aged 33, rural

Being in 'standby mode' to avoid violence

In some situations, where violence was regular and the woman could not find support, she would set herself in 'standby mode' so she could be ready to respond to the violence any time.

I'm very quick. My mind and my reaction are always fast and ready. He could hit me only twice when I was 25 or 26 years old. It was when I dared to stand in front of him to challenge him and to see if he would dare to do anything to me. Then he hit me. One time it was a slap and the other time was several punches. That's all. He would never be able to hit me up front. If he hit me, I would push it away and he would fall ...He is not weak. He is small but tight. He is also very fast but I'm faster. I'm fast and strong. – IDI22, woman aged 46, rural

Talking back/challenging the husband

Though keeping silent and enduring were common, some women also said that they would 'endure' only in certain situations. If the intention to violence developed, the women may talk back to show her disapproval and challenge her husband. For example, the same woman quoted in 'taking sweet' above would challenge her husband if she saw that the 'taking sweet' strategy did not work, and her husband continued being aggressive.

If he refrained from talking or from being aggressive then I gave in [not challenge him, accept the situation]. However, if he continued talking or using bad words to insult me and my family then I felt obligated to talk back. – IDI15, woman aged 37, rural

Normalizing violence

In some situations, the women would normalize the violence suffered as acceptable in marriage and as something that happens to every married woman. Normalization helped women to live with violence without feeling shame of her situation but also prevented her from reporting and asking for help.

I have never reported to the police or local authority. Everyone suffers from this so I would not report my situation. I know that every woman in this meeting is beaten by their husband, but no one talks about it. No one would feel embarrassed because everyone is the same. – IDI5, woman aged 54, rural

Accepting violence as fate or bad luck

When a woman found that she could not do anything to deal with the violence by her husband and could not turn to anyone for help, sometimes she would look at it as her fate. Though this thought did not help eliminate violence, it helped the woman to live with the situation.

After I built the house, I went to the fortune teller and was told that I should worship Guan Yin in order to stop violence from my husband. I should pray Guan Yin a lot to reduce the violence. I followed the advice and worshipped Guan Yin. – IDI22, woman aged 46, rural

I think that it is someone's bad luck to marry to a husband who is violent. Who else wants to get marriage twice? Thus, I would give in to keep calm in the family. – IDI15, woman aged 37, rural

Divorce

Though not popular, some women in the research used divorce to escape violence. These cases were few among the group of women who suffered violence thus it is difficult to make any conclusions about how and when women make this decision. What we can say about this small group is that all of them were economically independent, and their divorce was supported by their children and/or their parents. One woman in the research shared that it was her eldest son who initiated the idea of divorce and very much encouraged her to make that decision. The divorced cases in the research included severe violence. However, it was not only cases of physical but also emotional violence and controlling behaviours. None of these women regretted their decision. They experienced happier lives after divorce.

10.6. Women's opinions on factors that protect against violence by a husband/partner

Qualitative in-depth interviews and group discussions identified several protective factors that could be explored further in future studies.

Children grow up, protect their mothers and do not support violence

Adult children of violence survivors can help protect the women against violence by a husband/partner. Adult sons can directly intervene to stop their fathers from beating their mothers. In addition, as mentioned in a previous section, adult children can be allies of mothers to give her physical and mental support in making important decisions to cope with violence, including options for separation and divorce.

Adult daughters have some power to request fathers not to be violence as it may reflect badly on the family and make it difficult for the daughters to find husbands. Marriage is very important in Viet Nam and rumours of violence in the family may reduce the marriage opportunities for young women.

His violence reduced when the children grew up. – IDI14, woman aged 56, rural

Our daughter got married to a man in Binh Dinh. However, she came back to stay with us for almost a year now. Since the day she came back here, the violence reduced. – IDI32, woman aged 47, disabled, rural

The man getting older

In several cases women spoke about violence by a husband/partner reducing as he aged. This is also one reason women stayed in their marriage. By the time their children were grown, and she might consider leaving, her husband will be older and may be reducing his use of violence.

Ageing as a protective factor is difficult to interpret. It could be an independent influential factor of violence in that men may be weaker or less aggressive due to mental and physical changes. Ageing could also be a confounding factor coinciding with the time children become adults and more independent.

The woman fought back

Women fighting back was not common and not supported by most of the community women including violence survivors. However, interviews and group discussions did reveal several cases where fighting prevented further violence.

When seeing the husband brought alcohol home, the wife took the rod. Thus, the husband stood still and did not dare to do anything.

– FGD23, women under 30 years old, Cham ethnicity

This woman is living next to me. Her husband beats her a lot. However, later, I don't know why but she seemed less afraid of him. When her husband beat her, she got the rod and beat him back. Then I could see that the violence is less now. – FGD14, women older than 30 years old, rural

Women reported and received appropriate responses from local authorities

Discussions with people from local authorities showed that they could help the women in both the long-term and/or intervene timely and effectively if the women reported the case. Interviews with violence survivors showed that proper responses from local authority such as the police could be very effective in changing behaviours of the men.

In 2013, he did something wrong and was fined by the police. Since then, he did not dare to repeat this act anymore. Just being ignored, he threw mobile phone to the wall, or damaged chairs. After I asked the police to come and arrest him, he changed a lot. Drinking also reduced. [Before this,] he got into two motor bike accidents when driving after drinking. - IDI25, woman aged 54, rural

The couple has good communication with each other

Interviews and group discussions with women who considered themselves having a happy family remarked that equal, respectful relationship and good communication are important in preventing violence.

It is because I know how to behave and to communicate. For example, if the husband is wrong, I could give in a bit. It does not matter. We may be also wrong sometimes. Just give in and the most important thing is to understand each other. If we do not understand each other, we would quarrel all the times. – IDI9, woman aged 38, Cham ethnicity

We would discuss together. If we agree or not agree we should say so. – IDI9, woman aged 38, Cham ethnicity

Support of family

Some women acknowledged support of their family in responding to violence. The women's family did not often intervene in the violence. However, they could provide physical, emotional, financial and other support for the women and their children at a distance from the violence. This is often a family response to help a woman when they believe they can not intervene in the violence.

For example, when I do not have money, I can borrow it from my parents. I could sometimes leave my children with them for caring so I could get out and walk for a short time. And as my husband does not have any reaction (say nothing) with my parents, I keep living as it is for a while. – IDI15, woman aged 37, rural

11. Economic costs of violence against women in Viet Nam

Key findings from this chapter

- Physical and/or sexual violence imposes a range of costs on Vietnamese households and the overall economy, undermining the economic security and well-being of women and their families.
- Women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months spent, on average, 9426.5 ('000 VNDs) as a direct result of the violence, which is equivalent to a quarter of their annual income.
- Women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence are likely to have 30.8 per cent reduction in their annual income compared with women not experiencing violence.
- Viet Nam experiences a productivity loss equivalent to 100,507 billion VNDs, which is about to 1.81 per cent of 2018 GDP due to lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual violence among ever-married/partnered women aged 15 to 64 years.
- The productivity loss is at the same level as estimated in 2012 study of costs of violence in Viet Nam – about 1.91 per cent of 2010 GDP.
- Women and households also had indirect income loss via missed days of work by the woman and her husband, as well as missed household care work in the past 12 months– equivalent to national estimate of 974 billion VNDs.
- The costs of physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner is a drain on the productivity of women and has significant consequences to the broad national economy.

Across countries there is a growing recognition that violence by a husband/partner is not only a fundamental human rights violation but also has significant health and economic impacts. These impacts result in significant costs that are often not visible to stakeholders. Estimates of the costs of violence by husbands/partners are critical to advocate the need to eliminate violence and also to highlight the economic gains that can be realized by government with a decline in prevalence rates. A growing number of research studies on the economic costs of violence by husbands/partners have been undertaken across the world in the last 10 years, and more recently in Viet Nam (2012), Egypt (2015), Ghana (2019), Pakistan (2019), and South Sudan (2019). Many of these studies were based on focused surveys on the economic costs of husband/partner violence and had detailed questions on costs incurred.

A new aspect of the second National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019 is the addition of questions to explore the economic costs borne by women as a consequence of experiencing violence by a husband/partner.⁷⁷ It is the first time that cost questions have been incorporated into a national survey such as this, representing innovation to advance cost research. There is an inherent challenge - balancing between asking too many questions (and increasing duration of the interview) and asking too few questions (and thus gathering insufficient information). Another challenge is that follow-up questions on costs are relevant only for a smaller subsample.

⁷⁷ See Annex IV for the detailed explanation and discussion on the calculation of the costs of partner violence.

The economic impacts of husband/partner violence are multiple and range from short term to medium and long-term impacts. Immediate impacts include physical or mental harm, inability to do work, paid or unpaid (absenteeism). Medium term to long-term impacts include loss of quality of life due to chronic pain and suffering, loss of productivity, reduced labour force participation of women or intergenerational loss such as lower educational achievement for the children of victims, affecting their future income potential.

This chapter presents the approach and findings from this costing study. The analysis focuses on the immediate impacts to establish the annual cost incurred by ever-married/partnered women due to the experience of physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months. See Annex IV for the detailed explanation and discussion on the calculation of the costs of violence by a husband/partner.

11.1. Methodology

The costing of various impacts of intimate violence by a husband/partner is fairly complex. Data availability is problematic given women themselves often lack awareness of the economic impacts of violence. There are also methodological complexities given the lack of methods to monetize some of the medium and long-term impacts such as deterioration in quality of life due to violence. It is also difficult to distinguish the interaction between the different impacts to produce a total estimate of the economic costs associated with violence against women and girls. Most costing studies produce, at best, partial estimates than capture the myriad of impacts.

Given these complexities, the current study has focused on establishing the costs of impacts that can be monetized, i.e. the focus is on estimating direct and indirect monetary costs experienced by women and their households, and the national estimates of these costs. The estimates presented in this report however do not include the cost of provision of services, which are difficult to establish through a survey of women's health and their experiences in accessing services. The estimation of costs of husband/partner violence derived in this report are based on a validated costing model applied in other country studies on the costs of husband/partner violence in Egypt, Ghana, Pakistan and South Sudan among others.⁷⁸

The costs of violence can be broadly divided into two types of costs – direct and indirect.

- Direct costs are simply expenditures that are incurred as direct result of the husband/partner violence experienced. For example, expenditure on health care treatment of injuries is classified as a direct cost of husband/partner violence. Similarly, expenses incurred for legal/court expenses, or replacing and repairing of damaged property, or seeking shelter are classified as direct costs. Indirect costs are secondary costs due to husband/partner violence and do not include a monetary expenditure by the women. For example, women who experience violence miss their paid and unpaid economic work for such reasons as injuries, stress or anxiety. These missed days result in lost income or what is called opportunity cost. Similarly, women who experience violence are often unable to do their unpaid household production and reproduction work⁷⁹ (together referred to as care work). The missed care work impacts on the welfare of the household, another opportunity cost of the woman and her family. Another indirect cost is that husbands (who perpetrated the violence) may also miss work leading to further income loss for the household. The key point

⁷⁸ See Annex IV for fuller discussion of the formal costing model and its equations.

⁷⁹ Unpaid household production activities are economic activities that have economic value but are unpaid and includes tasks such as taking care of livestock, gathering forest produce for consumption, gathering firewood, fetching water and so on. Reproductive labour includes tasks such cooking, cleaning, taking care of children and elders, washing dishes/clothes, and so on.

is that these opportunity costs are invisible to both women and their households and assumed as part of daily life in a social context where husband/partner violence is normalized.

- There is also an overall indirect/opportunity cost for the economy, which captures the reality that women experiencing violence not only miss paid and unpaid work but are also less productive while at work. The overall output of the economy is affected by this productivity loss due to absenteeism as well as lower productivity among women who experience husband/partner violence. This productivity loss due to violence manifests in wage differential between women experiencing and not experiencing violence. The size of the wage differential then represents the opportunity cost for the economy in terms of reduced output.

Table 10: Elements of husband/partner violence cost estimation applied in Viet Nam survey

Costs Elements	
Out-of-pocket cost	Health care expenses, police fees (formal and informal, including for arrest), shelter, filing cases, costs incurred in courts, replacement costs for property damaged, transport costs
Indirect cost	Days lost from paid work by the women and their husbands; days lost in unpaid household production and reproduction (commonly referred to as care work)
Productivity loss for the economy	Measured as the income differential between women experiencing violence and those not experiencing violence

In simple terms, the estimation of the costs incurred involved the following steps:

- All women surveyed were asked more detailed questions about their employment and earnings to understand the impacts of costs in relation to their income.
- Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and were injured were asked questions about any costs incurred associated with those injuries.
- Women who experienced violence in the last 12 months were asked about their help-seeking from various agencies such as police, courts, health services, women's organizations, community leaders and the associated expenses incurred.
- Women who experienced violence in the last 12 months were asked if there was any property damage or damage to goods that needed to be replaced and the amount they incurred.
- Women who experienced physical and/ or sexual violence in the last 12 months were asked if they had left their home and sought refuge with parents, siblings, friends, etc. and the expenses incurred as result
- All working women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months were asked if they missed work as a result, all women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months were asked if their husbands missed work, and all women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months were asked if they missed household work, including care work.

11.2. Economic activity and earnings

To understand the economic costs of husband/partner violence for women in Viet Nam, it is important to have a clear picture of women's involvement in economic activity. Women were asked if they were working in the preceding 12 months of the survey and if so, in which type of

employment.⁸⁰ The survey results verify the very high-level participation of women in economic activity in Viet Nam, a key feature of the Vietnamese economy. More than 85 per cent of women said they work across urban and rural areas. With respect to type of employment, about 40 per cent of women are in wage/salaried employment, and which is considerably higher in urban areas (Figure 78). There is also a distinct difference in the type of self-employment between rural and urban areas, with self-employment (agriculture) dominant in rural areas.

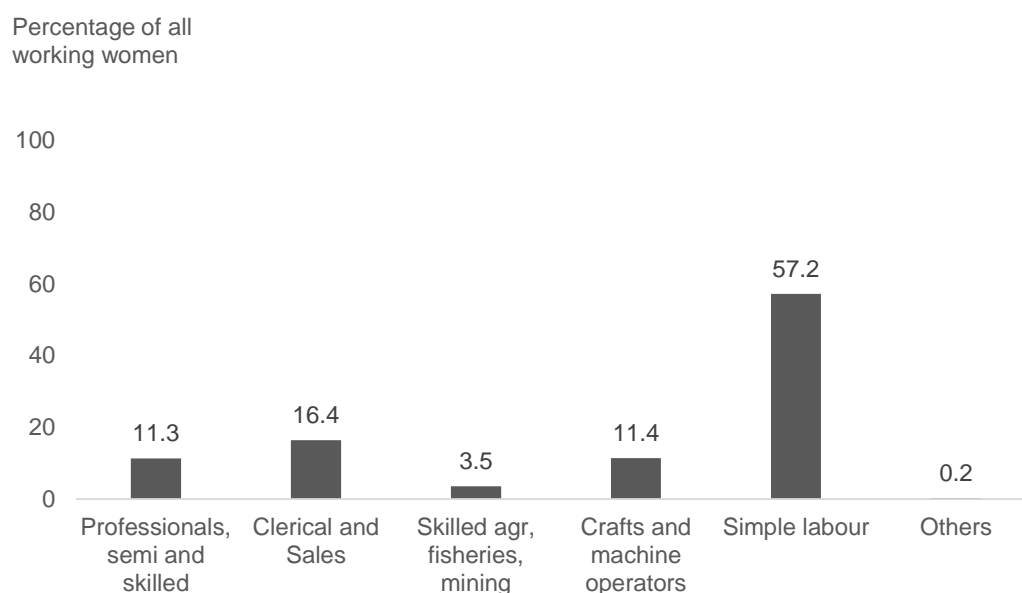
Figure 78: Distribution of type of employment among all working women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,234)



Another important dimension to consider that influences the earnings of women is distribution of working women by occupation. Despite the high level of participation of women in economic activity, most women are involved in largely unskilled work (Figure 79).

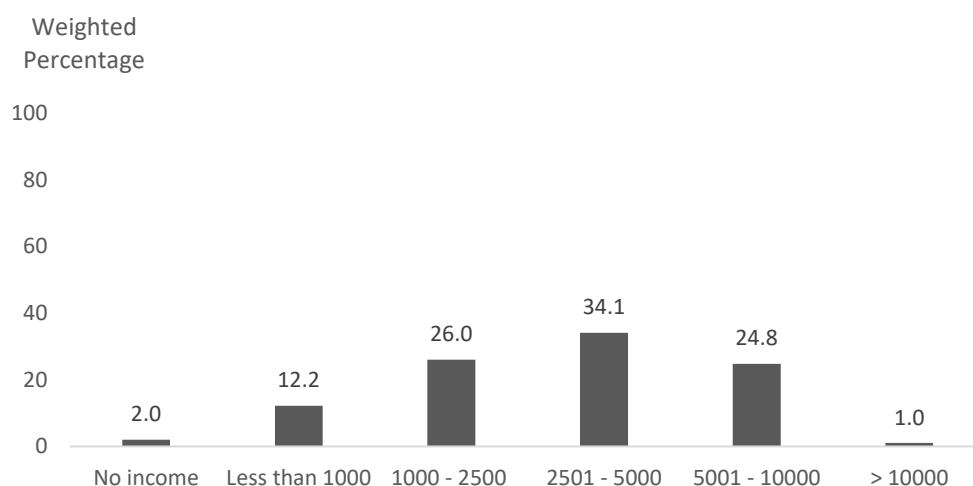
⁸⁰ The question on work status (Q 112.1) probed women's work in recognised categories in the employment law of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. It was a direct question and did not have an opening probing question of do you work.

Figure 79: Distribution of all working women aged 15-64, by occupation, Viet Nam 2019



Based on earnings data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the Viet Nam Household Livings Standard Survey (VHLSS 2016) we derived monthly and yearly income for each working woman in the survey.⁸¹ One third of women were estimated to earn between 2501-5000 VND, and one quarter each 1000-2500 VND or 5000-10,000 VND. (Figure 80).

Figure 80: Distribution of monthly earnings ('000 VNDs) of working women aged 15-64, Viet Nam 2019*



*A small proportion of women were unpaid family contributing workers and thus had no earning per se.

⁸¹ See the Annex IV for detailed discussion of estimation of monthly earning of working women.

While only a small proportion have no income (2 per cent), majority of working women (60 per cent) reported in the survey to earn between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 VNDs. Nearly 52.1 per cent of the women are below the average monthly earning of about 3,582,000 VND as per VHLSS survey (See Annex IV and IVa). Using the same method, husband's earnings were estimated. Nearly 58.8 per cent of husbands earned less than the average monthly earning 5,975,000 VND as per the VHLLS survey.⁸²

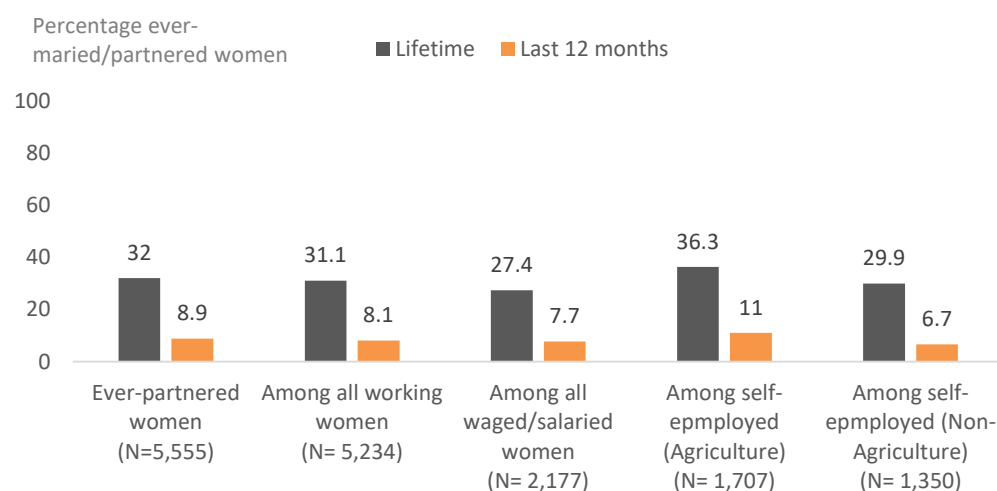
11.3. Prevalence of violence among working women

To establish the opportunity cost of violence for women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence, the prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence in the lifetime for working women is a key variable. Ever-married/partnered working women experienced a lifetime prevalence of 32 per cent and current prevalence of 8.9 per cent for physical and/or sexual violence, compared with a lifetime prevalence of 27.8 per cent and current prevalence of 8.8 per cent among ever-married/partnered non-working women.

Working women, whether ever-married/partnered or not, reported lifetime prevalence of 31.1 per cent and current prevalence of 8.1 per cent married/partnered.

Among working women, those self-employed women in agriculture have the highest prevalence rates of physical and/or sexual violence during both lifetime and in the past 12 months (Figure 81).

Figure 81: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months, among ever-married/partnered women by employment category Viet Nam 2019



11.4. Costs incurred due to husband/partner violence

11.4.1. Out-of-pocket expenditures

Out-of-pocket expenditures (OPE) are direct costs incurred by women due to the experience of violence. OPE reflect the extent to which women pay to access services to mitigate the negative impacts of husband/partner violence experienced by women. For the estimation of costs, the

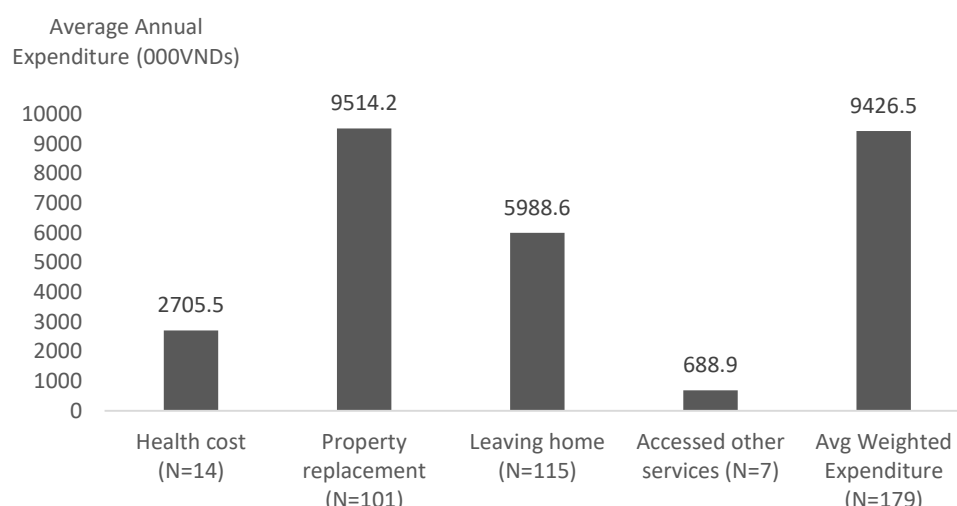
⁸² Detailed distribution of husband's earnings is given in Annex IV.

analysis is limited to the last 12 months given the difficulty women would have recalling expenditures over their lifetime. The OPE estimate includes:

- associated costs for health sector, police and judicial services
- cost of replacing or repairing broken durable consumption goods such as furniture, electronics, vehicles and utensils
- costs of leaving home for those women survivors who sought refuge with a shelter, family and/or friends.

Help-seeking from formal services such as health, police, courts, leaders, women’s organizations was quite low as reported in Chapter 9. Additionally, among those few who sought assistance, smaller proportions incurred expenditure for health care, legal services or assistance from local leaders or women’s organizations. In contrast, higher proportions of women had expenditures associated with repairing/replacing damaged goods and leaving home in the last 12 months due to physical and/or sexual violence. Overall, the weighted annual average out-of-pocket expenditure across all women who had expenditures came to 9426.5 (‘000 VNDs) or about 25.5 per cent of the annual income of the women who incurred expenses due to experiences of physical and/or sexual violence (Figure 82).⁸³

Figure 82: Average annual out of pocket expenditure by women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months, Viet Nam, 2019



Note: See Annex IV for further information about calculation of these figures.

11.4.2. Indirect/opportunity cost: missed work and care work

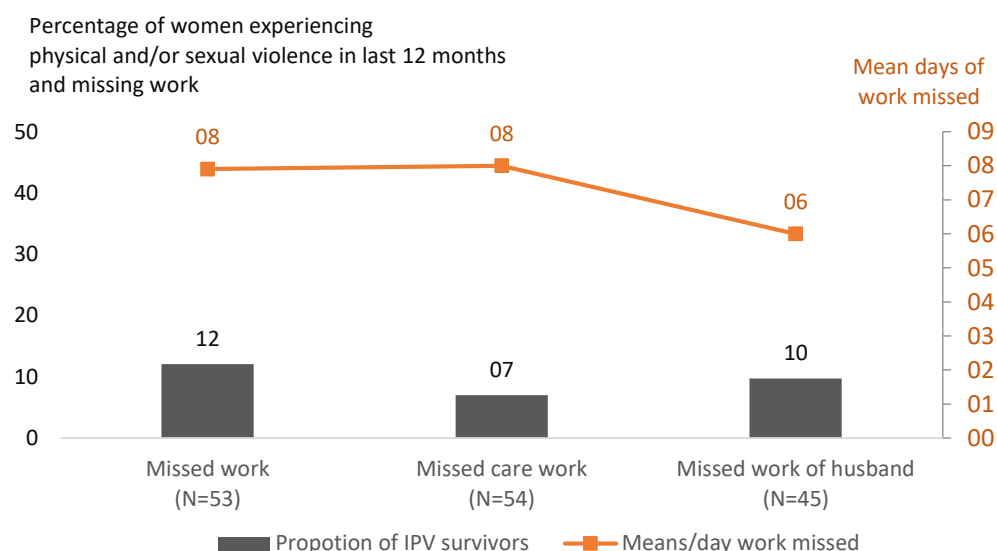
Experiences of violent incidents may result in injuries but also absenteeism from work due to either physical or mental harm, time to access services or time to deal with impact on children and other family members. Additionally, violence impacts women’s ability to do unpaid household and care work. Women also said that their husbands miss work due to the violence they have perpetrated. Research has shown that the act of perpetration of violence has impacts on the perpetrator often leaving the house or not going to work.⁸⁴ In the 2012 Viet Nam cost of

⁸³ See Annex IV for more detailed information on the calculation of income of IPV survivors is provided.

⁸⁴ This is a finding confirmed in other studies – for example in Ghana 2019 study women reported that husbands missed about 4 days (Asante, et al, 2019). In Egypt study it was estimated that women’s partners missed equivalent of 200,000 days in a year (Duvvury, et al, 2015).

violence study,⁸⁵ the same question was asked of women, and they said that on average men missed 6 days in past 12 months (Figure 83).

Figure 83: Proportion of ever-married/partnered women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months and missing work (including care work) due to physical and/or sexual violence, and mean number of days missed, Viet Nam 2019



Approximately 12 per cent of working women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence missed work on average for about 8 days (Figure 83). An additional 7 per cent of all women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months missed care work for about 8 days. A slightly larger proportion (9.7 per cent) of women experiencing violence in the last 12 months said that their husbands missed work on average for 6 days. In the appended technical report, a more detailed analysis indicates there is a variation of missed work by different types of employment. Women in agricultural self-employment missed nearly 10 days on average compared with 3.6 days for those self-employed non-agriculture industries. This suggests there is a need to further explore the differentiated impacts of violence on women in different categories of employment and sectors to understand the impact on economy.

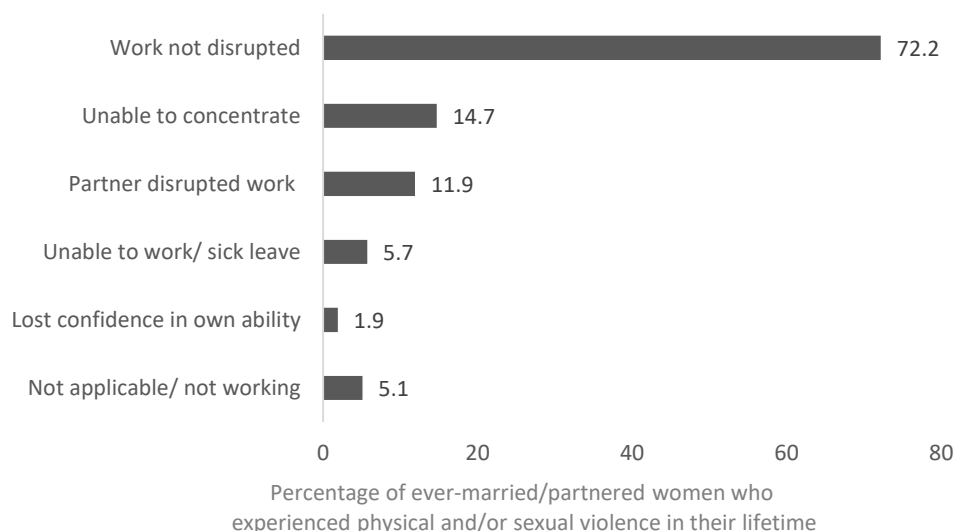
11.4.3. Productivity loss for the economy

An important dimension of economic costing of violence is the productivity loss due to experience of violence by an intimate partner. As previously highlighted women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence also said that they had poorer health status and more problems in terms of concentration or disruption in the workplace.

The data collected indicates that violence interrupted women's work (11.9 per cent), affected their concentration at work (14.7 per cent), required them to take time-off due to sickness (5.7 per cent) and 1.9 per cent said they lost self-confidence (Figure 84). These together point to the fact that productivity loss could be quite significant.

⁸⁵ Duvvury, N., Nguyen, H.M., & Carney, P. 2012. *Estimating the Costs of Domestic Violence Against Women in Viet Nam*, UnWomen Viet Nam.

Figure 84: Proportion of ever-married/partnered women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner in their lifetime, and impact on their work (N= 1,791), Viet Nam, 2019*



*Total does not equal to 100 as multiple responses were possible

As discussed in the methodology these impacts of the violence continue to affect women over their lifetime and are often reflected in their earnings. A simple analysis of working women’s earnings indicates that those who experienced violence had lower earnings than those without violence (Table 11).

Table 11: Average earnings of ever-married/partnered working women by their experience of violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019

	Number of women (unweighted)	Average Monthly Earnings ('000 VNDs)	Average Yearly Earnings ('000 VNDs)
Total number of ever-married/partnered working women	5 055	3 582.8	39 736.9
Not experienced any violence by a husband/partner	3 403	3 711.4	41 046.3
Ever experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner	1 652	3 315.3	37 015.0
Difference (women with no violence – women with violence)		396.1	4 031.3
P-Value*		0.000015	0.000255

Other variables that influence wages need to be controlled for to ensure that the difference is indeed explained by the experience of violence. To test whether the experience of violence accounts for the difference in earnings, statistical analysis was undertaken to test the level of influence of violence on overall annual income of all working women. The method of estimation and the regression models used are explained in the appended technical report.

The results indicate that the experience of physical and/or sexual violence at least once in a lifetime results in a decline in annual earnings by almost 31.1 per cent compared with women not experiencing violence. Applying this difference in earnings to the total number of working women in Viet Nam estimates the total productivity loss for the overall economy as 1.81 per cent of GDP in 2019 (Table 12).

Table 12: Overall estimate of productivity loss of working women due to lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019

(a) Number of working women aged 15-64, 2019	(b) Prevalence of lifetime physical and/or sexual violence among working women, 2019	(c) Estimated number of working women facing violence (a * b)	(d) Average yearly income of working women with no husband/ partner violence	(e) Estimated 30.8% ^a reduction in income for women experiencing husband/ partner violence	(f) Total Productivity Loss for all working women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence (c * e)	% 2018 GDP*
Count		Count	'000 VNDs	'000 VNDs	billion VNDs	
25,562,975	31.1%	7,950,085	41,046.3	12,642.3	100,507	1.81%

^a Estimated by authors (see Appended Technical Report for estimation details)

*2018 preliminary GDP 5,542,332 billion VNDs

The total productivity loss due to the physical and/or sexual violence comes to 100,507 billion VNDs, which is equivalent to 1.81 per cent of the 2018 GDP.⁸⁶ In other words, the 1.81 per cent of GDP represents the **invisible loss to the economy, and or in the scenario of no violence, the gain in output that could be realized.**

11.5. National estimates of costs for Viet Nam economy

National estimates of the out-of-pocket expenditures and the opportunity costs of missed workdays can be derived using the national population of women in 2018, the national prevalence rate for current physical and/or sexual violence, the proportion of women survivors incurring expenditure, and the mean expenditure.

⁸⁶ Viet Nam GDP figures have been revised upward by about 25 per cent between 2010 and 2017 to account for a higher rate of annual growth in this period. There is no final revised GDP figure available 2018, but if we assume actual GDP is 25 per cent higher than the preliminary GDP figure for 2018, then it would be 6,927,915 billion VNDs and the productivity loss would come to 1.45 per cent of GDP.

Table 13: National estimate out-of-pocket expenditures in the past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

Cost Category	Number of women reporting health costs (Weighted) Count	Average cost of a women incurring cost '000 VNDs	National estimate number of women exp violence and incurring cost ^a Count	National estimate of costs (‘000 VNDs)
Health costs outpatient	11	1 119.3	62 881	70 385 725
Health costs inpatient	5	5 240.2	27 035	141 668 715
Other services	7	688.9	36 054	24 838 275
Replacement of property	101	9 514.2	554 439	5 275 065 816
Cost of leaving home	115	5 988.6	631 201	3 799 999 837
Total OPE		22 551.2		9 291 958 368

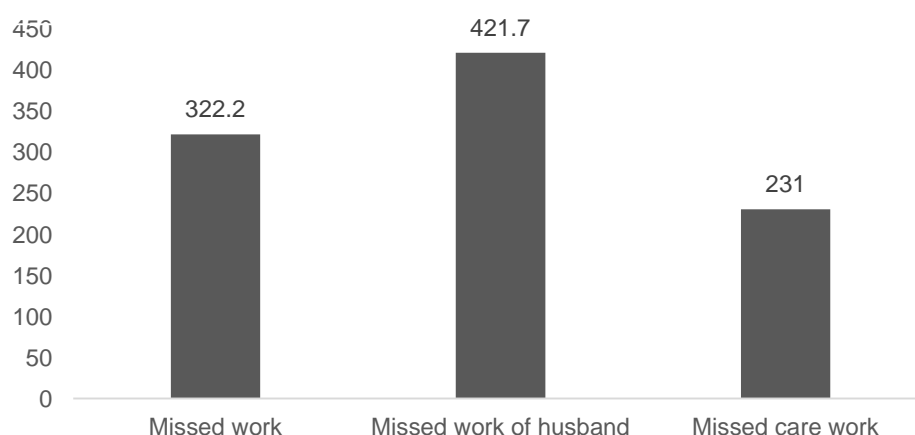
Note: The estimates for health cost and other services should be interpreted with great caution, given the small sample size.

^a Estimation by authors (see Technical Report for details)

The total estimate of out-of-pocket expenditure comes to 9,292 billion VNDS in 2018 (or about 0.1667 per cent of GDP). If the health cost and other services cost is excluded, the overall expenditure come to 9,075 billion VND (which represents costs for replacement of property and leaving home; note that this is 10 times the expenditure for services).

Following similar method of extrapolation, the national estimate of income loss due to experience of physical and/or sexual violence comes to total of 974.9 billion VNDs. (Figure 85).

Figure 85: National estimate of loss of income for ever-married/partnered working women due to experience of physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months, Viet Nam 2019 (billion VNDs)



If we consider the visible costs (out-of-pocket expenditure and absenteeism) and the invisible costs (the productivity loss), the total loss to the economy stands at 2.0 per cent of GDP (Table 14). The productivity loss, which is often not immediately visible, is the largest component of the total cost. This scale of loss highlights emphatically the detrimental impact of physical and sexual violence for the overall economic well-being of women and their families in Viet Nam. For

the government, this cost estimate indicates the size of the fiscal space that is potentially available if husband/partner violence prevalence is reduced through comprehensive set of prevention interventions.

Table 14: National estimate of costs for the Viet Nam economy in the past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019, by cost category

	Billion VNDs	% of GDP
Out-of-Pocket Expenditures	9292	0.1667
Foregone Income	975.7	0.0176
Productivity Loss	100507	1.81
Total		2.0

11.6. Comparison of results to other studies and with the 2012 costing study in Viet Nam

The key results of this study are broadly in line with studies conducted in other countries. In Egypt, Ghana and Pakistan, it was found, as in Viet Nam, few women seek help from formal services. The national estimate out-of-pocket expenditures (OPE) is as low as in Viet Nam. For example, in Ghana, OPE amounted to less than 0.031 per cent of 2016 Ghana GDP and, in Egypt, 0.0032 per cent of 2015 Egypt GDP.

For the women who incur these expenses, the cost is high. In Ghana and Pakistan, the OPE was equivalent to 10 per cent and 19 per cent of the mean per capita expenditure on non-food consumption as per their Household Living Standard Survey.

The days missed from work due to experience of physical and/or sexual violence of 8 days in Viet Nam is similar to countries such as Egypt, Ghana or the United States. Working women experiencing violence in the past 12 months missed about 8 days in Egypt (2015), 11 days in Ghana (2019), and 7 to 10 days in US (2003).

Reduced income in Viet Nam for women experiencing physical and/or or sexual violence is similar to that of a 2013 Tanzania study, which found that women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months earned 29 per cent less per week than women not experiencing violence. This translated into a productivity loss equivalent to 1.22 per cent of Tanzania's 2010 GDP. Broadly, the findings of this study are in line with other recent studies in the developing world confirming the reliability of the current study estimates.

The findings of this research are not directly comparable to the earlier Viet Nam study in 2012 (economic loss) as the methodology is completely different. The 2012 study explored, in detail, costs per incident to derive unit costs per incident rather than aggregate costs per woman. While the scale of national estimates of costs are different, both studies indicate that out-of-pocket expenditures across different cost categories constitute a sizeable proportion of women's income. For example, the average out-of-pocket expenditure in 2012 was 21 per cent of women's average monthly income. In 2019, the average out-of-pocket expenditure come to about 24 per cent of women's average annual income. If the expenditures by women due to violence is one quarter of the annual income of women, this is a cause for serious concern.

A difference between 2012 and 2019 findings is that income loss has been measured differently. The 2019 estimate does not factor in that women experience multiple incidents in the last 12 months. Both studies estimated overall productivity loss using a similar methodology. The 2012 study found that experience of violence led to a reduction in earnings by 35 per cent, and in 2019 it was 30.8 per cent. The overall productivity loss is similar in both studies is broadly in the same range – 1.78 per cent in 2012 and 1.81 per cent in 2018.⁸⁷

The key message for policymakers that the costs for women and their household is significant accounting for **approximately one quarter of the annual income of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months**, posing a strong threat to their economic insecurity. Income of households may rise through economic expansion but the continuation of the high level of physical and/or sexual violence can in fact drain the resources gained.

The second key message is that productivity loss due to physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner is significant and costly. Husband/partner violence inflicts a constriction on a country's economic space through the invisible loss of reduced output.

⁸⁷ In terms of revised GDP figures, the productivity loss comes to 1.65 per cent in 2010 and 1.45 per cent in 2018.

12. Risk factors associated with violence against women by a husband/partner

Key findings from this chapter

- Among the characteristics of women, significant risk associations were found with primary schooling compared with no schooling, women's other experiences with violence (non-partner physical violence, non-partner sexual violence, unwanted, forced or coerced first sex and witnessing mother being beaten), and with attitudes tolerant towards wife beating.
- Among husband/partner characteristics, the higher the educational attainment the lower the risk of violence. Husband/partner alcohol use, fighting with other men and extramarital relationships, were significantly associated with violence.
- Intergenerational exposure to violence, the mother of the husband/partner being abused, and husband/partner abused as child, were also significantly associated with higher rates of violence.
- At the relational level, women who contributed financially more than their husbands or partners to the household were at significantly higher risk of violence. In addition, poverty was significantly associated with higher violence.

This chapter presents the findings from risk-factor analysis to identify the characteristics that may put women at risk of experiencing violence by a husband/partner. The analysis uses data from violence experienced in the last 12 months.

12.1. Method used for risk-factor analysis

The framework for this analysis draws on that conducted using the national study on violence against women in Viet Nam 2010.⁸⁸ The 2010 study explored 40 factors associated with current violence by a husband/partner. Such factors included characteristics related to the woman and her husband/partner that may result in experiencing violence by a husband/partner in the 12 months prior the interview. This analysis explores these same set of characteristics. A multivariate logistic regression analysis was utilized to identify the risk characteristics. The results of the analysis are instrumental to inform future decision-making, policy and strategic development plans related to violence against women in Viet Nam.

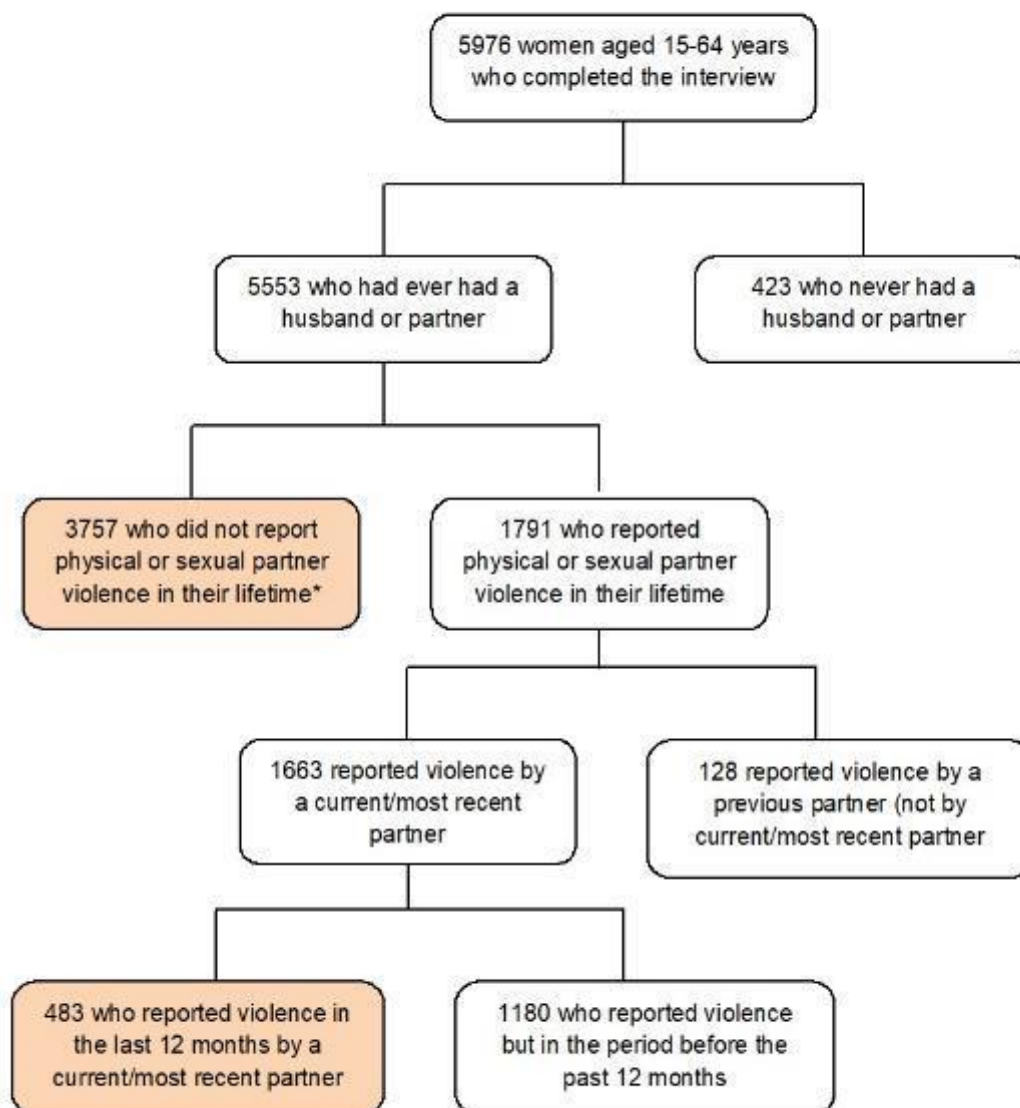
Sub-sample for statistical analysis

This analysis uses data from a sub-sample of 4,240 women. The sub-sample consisted of 483 ever-married/partnered women whose current or most recent husband/partner was physically and/or sexually violent towards them in the past 12 months, and 3,757 ever-married/partnered women who did not mention any physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner in their lifetime (see shaded boxes, Figure 86).

⁸⁸ Jansen HAFM, Ng Nguyen TV and Hoang TA. 2016. Exploring risk factors associated with intimate partner violence in Viet Nam: results from a cross-sectional national survey. *Int J Public Health*; 61:923–34. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-016-0879-8>.

Only those women whose current or most recent husband/partner was violent were chosen (and not those who experienced violence by a previous husband/partner only). This was because data on husband/partner characteristics were collected for the current or most recent husband/partner only. Thus, the 128 women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a previous husband/partner only were excluded from the analysis. The 1,180 women, who experienced violence by their current/most recent husband/partner, but not in the 12 months preceding the survey, were also excluded so that any association was not diluted by violence in the past.

Figure 86: Numbers of women in the survey according to their partnership status and their experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, Viet Nam 2019



* Number excludes 5 respondents who did not answer any question on their experiences of violence

Variables used in the analysis

Outcome variable: physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner in the past 12 months

The outcome variable (also referred to as “dependent variable”) in this analysis is physical and/or sexual violence by a current/most recent husband/partner. Any acts of physical and/or sexual violence are included.

Potential risk factors for physical and/or sexual violence

A total of 39 factors were explored in the analysis. One characteristic, *whether a woman can rely on her neighbours help when there is illness in the family*, was explored in 2010 but was not asked in the 2019 survey. Factors included variables relating to the woman and her husband/partner such as demographic characteristics, past experience with violence, attitudes towards wife beating (woman), and behaviours (woman’s husband/partner); variables relating to the couple such as relative socioeconomic status, and household wealth; children (woman); and women’s social capital. Finally, two geographical variables were also included, region, and urban/rural location. A list of all the factors explore and subcategories is included in Table 15.

Table 15: Independent variables used for risk factor analysis for current violence by a husband/partner (categories that are underlined are used as the baseline or reference category), Viet Nam 2019

Variables	Categories
<u>Woman’s characteristics</u>	
<i>Demographic</i>	
Age group	15-17, 18-24, <u>25-29</u> , 30-39, 40-49, 50-64
Education	<u>No education</u> , Primary, Secondary, Higher
Current partnership status	<u>Currently married</u> , Dating, Separated/divorced, Widowed
Age at first marriage	<u><20</u> , 20-29, 30+, Never-married/cohabited
Ethnic group	<u>Kinh</u> , other (non-Kinh)
Religion	<u>No religion</u> , any religion
Employment status	<u>Not working</u> , salaried paid work, self-employed agriculture, self-employed non-agriculture
<i>Women’s past experience with violence</i>	
Physical violence by others since 15 years	<u>No</u> , Yes
Sexual violence by others since 15 years	<u>No</u> , Yes
Childhood sexual abuse before 15 years	<u>No</u> , Yes
Age at first sex	<u><18</u> , 18-21, 22+, Not had sex
Nature of first sexual experience	<u>Wanted to have sex</u> , Unwanted/coerced or forced, Not had sex
Woman’s mother beaten by her husband/partner	<u>No/parents did not live together</u> , Yes, Don’t know
<i>Woman’s attitudes</i>	
Attitudes towards wife beating	<u>Never justified</u> , At least one reason to hit
<u>Partner’s characteristics</u>	

Demographic

Age group	<30, 30-39, 40-49, 50+
Education	<u>No education</u> , Primary, Secondary, Higher
Employment status	<u>Working</u> , Unemployed, Not seeking/unable to work

Partner's behaviour

Alcohol consumption	<u>Never/don't know</u> , Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Less than monthly
Drug use	<u>Never</u> , Ever
Fighting with other men	<u>No/don't know</u> , Yes
Having extramarital relationships	<u>No/don't know</u> , Yes

Partner's experience with violence

Partner's mother abused	<u>No</u> , Yes, Don't know
Partner abused as a child	<u>No</u> , Yes, Don't know

Characteristics of couple/relationship**Relational characteristics**

Age difference	<u>His age higher 0-2 years</u> , Her age higher, His age higher 3-8 years, His age higher 9+ years
Educational level difference	<u>No difference</u> , His education higher, Her education higher
Relative financial contribution to household	Less than husband/partner, <u>Same as husband/partner</u> , More than husband/partner, Woman not working, No answer
Woman's role in husband/partner choice	<u>Woman or both chose</u> , Other party chose, Never-married/cohabited, No answer

Children of respondent

Number of children born alive	<u>No children</u> , 1, 2, 3-4, 5+
Sex of children	No children, <u>Only son(s)</u> , Only daughter(s), Son(s) & daughter(s)

Socioeconomic status

Household assets index ⁸⁹	<u>Low</u> , Middle, High
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Social capital

Proximity to woman's family	<u>No</u> , Yes/living with parents or family
Frequency of contact with woman's family	<u>At least once a week</u> , Less than once a week, No answer
Can count on family members for support	<u>No/don't know/no answer</u> , Yes
Living with woman's family	<u>No</u> , Yes
Living with husband/partner's family	<u>No</u> , Yes
Respondent grew up in same community	<u>No</u> , Yes
Respondent is a member of any group	<u>No</u> , Yes

Geographical characteristics

⁸⁹ For calculation of assets index see Annex VI

Regions	<u>Northern Midlands and Mountains</u> , Red River Delta, North and South Central Coast, Central Highlands, Southeast, Mekong River Delta
Urban/rural	<u>Urban</u> , Rural

Analysis strategy for risk-factor analysis

Using the sub-sample as described above, univariate logistic regression was used to estimate the crude associations between each potential risk factor and violence by a husband/partner in the past 12 month. Multivariate logistic regression was used to measure associations accounting for the effects of a number of factors simultaneously.

Results are expressed as odds ratios, a ratio of the odds of violence in a group with the presence of a certain characteristic compared to the odds of violence in a group with the absence of said characteristic (reference group). A crude odds ratio is the result from the univariate analysis that considers the factor of interest and adjusted only for women's age and geographical characteristics. Adjusted odds ratios are the results of the multivariate analysis and they reflect the odds that remain, when the effect of all other factors is also simultaneously accounted for.

For the univariate logistic regression, a probability value (p-value) of 0.10 or less was considered significant. Variables associated with husband/partner violence in the univariate regression were subsequently included in an intermediate multivariate logistic regression model as an intermediate step to find out final variables to be used in the final logistic model. Woman's age, region and urban/rural factors were also included in the intermediate and final models regardless of the p-value (age as a default effect modifier and geographical characteristics as fixed factors).

For the intermediate multivariable logistic regression model, a p-value of 0.10 or less was considered significant to be included in the final model (together with age, region, and urban/rural location). For this final model, a p-value of 0.05 or less was considered significant to determine which factors were independently associated with husband/partner violence. All analyses were conducted using STATA version 15.0 and adjusted for weights, clustering and strata.

12.2. Risk factors for currently experiencing violence by a husband/partner against women

Using the sub-sample described in the methodology section, the number of ever-married/partnered women in each category and for each factor, and the proportion (weighted) of women experiencing current violence by a husband/partner is shown in Table 16 at the end of this chapter. Also shown in Table 16 are the results of the risk-factor analysis that is, the results from the univariate logistic regressions and the multivariate logistic regressions (intermediate and final models) between each described covariate and current physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner.

Women's sociodemographic characteristics

This analysis explored seven aspects of women's sociodemographic characteristics: age; partnership status; age at first marriage; religion; ethnicity; educational attainment and employment status. Women who are younger and marry at young ages are hypothesized to be at increased risk of violence because their youth and relative inexperience can constrain their

relationship power.⁹⁰ Other characteristics with constraining influences may also be associated with risk of violence. For example, religions that regard women's roles conservatively and that play a strong role in governing interactions in a community may increase a woman's risk of violence if she is perceived to have transgressed gendered role expectations.⁹¹ Finally, theories suggest that women who are economically dependent on their husband/partner are at greater risk of violence. This is because with few economic resources, abused women cannot easily leave their husband/partner and are less able to negotiate change.⁹² Accordingly, women's higher educational attainment and employment should be associated with lower risk of current husband/partner violence. However, while aspects of women's empowerment such as education, economic independence and ownership of capital assets have been found to be protective in some settings, it has been found to have a risk association in others.⁹³

Age: Respondents in this study were aged between 15 and 64 years. This age range was wider than the 2010 survey when women were aged 18 to 60 years. Women's ages were organized into the following categories: 15-17, 18-24, 25-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-64. Respondents aged between 15 and 24 years were disaggregated to enable risk of husband/partner violence to be assessed among adolescent girls (15 to 17 years) and young adult women (18 to 24 years). The reference age category used was 25 to 29 years to ensure an adequate sample size for comparisons.

Prevalence of current husband/partner violence was highest among women aged 25 to 29 years and lowest among respondents aged 15 to 17 years. In the univariate analysis, all age categories displayed a lower risk association with violence when compared with the reference 25 to 29 year age category, however, only women in the oldest age category (50 to 64 years) had a statistically significant lower risk of current husband/partner violence. In the final model, women in the two oldest age categories—40 to 49, and 50 to 64—had significantly lower risk of violence. Moreover, among women aged 30 years or older, the odds of current husband/partner violence decreased by age category.

Education: Women who had primary schooling had the highest prevalence of violence closely followed by women who had never attended school. For the regression analyses, the reference category was set at "Never attended school". In the univariate analysis, current husband/partner violence was significantly lower among women who had attained "Higher education" defined as

⁹⁰ Glass N, Fredland N, Campbell J, Yonas M, Sharps P, Kub J. 2003. Adolescent dating violence: prevalence, risk factors, health outcomes, and implications for clinical practice. *J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs*; 32(2):227–38; Raj A, Saggurti N, Lawrence D, Balaiah D, Silverman JG. 2010. Association between adolescent marriage and marital violence among young adult women in India. *Int J Gynaecol Obstet.*; 110(1):35–9; and Decker MR, Latimore AD, Yasutake S, Haviland M, Ahmed S, Blum RW, Sonenstein F, Astone AM. 2015. Gender-based violence against adolescent and young adult women in low- and middle-income countries. *J Adolesc Health*; 56(2):188–96.

⁹¹ Djamba, Y. 1997. Theoretical Perspectives on Female Sexual Behaviour in Africa: A Review and Conceptual Model. *African Journal of Reproductive Health* 1997 1 (2): 67–78. doi:10.2307/3583377; and Fiaveh D, Izugbara C, Okyerefo M, Reysoo F, and Fayorsey C. 2015. Constructions of Masculinity and Femininity and Sexual Risk Negotiation Practices among Women in Urban Ghana. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*; 17 (5): 650–662. doi:10.1080/13691058.2014.989264.

⁹² Gelles RJ. 1976. Abused wives: why do they stay? *J. Marriage Fam.* 38 (4),659e668; and Kalmuss DS and Straus MA. 1982. Wife's marital dependency and wife abuse. *J. Marriage Fam.*; 44 (2), 277e286.

⁹³ Vyas S and Watts C. 2009. How does economic empowerment affect women's risk of intimate partner violence in low and middle income country settings?: a systematic review of published evidence. *J Int Dev.*; 21:577–602; and Peterman A, Pereira A, Bleck J, Palermo TM, Yount KM. 2017. Women's individual asset ownership and experience of intimate partner violence: evidence from 28 international surveys. *Am J Public Health.*; 107(5):747–55. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303694>.

college or undergraduate university or higher. In the final model, however, this significant lower risk association disappeared. Moreover, compared to no schooling, some primary education was significantly associated with higher risk of violence.

Current partnership status: The vast majority of women were married and very few were cohabiting and not married. Therefore, these two categories were combined and set as the reference category. In the univariate model, respondents in all three other categories: divorced or separated; widowed; or dating, had significantly lower risk of current husband/partner violence. When adjusting for other covariates in the intermediate model, these associations became insignificant and therefore, partnership status was dropped from the final model.

Age of first marriage: Conforming to expectations, respondents who married at a young age (19 or younger) experienced the highest rates of current husband/partner violence. In the univariate model, first marriage at age 20 to 29 years was significantly associated with lower risk of violence. This statistically significant association was not significant in the intermediate model and so age at first marriage was not included in the final model.

Ethnic group: The majority (83.8 per cent) of women in this sample self-reported as belonging to the Kinh ethnic tribe. In the univariate analysis, belonging to an “other” ethnic group displayed a marginally significant risk association with current husband/partner violence. The factor was not significant in the intermediate model and therefore, ethnic group was not included in the final multivariate model.

Religion: Over three quarters of respondents had no religious affiliation. In the univariate analysis no significant association was found between women with a religious affiliation and violence by a husband/partner when compared with women without religion. Religion was not included in either (intermediate or final) multivariate model.

Employment status: Four different categories of employment status were explored with current husband/partner violence: not working (the reference category); salaried paid work; self-employed agriculture; and self-employed non-agriculture. Although the vast majority of women were working, almost one in ten women said that they were not working. In the univariate analysis, distinctions between types of work and women's experiences of current violence were found. Women who were self-employed in the non-agriculture sector were significantly less likely to have experienced violence in the past year when compared with women who were not working. Likewise, women in paid/salaried work were less likely to have experienced violence although this result was not significant. Employment was explored further in the intermediate model and both paid/salaried work and self-employed non-agricultural work displayed statistically significant lower risk associations with violence by a husband/partner, however, only self-employed non-agricultural work was significant in the final model.

Women's experiences with other forms of violence

Other forms of abuse experienced by women and girls have been hypothesized to be associated with higher rates of violence by a husband/partner. Research suggests that early experiences of violence, either childhood violence or witnessing their mother being beaten, may reinforce women's notions of inferiority or acceptance of abuse later on in life.⁹⁴ Intergenerational exposure

⁹⁴ Jewkes RK. 2002. Intimate partner violence: causes and prevention. *Lancet*; 359(9315): 1423–1429. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(02)08357-5.

to violence has been consistently found to increase women's risk of violence.⁹⁵ Likewise, early sexual debut has been associated with violence by a husband/partner, possibly because it has a disempowering effect on women who are then less able to protect themselves later in life.⁹⁶

Physical violence by others since age 15: Women who had experienced physical violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 were significantly more likely to experience current husband/partner violence, compared with women who had not experienced such violence.

Sexual violence by other since age 15: Women who had experienced sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 years were significantly more likely to experience current husband/partner violence, compared with women who had not experienced such violence.

Childhood sexual abuse: Childhood sexual abuse was significantly associated with current husband/partner violence at the univariate level. The significant association dropped in the intermediate model and the variable was, therefore, not included in the final model.

Age at first sex: In the univariate analysis, compared with women in the reference category (women whose age at first sex was at less than 18 years) women experiencing first sex at a higher age were significantly less likely to experience current husband/partner violence. This factor was not significant in the intermediate model and was therefore, not included in the final model.

Nature of first sexual experience: In the univariate model and in the multivariate final model, women who said their first sexual experience was unwanted or coerced or forced were significantly more likely to experience current husband/partner violence when compared with women who said they wanted their first sexual experience.

Woman's mother beaten by her husband/partner: Women who said that their mothers had been beaten by their mother's husband/partner when they (respondents) were a child, were significantly more likely to experience current husband/partner violence.

Women's attitudes and beliefs on wife beating

Rates of wife abuse have been found to be strongly associated with acceptance towards the physical chastisement of women.⁹⁷

Attitudes towards wife beating: Women's affirmative response to at least one justification for wife beating was significantly associated with higher risk of violence by a husband/partner, and at both the univariate level and in the final model.

⁹⁵Abramsky T, Watts CH, Garcia-Moreno C, Devries K, Kiss L, Ellsberg M, Jansen HAFM, Heise L. 2011. What factors are associated with recent intimate partner violence? Findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. *BMC Public Health*; 11:109.; and Vyas S and Heise L. 2016. How do area level socioeconomic status and gender norms affect partner violence against women? Evidence from Tanzania. *Int J Public Health*.; 61:971–80. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-016-0876-y>.

⁹⁶ Koenig MA, Lutalo T, Zhao F, Nalugoda F, Wabwire-Mangen F, Kiwanuka N, et al. 2003. Domestic violence in rural Uganda: evidence from a community-based study. *Bull World Health Organ.*; 81(1):53–60.

⁹⁷ Heise L. 1998. Violence against women: an integrated, ecological framework. *Violence Against Women*. 4:262–290

Partner sociodemographic characteristics

Three indicators of husband/partner sociodemographic characteristics were explored: age; educational attainment; and employment status. Researchers have argued that in addition to economic resources (earnings, social status and education attainment) violence is an additional resource that men with low economic status are more likely to draw upon to compensate.⁹⁸ This theory, therefore, sees violence as an additional resource that men can use to maintain dominance within the family, and that there will be a correlation between poverty and violence by a husband/partner.

Partner age group: Partner age was not significantly associated with current husband/partner violence at the univariate level and so was not included in the intermediate or final models.

Partner education: Prevalence of current husband/partner violence decreased by educational attainment. For example, 17.9 per cent of the women married or married/partnered with men who had no education experienced violence by a husband/partner in the past 12 months, and this compares with 7.7 per cent among women married/partnered with men who had attained higher education. At the univariate level, when compared with women whose husband/partner had no education, women whose husband/partner had attained primary or secondary or higher education had significantly lower risks of violence from a current husband/partner. Moreover, the higher the educational level of the woman's husband/partner, the lower her risk of current husband/partner violence. In the final model, significant lower risk associations with primary and secondary educational attainment of the husband/partner remained.

Partner employment status: Husband/partner employment status was categorized into working (the reference category), unemployed and seeking work, and not working and unable to work because of illness or studying. In the univariate analysis, compared with women whose husband/partner was working, women whose husband/partner was unemployed were at significantly higher risk of violence. By contrast, women whose husband/partner was not working and were unable to work were at significantly lower risk of violence. In the final model, the significant lower risk association with not working and unable to work was not significant at the 5 per cent level.

Husband/partner's behavioural characteristics

Four behavioural characteristics, which can also be viewed as expressions of masculinity, were explored: alcohol use, drug use, fighting with other men and extramarital relationships. Husband/partner engagement in extramarital relations has been found to elevate women's risk of violence either because it is an indicator of women's vulnerability or because it raises marital conflict.⁹⁹ An in-depth analysis from 14 sub-Saharan Africa countries found significant correlations between men's alcohol use and violence by a husband/partner.¹⁰⁰ The authors concluded that the

⁹⁸ Goode W. 1971. Force and violence in the family. *J. Marriage Fam.*; 33, 624e636.

⁹⁹ Heise L. 1998. Violence against women: an integrated, ecological framework. *Violence Against Women*; 4:262–290; and McCloskey LA, Williams C, Larsen U. 2005. Gender inequality and intimate partner violence among women in Moshi, Tanzania. *Int Fam Plan Perspect.*; 31(3):124–30.

¹⁰⁰ Greene MC, Kane JC, Tol WA. 2017. Alcohol use and intimate partner violence among women and their partners in sub-Saharan Africa. *Global Mental Health.*;4:e13.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/gmh.2017.9>.

most likely causes were behavioural disinhibition—that alcohol use impairs cognitive functioning and increases aggression—and relationship dissatisfaction.¹⁰¹

Husband/partner alcohol consumption: Compared with women whose husband/partner never drank alcohol, women whose husband/partner drank alcohol daily, weekly or monthly were at significantly higher risk of current violence in the univariate model. In the multivariate model, the significant risk associations with husband/partner daily or weekly alcohol consumption remained.

Husband/partner drug use: Prevalence of current husband/partner violence was almost twice as high among women who said their husband/partner had ever used drugs compared with women who said their husband/partner never used drugs. However, no significant result was found in the univariate analysis and therefore, husband/partner drug use was not included in the multivariate models.

Husband/partner fighting with other men: Women who said that their husband/partner had been involved in fights with other men since she had known him were at significantly higher risk of current violence.

Husband/partner having extramarital relations: Women who said that their husband/partner was having extramarital relations were significantly more likely to report current husband/partner violence.

Husband/partner experience with violence in childhood

Overwhelming evidence exists on the relationship between men witnessing their mother being abused and then later abusing a wife/partner themselves.¹⁰² In addition, evidence exists on the relationship between men who were themselves abused as a child and later relationship abuse.¹⁰³

Partner mother abused: Women who said their husband/partner's mother had been abused by her husband/partner were significantly more likely to experience current violence in the univariate and in the final multivariate models.

Partner abused as a child: Women who said their husband/partner had been beaten as a child were significantly more likely to experience current violence in the univariate and in the final multivariate models.

Characteristics of the couple/relationship

Three relational-level variables were explored: relative age; relative education; and relative contribution to the household. The latter two characteristics enable an exploration of whether economic or status differentials that favour women lead to higher rates of violence as asserted by relative resource theory.¹⁰⁴ A fourth characteristic, woman's role in husband/partner choice, was also explored.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Hotelling GT, Sugarman DB. 1986. An analysis of risk markers in husbands to wife violence: The current state of knowledge. *Violence and Victims*; 1, 101-124.

¹⁰³ Ibid.

¹⁰⁴ Macmillan R, Gartner R. 1999. When she brings home the bacon: labor-force participation and the risk of spousal violence against women. *J Marriage Fam.*;61:947-58.

Age difference: No statistically significant association between age difference and current husband/partner violence was found in the univariate analysis. Therefore, age difference between women and their husband/partner was not explored in the multivariate model.

Educational level difference: Relative education was measured by categorizing respondents into having a lower educational level than their husband/partner, the same level of education (the reference category), or a higher level of education. In the univariate model, women who had a higher level of education than their husband/partner had a significantly higher risk of experiencing current violence when compared with women at the same level of education as their husband/partner. The characteristic was included in an intermediate model that excluded both the woman's and her husband/partner educational level, because of collinearity, but was found to be not significant. Therefore, relative education was not included in the final model.

Relative financial contribution to the household: The reference group consisted of women who said that they contributed the same as their husband/partner. In the univariate analysis, the group of women who said that they contributed more than their husband/partner were significantly more likely to experience violence, and women who were not working at all, were significantly less likely to experience violence. In the final model, both these significant associations remained.

Woman's role in husband/partner choice: There was no significant association between whether or not the woman had a role in her choice of husband/partner and experience of current husband/partner violence.

Children of respondent

Two factors explored the association between children and current husband/partner violence: number of children born alive and sex of the children.

Number of children born alive: The reference category was respondents without children and compared with this group, women having any number of children born alive were significantly more likely to experience current husband/partner violence in the univariate analysis. These significant associations, however, disappeared in the intermediate model.

Sex of children: Women having sons only was set as the reference category. There was no statistically significant relationship between having daughters only or having sons and daughters with violence by a husband/partner. Therefore, sex of children was not included in the final model.

Household socioeconomic status

Low household socioeconomic status (poverty) has been consistently found to be associated with higher rates of violence by a husband/partner in low-and middle-income countries.¹⁰⁵ Theory suggests that the stress of poverty leads men to become violent towards their wives.¹⁰⁶ In this study, a household assets index was used as a proxy for household socioeconomic status households were classified into one of three groups: low, middle or high.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁵ Vyas S and Watts C. 2009. How does economic empowerment affect women's risk of intimate partner violence in low and middle income country settings?: a systematic review of published evidence. *J Int Dev.*; 21:577–602.

¹⁰⁶ Goode W. 1971. Force and violence in the family. *J. Marriage Fam.*; 33, 624e636.

¹⁰⁷ Vyas S and Kumaranayake L. 2006. How to do (or not to do).Constructing socio-economic status indices: how to use principal components analysis. *Health Policy Plan.*; 21:459–468.

Household assets index: In the univariate analysis, compared with women living in the poorest households, as measured by lowest level of household assets, women in the middle or highest asset index households had significantly lower risk of current husband/partner violence. In the final model, the association with middle level of assets remained significantly lower, but the relationship with the highest asset index became non-significant.

Social capital

Research suggests an inverse relationship between women's family and social networks and violence by a husband/partner.¹⁰⁸ It may be that women with strong social ties are more able to draw on their family or friends to intervene in cases of violence. On the other hand, social isolation has been found to be strongly associated with violence by a husband/partner.¹⁰⁹ Seven indicators of social capital were explored in this analysis: women's proximity to their family; frequency of contact with natal family; being able to count on family for support; living with natal family; living with husband/partner's family; growing up in the same community; and membership of a group. However, very few were significantly associated with current husband/partner violence.

Proximity to woman's family: There was no evidence in the univariate analysis of a significant association between physical proximity to the woman's family and current husband/partner violence.

Frequency of contact with woman's family: In the univariate model, women who spoke to their family less than once a week were significantly more likely to experience current husband/partner violence compared with women who spoke with their family at least once a week. This significant risk association continued in the intermediate and in the final model.

Woman can count on support from her family: Counting on family for support was not significantly associated with current husband/partner violence in the univariate model.

Living with the woman's family: Living with the respondent's family was not significantly associated with current husband/partner violence in the univariate model.

Living with her husband/partner's family: Women living with their partner's family were not significantly associated with partner violence in the univariate model.

Respondent grew up in the same community: In the univariate model, women who grew up in the same community were significantly less likely to have experienced current husband/partner violence. This association was not significant in the intermediate model and was therefore, dropped from the final model.

Respondent is a member of any group: Membership of a group or organization was not significantly associated with current husband/partner violence in the univariate model.

¹⁰⁸ Heise L. 1998. Violence against women: an integrated, ecological framework. *Violence Against Women*; 4:262–290.

¹⁰⁹ Dobash R and Dobash R. 1979. *Violence against wives: a case against patriarchy*. New York: Free Press.

Geographical characteristics

Region: The regions where women lived were included as fixed effects in the final model. At the univariate level, region was not significantly associated with current violence. Nor was region significantly associated with violence in the intermediate or final model.

Urban/rural: As with region, urban/rural location was also included in the model as a fixed effect. At the univariate level, women living in rural areas faced significantly higher risk of current husband/partner violence. However, this significant risk association disappeared in the intermediate model.

12.3. Risk-factor analysis: discussion and conclusions

This analysis identified 17 factors to be associated with women's experiences of violence in the 12 months prior to the interview. At the individual level, women's higher age and engagement in employment were associated with lower risk of violence. Women were significantly at higher risk of violence if they were educated with primary school level only, even higher than women with no schooling. Risks were also higher for women who already experienced other forms of violence (non-husband/partner physical violence, non-partner sexual violence, unwanted, forced or coerced first sex and witnessing mother being beaten). Also, when women are more tolerant towards wife beating itself, risks of violence were higher.

Among husband/partner sociodemographic characteristics, only educational attainment was found to be significantly associated with violence by a husband/partner—the higher the husband/partner educational attainment the lower the risk of violence.

The strongest associations with husband/partner violence were found with husband/partner's behavioural characteristics and with his experiences of violence. Husband/partner alcohol use, fighting with other men, extramarital relationships, and expressions of harmful masculine behaviour were significantly associated with higher risks of violence. In addition, intergenerational exposure to violence, such as when the husbands/partner's mother was abused, and when husbands/partners were abused as child, was linked to significantly higher risks of violence. These findings were similar to the study in 2010.

At the relational level, there was significant association between women's contribution to the household and risk of violence by a husband/partner. Women who contributed more than their husbands or partners to the household were at significantly higher risk of violence. In addition, poverty was significantly associated with higher violence in both studies. Neither measure of respondent's children (number of sex of children) was significantly associated with violence by a husband/partner.

In this analysis, very few indicators of women's social capital were found to be significantly associated with violence by a husband/partner. The only item of significance was women's frequent contact with her family being associated with lower risk of husband/partner violence.

This analysis has several limitations that are important to note. Firstly, the outcome measure, physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner, excludes other types of violence such as emotional and economic abuse. Secondly, since the study utilized a cross-sectional design, it is difficult to establish causal relationships between some of the risk factors and experiences of violence. A third limitation is that data on partner characteristics are based on women's knowledge, and finally, the analysis only explores factors collected in the study; therefore, other

factors considered important in explaining violence by a husband/partner, such as societal or macrolevel factors, were not explored.

Despite these limitations, the findings at the individual and relationship level reveal systematic patterns in women's experiences of current husband/partner violence in Viet Nam, enabling potential courses of action to mitigate violence against women in the country.

Table 16: Univariate and multivariate logistic regression for risk-factor analysis to identify risk factors for physical and/or sexual partner violence in the last 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

	N=4,240	Weighted		chi-sq p-value	Univariate logistic regression			Multivariate logistic regression									
		%	% violence		OR	p-value	95% CI	Intermediate model			Final model						
									AOR	p-value	95 % CI	AO R	p-value	95 % CI			
Woman's characteristics																	
Demographic																	
Age group																	
15-17	53	1.7	5.2	0.207	0.36	0.140	0.10	1.40	0.64	0.692	0.07	5.94	0.58	0.633	0.06	5.63	
18-24	278	7.9	10.3		0.74	0.230	0.44	1.22	0.79	0.456	0.43	1.47	0.72	0.282	0.40	1.31	
25-29	516	11.8	13.4						1				1				
30-39	1 318	27.3	12.7		0.97	0.876	0.69	1.37	0.64	0.042	0.42	0.98	0.71	0.081	0.49	1.04	
40-49	1 121	26.1	11.6		0.87	0.460	0.60	1.26	0.56	0.014	0.36	0.89	0.63	0.029	0.41	0.95	
50-64	954	25.3	9.5		0.67	0.058	0.45	1.01	0.41	0.001	0.24	0.69	0.43	0.001	0.27	0.71	
Education																	
No education	692	16.8	13.3	0.002	1				1				1				
Primary	902	21.7	13.7		0.96	0.795	0.67	1.35	1.42	0.086	0.95	2.12	1.49	0.047	1.01	2.21	
Secondary	1 953	47.2	11.0		0.65	0.004	0.48	0.87	1.20	0.388	0.79	1.82	1.24	0.305	0.82	1.87	
Higher	693	14.2	6.9		0.37	<0.001	0.24	0.58	0.66	0.230	0.33	1.31	0.69	0.270	0.35	1.34	
Partnership status																	
Currently married	3 804	87.6	12.5	0.001	1				1								
Dating relationship	119	3.3	3.5		0.25	0.050	0.06	1.00	2.25	0.404	0.33	15.23					
Separated or divorced	164	4.9	3.3		0.25	0.005	0.10	0.65	0.64	0.552	0.14	2.83					
Widowed	153	4.2	3.3		0.28	0.097	0.06	1.26	0.45	0.407	0.07	2.98					
Age at first marriage																	

19 or younger	1 048	15.1		<0.001	1				1							
20-29	2 781	10.8			0.71	0.026	0.53	0.96	0.86	0.555	0.52	1.42				
30+	231	10.7			0.82	0.500	0.46	1.46	1.15	0.704	0.55	2.42				
Never-married/cohabited	180	0.6			0.03	<0.001	0.01	0.15	0.55	0.584	0.06	4.70				
Ethnic group																
Kinh	3 470	82.3	10.9	0.135	1				1							
Other	770	17.7	13.7		1.44	0.099	0.93	2.21	0.93	0.807	0.54	1.62				
Religion																
No religion	3 286	77.5	11.5	0.776	1											
Other	954	22.5	11.0		1.08	0.677	0.75	1.57								
Employment status																
Not working	397	10.3	10.9	0.005	1				1				1			
Salaried	1 640	36.3	10.1		0.69	0.119	0.44	1.10	0.63	0.075	0.38	1.05	0.63	0.072	0.38	1.04
Agriculture self	1 230	30.9	14.6		1.16	0.538	0.71	1.90	0.91	0.740	0.53	1.57	0.89	0.673	0.53	1.51
Non-agriculture self	973	22.5	9.2		0.67	0.091	0.42	1.07	0.56	0.027	0.33	0.93	0.56	0.026	0.34	0.93

Woman's past experiences with violence

Non-partner physical violence since 15

No	3 853	90.0	10.3	<0.001	1				1				1			
Yes	386	10.0	20.9		2.42	<0.001	1.64	3.56	1.98	0.021	1.11	3.53	1.92	0.022	1.10	3.37

Non-partner sexual violence since 15

No	3 906	91.4	10.5	<0.001	1				1				1			
Yes	333	8.6	20.6		2.18	<0.001	1.57	3.03	1.63	0.034	1.04	2.55	1.64	0.026	1.06	2.53

Childhood sexual abuse

No	4 183	9.9	11.3	0.196	1				1							
Yes	57	1.4	16.8		1.50	0.258	0.74	3.06	0.70	0.405	0.31	1.61				

Age at first sex

<18	289	6.9	18.4	<0.001	1				1							
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18-21	1 698	42.1	12.3		0.66	0.020	0.46	0.94	0.93	0.785	0.57	1.52				
22+	2 094	46.1	10.6		0.59	0.003	0.42	0.84	1.13	0.679	0.62	2.06				
Not had sex	156	5.0	0.2		0.01	<0.001	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.016	0.00	0.53				
Nature of first sex																
Wanted to have sex	3 908	90.9	11.3	<0.001	1				1			1				
Unwanted/coerced or forced	171	4.1	26.7		3.02	<0.001	1.86	4.91	2.05	0.006	1.23	3.41	1.95	0.008	1.19	3.20
Not had sex	156	5.0	0.2		0.01	<0.001	0.00	0.11	Omitted				0.03	0.002	0.00	0.27
Woman's mother beaten by her partner																
No/parents not live together	3 174	74.8	8.9	<0.001	1				1			1				
Yes	911	21.6	19.6		2.54	<0.001	1.97	3.26	1.85	<0.001	1.42	2.40	1.82	<0.001	1.40	2.37
Don't know	155	3.6	13.7		1.52	0.190	0.81	2.84	1.26	0.527	0.62	2.55	1.23	0.564	0.61	2.47

Attitudes

Attitudes on wife beating

No reason to hit	2 170	49.6	8.3	<0.001	1				1			1				
Reason to hit	2 070	50.4	14.4		1.88	<0.001	1.45	2.45	1.30	0.058	0.99	1.70	1.32	0.041	1.01	1.72

Partner characteristics

Demographic

Age group

29 or younger	527	14.3	10.9	0.0522	1											
30-39	1 210	25.3	13.0		0.96	0.909	0.50	1.84								
40-49	1 194	27.4	12.9		0.90	0.763	0.46	1.76								
50+	1 309	33.1	9.1		0.56	0.138	0.26	1.21								

Education

No education	539	13.4	17.9	<0.001	1				1			1				
Primary	889	20.7	12.9		0.62	0.008	0.43	0.88	0.61	0.008	0.42	0.88	0.61	0.010	0.42	0.89
Secondary	2 122	51.4	10.1		0.41	<0.001	0.30	0.57	0.54	0.003	0.36	0.81	0.55	0.006	0.36	0.84
Higher	690	14.5	7.7		0.31	<0.001	0.19	0.50	0.74	0.391	0.37	1.48	0.75	0.434	0.37	1.53

Employment status																
Working	3 893	1.2	11.7	0.001	1				1				1			
Unemployed	55	91.4	25.7		2.87	0.025	1.14	7.21	2.11	0.150	0.76	5.85	2.04	0.181	0.71	5.84
Unable to work	292	7.4	5.1		0.49	0.029	0.26	0.93	0.55	0.085	0.28	1.09	0.56	0.085	0.29	1.08

Partner behavioural characteristics

Alcohol consumption

Never/don't know	439	10.4	0.6	<0.001	1				1				1			
Daily	548	13.0	28.0		5.83	<0.001	3.33	10.19	3.82	<0.001	2.15	6.77	3.82	<0.001	2.13	6.83
Weekly	743	17.2	13.9		2.34	0.002	1.36	4.03	1.83	0.053	0.99	3.38	1.83	0.053	0.99	3.36
Monthly	1 023	24.0	9.3		1.49	0.178	0.83	2.67	1.22	0.523	0.67	2.22	1.23	0.496	0.67	2.26
Less than monthly	1 487	35.5	7.1		1.11	0.687	0.66	1.88	1.20	0.513	0.69	2.09	1.21	0.503	0.69	2.13

Drug use

Never	4 200	99.2	11.3	0.1903	1											
Ever	40	0.8	19.0		1.81	0.194	0.74	4.47								

Fighting with other men

No/don't know	4 074	96.2	10.3	<0.001	1				1				1			
Yes	166	3.8	39.3		6.19	<0.001	3.98	9.64	3.64	<0.001	2.13	6.25	3.67	<0.001	2.18	6.17

Extramarital relationships

No or don't know	4 026	94.6	10.2	<0.001	1				1				1			
Yes or maybe	214	5.4	31.7		4.60	<0.001	3.04	6.96	3.46	<0.001	2.04	5.87	3.55	<0.001	2.07	6.10

Partner's experience with violence

Partner's mother abused

No	3 136	73.2	9.5	<0.001	1				1				1			
Yes	331	8.3	30.4		4.29	<0.001	3.04	6.06	1.85	0.006	1.20	2.86	1.87	0.005	1.21	2.88
Don't know	773	18.5	10.3		1.14	0.434	0.82	1.60	1.01	0.937	0.71	1.44	1.02	0.929	0.72	1.44

Partner abused as a child

No	2 266	52.5	8.0	<0.001	1				1				1			
Yes	1 022	24.1	18.7		2.57	<0.001	1.97	3.36	1.79	0.001	1.28	2.50	1.79	0.001	1.29	2.50

Don't know	952	23.4	11.3		1.47	0.023	1.06	2.04	1.31	0.121	0.93	1.85	1.31	0.111	0.94	1.84
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**Characteristics of the couple/
relationship**

Relational characteristics

Age difference

His age > her age 0-2 years	1 649	40.4	11.0	0.722	1											
Her age higher than his	442	10.1	12.6			1.18	0.414	0.80	1.74							
His age > her age 3-8 years	1 829	43.0	11.7			1.01	0.941	0.76	1.34							
His age > her age 9+ years	320	6.4	9.5			0.84	0.487	0.52	1.36							

Educational difference

No difference	2 550	60.0	11.0	0.159	1											
His education higher	947	22.7	10.5			1.01	0.928	0.74	1.38							
Her education higher	743	17.4	14.0			1.34	0.066	0.98	1.84							

Relative contribution to the household

Less than partner	2 564	47.2	11.2	<0.001	0.85	0.380	0.60	1.22	0.76	0.150	0.53	1.10	0.78	0.204	0.54	1.14	
Same as partner	1 490	25.4	12.3		1				1				1				
More than partner	838	14.2	17.5			1.63	0.011	1.12	2.38	1.56	0.031	1.04	2.33	1.60	0.025	1.06	2.40
Woman not earning	361	2.8	1.5			0.12	0.004	0.03	0.50	0.19	0.059	0.03	1.06	0.13	0.009	0.03	0.59
No answer	723	10.4	4.4			0.34	0.007	0.16	0.74	0.60	0.484	0.14	2.54	0.38	0.016	0.18	0.83

Woman's role in partner choice

Respondent or both chose	3 600	83.3	11.8	<0.001	1											
Other party chose	309	8.0	13.5			1.40	0.149	0.89	2.21							
Never-married/cohabited	182	5.5	0.6			0.04	<0.001	0.01	0.18							
No answer	149	3.3	14.7			1.39	0.180	0.86	2.24							

Children of respondent

Number of children born alive

No children	318	8.9	4.1	0.006	1				1						
1 child	773	17.7	10.4		3.10	<0.001	1.66	5.79	1.03	0.934	0.52	2.05			
2 children	2 045	44.5	12.7		4.06	<0.001	2.11	7.81	1.48	0.302	0.70	3.14			
3-4 children	957	24.6	12.6		4.28	<0.001	2.09	8.74	1.35	0.468	0.60	3.01			
5+ children	147	4.3	9.8		3.72	<0.001	1.38	10.04	1.14	0.794	0.42	3.11			

Sex of children

No children	318	8.9	4.1	<0.001	0.28	<0.001	0.15	0.52							
Only son(s)	1 215	25.2	11.9		1										
Only daughter(s)	784	19.3	9.1		0.74	0.111	0.51	1.07							
Son(s) and daughter(s)	1 903	46.6	13.4		1.18	0.238	0.89	1.57							

Socioeconomic status

Asset index

Low	981	22.5	15.6	0.002	1				1				1			
Middle	1 702	40.6	9.4		0.51	<0.001	0.37	0.71	0.62	0.019	0.41	0.92	0.64	0.026	0.43	0.95
High	1 552	36.9	11.0		0.52	<0.001	0.37	0.74	0.80	0.371	0.50	1.30	0.84	0.450	0.54	1.32

Social capital

Proximity to woman's family

No	1 233	27.3	12.32	0.342	1										
yes (close together)	3 007	72.7	11.02		0.88	0.322	0.69	1.13							

Frequency of contact with woman's family

At least once a week	2 981	69.9	9.93	<0.001	1				1				1			
Less than once a week	1 168	27.4	15.83		1.82	<0.001	1.44	2.30	1.55	<0.001	1.24	1.94	1.63	<0.001	1.29	2.07
No answer	91	2.8	3.85		0.41	0.166	0.12	1.46	1.25	0.750	0.32	4.90	1.49	0.550	0.40	5.55

Can count on support from family members

No/don't know/no answer	711	16.6	12.3	0.483	1										
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Yes	3 529	83.4	11.19		0.79	0.138	0.58	1.08								
Living with woman's family																
No	3 845	89.7	11.56	0.413	1											
Yes	392	10.3	9.77		0.88	0.576	0.56	1.38								
Living with partner's family																
No	3 366	76.0	10.65	0.049	1											
Yes	871	24.0	13.68		1.23	0.145	0.93	1.62								
Respondent grew up in same community																
No	2 845	63.3	12.65	0.017	1				1							
Yes	1 395	36.7	9.18		0.68	0.011	0.51	0.92	0.83	0.224	0.61	1.12				
Respondent is a member of any group																
No	1 820	44.0	10.81	0.466	1											
Yes	2 420	56.0	11.82		0.97	0.835	0.75	1.26								
Geographical location																
Region																
N. midlands/mountains	628	13.8	10.81	0.121	1				1							1
Red River Delta	832	21.5	14.58		1.58	0.066	0.97	2.56	1.73	0.137	0.84	3.57	1.73	0.086	0.93	3.23
North & South Central Coast	838	22.0	11.7		1.15	0.582	0.70	1.86	1.15	0.680	0.60	2.20	1.09	0.753	0.62	1.92
Central Highlands	368	4.7	14.41		1.50	0.058	0.99	2.29	1.11	0.708	0.63	1.97	1.08	0.771	0.64	1.82
Southeast	776	16.5	9.23		1.07	0.751	0.71	1.59	1.32	0.418	0.67	2.60	1.28	0.390	0.73	2.25
Mekong River Delta	798	21.5	9.19		0.87	0.534	0.57	1.34	0.78	0.473	0.39	1.55	0.78	0.416	0.43	1.42
Urban/rural																
Urban	2 441	66.4	12.85	0.001	1				1							1
Rural	1 799	33.6	8.46		1.68	<0.001	1.29	2.19	1.23	0.192	0.90	1.69	1.22	0.218	0.89	1.69

13. Comparison of violence against women between 2010 and 2019

Key findings from this chapter

- With the exception of sexual violence, the prevalence of all forms of violence by a husband/partner is lower in 2019 compared with 2010 for lifetime and past 12 months.
- For physical violence, the differences between 2019 and 2010 are especially noticeable in younger women. Younger women are experiencing relatively less physical violence in 2019 compared with women of the same age in 2010.
- The prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner is higher in 2019 as compared with 2010 (13 per cent compared with 10 per cent respectively across the lifetime). When looking at the age distribution, especially younger women in 2019 are experiencing relatively higher levels of sexual violence compared with women of the same age in 2010.
- Non-partner physical violence since age 15 was slightly higher (11.4 per cent of all women in 2019 compared with 9.9 per cent in 2010).
- Non-partner sexual violence since age 15 was considerably higher at 9.0 per cent in 2019 compared with 2.3 per cent in 2010 (it should be noted that in 2019 more types of acts of sexual violence were included).
- Childhood sexual abuse was experienced by 4.4 per cent of women in 2019 compared with 2.8 per cent in 2010.
- While the overall percentage of women who agreed that wives should obey husbands in 2019 is similar to 2010, the data show that younger women were less likely to hold these views and that the difference in attitudes between younger and older women has increased.

The 2019 study was the second national prevalence study on violence against women in Viet Nam. In this chapter the results of this study will be compared with the 2010 study.

Results will show in detail that the prevalence rates of all forms of intimate partner violence, except sexual violence, are lower in 2019 as compared with 2010. Rates of physical and sexual violence by non-partners have increased, as have the proportions of women mentioning they experienced sexual abuse as a child.

A comparison of the national averages on key indicators for the 2010 and 2019 studies are provided in Table 17.

Table 17: Summary of key indicators on violence against women, Viet Nam 2010 and 2019.

Violence by a current or former husband/partner			
Indicator		2010 (%)	2019 (%)
Physical partner violence	Lifetime	31.5	26.1
	Last 12 months	6.4	4.6
Sexual partner violence	Lifetime	9.9	13.3
	Last 12 months	4.2	5.7
Physical and/or sexual partner violence	Lifetime	34.3	32.0
	Last 12 months	9.0	8.9
Emotional partner violence	Lifetime	53.6	47.0
	Last 12 months	25.4	19.3
Economic partner violence [^]	Lifetime	9.0	20.6
	Last 12 months	*	11.5
Controlling behaviours	Lifetime	33.3	27.3
	Last 12 months	*	12.9
Coping with partner violence	% of women who told no one about the husband/partner violence they experienced	49.6	49.6
	% of women who sought help from the police	5.2	4.8
	% of women who sought help from local leaders	6.3	3.6
	% of women who sought help from a hospital or health professional	5.1	2.3
Violence by someone other than a current or former husband/partner			
Indicator		2010 (%)	2019 (%)
Physical non-partner violence [~]	Lifetime	9.9	11.4
	Last 12 months	*	1.4
Sexual non-partner violence [~]	Lifetime	2.3	9.0
	Last 12 months	*	1.2
Child sexual abuse	Ever before age 15 years	2.8	4.4
Attitudes to gender roles and violence against women			
Indicator		2010 (%)	2019 (%)
Attitudes to gender roles and gender-based violence	% who agree that "A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees"	27.0	27.2
	% who agree that "A man should show he is the boss"	*	35.9
	% of women who agree with one or more reasons for a man to hit his wife/partner	*	51.8

Notes:

[^] There were major differences in the number of acts considered economic violence by a husband/partner in 2010 (2 acts) compared with 2019 (5 acts).

[~] There were major differences in the number of acts considered sexual violence by a non-partner in 2010 (2 acts) compared with 2019 (6 acts). There were also more acts for physical violence by a non-partner asked about in 2019 (4 acts) compared with 2010 (2 acts).

* The indicator was not included in the report on findings in 2010.

When looking at comparative indicators between 2010 and 2019 it is important to note that national averages can hide difference. Looking beyond the national averages it can be seen that younger women especially, are experiencing relatively less physical violence by a husband/partner in 2019 than older women, suggesting that change is happening for the better.

A different pattern is seen for sexual violence with younger women experiencing sexual violence at a relatively higher rate. This could be a sign that sexual violence has increased, but it could also indicate that young people are more open to talking about sex and sexual violence compared with a decade ago.

To be able to truly establish a trend over time, there needs to be a time series with at least three points. With this second survey we have two data points that allow some comparison, but there are factors, limitations and words of caution that should be taken into consideration when interpreting changes between 2010 and 2019 (Box 4).

Box 13.1: Considerations when interpreting change between the 2010 and 2019 survey

Comparing prevalence rates over time works differently for lifetime compared with violence in the last 12 months

With the same methods and same levels of quality of data, it is unlikely to see a big change in lifetime rates of violence after a 10-year interval. Once a woman has experienced violence it remains with her for her lifetime. The cohort that was interviewed in 2010 has a large overlap with the cohort that was interviewed in 2019 (the women that were 18 to 56 years old in 2010 would now be 8 years older and still be eligible to be interviewed). This also means that if you find big differences in lifetime prevalence, there may be another issue with the data.

The prevalence of violence in the last 12 months is more sensitive to change as this reflects what is happening during only a short period just before the interview. If there are changes in rates of violence, they should be first visible in the patterns of “current violence”.

Changes in context, policies and awareness affecting prevalence but also disclosure

The first time that this survey was done in Viet Nam the subject of violence against women was not commonly spoken about in the community. Since results of the 2010 study were released much has happened: services were established, policies were changed and public media campaigns may have led to increase in awareness of violence against women. It is hoped that these actions will have had a positive impact on violence reduction.

It should be realized that, paradoxically, in a context of more awareness, stigma can reduce and as a consequence, women may become more willing to disclose their experiences of violence, making the changes over time difficult to explain. Moreover, differences in willingness to disclose can affect different types of violence in different ways. This is especially true for types of violence that were highly taboo to talk about – such as sexual violence. Raised awareness is likely to cause an increase in disclosing these types of violence.

Differences in the questions in the questionnaire

Differences in the wording and the translation of questions are likely to affect the answers and thus potentially prevalence rates. In Viet Nam, care was taken to keep the violence questions as much as possible the same as in the first survey, including their translation. Differences between the number and type of acts of violence asked about in the two studies have been highlighted in the methods section of this report. Specific mention should be made of the measurement of economic violence by a husband/partner (in 2019 many more acts were included) and the measurement of non-partner violence (in 2019 more types and more acts of violence and more details on perpetrators were included). For controlling behaviours by partners in 2019 information was also gathered for the last 12 months whereas in 2010 this was only measured for lifetime.

Other differences in the methodology

Variations in methods can influence the disclosure of husband/partner and non-partner violence. In Viet Nam, the methods were largely the same between the two surveys. Similar approaches were taken to recruiting and training of interviewers (with a two-week special interviewer training in both surveys) and safety protocols. Worth mentioning is that in 2019 data were gathered using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) rather than with paper questionnaires. While sampling strategies were similar, another difference is the age range of the sample. To compensate for any difference that this may cause in prevalence measures, in this comparative chapter when comparing by age group we strictly compare with women in the age group 18-60, the age range used in 2010.

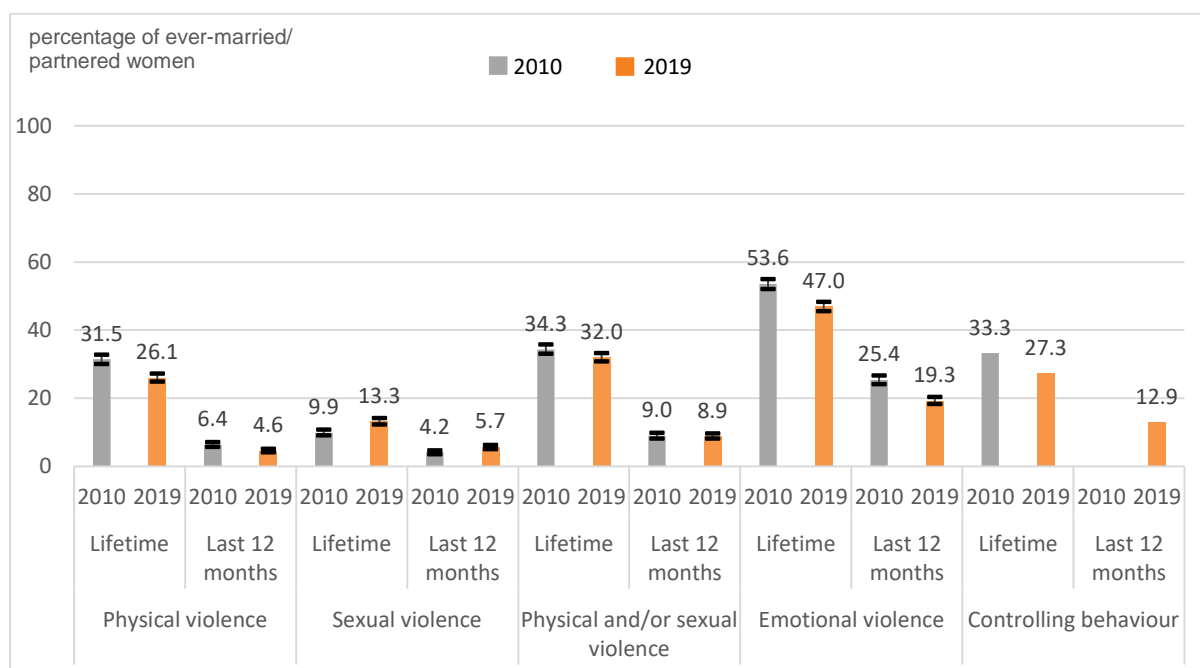
13.1. Husband/partner violence

Prevalence rates

Comparing the prevalence rates for violence by a husband/partner between 2010 and 2019 (Figure 87) we see the following patterns: the rates for lifetime and current physical, emotional violence by a husband/partner and controlling behaviour are all lower in 2019 as compared with 2010. On the other hand, the lifetime prevalence of husband/partner sexual violence is higher in 2019 (13 per cent) as compared with 2010 (10 per cent) with last 12 months prevalence rates for sexual violence being almost the same.

The findings for sexual violence stand out as they are contrary to what is seen for the other types of violence. The reason for the increase in sexual violence by a husband/partner is not known. We can speculate that there may have been a real increase in sexual violence, however, it is more likely that the increase in awareness and understanding about this form of abuse may lead women to be more willing to disclose their experience, especially because in 2010 sex and sexual violence was a topic that was hardly ever discussed.

Figure 87: Prevalence of physical, sexual, physical and/or sexual, emotional violence by a husband/partner and controlling behaviour during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women, with upper and lower 95 per cent confidence intervals, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,561, aged 18-60) and 2019 (N=5,553, aged 15-64)



Note: Information on controlling behaviours ‘in the last 12 months’ was not collected in the 2010 survey. A confidence interval was not calculated on controlling behaviour in either 2010 or 2019.

To further explore the difference in prevalence rates of husband/partner violence across the two surveys, prevalence of physical and of sexual violence among ever-married/partnered women was examined by age group using the same age breakdown as in 2010.

For physical violence, prevalence over a lifetime and in the last 12 months (Figure 88 and Figure 89) are lower in 2019 among most age groups. This difference is relatively and absolutely larger for younger women up to age 39. For example, 25 per cent of women aged 25 to 29 mentioned lifetime physical violence by a husband/partner in 2010 compared with 19 per cent in 2019.

The differences suggest that especially younger women are now experiencing less physical husband/partner violence compared with women in the same age groups a decade earlier.

Figure 88: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,561) and 2019 (N=5,553)

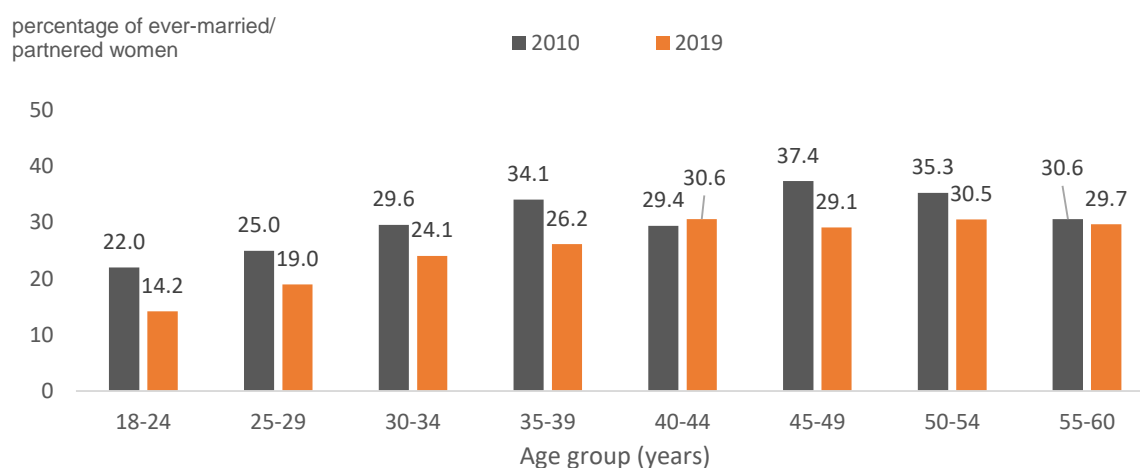
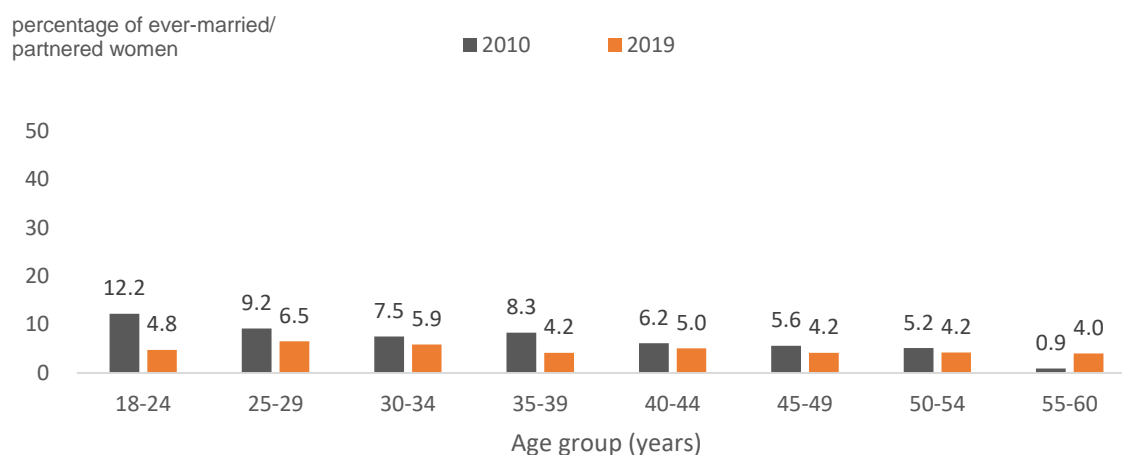


Figure 89: Prevalence of physical violence by a husband/partner during last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,561) and 2019 (N=5,553)



When examining the prevalence rates of sexual violence by a husband/partner among ever-married/partnered women (Figure 90 and Figure 91) they show the opposite pattern to those of physical violence: rates are somewhat higher among women in most age groups in 2019 compared with 2010, but most notably in the youngest age group 18 to 25. Reasons for this difference are unknown but since this is so unlike the patterns for the other types of violence, there is reason to believe that there is unlikely to be a real increase but instead, an increase in awareness, openness and willingness to mention it. Increased awareness may in part be related to recognition of sexual violence as well as the impact of social media.

Figure 90: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,561) and 2019 (N=5,553)

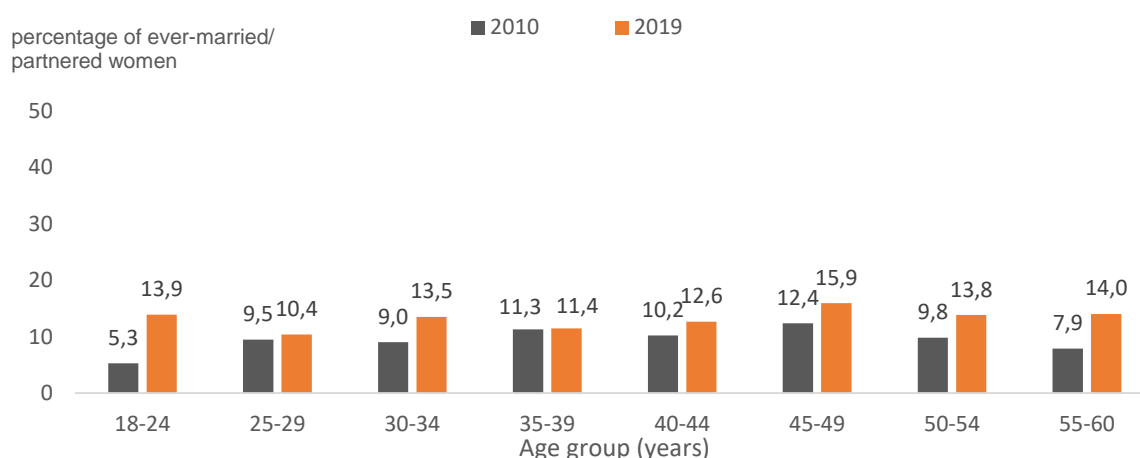
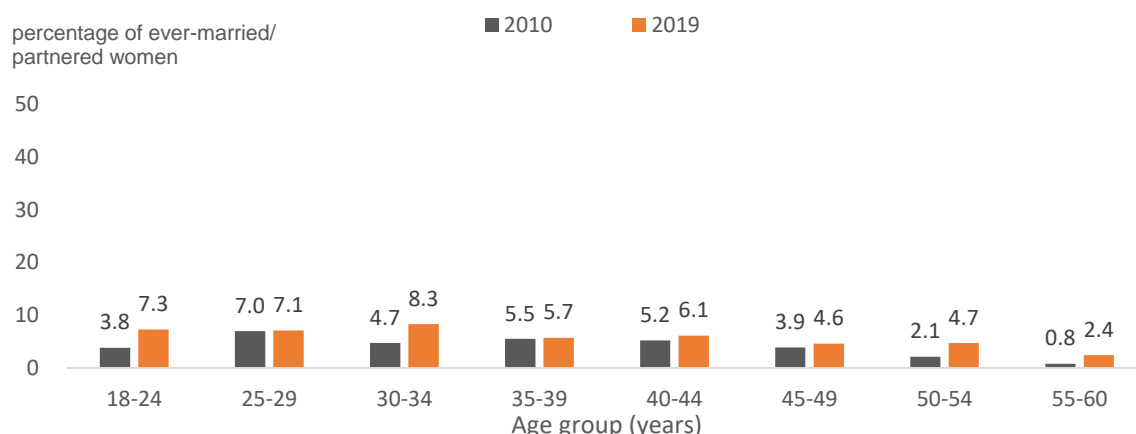


Figure 91: Prevalence of sexual violence by a husband/partner during last 12 months among ever-married/partnered women by age group, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,561) and 2019 (N=5,553)

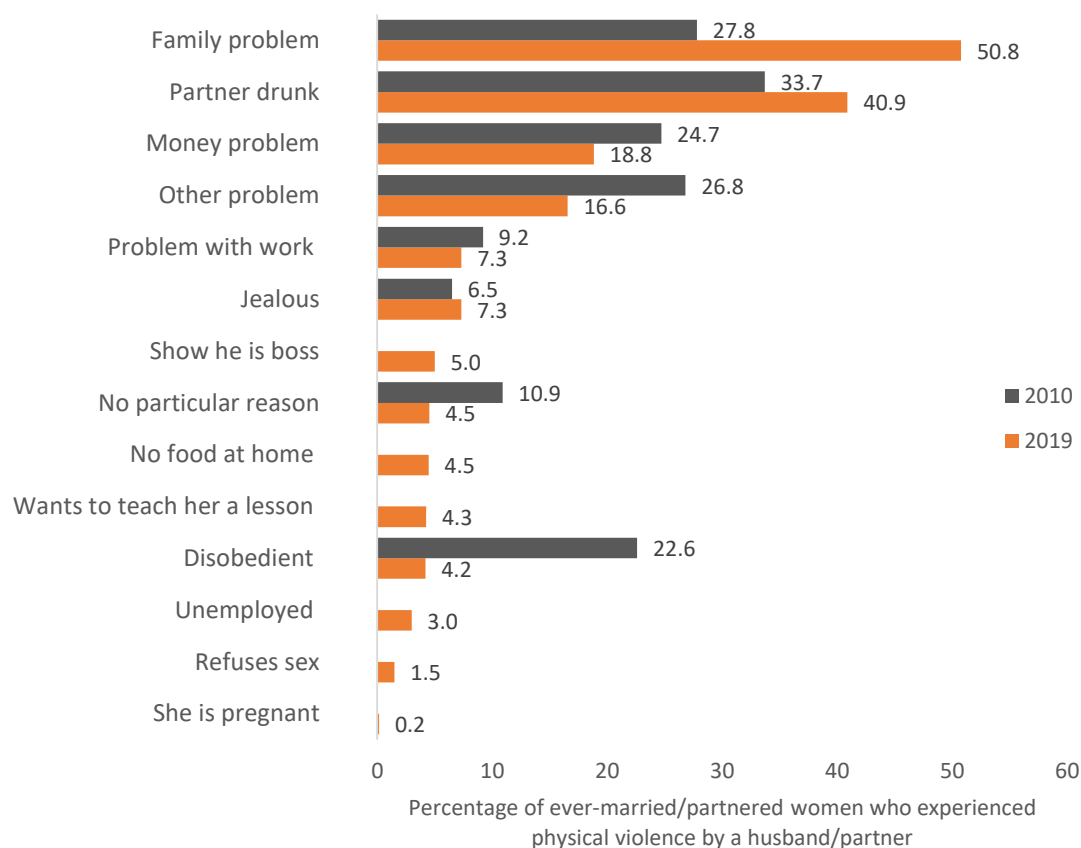


Perceived triggers of violence by a husband/partner

Perceptions of the triggers for husband/partner violence have changed between the two studies (Figure 92). While the top four triggers named were the same in both 2010 and 2019, the proportions of women mentioning them has changed. In 2010, drunkenness was the most frequently mentioned (33.7 per cent), followed closely by ‘family problem/conflict’ (27.8 per cent) and ‘money problems’ (24.7 per cent). In 2019 ‘family problem’ (50.8 per cent) was by far most often mentioned. Remarkably, in 2010 ‘disobedience’ was mentioned by a much larger proportion of women (22.6 per cent) compared with 2019 results (4.2 per cent). This is a positive finding

showing that in 2019 women are much less often blaming themselves for the violence that is happening to them (including thinking that they deserve it).

Figure 92: Perceived triggers of physical violence by a husband/partner among ever-married/partnered women who experienced such violence, Viet Nam 2010 (N=1,393) and 2019 (N=1,471)



Help-seeking for violence by a husband/partner

In 2019, most women (90.4 per cent) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner did not seek help (Table 9.3 in Annex VIII). A few (4.8 per cent) went to the police. This is very similar to the findings in 2010 when 87.1 per cent of women said they had not sought help from authorities and only 5.2 per cent had gone to the police or People’s Committee for assistance.

Although there is not much difference in the proportion of women seeking help between 2010 and 2019 this does not indicate efforts to improve response to husband/partner violence are not making a difference. It should be realized that questions on help-seeking have been asked to all women who disclosed physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner no matter how long ago. It should also be noted that policies and interventions have been in place for a relatively short period of time. This survey may not have been able to categorically pick recent changes in help-seeking behaviours, since it asked about help-seeking that happened at any time in a woman’s life time. This is further compounded by the fact that still only very few women seek help for services in Viet Nam.

Ensuring police, health services and other support agencies are available and well-equipped to help women who report experiences of violence is essential. Ongoing investment into training to understand the dynamics of violence against women and promotion of attitude changes so that professionals do not blame victims and excuse perpetrators will result in improved services and use of services by victim survivors. It could be useful to undertake qualitative research with members of the helping professions to better understand any barriers to women reporting violence and asking for help.

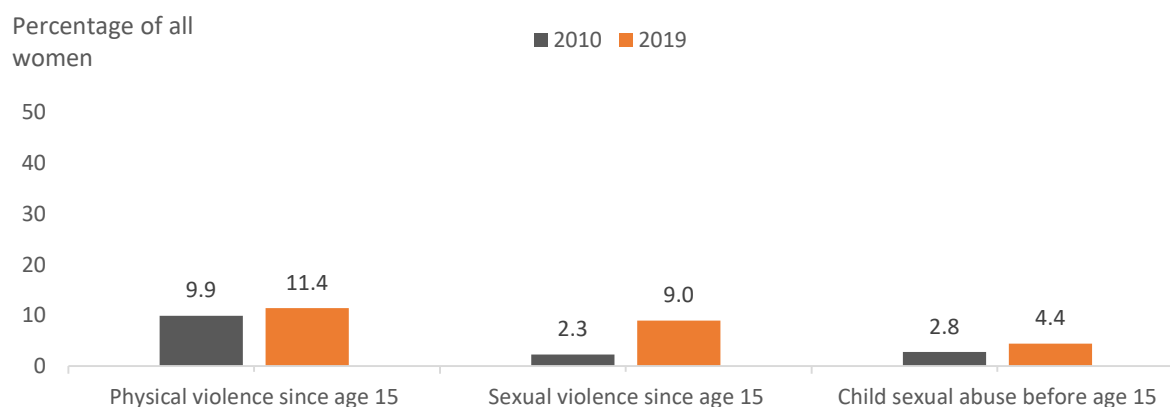
13.2. Non-husband/partner violence

Figure 93 shows comparative prevalence rates of violence by non-partners in 2019 and 2010. Prevalence of all forms of non-partner violence since age 15 were higher in 2019 as compared with 2010. Physical violence was slightly higher (11.4 per cent of all women) than in 2010 (9.9 per cent). Non-partner sexual violence since age 15 was considerably higher at 9.0 per cent in 2019 compared with 2.3 per cent in 2010. Rates of child sexual abuse before age 15 were almost twice as high in 2019 (4.4 per cent) than in 2010 (2.8 per cent).

As discussed in relation to the prevalence of violence, variation can be due to a change in methodology (for sexual violence in 2019 more acts were included in the questions) and/or real increases. Differences can also be attributed to an increase in awareness and recognition, as well as willingness to disclose (sexual) violence to the interviewer.

It should be noted that in 2010, experiences of non-partner physical and sexual violence were only measured since age 15 and not for the last 12 months.

Figure 93: Prevalence of non-partner physical and sexual violence since age 15 and child sexual abuse (before age 15) among all women, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,838) and 2019 (N=5,976)



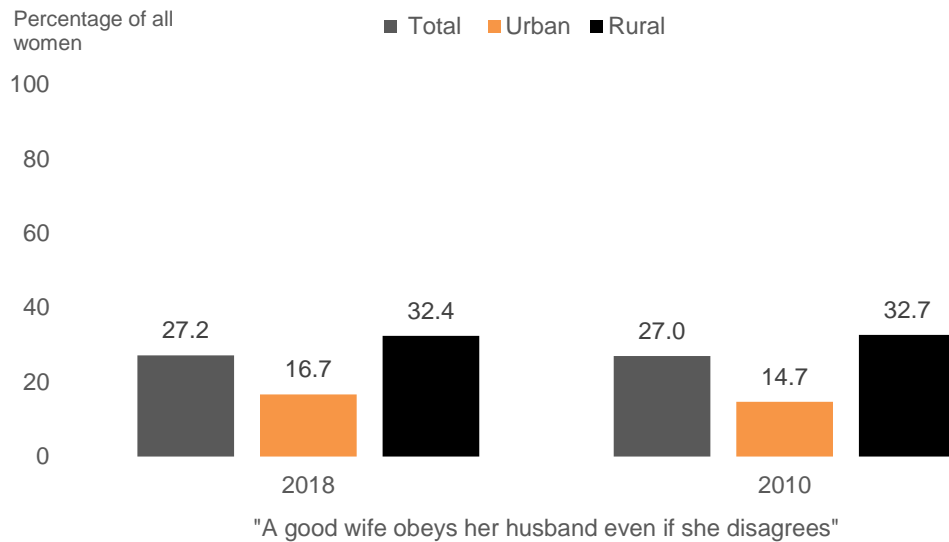
13.3. Attitudes to gender roles

Attitudes towards gender roles can reflect community acceptance of (some forms of) gender-based violence as normal or justified. Attitudes, limited knowledge and understanding of violence against women can also lead to blaming victims/survivors and excusing perpetrators.

Only two attitude questions were asked in 2010 and can be compared with 2019 results where more questions were asked. As shown in Figure 94 response to attitude questions were similar in the two surveys. In 2010, 27.0 per cent of women agreed with the statement that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees” and in 2019, the rate was the same (27.2 per cent). At

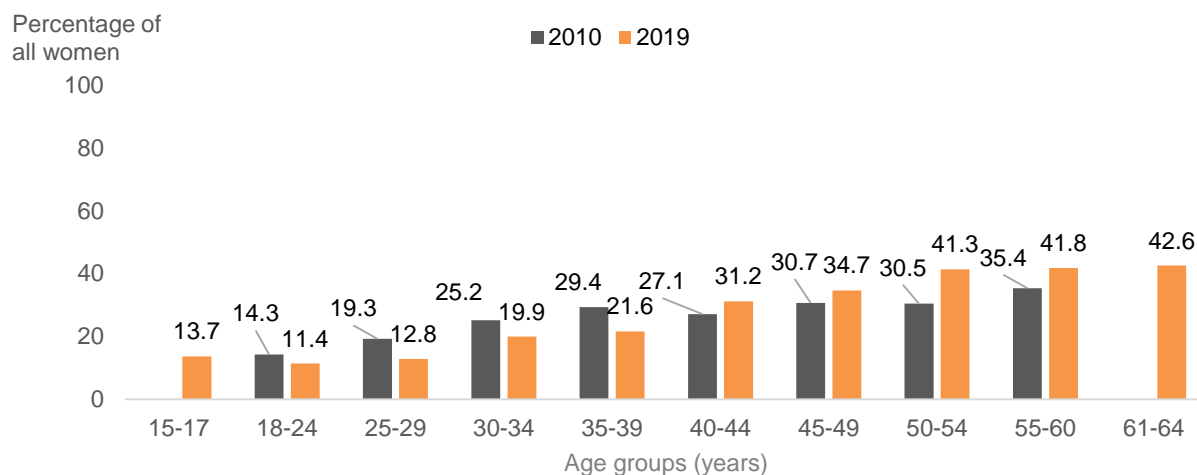
first glance, this seems to reinforce the fact that attitudes take a long time to adjust – often a generation.

Figure 94: Proportion of all women who said they agree with the statement that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by location, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,838) and 2019 (N=5,976)



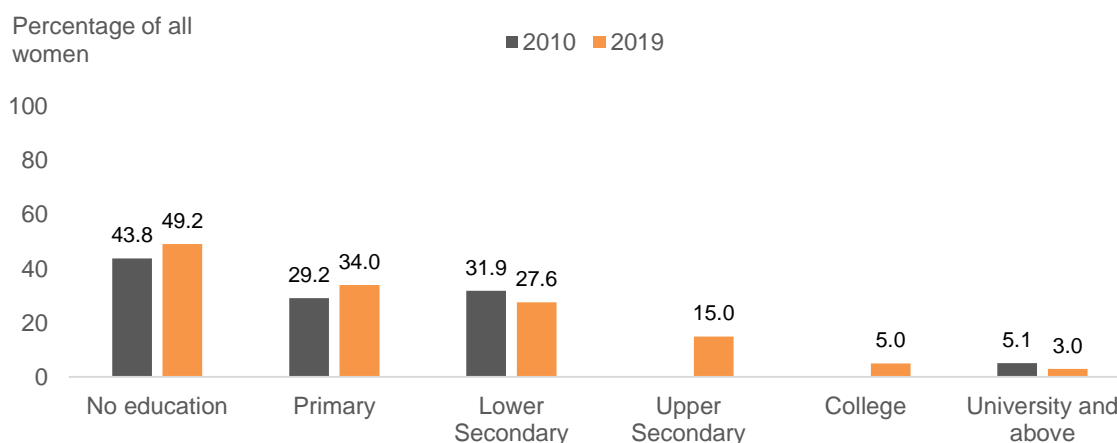
Remarkably, when exploring attitude by age group, the difference in women’s attitudes shows a strong and consistent intergenerational shift. While the overall percentage of women agreeing that wives should obey husbands may not be different from a decade ago, exploring the data by age shows that younger women have more positive views of their empowerment than older women. Fewer younger women agree that women should obey their husbands (11.4 per cent of women aged 18 to 24 compared with 14.3 per cent in 2010). Data in 2019 also showed a greater difference between young women in support for this statement and older women, thereby suggesting that attitudinal change might be happening among younger women, possibly because they were more exposed to positive gender equality messages (Figure 95). Examining these results by age group suggest that attitudes continue to change over time.

Figure 95: Proportion of all women who said they agree with the statement “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by age group, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,838) and 2019 (N=5,976)



Women with no formal education or a low level of education are more likely to agree with harmful gender norms than women with higher education. While there is not much difference in attitudes by education level between 2010 and 2019 (Figure 96), the pattern suggest that attitudes are very different with educational level and shifting positively for those with higher education. It shows the association between education and gender norms and provides encouraging evidence for projects attempting behavioural change through education programmes.

Figure 96: Proportion of all women who said they agree with the statement “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, among all women by education level, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4,838) and 2019 (N=5,976)



Note: The classification of levels of education was different between 2019 and 2010. In 2019 the categories for education were: no education, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, college and university and above. In 2010 the groupings were: not attended school; primary education; secondary education (shown as lower secondary in the graph above); high school/vocational (shown as upper secondary in the graph above); and college, university.

13.4. Risk-factor analysis: discussion and conclusions

This 2019 analysis identified 17 factors to be associated with women's experiences of violence in the 12 months to interview. This compared with 15 factors found in the 2010 study. Comparable between the two studies included higher risk of violence associated with:

- women with primary schooling
- women's experience of other violence
- partner alcohol use
- partner fighting with other men
- partner extramarital relationships
- intergenerational exposure to violence (partner mother abused, and partner abused as child)
- women who contributed more than their husbands or partners to the household
- poverty

In both the 2010 and 2019 studies the strongest associations with violence by a husband/partner were found with his behavioural characteristics and with experiences of violence.

There were differences between the 2010 and 2019 risk-factor analysis. In 2019, the higher the educational attainment of the husband/partner the lower the risk of violence but this was not found to be significant in 2010. In 2010, men's higher age, was significantly associated with lower risk of violence, but this relationship was not found in the 2019 analysis.

In 2010, not having children (compared with having one or more children) was significantly associated with lower violence but this association did not appear in the 2019 analysis.

Finally, while geographical region was significantly associated with violence by a husband/partner in 2010, there were no associations between geographical location and current husband/partner violence in this study.

The 2019 analysis found that since the 2010 study, little has changed in Viet Nam in terms of the risk factors placing women at higher risk of violence by their partners.

14. Conclusions and recommendations

14.1. General conclusions

Domestic and other forms of violence against women affects many women in Viet Nam with grave consequences for them and their families. The prevalence of all types of violence, except sexual violence, were lower in 2019 compared with 2010, which may be evidence that policies and programmes are having affect. However, sexual violence was higher in 2019 than in 2010, and almost two thirds of women still experienced one or more forms of violence in their lifetime. Therefore, it should be recognised that the rate of change has been slow, showing that much more concerted efforts are needed to eliminate violence against women in Viet Nam.

At the same time, it is important to recognise the positive changes which have taken place over the past nine years since the first survey was conducted. Younger women seem to be experiencing less violence and may have more equitable attitudes towards gender norms and husband/partner violence. The gap between the experiences of older women versus younger women seems to be widening.

Key findings from the 2019 study on violence against women are summarized as follows:

- Nearly two in three (62.9 per cent) women experienced physical, sexual, psychological (emotional and controlling behaviours) and/or economic violence by a husband/partner at some point in their life, and 31.6 per cent in the last 12 months.
- Except for sexual violence, prevalence of violence against women by husbands/partners was lower in 2019 than in 2010 and this is especially true for younger women. Lifetime sexual violence increased to 13.3% in 2019 from 9.9% in 2010.
- Husband/partner violence was experienced by far more women than non-partner violence with significant consequences on their health, economic productivity, and well-being.
- Physical violence by a non-partner is mainly perpetrated by male family members and/or friends/acquaintances (male or female), whereas sexual violence by a non-partner is mainly perpetrated by male recent acquaintances, male friends/acquaintances or male strangers.
- Women with disabilities have higher rates of all forms of violence by a husband/partner than women without disabilities.
- Perceptions that a good wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees are still held by more than a quarter of women (27.2 per cent) – same as in 2010 – but attitudes are improving among younger women compared with older women.
- Women who experienced husband/partner violence have poorer general health, higher probability of mental illness. They are also more likely to experience miscarriages, stillbirths and abortions than women who do not experience violence.
- The intergenerational impacts of violence are evident – more women experiencing violence by a husband/partner mentioned behavioural problems among their young children. Being a child in a violent home is a risk factor for women ending up with a violent husband/partner themselves and for men growing up to become perpetrators.

- Exactly as in the first study, half of the women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner had told no one about it, and most women (90.4 per cent) experiencing husband/partner violence did not seek any help. Only one in ten (9.6 per cent) women sought help from formal services or authorities, and only 4.8 per cent from the police.
- The economic costs of violence are significant with women who experienced violence in the past 12 months spending about a quarter of their annual income on costs associated with health care and/or replacing damaged/destroyed goods. It should be highlighted that national productivity losses equivalent to 1.81 per cent of the 2018 Gross Domestic Product.
- Low education (compared with no education), not working, having husband/partners with expressions of harmful masculine behaviours (such as drinking, fighting with other men, extramarital affairs), and experiencing or witnessing violence as a child, are characteristics that put women at greater risk of husband/partner violence.
- The consistency of results between 2010 and 2019 across these different measures of violence shows how robust the study is and what a valuable evidence base Viet Nam is building for informing policies and programmes in the future.

Box 14.1: Considerations Strengths and limitations of the study

As in 2010, the 2019 study in Viet Nam used a methodology validated by the World Health Organization for training and quality control. This methodology has been used cross-culturally for almost two decades. The consistency of the results between the two studies also speaks for the robustness and the high quality of the data.

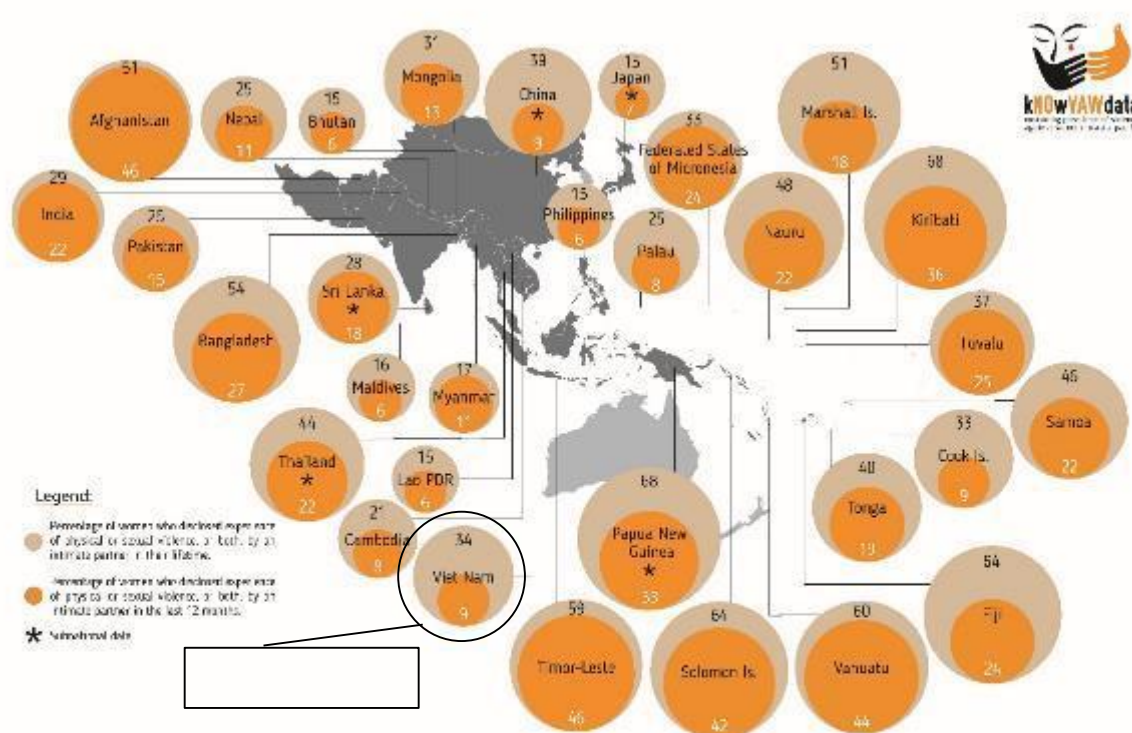
It is important to realize that the findings reflect what women and girls were prepared to disclose to the interviewers (who were trained to use methods to put women and girls at ease, interview in private and ensure safety to increase disclosure). The considerable difference between the results on child sexual abuse from the interview and the face card suggest that the reality of violence could be higher than captured in the survey. As quantitative data are collected through a household survey, there are groups of women not included such as: women living in institutions, women with disabilities preventing them from independently completing the survey (e.g. cognitive or hearing impairments), and women experiencing the most severe cases of violence (e.g. those who are not at home because they are in hospital, or those who are incapacitated because of the violence, isolated or locked up or too afraid to open doors). Finally, because of the cross-sectional nature of the study only associations and not causality can be established.

14.2. Partner violence in Viet Nam and other countries in Asia and the Pacific

It is possible to make regional and international comparisons, particularly for physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner, because relatively consistent measures have been used by countries in Asia and the Pacific. It should be realized however that national prevalence rates hide differences within countries as well as patterns within the prevalence measure, such as the distribution of different acts of violence and frequencies of violent acts. Differences in questions and methodologies used in the field are also not evident in the final rates. Ranking of countries is not recommended and comparisons are provided as a guide to what has been found in the region.

In 2019, the prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner in Viet Nam was 32.0 per cent for lifetime and 8.9 per cent for the last 12 months. Rates for Viet Nam and other countries are shown in Figure 97 with the larger circles (shaded brown) representing lifetime rates and the smaller orange circles within them showing current rates (last 12 months). The lifetime prevalence of husband/partner violence ranges from 68 per cent of women in Papua New Guinea to 15 per cent in the People’s Democratic Republic of Lao (Lao PDR) and in Japan. Rates for husband/partner violence in the last 12 months are as high as 46 per cent of ever-married/partnered women in Timor-Leste and Afghanistan to 4 per cent in Lao PDR and 6 per cent in the Maldives.

Figure 97: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner during lifetime and last 12 months for countries of Asia and the Pacific (latest year available between 2000 and June 2019)



WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000 - 2019
UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

Source: Country reports from the most recent surveys conducted with the methodology of the UNFPA Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence or with the Demographic and Health Surveys during 2000-2019. For more information, see www.unfpa.org/knowvawdata or UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office, May 2019.

Source: UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. 2019. Regional Snapshot. kNOwVAWdata. Bangkok.

Two SDG indicators for Goal 5 can be produced from the 2019 study on violence against women in Viet Nam. The first (indicator 5.2.1) relates to the physical, sexual and/or emotional violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 months, which was 21.8 per cent of ever-married/partnered women aged 15 to 64. Disaggregation by age, location and other characteristics are published in the tables of this report and in Annex VIII.

The second, SDG indicator 5.2.2, is the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence in the last 12 months, which was 1.2 per cent of all women in Viet Nam in 2019. There are too few observations to disaggregate this rate by age, location or other attributes.

14.3. Recommendations and policy implications

The results of the 2019 study show that violence against women in Viet Nam remains prevalent and it will require a variety of responses over time to substantially reduce it. In the 10 years since the previous study there appears to be a positive shift in improving attitudes towards violence among young women and women with higher levels of education. This suggests that information and communication campaigns can impact generational change among the women who have access to that information. However, the slow rate of change highlights that more than information campaigns and law reforms are needed to eliminate violence. It is crucial that the 2019 study results are used to inform a call for increased funding to step up effective actions in the areas of policy, prevention and response.

Gender-based violence is a violation of basic human rights to life, physical integrity, health, protection and security. Duty bearers are accountable to promote, protect and fulfil human rights, especially of the most vulnerable population groups, including violence survivors. A structured multisectoral approach involving all relevant agencies and organizations is needed to address gender-based violence.

To address violence against women effectively, a structured, multi-sectoral approach involving all relevant agencies and organizations is needed. These recommendations and policy implications below have been developed in collaboration with stakeholders in Viet Nam. Experts from MOLISA and the relevant sectors have guided the research team in documenting a comprehensive set of recommended actions. They are based on the evidence provided by the 2019 study findings, building on what was recommended in 2010 and responding to the national priorities and context of violence against women in Viet Nam today.

As in the 2010 report, the recommendations are categorised under four main strategic pillars: (1) Strengthening national commitment and action; (2) promoting violence prevention; (3) developing appropriate responses and (4) supporting research, data collection and collaboration. While the 2010 report recommendations remain valid, they are also deepened based on new evidence from the second national survey, informed by consultation with representatives from Ministries, national and provincial level and local stakeholders.¹¹⁰

The recommendations and policy implications are presented below in a way that can be readily extracted and shared for action planning and implementation.

¹¹⁰ National and Provincial Stakeholders consultation, Hanoi, 13 December 2019

Recommendations and policy implications of the National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019

1. Strengthening national commitment and action (policy)

- 1.1. **Increase monitoring and tracking effective implementation of national policies and laws on gender equality, prevention response to GBV, and alignment with international commitments.**
- 1.2. **Review, evaluate, amend and revise existing national policies and laws aligning with international commitments.**

The Government of Viet Nam has a strong track record in formulating policy and legislation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment and to end violence against women. Viet Nam was one of the first countries to ratify CEDAW, is a signatory to numerous other international human rights treaties and is now working to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 5, "achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls". Gender equality is enshrined in the Constitution, in the Gender Equality Law and in the Domestic Violence Law and numerous sectoral laws. Gender-based violence is recognized as an area of priority in the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2011–2020.

The Domestic Violence Law was reviewed in 2015–2016 with recommendations that the law should be revised to: make clear the law's intent, which is to prevent all forms of domestic violence, and not to have a secondary intent of maintaining family unity; incorporate clear definition of GBV and align the provisions on sexual violence with international standards, or a minimum, with crimes to be prosecuted under the penal code 2015.

During 2017-2018, UNFPA supported MOLISA to conduct an independent review of the law on gender equality. The review recommends the need to define harmful practices resulting in gender inequality (e.g. gender-biased sex selection, sexual harassment, early or forced marriage); to consider harmful practices as criminal; and to increase monetary sanctions for violations of gender equality. The Law on Marriage and Family was revised in 2014.

Monitoring implementation of recommended changes in line with these recent reviews is timely, and especially in areas highlighted in this report where there is room for improvement.

- 1.3. **Review, revise, and supplement current policies and laws to ensure full coverage and accessibility to support services for the most vulnerable groups and groups that experience specific patterns of violence (e.g. child marriage and dating violence). Allocate additional resources to understand barriers to help-seeking among all women, especially vulnerable groups such as migrants, ethnic minorities, youth and women with disabilities.**

Despite the before-mentioned legal and policy frameworks in place to address gender-based violence, challenges exist in relation to implementation, monitoring and evaluation, availability and access of services and support and coordination. The qualitative research suggests that perpetrators are unlikely to be held accountable, and currently only low-income households have

access to legal support. To increase access to legal support to all persons who experienced violence, current conditions for eligibility could be removed. Moreover, policies are still weak with regards to inclusion of the most vulnerable groups, such as migrants, ethnic minorities, youth and women with a disability.

1.4. Introduce policies to promote prevention of and response to gender-based violence by educating both women and men, especially young people, about women's rights, respectful relationships and social norms of gender equality.

In 2020 the revised youth law will be adopted providing an opportunity for stronger GBV prevention and social norms work around GBV especially through schools and other education structures. Once approved, this will provide a platform for the development of laws and policies to better protect young people from violence.

1.5. Ensure adequate and sustained resource allocations are incorporated in government budgets for effective implementation of interventions to prevent gender-based violence, mitigate its impacts on women and promote robust prosecution to signal no impunity for perpetrators of GBV.

Both the 2010 and 2019 report have established the significant economic costs for women, households, communities and the overall economy. The gain for overall productivity in the economy is significant – equivalent to nearly 1.8 per cent of the 2018 GDP. In fact, the various out-of-pocket expenditures and loss of income that women experience is approximately 10,267 billion VNDs in 2019, which is equivalent to 0.68 per cent of government budget expenditure (2018). It is imperative that government assess actual government expenditure and prioritize budget allocations for prevention and service provision activities to counter the losses women are experiencing currently.

1.6. Convene a state management agency on gender equality to lead coordination of work on prevention and response to gender-based violence and violence against women and girls

Establishing a cross-government agency to collaborate with the national management agency on gender equality to coordinate the work on gender equality and prevention of and response to gender-based violence will help to prevent overlap, save resources and ensure systems are aligned. Member agencies should include the primary agencies and ministries responsible for implementing prevention and response to GBV, domestic violence.

2. Increase violence prevention (early prevention before violence happens as well as stopping violence)

2.1. Recognize the links between GBV and gender equality, develop, implement and monitor programmes aimed at the prevention of gender-based violence by promoting gender equality, in particular through public awareness and by involving local communities.

Some salient research findings include that still many women believe that their husbands' violent behaviours are "normal", although, encouragingly the proportion mentioning this is lower than a decade ago. Efforts to challenge widespread tolerance and acceptance of many forms of violence

against women and children remain essential to address these deeply held beliefs about violent behaviour in the family. Awareness about gender equality and gender-based violence, related laws and policies, available services and support needs to be scaled up at the national level and, in particular, at community the level.

Prevention strategies should include the education and mobilization of bystander activity to sensitively intervene when gender inequality and violence is witnessed. In Vietnamese society to be effective, it will be particularly important to mobilize men to call other men to account for their actions and beliefs that diminish gender equality.

There have been many initiatives to promote gender equality and women's rights through policy, communication and media initiatives in Viet Nam gender equality, prevention and response to GBV; the national month on prevention and control of domestic violence (June) and National action month for gender equality, prevention and control of GBV (November - December).

Mass organizations such as the Women's Union, Farmers' Union and Youth Union have started to incorporate gender equity and GBV messages in some of their communications. In addition, non-governmental organizations and international non-government organisations have closely collaborated with national management agencies, UN and development partners to deploy communication initiatives with various models and modalities towards young people, people with disabilities and LGBTI+ groups.

Many activities and communication campaigns have contributed to change perception and behaviours of different people groups in communities.

As many information campaigns have been initiated since the 2010 study, it would be timely to conduct a review and evaluation of their impact and effectiveness to inform future awareness-raising activities. It would be prudent to include monitoring and evaluation of all initiatives going forward. It should be noted that behavioural changes require long-term investment and consistent messaging to be successful.

While the intergenerational transmission of violent behaviours occurs, it is not pre-determined. Many violent men grow up in non-violent families and not all boys in violent families become violent themselves. Therefore, while it is very important to stop learned behaviour within the family, it is equally important to examine the social constructs of masculinity that exist in the wider community

Preventing violence against women requires changing the gender-related attitudes, beliefs, norms, stereotypes and values of both men, women and young people, including children. Prevention efforts should include multimedia (especially social media) and other public awareness activities to challenge gender inequality, violence supportive attitudes and behaviours; to counter the attitudes and beliefs that condone husband/partner violence against women as normal and acceptable; and to reduce the stigma, shame and denial about violence by a husband/partner.

These public awareness activities also should include a discussion of the impact of gender-based violence on children, family, society and the country. Mass communication strategies and community-based approaches should be strengthened (e.g. legal literacy programmes, local media initiatives) as well as activities to target specific risk factors for violence such as alcohol use. It is most effective to use various types of communication and awareness-raising strategies

such as community outreach, mobilization, mass media campaigns and face-to-face and peer education.

There is also the need to strengthen the involvement of men and boys in prevention activities. Men can be peer agents of change and can help other men understand the impact of violence to their families and loved ones as well as to their own lives and well-being. Media strategies that encourage men who are not violent to speak out against violence and challenge its acceptability will help counter notions that all men condone violence.

In addition to sustained and coordinated campaigns at the national and community levels to raise awareness about gender equality and GBV, it is also crucial to include changed norms into all sectors and institutions that will reach the individual, family and community levels. These include integrating gender equity norms into faith-based organizations, clan regulations, village regulations, People's Committees' structures and practices and ensuring representation of women in local decision-making positions.

Finally, improved, specialized capacity-building training and technical assistance for GBV-related mass communication activities for influencing the public and for responsible media reporting will be vital.

Expand the education curricula to include gender equality and prevention and response to GBV to transform young people's understanding and to make schools safer places. The results show that a notable portion of children who grow up with violence normalize this as part of their behaviour and lives as adults. In collaboration with recommendation 1.3, interrupting the cycle of intergenerational violence involves sensitizing young people early. Sustainable prevention of GBV will rely on transforming young people's understandings of gender roles, how to communicate about problems and how to resolve conflicts without violence. The education sector provides key opportunities to sensitize students and teachers on issues that promote gender equity and GBV prevention.

The education system in Viet Nam has begun to implement projects to integrate gender equality and GBV prevention into curricula. These efforts should be scaled up, provided support and evaluated while additional new promising practices are also introduced. In addition, other forms of GBV that affect students (including child sexual abuse, sexual harassment, dating violence, etc.) should be addressed. Teaching and administrative school staff and children should be trained about how to prevent and respond to sexual harassment at schools. Finally, there should be school-based and community-based services for youth relating to GBV, i.e. trained school health providers or other staff who can identify and provide intervention services for child abuse, child sexual abuse, date rape and other forms of violence.

2.2. Maximize intersectoral coordination and collaboration to continue to substantially empower women to address violence in their lives through life skills training, self-help groups, education, job training and legal and financial support.

Substantially empowering women and girls to exercise control over their own decision-making is a significant aspect of violence prevention and response. Activities that support women's empowerment include self-help and support groups, life skills training, education and vocational

training and legal and financial support that enable women to take desired actions. Similarly, these trainings are also important for men and boys including themes of gender equality and respect for women.

In addition, capacity-building for women and girls to understand their rights and to have skills in addressing violence is important. All of these should go hand-in-hand with efforts to enhance the participation of women and girls in decision-making processes both in the public and private spheres.

Viet Nam has a strong record in narrowing gender parity in education and increasing women's participation in the labour force. Women's double role – as caregivers and workers – can constrain women's ability to participate in formal employment and in decision-making at all levels. Greater efforts need to focus on tackling gender-based discrimination, increasing women's participation in decision-making, ensuring equitable access to income-generating opportunities and social protection and addressing violence against women and girls.

3. Developing and deploying appropriate, effective and high-quality response and intervention solutions

3.1. Increase and coordinate multisector engagement and mobilization of community leaders and local authorities to address violence against women, promote gender equality, in particular through ensuring accountability of the functioning agencies working on responses to perpetration of GBV and support for victims/survivors.

The findings showed that in the worst experiences of violence by a husband/partner, when a woman feels that it is impossible for her to endure any longer or she feels that she or her child are in immediate danger, she tends to seek help from local authorities. However, research results indicate that often women do not feel adequately helped or supported by these authorities. Many times, service providers are not well trained to respond in helpful ways and may unintentionally blame women for the violence. When service providers do not respond in a supportive fashion, women stay silent and endure continued violence and abuse under pressure to keep family harmony.

Community leaders and local authorities, including the Women's Union, Farmers' Union and Youth Union, play significant roles in raising awareness about gender-based violence issues and legal frameworks, challenging norms and stereotypes, providing counselling support, preventing violence through various interventions and handling perpetrators. Interventions and activities at the community level should seek to engage local leaders and have the authority to mobilize their support. They should be sensitized and provided with information about policies and legal frameworks on gender-based violence, informed on effective practices and provided with accurate understanding of the dynamics of GBV. Leaders from different sectors should work collaboratively to provide holistic and sensitive responses to gender-based violence issues and should be held accountable where appropriate. Specific GBV positions, across different levels could be helpful to ensure effective coordination and collaboration of efforts.

3.2. Review current models of interventions.

To date Viet Nam has ample experience with a number of models of interventions, including the centres providing support services for GBV/DV survivors and trafficked victims. These include social work centres, shelters and safe houses, consultation rooms in schools and hospitals, as well as telephone helpline. The implementation of mediation (as per the 2013 Law on Mediation at grass roots level) and the free legal assistance have also been positive resources. It is good time to review these models, whom they reach and who is excluded, what are the barriers to access, what is the impact and what are the unintended consequences. A review of the interventions would provide opportunity to learn from the experience for future directions.

Continue to test and scale-up new and different models of intervention that are potentially effective. Review pilot programmes already launched and consider introducing well-researched programmes for perpetrators that aim to change behaviour and break the cycle of violence. Small scale projects with social work services have been successfully piloted in Viet Nam to expand the response to victims and should be scaled up.

3.3. Strengthen implementation of an essential services package¹¹¹ of GBV prevention and response, treatment and support, accessible and affordable to everyone in Viet Nam.

The report shows that despite a decade of campaigns women keep silent about their experience of violence. They rarely seek help for various reasons, including stigma, social norms about family harmony that pressure women to give in and accept the violence, limited awareness of services and support networks and a lack of gender-sensitive treatment, protection and support services. The research suggests that if the violence is serious women will seek help and disclose the violence. However, precautions must be taken to assure their safety after disclosing their situation.

Given the high levels of suffering and the impact that violence has on women, children, family, society and the nation, women should be able to access an essential services package to ensure that their rights are protected and realized. Service implementation should be strengthened in terms of safety and security, emergency shelter, counselling services and self-help groups, medical treatments and referral services and economic and legal support. These services need to be available, accessible and affordable to all groups of the population.

Lessons learned from services piloted and implemented in the past decade should be documented and shared.¹¹² Good practices should be replicated nationwide. To strengthen implementation essential services to violence survivors nationally, the report calls for increased political and financial commitments from the central and local levels.

¹¹¹ See for example https://www.unfpa.org/essential-services-package-women-and-girls-subject-violence_or www.iawg.net/resources/minimum-initial-service-package-misp-resources

¹¹² 2012–2016 UNFPA supported MOCST to pilot the “minimum intervention package on DV”. The review of the model was conducted and a replication plan at nationwide level was recommended. From 2017–2019, UNFPA, UN women, UNODC and WHO have been supporting the Viet Nam pilot of the essential service package for GBV survivors.

3.4. Evaluate progress and continue to improve the health sector response to the various impacts of violence against women.

The results show the diverse and far-reaching impact of violence on women's and children's physical and mental health and emotional well-being. Establishing comprehensive health sector responses to different forms of violence against women is of critical importance.

At the service level, responses to violence against women should be integrated into all areas of care such as emergency services, sexual and reproductive health services (antenatal care, family planning and post-abortion care), mental health services and HIV/AIDS-related services. Health care providers are in many instances the first to learn about a situation of GBV, although as the research showed, many women are reluctant to speak about what is happening to them, even if they access health services for health problems due to violence.

Health care providers need to be trained about how to screen adequately for and sensitively provide services and information to violence survivors. Medical treatment also should be complemented by counselling and referral services. Health care providers should be equipped with resources and infrastructure, as well as skills and knowledge about how to work collaboratively with other sectors such as the police, judges and social workers to address violence holistically against women.

Procedures and protocols should be implemented to ensure confidentiality and safety of abused women and girls. MOH has commenced violence-related data collection and reporting within the greater Health Management Information System (HMIS). The data should be reviewed and publicly reported on. Health facilities may also reach out to the community to raise awareness of their services.

Health care providers also may be victims and perpetrators of violence. Before the health system can offer appropriate support and response, it needs to ensure there are knowledge and awareness-raising programmes as well as response services in place for their own staff who may recognize violence in their own relationships. In addition, GBV awareness should be included in medical training curriculum.

At the policy level, the Ministry of Health issued the circular No. 24/2017TT-BYT dated in May 2017 providing guidance on the admission and provision of health care and reporting on patients who are victims of domestic violence at medical clinics and health institutions.¹¹³ This was a significant initiative by the health sector in responding to women and other users of health services who experienced violence. Although efforts have been made to promote the distribution of this circular, its implementation still remains a challenge, especially since it needs adequate financial and human resources and commitments at all levels.

3.5. Strengthen capacity of relevant officers of MOLISA to increase effective coordination of prevention and response to GBV.

Viet Nam has introduced a number of programs and services to address gender equality, as well as prevent and respond to GBV. To avoid duplication of effort and ensure ongoing improvement of these programs, a government management agency could be assigned to lead and coordinate

¹¹³ Viet Nam Ministry of Health. 2017. Circular 24/2017/TT-BYT.

the initiatives. A lead agency could identify and replicate effective models for prevention and response to GBV while continuing to enhance gender training and increasing community awareness on attitudes towards GBV behaviour. The agency would have an important role of coordinating information and collecting data on GBV and service providers for prevention and response to GBV.

3.6. Continue to strengthen the capacity of the police and judicial system to implement policies and legislation related to GBV/DV through sensitization training, standard operating procedures and accountability mechanisms.

Results show that police and the formal legal system – the judiciary and the courts – are not often approached by abused women. Besides the stigma and shame, the combination of low levels of awareness among women about the availability and procedures to access legal aid services and the lack of knowledge about GBV by the justice system gatekeepers creates significant barriers for women accessing justice.

The police and judicial systems, including legal aid officers, legal aid centres and judges should be equipped with skills and knowledge about policies and legal frameworks of GBV, about how to provide gender-sensitive services to survivors and about how to approach and handle perpetrators appropriately. Using formal systems to hold perpetrators to account for their use of violence and controlling behaviour has been found to be one of the most effective methods of reducing gender-based violence, and over time, preventing violence. Learning modules should be co-developed by GBV specialists alongside police and member of the judiciary themselves.

In Viet Nam, there are a number of successful pilot models to sensitize and strengthen the capacity of legal aid centres and police to provide support sensitively to women experiencing violence. Legal aid service centres and the police should not play a passive role in combating violence. These institutions should reach out to the communities to advertise their services, improve awareness and increase the accessibility and availability of legal aid services for violence survivors.

4. Supporting research, data collection and collaboration to address GBV

4.1 Invest in a review of international best practice bystander and perpetrator programmes for intervening and stopping violence with a view to adapt and trial programmes in Viet Nam.

Globally there have been many trials on changing attitudes, knowledge and understanding in order to prevent and support intervention to stop GBV. There are Community attitudes surveys and community education and messaging programmes, programmes encouraging bystanders witnessing violence to intervene, especially men and boys, and perpetrator programmes. While the evidence base of effectiveness overall is still inconclusive, there are some positive indications of ways in which these programmes can have impact on different segments of the population.

Activities that hold perpetrators to account and change global understanding to reduce acceptance of GBV are important areas for development. Viet Nam could explore the best developed programmes to consider adaptation and trial in local communities.

4.2 Promote availability of the study to the research community in Viet Nam and beyond to encourage use of the data for further research

The two national studies provide a wealth of data that can be explored further for secondary research. For this to occur, a policy on data use should be developed and implemented that explains criteria and conditions for such use (to avoid that data is misused, wrongly analysed and to ensure that the study and the principal owners are properly acknowledged and have cleared the secondary analysis). Further the data and tables as presented in the survey report should be made available in easy format (excel) for ease of use and replication. A working group should be set up to develop protocols and ensure appropriate implementation. Membership of this working group should include the National Statistics office, MOLISA and women's support sector groups.

In addition, Viet Nam could strengthen other data recording of GBV in administrative data sets held by health systems, service providers and legal systems. Cross-sector data recording will enable more accurate measure of the frequency of service provision and cost to the service system.

Strengthen the evidence base to improve policies, laws and quality services on prevention and response to GBV that is relevant to Viet Nam through further in depth research on this area. Further research projects and activities are needed to provide relevant statistics and current understanding about gender attitudes and other drivers of GBV among majority and minority populations and among marginalized groups who were not included in this research project. There is still a big gap of knowledge and evidence in the area of gender-based violence in Viet Nam.

Results of this study were presented in three separate stakeholder consultations to help contextualize the findings and collaboratively develop key recommendations. Discussion about the findings also identified areas for further programme planning and research including:

- Research around the current shelter and health care services: Are they gender-sensitive and are their responses to victims/survivors appropriate. What is their coverage nationwide?
- Research among health care providers to understand the barriers within the system that prevent GBV detection, and responses when GBV is identified.
- Research on communication and advocacy campaigns: What are the current messages, are they gender-sensitive and appropriate, how are they understood, can they be improved to have more effect, what are the best mechanisms for communication across different population cohorts and contexts?
- On mediation: Are the regulations in the 2013 Law on reconciliation/mediation working? Which case are seen? Does the law help to reduce GBV?
- Who has access to legal support in cases of GBV? What barriers remain to access the legal services in cases of GBV?
- On police response: Work collaboratively with police to co-develop suitable training modules; research around current police practice, understanding of police attitudes and knowledge about GBV in order to improve responses. Research with victims/survivors who have called police can be helpful to illustrate examples to the police? What perceived barriers do victims/survivors hold that prevents them from calling police?

- Establishing a national data system to collate incidents of GBV across the service sector. Measuring incidents of violence in the service system will assist response improvement as organizations come to identify GBV among their clients.
- As programmes and services evolve, ensure systems for collecting administrative data are set up with comparable minimum data requirements.

It is also significantly important to continue to monitor the prevalence of VAW by conducting this national survey regularly – for example, every seven to ten years. The Government should consider including this survey into national survey plans, and with budget allocated.

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ANNEXES

Annex I: Research team, field staff and task force members

Research team

Dr. Kristin Diemer, Lead Consultant, the University of Melbourne, Australia

Dr Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen, Technical Advisor, Violence against Women, Research and Data, / Technical lead kNOwVAWdata, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO)

Dr. Nata Duvvury, Costing Consultant, Centre for Global Women's Studies, National University of Ireland, Galway, Ireland

Ms. Jessica Gardner, Data Analysis & Gender Statistics Consultant

Ms. Hoang Tu Anh, Qualitative Consultant, Co-director of the Center for Creative Initiatives in Health and Population (CCIHP)

Ms. Phan Thi Minh Hien, Data Analysis Consultant

Dr. Seema Vyas, Risk Indicator, Gender and Development Consultant

Advisory group

Ms. Mia Urbano, Regional Social Development Specialist, South East Asia Region, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Embassy

Ms. Than Thi Thien Huong, Gender Specialist, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australian Embassy

Ms. Ingrid FitzGerald, Technical Adviser, Gender and Human Rights, United Nations Population Fund, Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (UNFPA APRO)

Dr Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen, Technical Advisor, Violence against Women, Research and Data, / Technical lead kNOwVAWdata, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO)

Mr. Le Bach Duong, Assistant Representative of UNFPA Country Office in Viet Nam

Ms. Le Thi Phuong Mai, Population and Development Specialist, Data for Development, UNFPA Country Office in Viet Nam

Ms. Nguyen Ngoc Quynh, Program Analyst, Inclusive Growth & Social Protection, UNFPA Country Office in Viet Nam

Ms. Ha Thi Quynh Anh, Programme Specialist, Gender and Human Rights, UNFPA Country Office in Viet Nam

Ms. Nguyen Thi Nga, Programme Analyst, Domestic Violence and Gender Based Violence, UNFPA Country Office in Viet Nam

Mr. Pham Ngoc Tien, Director of Gender Equality Department, MOLISA

Ms. Tran Thi Bich Loan, Vice Director of Gender Equality Department, MOLISA

Mr. Do Anh Kiem, Director of Social and Environmental Statistics Department, GSO.

Ms. Nguyen Thi Viet Nga, Expert, Social and Environmental Statistics Department, GSO.

Ms. Nguyen Thu Ha, Expert, Department of Family, Ministry of Culture, Sports, and Tourism (MOCST)

Ms. Dao Thi Vi Phuong, Vice Director of Legal and Policy Department, Viet Nam Women Union

Mr. Vu Manh Loi, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences (VASS)

Ms. Khuat Thu Hong, Director of the Institute for Social Development Studies (ISDS)

Other staff and consultants from GSO

1. Cao Thanh Son
2. Ngo Doan Thang
3. Nguyen Duc Hạng
4. Nguyen Phuong Anh
5. Nguyen Quang Phuong
6. Nguyen Thanh Liem
7. Nguyen Thanh Ngọc
8. Nguyen Thanh Tu
9. Nguyen Thi Bich Phuong
10. Nguyen Thi Hon
11. Nguyen Thi Khanh Huyen
12. Nguyen Thi Quy Ngoc
13. Nguyen Thi Thanh Tam
14. Nong Thi Dieu Linh
15. Pham Duc Duong
16. Pham Thi Hanh
17. Pham Xuan Luong
18. Than Viet Dung
19. To Thuy Hanh
20. Vo Thanh Son
21. Vu Thi Bich Thao
22. Vuong Trong Thanh

List of interviewers for quantitative survey

1. Nguyen Thu Thuy
2. Tran Thi Thuy
3. Ngo Thi Thanh Huyen
4. Ho Thi Hoang Long
5. Tran Thi Ngoc Dung
6. Nguyen Thi Tham
7. Vu Thi Thanh Tam
8. Nguyen Thi Loan
9. Nguyen Thi Thu Huong
10. Ngo Thi Hoa
11. Luan Thi Hoa
12. Nguyen Thi Nhu Thuy
13. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thang

14. Pham Thi Hong
15. Nguyen Thi Phuong
16. Pham Thi Thinh
17. Nguyen Thi Nhu Hang
18. Dinh Ngoc Bich
19. Nguyen Thi Duyen
20. Do Thi Lua
21. Nguyen Thi Ngan
22. Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy
23. Trieu Thi Hien
24. Ngo Ngoc Huong
25. Bui Hoang Quyen
26. Tran Thi Ngoc Anh
27. Tran Thi Thuy
28. Hoang Thi Thanh Tam
29. Vu Thi Kim Quy
30. Do Thi Huong
31. Vuong Thuy Quynh
32. Vu Minh Hoa
33. Nguyen Thi Ha
34. Nguyen Thi Thu
35. Nguyen Thi Khanh
36. Nguyen Thi Thuy
37. Phung Thi Toan
38. Vu Thi
39. Vu Le Huyen
40. Nguyen Kim Thao
41. Pham Thanh Huyen
42. Trinh Thi Muoi
43. Pham Thi Huyen
44. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien
45. Bui Thi Ngoc Thuy
46. Hoang Quynh Que
47. Dao Thi Hong Gam
48. Pham Thanh Phuong
49. Vo Thi Thuy Duong
50. Hoang Thi Thuy
51. Dau Thi Ha
52. Huynh Thi Thanh Van
53. Pham Mai Le
54. Tran Thi Tuyet Trinh
55. Nguyen Thi Nga
56. Thai Thi Hai Duyen
57. Tran Thi Ngoc Mai
58. Phan Thi My Linh
59. Nguyen Ly Minh Tuyet
60. Phan Thi Bach Yen
61. Do Thi Quyen

62. Luu Thanh Thuy
63. Le Thi Thuy Hieu
64. Tran Phuong Anh
65. Tran Ngoc Yen Nhi
66. Nguyen Nhat Ha
67. Nguyen Ngoc Mai
68. Thai Thi Kim Thoa
69. Vu Thi Thanh Nga
70. Ha Thi Thuan
71. Nguyen Thi Thanh Thuy
72. Đo Thi Quyen
73. Vu Thi Bich Dao
74. Nguyen Thuy Linh
75. Vu Thi Xuan
76. Nguyen Thi Thanh Huyen
77. Nguyen Thi Hien
78. Đang Phuong Giang
79. Nguyen Thi Viet Ha
80. Vo Thi Hong Dieu
81. Nguyen Thi Hanh
82. Nguyen Huyen Thuong
83. Pham Thi Thu Thuy
84. Nguyen Thi Thu Trang
85. Giang Thi Bich Thuy
86. Nguyen Thi Thu Ha
87. Tran Phuong Thao
88. Nguyen Thi Mai Huong
89. Ta Thi Thanh Cuu
90. Trinh Thi Kim Yen
91. Nguyen Thij Mai Huong
92. Vo Thi Hong Tam
93. Nguyen Thi Hong Mai
94. Ho Thi Cam Nhung
95. Le Thi Minh Phuong
96. Ngo Thi Phuong Thao
97. Nguyen Thi Minh Hau
98. Tran Thi Thuy
99. Hoang Phuong Hoa
100. Đo Thi Than

List of interviewers for qualitative survey

1. Hoang Tu Anh
2. Vu Song Ha
3. Trần Thị Phương Nhung
4. Lê Thị Lan Anh
5. Đinh Thị Nhung

6. Nguyễn Thị Văn
7. Đinh Thị Phương Nga
8. Phạm Thị Vân
9. Phạm Kiều Linh
10. Nguyễn Lê Hoài Anh
11. Nguyễn Thị Minh Hải
12. Phạm Thu Trang
13. Lê Thu Giang

Editor

Beyon Jargon LCC, USA

Annex II: Glossary of terms

The UNFPA kNOwVAWdata knowledge product on key terminology has been used as a basis for the definitions and description in this table.¹¹⁴ For some terms, national/legal definitions are included.

Term	Description
Controlling behaviours	<p>When the husband/intimate partner prevents her from seeing friends; limits her contact with family; insists on knowing where she is at all times; insists that she ask permission to seek health care.</p> <p>Also see <i>Psychological violence</i></p>
Domestic violence	<p>Domestic violence (DV) refers to abusive behaviour (physical, sexual, emotional violence and neglect) that occurs within the private, domestic sphere, generally between individuals who are related through blood or intimacy. In most contexts, ‘intimate partner violence’ (IPV) is the main type of domestic violence, but in some societies violence by in-laws can also be the most dominant form. The term, ‘domestic violence’ should be used carefully in order to avoid confusion, since (1) it overlaps with ‘intimate partner violence’ and ‘gender-based violence’ and (2) it is not confined to women. For example, domestic violence also includes child abuse and elderly abuse in the domestic sphere.</p> <p>Legal definitions of domestic violence vary among countries; they often include violence against domestic workers who live in the same household. In Viet Nam there are eight acts of violence defined in the domestic violence law.</p>
Gender-based violence	<p>Gender-based violence (GBV), in its original meaning, is ‘violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman, or violence that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty’. (...) ‘Gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms under general international law or under human rights conventions, is discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.’¹¹⁵</p> <p>While the terms ‘gender-based violence’ and ‘violence against women’ are frequently used interchangeably in literature and by advocates, the term ‘gender-based violence’ highlights the gender dimension, in other words, the relationship between (1) women’s subordinate status in society and (2) their increased vulnerability to violence because of unequal power relations and gender roles. The use of the term ‘gender-based violence’ provides a context in which to examine and understand the phenomenon of violence against women. It shifts the focus from women as victims to gender and the unequal power relationships between women and men created and maintained by gender stereotypes as the basic underlying cause of violence against women. This also means that women can be victims of gender-based violence perpetrated by</p>

¹¹⁴ UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. August 2016. Measuring Prevalence of Violence against Women: Key terminology. kNOwVAWdata. Bangkok.

¹¹⁵ General recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1992.

	<p>other women to reinforce the patriarchal order, as for example from their own mother or their mother-in-law.</p> <p>It is important to note that the term is increasingly being used to include the notion that men and boys may also be victims of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, as are those who step out of strict/ traditional gender roles, including LGBTI.</p>
Violence against women	<p>Violence against women (VAW) is defined by the United Nations as “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 private life.”</p> <p>It encompasses, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women; ● non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; ● physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere; ● trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and ● physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs.
Economic violence	<p>‘Economic violence’ includes denying a woman access to and control over basic resources. It causes, or attempts to cause, an individual to become financially dependent on another person, by obstructing their access to or control over resources and/or independent economic activity. It includes acts such as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care or employment.</p> <p>Questions to identify economic abuse vary depending on context, but may include: “Does your partner NOT trust you with, or let you have, money?” or “Does your partner control money that you earn or receive?” or “Does your partner prevent you working for money?”</p> <p>Note that these acts are sometimes also considered controlling behaviours.</p>
Emotional abuse	<p>Belittling, humiliating (e.g., constant criticism), verbal insults and name-calling; doing things that make her feel scared or intimidated; threats by words or gestures to harm her or someone she cares about.</p> <p>Also see <i>Psychological violence</i></p>
Psychological violence	<p>“Psychological violence” (often also referred to as “emotional violence”) refers to any act or omission that damages the self-esteem, identity or development of the individual. It includes, but is not limited to, humiliation, threatening loss of custody of children, forced isolation from family or friends, threatening to harm the individual or someone they care about, repeated yelling or degradation, inducing fear through intimidating words or gestures, controlling behaviour, and the destruction of possessions.</p>

Physical violence	'Physical violence' refers to the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, injury or harm.
Sexual violence	Sexual violence refers to any sexual act or attempt to obtain a sexual act, or unwanted sexual comments or acts to traffic, that are directed against a person's sexuality using coercion by anyone, regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including at home and at work.
Gender	'Gender' refers to the norms, roles and social relations between men and women. It is socially constructed. Gender roles are learned, changeable over time and vary widely both within and between cultures. Gender is a socio-economic variable to analyze roles, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and needs of men and women in any context.
Sex	The term "sex" refers to biologically and genetically determined differences between men and women that are generally permanent and universal.
Gender norms	These are social expectations that define what is considered appropriate behaviour for women and men. The different roles and behaviours of females and males, and of children as well as adults, are shaped and reinforced by gender norms within society.
Gender roles	These are learned behaviours in a given society/community or other social group that condition which activities, tasks and responsibilities are perceived as masculine or feminine. Gender roles are affected by age, class, race, ethnicity, religion and ideology, and also by the geographical, economic and political environment. Changes in gender roles often occur in response to changing economic, natural or political circumstances, including development efforts or macro-economic policies, or other forces both national and international. The gender roles of men and women within a given social context may be flexible or rigid, similar or different, and complementary or conflicting.
Intimate partner	<p>An intimate partner is a person with whom one has a close personal relationship that may be characterized by the partners' (1) emotional connectedness, (2) regular contact, (3) on-going physical contact and sexual behaviour, (4) identity as a couple or (5) familiarity with and knowledge about each other's lives. The relationship need not involve all of these dimensions.</p> <p>Intimate partner relationships include current or former:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spouses (married spouses, common-law spouses, civil union spouses, domestic partners) • boyfriends/girlfriends • dating partners; and • ongoing sexual partners. <p>Intimate partners may or may not be cohabitating. They can be opposite sex or same-sex. And if the victim and the perpetrator have a child in common, and a previous relationship but no current relationship, then by definition they fit into the category of 'former intimate partners'.</p> <p>Countries differ as to what constitutes common-law (de facto) marriage. Other societies have no concept of a partner that is NOT a spouse; such societies don't recognize 'partnerships' between men and women outside of marriage.</p>

Intimate partner violence	Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) usually consists of a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviours, including physical, sexual and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion, by a current or former intimate partner. It can occur within heterosexual or same-sex relationships and does not require sexual relations. Garcia-Moreno et al define intimate partner violence as “behaviour in an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, and psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.” ¹¹⁶
Non-partner	In surveys on violence against women, the term ‘non-partners’ is sometimes used for anyone who is not perceived to be a ‘partner’ according to the way the term ‘partner’ is understood in that country or context. ‘Non-partners’ can therefore include parents, in-laws and other relatives, friends, neighbours, colleagues, acquaintances and strangers.
Prevalence	“Prevalence” is a central term used when presenting results of a survey on violence against women. The prevalence of violence against women refers to the proportion of women who have experienced violence as part of the population of women ‘at risk’. Prevalence rates are thus based on counting people rather than events or incidents. For some types of violence, such as sexual violence, all women may be considered to be “at risk”. For others, such as intimate violence by a husband/partner, only women who have, or have had, an intimate partner would be considered “at risk”. Prevalence estimates usually present the percentage of women who have experienced violence either during the previous 12 months (also sometimes called ‘prevalence rate of current violence’) or at any time in their life (‘prevalence rate of lifetime violence’ or ‘lifetime prevalence’).

¹¹⁶ Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HAFM, Ellsberg M, Heise L and Watts C. 2005. WHO multi-country study on women’s health and domestic violence against women. Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women’s responses. WHO, Geneva.

Annex III: Sample design and weighting

Sample design

1. Sample size calculation

When calculating the sample size and allocating samples, we need to take into account the number of events to be collected for the main research indicators and ensure they are sufficient to represent the areas and urban/rural locations of the areas.

The estimate is considered to be accurate if the margin of error compared with the expected ratio does not exceed 5 per cent. Here we take the margin error $d = 0.05$ to determine the sample size.

With the probability (P) being the rate of interest (in our case the estimated prevalence rate) and d being the margin of error, the sample size is calculated as follows:

$$n_0 = \frac{(z_{\alpha/2})^2 P(1-P)}{d^2} = \frac{(2)^2 P(1-P)}{d^2}$$

For our sample size calculation we estimate P to be = 58 per cent, which is the lifetime prevalence of physical or sexual or emotional violence by a husband/partner as measured in the 2010 survey (Table 18).

Table 18: Possible sample sizes for a range of margins of error

Probability	The margin of error	Sample size for 01 stratum	Sample size for 12 strata
P	d	n	n x 12
0.58	0.01	9 744	116 928
0.58	0.02	2 436	29 232
0.58	0.03	1 083	12 992
0.58	0.04	609	7 308
0.58	0.05	390	4 677
0.58	0.06	271	3 248
0.58	0.07	199	2 386
0.58	0.08	152	1 827
0.58	0.09	120	1 444
0.58	0.1	97	1 169

It is expected that people's current awareness of violence against women has been raised but the current probability of experiencing violence by a husband/partner cannot be known in advance, so to be on the conservative side an average of $P = 0.5$ should be used (Table 19).

Table 19: Margin of error using an average probability P of 0.5

Probability	The margin of error	Sample size for 01 stratum	Sample size for 12 strata
P	D	n	n x 12
0.5	0.05	400	4 800

2. *Adjustment of non-response rate*

$$n_{adj} = \frac{n}{R}, \quad R - \text{expected response rate}$$

Based on the calculation from the 2010 survey data: we can see that in an enumeration area where 12 women/12 HHs were selected, the survey has reached an average of 10.5 women/area and the response rate is reached 87.55 per cent.

$$n_{adj} = 4,800 / 87.55\% = 5,482$$

3. *Adjustment of design effect*

$$n_{fin} = deff \times n_{adj}$$

For all calculations on the VAW 2010 survey, all of the design effect coefficients were small and approximately equal 1.

4. *Adjustment for expansion of the range of survey ages*

Based on the results of the *Population Change Survey* dated 01 April 2016 (Table 2, page 138), the proportion of female population/total female population of the two age groups of 15 to 17 and 60 to 64 years old accounts for 4.19 per cent and 4.23 per cent respectively.

Therefore, when expanding the age group, it is necessary to increase the number of samples from 8 per cent to 10 per cent of the total number of samples, to ensure that both studies have similar precision when looking at the age group 18 to 60 years old.

$$n_{mr} = n * (1+r) = 5,482 * 1.09 = 6,000$$

On the basis of the above, it is suggested to aim for a sample size of 6,000 households (HHs) and survey 12 HHs/areas (500 areas totally).

5. *Sampling distribution*

The total sample size of the survey (6,000 HHs) was distributed to six areas in proportion to the square root of the population size. This method when used to allocate the number of HHs to areas is not proportional to the population size of each area, but it allocates a relatively higher proportion to the areas with small population sizes and vice versa.

The sample size of each area is divided by urban and rural locations of each area using the same technique (12 strata).

The first sampling unit (PSU) will be the enumeration area (EA), so 500 enumeration areas will be allocated to the 12 strata in proportion to the square root of the number of HHs in each stratum.

Table 20: Enumeration areas in the sample

	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total
Red River Delta	45	59	104
Northern Midlands and Mountains	24	47	71
North and South Central Coast	37	59	96
Highlands	20	30	50
South East	51	39	90
Mekong River Delta	33	56	89
Total	210	290	500

The second sampling unit (SSU) will be the eligible women in the list.

Sampling:

Step 1: For each stratum, all enumeration areas in the 20 per cent sample of the mid-term Census were listed.

The enumeration areas in the sample were selected using the systematic random sampling method. Inaccessible enumeration areas were excluded prior to sampling.

Step 2: From the list of all HHs in the survey, 18 HHs were selected using the systematic sampling method.

Step 3: One woman in the HH was randomly selected from the list of all eligible women (15 to 64 years old) of each selected household.

Step 4: From the 18 households in each enumeration area, 12 women were selected for the official survey and 6 women as back-up survey (reserve list).

The households were chosen from the list of households in each of the selected EAs by using a systematic selection method. Subsequently, one woman per household was randomly selected in advance from the listing of all eligible women in each selected household. There were 12 official households and six spare households in each EA. See details in Box 6.

Box 0.1: Selection of households and eligible women in the enumeration areas

- For each selected EA, a list of households was available; this list was updated for the survey.
- From the household list for the EA, 18 households were selected systematically.
- For each of the 18 households, a list of all eligible (18 to 60 years old) female household members, including their ages and relationship to head-of-household, was prepared. (In the field, team leaders with local staff reviewed and, if needed, corrected this list.)
- If there was more than one eligible woman in a household, one was selected randomly and indicated on the list as the woman to be interviewed.
- From the list of 18 households, one of every three was selected systematically as a spare so that the list contained 12 official households and six spares.
- Women selected from official households officially were invited for an interview.
- Women selected from spare households only would be invited if a replacement was necessary, according to the following rules:
 - If fewer than 10 officially selected women were interviewed (because some did not show up, or refused at the beginning, or there were not enough households with eligible women, or the selected woman was incapacitated and could not participate in the survey), replacements and additions were made.
 - The replacement would be the selected woman in the spare household with the nearest ID code on the list (if two households were the same distance, the household with the smaller ID code needed to be picked).
 - A woman could not be replaced by a woman from the same household.
 - A respondent who refused to continue in the middle of the interview was considered a participant and could not be replaced.
 - In the event all spare women were used for replacements but there were still fewer than 10 women participating in the survey, no other women would be used for a replacement or addition.

The above modification of the principle of no replacement has been introduced to reduce the chance that some EAs may be underrepresented because of a nonresponse or if there were households without eligible women. This adaptation attempts to make sure that, in most EAs, a minimum of 10 women (and in all EAs, at the most 12 women) would be interviewed.

All selected women in one EA received an official written invitation to arrive on a certain day and time at the commune house to be interviewed. No one was interviewed in their own household. As a rule, all interviews for one EA would be completed in one day.

Calculating household weights and women's weights

Weights are calculated to correct for differences in sampling probability, which is different for each sampling stratum. These are applied to the study findings so that they correctly reflect the rates in the actual population.

These weights are the inverse of the probability of selected samples and are calculated separately for each stratum.

Steps in the sample selection:

- (1) Distribute that sample over the strata according to the square root method;
- (2) Select the enumeration areas in each stratum;
- (3) Select sample HHs in each enumeration area;
- (4) Select one woman aged 15 to 64 in each selected HHs.

For household level we calculate weights as follows: $W_{kj} = W_{1k} \cdot W_{2h} \cdot W_{3kj}$

In which:

The sampling weights in the first step: $W_{1k} = \frac{A_k}{A_{k20}}$

A_k = The total number of HHs in stratum k

A_{k20} = Total HHs in the 20% sample of the mid-term 2014 Census of stratum k

The sampling weights in the second step: $W_{2h} = \frac{A_{k20}}{A_{ks}}$

A_{k20} = Total HHs in the 20% sample of the mid-term 2014 Census of stratum k

A_{ks} = Total number of HHs of all enumeration areas selected in stratum k

The sampling weights in the third step: $W_{3kj} = \frac{M_{kj}}{m_{kj}}$

M_{kj} = Number of HHs in list of enumeration areas j in stratum k

m_{kj} = Number of HHs interviewed in enumeration area j in stratum k

“Household weight” is applied to each HH in the data set, becoming:

$$W_{kj} = \frac{A_k}{A_{k20}} \cdot \frac{A_{k20}}{A_{ks}} \cdot \frac{M_{kj}}{m_{kj}}$$

“Women’s weight” is equal to the HH weight multiplied by the total number of women in the survey (aged 15 to 64) of that HH.

The final survey weights were normalized so that the total number of weighted cases was equal to the total number of unweighted cases at the national level, for both household weights and individual women’s weights. The normalized weights are relative weights that are valid for estimating means, proportions and ratios but are not valid for estimating population totals or pooled data.

Annex IV: Economic costs of physical and/or sexual violence

This Annex provides the detailed explanation of the calculation of the cost of violence presented in Chapter 11.

Introduction

A new aspect of the second National Study on Violence against Women 2019 is the addition of questions to explore the economic costs borne by women as a consequence of experiencing violence by a husband/partner. Estimates of the costs of husband/partner violence are critical to advocate the need to address this violence also to highlight the economic gains that can be realized by government with decline in prevalence rate of husband/partner violence.

Costing framework

The economic impacts of husband/partner violence are multiple and range from short terms to medium and long-term impacts. Immediate impacts include physical or mental harm, inability to do work paid or unpaid (absenteeism). On the other hand, medium term to long-term impacts include loss of quality of life due to chronic pain and suffering, loss of productivity, reduced labour force participation or intergenerational loss such as lower human capital of children, and so on.

The costing of all the various impacts is fairly complex given issues of data availability, lack of methods to monetize some of the medium and long-term impacts and distinguishing the interaction between the different impacts to produce a total estimate of the economic costs associated with violence against women and girls. Thus, most costing studies produce at best partial estimates than capture the myriad impacts. However even partial estimates are significant and are useful to highlight the potential impact of violence against women on deepening economic insecurity of women and their households, establishing the consumption and welfare loss for women and children, and the destabilizing impact of violence on the overall economy. Given these complexities, the current study has focused on establishing the costs of impacts that can be monetized, i.e. the focus is on estimating direct and indirect monetary costs experienced by women and their households, and the national estimates of these costs. The estimates presented in this report however do not include the cost of provision of services, which are difficult to establish through a survey of women's health and their experiences in accessing services.

Estimation methodology

In this study different types of costs have been considered to estimate the cost of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner experienced in the last 12 months (more precisely: in the 12 months preceding the survey). These costs include direct (out-of-pocket) costs and indirect costs at the household level. The household level cost is the cost /woman in the last 12 months based on information collected from one woman per household who experiences husband/partner violence and incurred the specific types of costs. Table 21: presents the elements that have been considered for the husband/partner violence cost estimations. Additionally, the productivity loss for the national economy is also estimated, which is based on lifetime experience of violence by a husband/partner.

Table 21: Elements of husband/partner violence cost estimation

Costs Elements	
Out-of-pocket cost	Health care expenses, police fees (formal and informal, including for arrest), shelter, filing cases, costs incurred in courts, replacement costs for property damaged, transport costs
Indirect cost	Days lost from paid work by the women and their husbands; days lost in unpaid household production and reproduction (commonly referred to as care work),
Productivity loss for the economy	Measured as the income differential between women experiencing violence and those not experiencing violence

Out-of-pocket costs were calculated for each woman experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months for each type of expense based on the following equation:

$$TOPC = \sum_i \sum_s C_{is}$$

Where TOPC is total out-of-pocket cost, C_{is} represents the disclosed cost for each service for each woman experiencing violence as outlined in the table above. Costs of each specific service included various elements such as fees, transport and/or material costs. Unit cost for accessing each service or replacing property was calculated by averaging the total cost by the number of women with this expense.

In terms of indirect costs, average number of days of lost in the last 12 months was calculated by taking the mean of number of days women missed work and their partners missed work. For care work (i.e. unpaid household production and reproductive work such as cooking, cleaning, care of children, etc.) missed, the number of days missed by each woman reporting missed care work was calculated as follows:

$$MCW = \sum_i (\sum_t (DFS_t * H_t) + (DPS_t * H_t)) / \sum H_t$$

Where MCW is Missed Care Work, i individual woman, t is the care activity, DFS is days fully stopped care activity t , DPS is days partially stopped care activity t , and H is the average hours spent on care activity in a day. The sum of hours care work missed across all tasks is divided by the hours spent of care activities in a day to derive *days missed of care work*.

Given the low disclosure rate of women on these specific costs and with the understanding that the major impact of violence in contexts of limited services is on work, we have focused on estimating productivity loss through two stage least squares regression with yearly income. It is widely understood in the economic literature that earnings/income represent a productivity of an individual. Moreover, productivity loss occurs over time and captures temporal dimension of the violence impact on a woman's life.

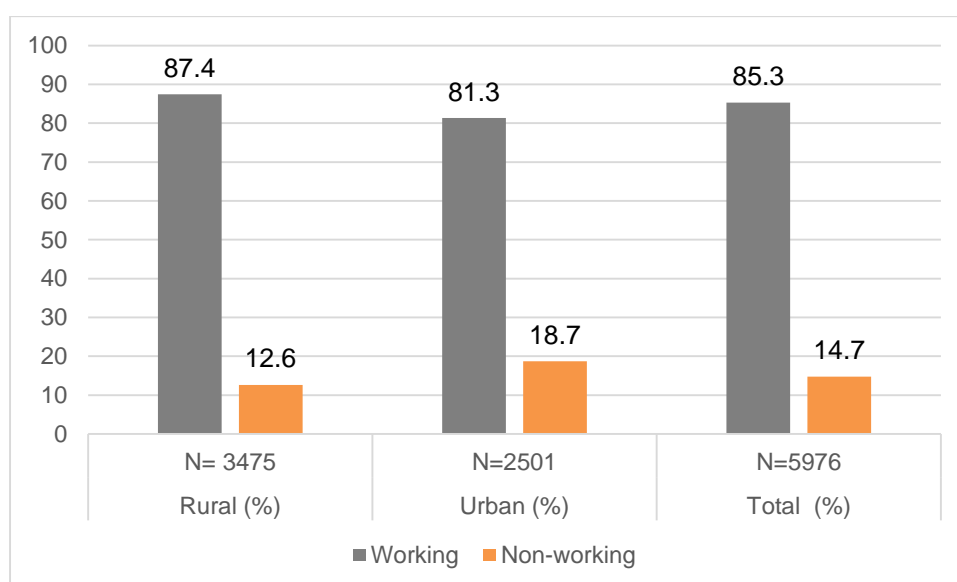
It is commonly accepted wages or earnings are influenced by some standard factors including age, education, employment experience, type of employment/contract, family socioeconomic status, access to economic opportunities and economic profile of the region. Physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner is an important factor to consider, though a main reservation is that earnings and husband/partner violence are closely interrelated and thus difficult to establish causation, i.e. that change in wage/earning is a result of husband/partner violence. A common strategy used to overcome this endogeneity problem is instrumental variable regression. The logic is to find a variable that predicts the probability of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner but is not related to wage/earning and thus achieve an estimation that is solely reflective of the casual relationship between husband/partner violence and earnings (this is further explained in Annex IVa). As the survey did not probe earnings with women, the earnings variable for each woman had to be calculated based on woman’s/husband’s employment status, occupation profile and locality. The steps involved in calculating the yearly income/earning are outlined in Annex IVa.

Results I: Work, income and prevalence of violence

Economic Activity and Reproductive Work

An important feature of Vietnamese economy is the very high participation of women in economic activity. The survey results confirm this high economic participation with more than 85.3 per cent of women working across urban and rural areas (Figure 98).

Figure 98: Distribution of all women in the survey by work status, Viet Nam 2019



Interestingly the proportion of women not working is slightly higher in urban areas compared with rural areas.

With respect to type of employment, about 40 per cent of women are in wage/salaried employment, which is considerably higher in urban areas (Table 22). There is also a distinct

difference in the type of self-employment between rural and urban areas, with self-employment (agriculture) dominant in rural areas but not in the urban areas.

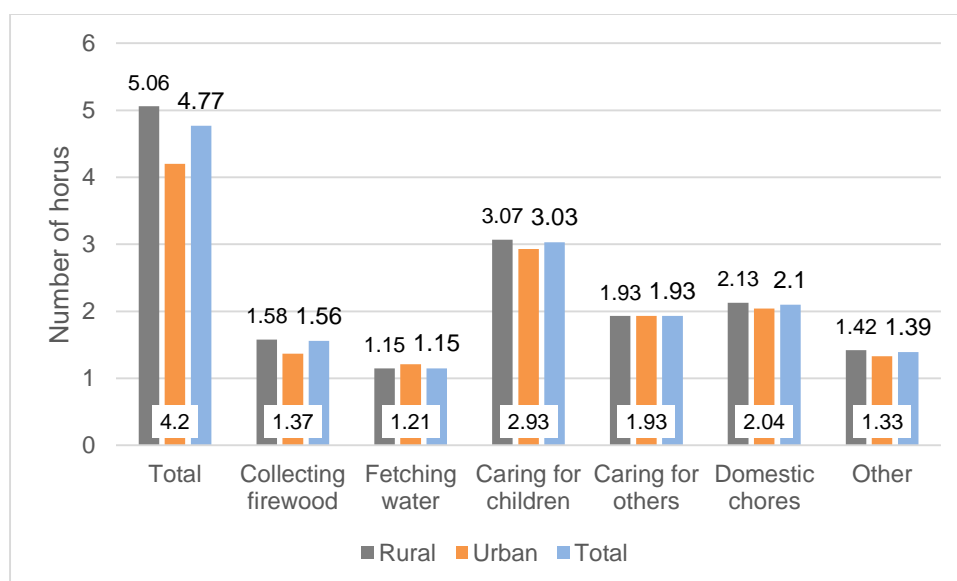
Table 22: Distribution of type of employment among all working women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,234)

(Weighted Percentages)

	Rural (%) N=3,122	Urban (%) N=2,112	Total (%) N=5,234
Type of employment:			
Waged/salaried	32.2	56.9	40.0
Self-employed (Agriculture)	46.9	8.4	34.7
Self-employed (Non-agriculture)	20.9	34.7	25.3

Women engage not only in market-oriented work but also undertake care work in the household. Women in both rural and urban areas, on average, undertook an additional 5 hours per day for care work tasks (Figure 99). The data suggest most women have a double burden of work and thus very long working days.

Figure 99: Average hours of care work done daily by activity, among all women, Viet Nam 2019 (N=5,976)



Another important dimension to consider which influences the earnings of women is distribution of working women by occupation. Despite the high level of participation of women in economic activity, most women are involved in largely unskilled work as indicated in Table 23.

Table 23: Distribution of all working women aged 15-64, by occupation, Viet Nam 2019

Occupation	Number of women (unweighted)	Number of women (weighted)	% (weighted)
Total	5 234	5 100	100.0
Professionals, semi and skilled	677	576	11.3
Clerical and sales	846	834	16.4
Skilled agr, fisheries, mining	169	176	3.5
Crafts and machine operators	549	581	11.4
Simple labour	2 979	2 920	57.2
Others	14	14	0.2

A smaller proportion of women (11.3 per cent) engage in professional occupations with the highest level of skill and higher earnings. Monthly earnings for each working woman were estimated drawing on detailed earnings by occupation provided in the Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey (VHLSS).¹¹⁷ The distribution of monthly earnings of working women is provided in Table 24. The distribution of women by level of skill reflects the distribution of income given in Table 24.

Table 24: Distribution of all working women's monthly income among working women aged 15-64, Viet Nam 2019

Monthly income in '000 VNDs	Number of women (unweighted)	Number of women (weighted)	% (weighted)
Total	5,234	5,100	100.0
No income ^a	109	100	2.0
Less than 1000	602	621	12.2
1000 - 2500	1,262	1,326	26.0
2501 - 5000	1,749	1,738	34.1
5001 - 10000	1,447	1,265	24.8
> 10000	65	50	1.0

^a These are a small group of women contributing to the household enterprise and thus have no independent income

While only a small proportion have no income (2 per cent), a majority of working women (60.1 per cent) in the survey earned between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 VNDs. Nearly 52.1 per cent of the women are below the average monthly earning of about 3,582,000 VND as per VHLSS survey. All married/partnered women were queried regarding their husband's working status and occupation. Using the same estimation method as that applied for deriving women's monthly earnings, husband's monthly income was also estimated (Table 25). In terms of husband's monthly income as per the survey data, the distribution is more skewed with nearly 47.5 per cent of men earning in the range of 5,001,000 to 10,000,000 compared with 24.8 per cent of women.

¹¹⁷ See Annex IVa for detailed explanation on how earnings for working women were estimated.

Table 25: Distribution of husband's monthly income among all married/partnered women, Viet Nam 2019

Monthly income in '000 VNDs	Number of women (unweighted)	Number of women (weighted)	% (weighted)
Total	5 553	5 415	100.0
No income	21	18	0.3
Less than 1 000	33	36	0.7
1 000 - 2 500	259	276	5.1
2 501 - 5 000	2 003	2 069	38.2
5 001 - 10 000	2 723	2 571	47.5
> 10 000	514	444	8.2

While only a small proportion have no income (0.3 per cent), a majority of husbands (58.8 per cent) are below the average monthly earning of about 5,975,000 VND

Prevalence of Violence among Working Women

In this chapter we also explore the prevalence of violence among different categories of working women to understand the potential economic loss due to husband/partner violence (see Table 26 for definitions of different categories of employment as per the VHLSS).

Table 26: Categories of employment among working women, Viet Nam 2019

Category of Employment	Definition
Wage/Salaried Employment	Working for a third-party in return for payment in money or in-kind. Payment can be hourly, daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or yearly. Payment inclusive of benefits such as sick leave, holiday pay, pension benefits, etc. is commonly referred to as salary.
Self-Employment (Non – Agricultural)	Working for own business/enterprise in non-agricultural activities producing goods and services for sale (such as running a small business such as a tea shop, small grocery store, street vendor, running a hair salon, garment shop or consulting work).
Self-Employment (Agricultural)	Working for own farm, fisheries enterprise or forestry related productions.

In the sample, ever-married/partnered working women had a slightly higher lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence than those not working – 31.1 per cent compared with 27.8 per cent. However, within working women there is an interesting variation in prevalence by type of employment (Table 27). Self-employed women in agriculture have the highest prevalence rates across all types of violence by a husband/partner both in lifetime and in the past 12 months. The prevalence rates of self-employed women in non-agricultural activities are slightly higher than the prevalence rates for wage/salaried women with respect to lifetime violence by a husband/partner of different types. In terms of wage/salaried women, the prevalence of violence is lower than the other categories of employment. The single exception is that lifetime and current sexual violence is higher for wage/salaried women than self-employed women (non-agricultural).

Table 27: Prevalence of different types of violence among ever-married/partnered working women 15 to 64 years old, Viet Nam 2019

Unit: Weighted Percentage

	Lifetime prevalence	Current prevalence
Among working women 15-64 years old:	(N=5,234)	
Physical violence by partner	25.2	4.5
Sexual violence by partner	12.6	5.4
Physical/sexual violence by partner	31.1	8.6
Among waged/salaried women 15-64 years old:	(N=2,177)	
Physical violence by partner	21.6	3.8
Sexual violence by partner	12.3	5.2
Physical/sexual violence by partner	27.4	7.7
Among self-employed (Agriculture) women 15-64 years old:	(N=1,707)	
Physical violence by partner	29.7	6.3
Sexual violence by partner	14.1	6.5
Physical/sexual violence by partner	36.3	11.0
Among self-employed (Non-agriculture) women 15-64 years old:	(N=1,350)	
Physical violence by partner	24.8	3.2
Sexual violence by partner	11.1	4.3
Physical/sexual violence by partner	29.9	6.7

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted

Results II: Costs incurred due to husband/partner violence

Out of-pocket expenditures

The out-of-pocket expenditures are a reflection of the extent to which women access services to mitigate the negative impacts of violence experienced by women. For the estimation of costs, we will limit the cost analysis to the last 12 months given issues of recall of expenditures over the lifetime. We consider below the help-seeking by women and the associated costs for health sector, police and judicial services. We also explore the cost of replacing or repairing broken durable consumption goods such as furniture, electronics, vehicles and utensils. We also explore the costs of leaving home for those women survivors who sought refuge with a shelter, family and/or friends.

Health costs

As presented in Chapter 8, one quarter of ever-married/partnered women experiencing lifetime physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner experienced injuries and about 3.7 per cent of women in the last 12 months. Among these women who had injury in the last 12 months (n=14), all of them sought outpatient care (Table 28). Among the women who sought outpatient care, the overall average expenditure was 1,119 ('000 VNDs).

Table 28: Average health care-related costs incurred (per woman/household) in the last 12 months among women injured in the last 12 months (N=14) for outpatient care ('000 VNDs), Viet Nam 2019

	Experience of violence ^{a,c} (N=14)	Standard deviation	95% Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Mean Expenditure^{b, d}	1,119.3	3,558.4	-985.6	3,224.3
Doctors' Fee	634.8	2,116.4	-663.3	1,932.9
Laboratory tests	865.5	2,026.5	-1,383.3	3,114.3
Medicines	248.1	447.1	-36.0	532.2
Transport	130.3	184.9	-21.3	281.8

Notes: ^a All women in this table either experienced physical violence or/ and sexual violence

^b The averages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted

^c Mean calculated per women who reported the specific expenditure, n=14

^d The sample size is small and thus estimates need to be treated with caution as they are not representative.

Women were also asked regarding hospitalization both for physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner experience at least once in her lifetime and as well as in the last 12 months. About 8 per cent of all husband/partner violence survivors (n=36) had been hospitalized in their lifetime and of these women 13 per cent (n=5) were hospitalized in the last 12 months. Women who were hospitalized in the last 12 months stayed for a total of 66 days or an average of 13.5 days. The costs incurred included hospital related costs for fees and room rent, food, transport, medicine and laboratory tests, and cost of family members inclusive of their food and accommodation and the mean expenditure across the five who reported expenditures came to 5,240 ('000 VNDs). Though the samples incurring costs are small, they are in line with the reported average expenditure by women in the VHLSS 2016 data in the last 12 months, which was 5,349 ('000 VNDs) for hospital treatment and 1,238.2 ('000 VNDs) for outpatient treatment.

Total weighted average of out-of-pocket expenditure for women experiencing physical and/ sexual violence by a husband/partner inclusive of outpatient care and hospitalization comes to 2,705.5 ('000 VNDs) – this equals the average yearly expenditure women headed household on health as per the VHLSS 2016 report which was 2,944.5 ('000 VNDs) in 2019 prices. Overall health care expenditure accounts for 7.3 per cent of annual earning of ever-married/partnered women experiencing physical and/or sexual husband/partner violence and incurring health expenses in the last 12 months.

Other services

Overall help-seeking by women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner (in the last 12 months) to other service is extremely low, not exceeding 1.2 per cent of women experiencing violence (N=8). The expenses incurred by women to these service providers was also quite low, with the exception of court probably due to higher fees. The specific costs varied from 32.9 ('000 VNDs) for police assistance to 1,108.8 ('000 VNDs) for court assistance to 769 ('000 VNDs) for assistance from women's organizations. Overall the mean expenditure of the women who incurred expenses for accessing services came to about 688.9 ('000 VNDs).

Cost to replace damaged property

An important cost that women incur, and which is rarely recognized, is the cost involved in replacing property that is damaged in the course of violent incidents within the home. The damage ranges from replacing and/or repairing a range of consumer goods including furniture, electronic goods, vehicles, dishes and so on. Of the total number of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months nearly 27 per cent (n=108) incurred expenditure for replacing property. The cost incurred in urban area is nearly 10 times more than in rural areas reflecting greater consumption (in terms of both level and higher value) of consumer durable goods in urban households (Table 29). On the average the annual cost of replacing property by women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence and reporting this expenditure is 9,514.2 ('000 VNDs), which is equivalent to 25.7 per cent of annual earning of ever-married/partnered women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months and having to replace or repair damaged property.

Table 29: Average cost to replace damaged property ('000 VNDs), among women who experienced physical/sexual violence in the last 12 month and incurred expenditure, Viet Nam 2019

	Average cost ^a	Standard deviation	95% confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Total^b (N=108)	9,514.2	50,975.3	-640.8	19,669.3
Urban (N=31)	28,832.4	99,514.4	-10,386.3	68,051.1
Rural (N=77)	2,883.8	4,111.8	1,934.5	3,833.2

Notes: ^a All women in this table either experienced physical violence or/ and sexual violence

^b The averages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Costs to leave home

Women also incur significant costs for leaving home when the violence becomes difficult to negotiate. Thirty per cent (n=115) of ever-married/partnered women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence in the last year also left home because of the violence (during the last 12 months). Women left home on average for 10.3 days. While most women stayed with family and friends (parents, relatives, neighbours and friends) they did incur costs for their stay, food and transport. The average expenditure for women came to 5,988.6 '000 (VNDs), or about 16.2 per cent of annual income of violence survivors who left home in the last months (Table 30). Surprisingly, transport was unusually high for women who experienced physical violence, which needs to be further explored.

Table 30: Average cost per woman incurred when left home in the last time ('000 VNDs), among ever-married/partnered women who experienced physical/sexual violence by a husband/partner in the last 12 month, Viet Nam 2019

	Experiencing violence ^a (N=115)	Standard deviation	95 per cent Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Total^b	5,988.6	39,425.0	-1,372.4	13,349.6
Costs for stay and food	794.7	5,286.7	-192.4	1,781.7
Transport cost	5,348.1	39,746.3	-2,182.2	12,878.4

Notes: ^a All women in this table either experienced physical violence or/ and sexual violence

^b The averages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

The out-of-pocket expenditure across the various types of cost categories as a result of physical and/or sexual violence ranged from 2 per cent to 26 per cent of the annual income of women survivors of physical and/or sexual violence who incurred these specific costs (see Table 31). Overall, the weighted average out-of-pocket expenditure across all women who incurred expenditures came to 9,426.5 ('000 VNDs) or about 25.5 per cent of the annual income of husband/partner violence survivors.

Table 31: Proportion of out-of-pocket expenditure incurred by ever-married/partnered survivors of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner as proportion women survivors' annual income, Viet Nam 2019

	Number of women reporting costs (weighted N)	Proportion of violence Survivors Reporting Costs ^a (%)	Average annual expenditure ('000 VNDs)	Proportion of violence survivors' annual income ^b (%)
Health cost	14	8.0	2,705.5	7.3
Property replacement	101	56.2	9,514.2	25.7
Leaving home	115	64.0	5,988.6	16.2
Accessed other services	7	3.7	688.9	1.9
Avg Weighted Expenditure	179		9,426.5	25.5

Notes: ^a More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100 per cent

^b Annual earning of ever-married/partnered women experiencing physical and/or sexual husband/partner violence in the last 12 months = 37015 ('000 VNDs)

Missed days of work/care work

Experiences of violent incidents may lead not only to injury but also absenteeism from work due to either physical or mental harm, time to access services, or time to deal with impact on children and other family members. Additionally, violence impacts women's ability to do unpaid household and care work. Women were asked about the impact of violence on husbands and their ability to do work. Approximately 12.1 per cent of violence survivors said they missed on average 7.9 days or total of 418 days (see Table 32). Women also said that husbands missed on average 6 days for a total 272 days. Moreover 7 per cent of women missed on average 8 days, or a total of 273 days of care work in the past 12 months.

Table 32: Missed days of work/care work by women experiencing physical and sexual violence in the past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

Type	Number of women missing work due to violence (weighted)	Mean days/per woman	Total missed days	95 per cent confidence interval		Number of women experiencing violence (weighted)	% of women experiencing violence
				Lower	Upper		
Missed work	53	7.9	418	300	536	437	12.1
Missed care work	34	8	273	149	397	483	7.0
Missed work of husband	45	6	272	144	401	465	9.7

A more disaggregated look at missed work by type of employment (see Table 33) suggests that the rate of absenteeism is varied. Women who are self-employed in agricultural activities (agriculture, forestry and fisheries) had the highest number of missed days (on average of 10 days/per woman) or a total of 295 days compared with wage salaried women (on average of 6.9 days/per woman) and self-employed women non-agriculture (on average of 3.6 days/per woman). This is in line with the fact that they experienced levels of violence at much higher rate than the other two groups and may reflect the likelihood that their work involves more physical labour and therefore also more likely to be impacted by injuries.

Table 33: Missed days of work by type of employment among working women due to experience of physical and sexual violence in the past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

Type	Number of women missing work in sample (weighted)	Mean missed days/per woman	Missed days	95% confidence interval		Number of women experiencing violence (weighted)	% of women experiencing violence
				Lower	Upper		
Waged/salaried	10	6.9	69	33	104	156	6.6
Self-employed (Agriculture)	29	10	295	190	400	194	14.8
Self-employed (Non-agriculture)	14	3.6	55	35	74	86	16.1

NATIONAL ESTIMATES

National estimates of the costs at the household level are provided in this section. The steps and assumptions involved in these national estimates are provided in Annex IVa.

National estimate out-of-pocket expenditures (OPE)

The national estimate of out-of-pocket expenditures was derived using the national population of women in 2018, the national prevalence rate for current physical and/or sexual violence and the preliminary 2018 GDP (See Table 35).

Women in Viet Nam who experienced violence and accessed services, leaving home or replacing/repairing damaged property incurred a total cost of nearly 10 billion VNDs in 2019 (see Table 34). This was equivalent to 0.1677 per cent of the 2018 GDP. This suggests that women and households in Viet Nam could have had an additional expenditure of 10 billion VNDs on other types of productive consumption such as spending on children's education or improving children's health or developing new abilities or simply increasing spending for pleasure and well-being.

Table 34: National estimate out-of-pocket expenditures in the past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

Cost category	Number of women incurring costs (Weighted)	Average cost of a women incurring cost ('000 VNDs)	National estimate number of women exp violence and incurring cost	National estimate of costs ('000 VNDs)	% of GDP
Health costs outpatient	11	1,119.3	62,881	70,385,725	0.0013
Health costs inpatient	5	5,240.2	27,035	141,668,715	0.0026
Other services	7	688.9	36,054	24,838,275	0.0004
Replacement of property	101	9,514.2	554,439	5,275,065,816	0.0952
Cost of leaving home	115	5,988.6	631,201	3,799,999,837	0.0682
Total OPE		22,551.2		9,291,958,368	0.1677

Table 35: National estimate of number of women experiencing physical and sexual violence in past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

Number of women 15-64 years old of national*	32,873,473 persons
Prevalence rate of physical or/and sexual violence in the past 12 months among all women	8.09%
National estimate number of women exp violence in the past 12 months	2,658,581 persons
2018 preliminary GDP*	5,542,332 billion VNDs

Note: *Data from General Statistics Office, 2018. It should be noted GDP has been recently revised upward by 25 per cent, however no final revised GDP figure is available as of this report.

National estimate lost work days (Missed work, care work and husband's work)

National estimates of the lost work days were extrapolated from the unit days lost by women using the mean days of missed work, current prevalence rate, proportion of women missing work and the national estimate of women 15 to 64. (See Annex IVa for note on calculations)

Women missed a total of 2,097,313 workdays due to violence and an additional 1,498,564 days were missed by their husbands. In addition, all women who experienced violence in the last 12 months missed 1,503,637 care work days.

Table 36: National estimate of lost workdays per annum among women experiencing violence by a husband/partner (physical and/or sexual) in the 12 months preceding the survey, Viet Nam 2019

Missed days	Sample estimates			Proportion missing work	Prevalence of violence	National estimate of number of women missing work	National estimate - LOST WORKDAYS			
	Mean days lost	95% confidence interval					Total days lost	95% confidence interval		
		Lower	Upper					Lower	Upper	
Missed work (women)	7.9	5.7	10.1	0.1213	0.0856	25,562,975*	2,097,313	1,505,908	2,688,718	
Waged/salaried	6.6	3.2	10.0	0.0663	0.0767	10,443,173	351,672	170,719	532,624	
Self-employed (Agriculture)	10.3	6.6	13.9	0.1481	0.1098	8,757,630	1,460,509	94,752	1,979,266	
Self-employed (Non-agriculture)	4.0	2.5	5.4	0.1607	0.0667	6,362,172	269,478	172,889	366,067	
Missed work husband	6.0	3.2	8.9	0.0972	0.0778	32,873,473	1,498,564	793,251	2,203,877	
Missed care work (women)	8.1	4.4	11.8	0.0696	0.0809	32,873,473	1,503,637	820,098	2,187,176	
Total missed work and care days for women							5 099 514			

*National estimate working women derived from national population of women 15 to 64 and the employment rate from the LFS2018 = 77.8 per cent; national population of women 15 to 64 years old = 32,873,473 person

The estimation also shows that nearly 70 per cent of the total workdays lost were by women engaged in agricultural self-employment, which has impacts on the output of the agricultural sector. Out of the total 5,099,514 work days lost, nearly 30 per cent of total workdays missed were accounted missed care work days. The reduction in care work has important implications for the well-being of families, given the care work is seen as essential to the sustenance and survival of families, particularly among the poor.

National estimate of loss of income per annum (missed work, care work and husband's work)

Overall the lost workdays translate into missed income 322 billion VNDs due to women's absenteeism, 422 billion due to husband's absenteeism, and 231 billion from care work – for a total income loss of about 975 billion VNDs. The foregone income for working women experiencing violence, based on their yearly earnings of 37,015('000 VNDs) comes to 3.28 per cent of their earnings (Table 37).

Table 37: National estimate loss of women's income per annum due to physical and/or sexual violence in the preceding 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

Missed days	Sample estimates			Total Number of women missing work	National estimate - LOSS OF INCOME		
	Mean days	Proportion missing work	Average daily income ('000 VNDs)		Loss of income '000 VNDs	95% confidence interval	
						Lower	Upper
Missed work	7.9	0.1213	153.6	25,562,975	322,116,066	231,285,032	412,947,100
<i>Waged/salaried</i>	6.6	0.0663	222.0	10,443,173	78,078,338	37,903,128	118,253,547
<i>Self-employed (Agriculture)</i>	10.3	0.1481	59.6	8,757,630	87,051,169	56,131,543	117,970,795
<i>Self-employed (Non-agriculture)</i>	4.0	0.1607	174.3	6,362,172	46,965,066	30,131,431	63,798,700
Missed work of husband	6.0	0.0972	281.5	32,873,473	421,785,557	223,268,272	620,302,841
Missed care work	8.1	0.0696	153.6	32,873,473	230,936,209	125,954,815	335,917,604

The various annual costs incurred due to physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months comes to a total of 10,267 billion VNDs or about 0.18 per cent of 2018 GDP (Table 38). This amount is equivalent to about 0.68 per cent of 2018 government expenditure.

Table 38: Various annual costs to government budget due to physical or/and sexual violence in the past 12 months, Viet Nam 2019

	Number of Women	National estimate ('000 VNDs)	% of GDP
A) OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENDITURES		9,291,958,368	0.1667
Health costs outpatient	62,881	70,385,725	0.0013
Health costs inpatient	27,035	141,668,715	0.0026
Other services	36,054	24,838,275	0.0004
Replacement of property	554,439	5,275,065,816	0.0952
Cost of leaving home	631,201	3,779,999,837	0.0682
B) FOREGONE INCOME		974,667,385	0.0176
Missed work by women	265,678	322,087,986	0.0058
Missed work by husband	248,646	421,785,557	0.0076
Missed care work	184,959	230,793,843	0.0042
TOTAL (A + B)		10,266,625,754	0.1843

PRODUCTIVITY LOSS

An important dimension of macrocost is the productivity loss due to experience of domestic violence by an intimate partner. As previously highlighted women experiencing violence did report that they had poorer health status and more problems in terms of concentration or disruption in the workplace. The data collected indicates that violence interrupted women's work (11.9 per cent), affected their concentration at work (14.7 per cent), required them to take time-off due to sickness (5.7 per cent) and 1.9 per cent lost self-confidence (Table 39). These together point to the fact that productivity loss could be quite significant.

Table 39: Proportion of women who self-reported impact of violence on work, Viet Nam 2019

	Number of women (unweighted) (N=1,791)	Number of women (weighted) (N=1,734)	%
Unable to concentrate	260	256	14.7
Unable to work/ sick leave	110	100	5.7
Partner disrupted work	219	206	11.9
Lost confidence in own ability	36	34	1.9
Other	7	9	0.5
Work not disrupted	1,288	1,252	72.2
Not applicable (not working for money)	91	86	5.0

Productivity loss is cumulative including interrupted work, increasing problems at work with tardiness, lack of focus, accidents at work and problems with management. These various dimensions of lower or fluctuating productivity manifest in lower earnings. Thus, a simple comparison of average earnings between women experiencing and not experiencing physical and/or sexual violence should indicate a statistically significant difference. In Viet Nam, we see that there is indeed a significant difference in monthly earnings. Ever-married/partnered women who have *not* experienced violence have an average monthly earning of 3,711,000 VND compared with 3,315,000 VND for those who have experienced violence - a difference of nearly 396,000 VND (Table 40).

Table 40: Average earnings of working women by experience of physical and/or sexual violence, Viet Nam 2019

	Number of women (unweighted)	Number of women (weighted)	Average monthly earnings ('000 VNDs)	Average yearly earnings ('000 VNDs)
According to all women who do work for money	5,234	5,100	3,581.6	39,593.0
Never-married/ partnered women	179	214	3,555.2	36,285.7
Ever-married/ partnered women	5,055	4,885	3,582.8	39,736.9
According to experience of husband/ partner violence (ever-married/ partnered women and do work for money)	5,055	4,885	3,582.8	39,736.9
Not experienced any violence by a husband/ partner	3,403	3,299	3,711.4	41,046.3
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	1,652	1,587	3,315.3	37,015.0
P-Value*			0.000015	0.000255
According to type of husband/ partner violence	5,055	4,885	3,582.8	39,736.9
No violence	3,403	3,299	3,709.9	41,025.9
Sexual only	294	302	3,669.3	41,174.6
Physical only	1,016	942	3,178.8	35,428.7
Both sexual and physical	342	343	3,379.0	37,714.6

* t-test for equality of mean's P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner

The simple difference in yearly income suggest women experiencing violence have 10 per cent lower yearly income than women not experiencing violence. However, this simple difference does not act into account the various others factors that influence income and productivity loss. To more rigorously establish the productivity loss due to violence in particular, we have undertaken a two state least squares instrumental regression on yearly income of women, controlling other factors that also influence income. Yearly income was taken as the variable to measure productivity impact, as it is a product of both wage and time spent in work.

The basic model specified for the regression included physical and/or sexual violence experienced in lifetime of ever-married/ married/partnered working women, urban/rural residence, region, age, education, type of employment and household assets index. However, violence in the model is often considered as an endogenous variable (that is, violence and income are considered interrelated) and therefore, low income may increase probability of violence and vice versa. To overcome the endogeneity of violence, a two-step instrumental regression was conducted to estimate casual impact of violence. In this regression method, an instrumental variable, a variable that is related to the probability of husband/partner violence but has no independent relation to women's yearly income, is identified. The two-step regression consists of first running a regression to estimate the predicted probability of husband/partner violence, which is then substituted into main regression on yearly income.

In the Annex IVa detailed explanation of the methods undertaken for instrument regression is given including the various instrumental variables that were tested. In this analysis, two robust instrumental variables were identified: 1) men's childhood exposure to violence (comprising men witnessing violence against their mother and/or men experiencing being beaten in childhood) and

2) men's own experience of violence (being beaten in childhood). Both these variables had strong association with husband/partner violence but no independent relationship with yearly income of the woman. Table 41 provides the main results of this analysis.

Table 41: Estimation of productivity loss (Propensity Score Matching and Two Stage Least Squares Instrumental Variable Regression), Viet Nam 2019

	Model 1*			Model 2**		
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	Sig.	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	Sig.
Constant	8.881		0.000	8.699		0.000
Violence in lifetime	-0.223	-0.033	0.041	-0.308	-0.043	0.021
Education qualification						
Base Category: No education						
Primary	0.166	0.082	0.000	0.182	0.090	0.000
Lower Secondary	0.216	0.114	0.000	0.226	0.119	0.000
Upper Secondary	0.363	0.153	0.000	0.357	0.149	0.000
College	0.558	0.103	0.000	0.579	0.102	0.000
University and above	0.639	0.201	0.000	0.635	0.199	0.000
Other	0.429	0.027	0.008	0.468	0.034	0.001
Age groups						
Base Category: 15-19						
20-24	0.674	0.142	0.001	0.840	0.176	0.000
25-29	1.127	0.362	0.000	1.319	0.422	0.000
30-34	1.243	0.511	0.000	1.440	0.583	0.000
35-39	1.391	0.588	0.000	1.594	0.671	0.000
40-44	1.416	0.603	0.000	1.617	0.689	0.000
45-49	1.397	0.578	0.000	1.616	0.678	0.000
50-54	1.337	0.547	0.000	1.545	0.627	0.000
55-64	1.220	0.422	0.000	1.433	0.493	0.000
Household assets index						
Base Category: Lower						
Medium	0.143	0.081	0.000	0.130	0.073	0.000
Higher	0.194	0.106	0.000	0.166	0.091	0.000
Type of employment						
Base Category: Waged/salaried						
Self-employed (Agriculture)	-1.048	-0.585	0.000	-1.055	-0.588	0.000
Self-employed (Non-agriculture)	-0.065	-0.032	0.009	-0.082	-0.040	0.001
The geographic region						
Base Category: Northern Midlands and Mountains						
Red River Delta	0.243	0.123	0.000	0.282	0.142	0.000
North and South Central Coast	0.132	0.061	0.000	0.150	0.069	0.000
Central Highlands	0.341	0.133	0.000	0.376	0.146	0.000
Southeast	0.378	0.151	0.000	0.393	0.156	0.000
Mekong River Delta	0.110	0.042	0.003	0.113	0.043	0.003
Urban/rural area						
Base Category: Rural						
Urban	0.127	0.070	0.000	0.141	0.077	0.000
Number =	3 235			3 244		

* Model 1: Regression of income (LN income) with instrument variable is men childhood's exposure to husband/partner violence (including witnessing his mother being beaten and himself being beaten) and independent variables are lifetime physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner and women's characteristics.

** Model 2: Regression of income (LN income) with instrument variable is men childhood's experience (only himself being beaten) and independent variables are lifetime physical or sexual violence by a husband/partner and women's characteristics.

The second model is slightly more robust give that the p-value increases in significance, though the sample size is only marginally different. The regression results of the second model indicate that a 1 per cent in the probability of experience of physical and/or sexual violence at least once in a lifetime results in a decline in earnings by almost 30.8 per cent (Table 41). The productivity loss due to lifetime experience of physical and sexual violence is estimated by applying this

estimated reduction of income to the economically active women in Viet Nam in 2018 and who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the lifetime (Table 42).

Table 42: Overall estimate of productivity loss of working women

No. of women working 15 to 64, 2018	Prevalence of lifetime physical and sexual violence ever-married/partnered working women	Number of Working women facing violence	Average Yearly income of ever-married/partnered working women with no violence ('000 VNDS)	Reduction in income for women experiencing husband/partner violence ('000 VNDS)	Total Productivity Loss (billion VNDS)	per cent 2018 GDP*
25,562,975	31.1	7,950,085	41,046.3	12,642.3	10,0507	1.81 per cent

*2018 preliminary GDP- 5,542,332 billion VNDS. This is likely to be revised upward by 25 per cent, though no final estimate of GDP is available. With a revised GDP, the productivity loss would slightly decline to 1.45 per cent of GDP.

The productivity loss estimated suggests that because of the violence experienced by women over their lifetime, their overall productivity is lower than that of women not experiencing physical and/or sexual violence. This lower productivity loss is measured in the lower wages of violence survivors. It is important to understand that the productivity loss is the invisible loss that impacts the economic output of an economy. In fact, the productivity loss can be seen as the amount by which economic output could be higher in the scenario of no violence. Unless there is a change in the prevalence of violence, the results suggest that the economy would continue to operate at a suboptimal level constraining growth and development. The earlier analysis also suggested there are visible costs for survivors of husband/partner violence in terms of monetary out-of-pocket expenditures and foregone income from missed work due to husband/partner violence (see Table 18). Thus, if we consider the visible costs (out-of-pocket expenditure and absenteeism) and the invisible costs (the productivity loss), the total loss to the economy stands at 2.0 per cent of GDP. This scale of loss highlights emphatically the detrimental impact of physical and sexual violence for the overall economic well-being of women and their families in Viet Nam.

Annex IVa : Estimation notes

Calculating yearly income/earnings

As direct wage questions were not asked in the questionnaire wages for each employed woman had to be calculate using data from Labour Force Survey 2018 (LFS 2018).

Steps involved: First, a women's profile monthly income was built from the LFS2018 data set. This profile was developed to include information about similar personal characteristics included in the survey: urban/rural area, geographic region, age, marital status, education status, type of employment, occupation and monthly income. Then, we merge this profile to the survey data set and created a new variable (the monthly income). If each record (woman) in the survey data set satisfies a set of specific characteristics of the profile, a corresponding value of the profile was assigned. Through this process each woman was assigned a monthly income to calculate yearly income.

Table 43: Profile and corresponding variables in the survey data set, Viet Nam 2019

Variables of profile	Value	Corresponding question in survey data set (Variable)
INC_monthly_wife: Monthly income	> 0	New variable*
ur_ru: Urban/rural area	1 = Urban 2 = Rural	Urban/rural
region: The geographic region	1 = Northern Midlands and Mountains 2 = Red River Delta 3 = North and South Central Coast 4 = Central Highlands 5 = Southeast 6 = Mekong River Delta	Created from the 'Province' variable
age_wife: Age	15, 16, 17, ..., 62, 63, 64	Q107
marriage: Marital status	1 = Never partnered 2 = Currently having a partner 3 = Widowed 4 = Divorced 5 = Separated	Created from Q119, Q120a, Q120b, Q121
edu_wife: Education qualification	1 = No education 2 = Primary 3 = Lower Secondary 4 = Upper Secondary 5 = College 6 = University and above 7 = Other	Created from Q111.a1
emp_status: Type of employment	1 = Waged/salaried 2 = Self-employed (Agriculture) 3 = Self-employed (Non-agriculture)	Q112.04
job: Occupation	1 = Manager 2 = High-level expert 3 = Average-level expert 4 = Office staff 5 = Service and sales staff 6 = Skilled labourers in agriculture, forestry and fisheries 7 = Manual labourer and related occupations 8 = Machine assembling and operating workers 9 = Low-skilled labourers 0 = Members of the armed force	Q112.06b

* Missing values replaced by the average monthly earning from LFS2018 data set

After obtaining the woman's monthly income in the survey, we also explored the data to establish the average number of months worked by each women (q112.05a) to calculate the yearly income by the following formula: Yearly income = number of months worked in year x monthly income.

National estimates

Estimating national lost workdays

National estimate - LOST WORK DAYS = The prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a husband/partner x national number of women 15 to 64 years old x proportion missing work x mean days.

For missed work by women: The prevalence of physical and/or sexual husband/partner violence among working women x the number of working women 15 to 64 years old of national x proportion missing work x mean days missed.

- *Waged/salaried:* Calculation among waged/salaried working women.
- *Self-employed (agriculture):* Calculation among agriculture working women.
- *Self-employed (non-agriculture):* Calculation among non-agriculture working women.

For missed work of husband: The prevalence of husband/partner violence among all currently married/partnered women x the national population women 15 to 64 years old x proportion missing work x mean days.

For missed care work: The prevalence rate of physical and/or sexual IPV among ever-married/partnered women x the national population of women 15 to 64 years old x proportion missing care work x mean days missed

Estimating national loss of income

National estimate – LOSS OF INCOME = Prevalence of physical and/or sexual husband/partner violence x national population of women 15 to 64 years old x proportion missing work x mean days x average daily income.

For missed work: The prevalence of physical and/or sexual husband/partner violence among working women 15 to 64 years old, the national number of working women 15 to 64 years old and the average daily income among working women without violence applied to calculate.

- *Waged/salaried:* Calculation among waged/salaried working women
- *Self-employed (agriculture):* Calculation among agriculture working women
- *Self-employed (non-agriculture):* Calculation among non-agriculture working women

For missed work of husband/partner: The prevalence of husband/partner violence among all currently married/partnered women, the number of women 15 to 64 years old of national and the average daily income of husband/partner among all currently married/partnered women without violence applied to calculate.

For missed care work: The prevalence rate of husband/partner violence among ever-married/partnered married/partnered women, the national population of women 15 to 64 years old x proportion missing care work x the average daily income among married/partnered women.

Productivity loss

To estimate the productivity loss for working women we specified the following model:

$\text{Log_yearly_inc} = f(\text{lifetime husband/partner violence phy/sex, age, education, employment, household asset index, location and geographical region})$

This model is a modification of the standard Mincer wage equation, which is widely used in economic analysis, by introducing lifetime experience of husband/partner violence (physical and/or sexual violence). Given that the relationship between yearly income and husband/partner violence is bidirectional, the productivity loss due to experience of physical and/or sexual violence was estimated using a two-step least squares (2SLS) regression analysis using instrumental variables. This involves the following steps:

- 1) Identifying the relevant independent variables that predict the dependent income variable based on a conceptual understanding of the interaction between income and the independent variables.
- 2) Identifying instrumental variables to address issue of endogeneity. Usually the basic analysis is often problematic given that the interaction between the independent and dependent variable may be endogenous (i.e. that there is a bidirectional relationship). An accepted method to overcome this endogeneity is using instrumental variables that have no relation to the dependent variable but do predict the independent variable. In this way then it is expected that the impact of independent variable is only via the instrumental variable(s), thus the resulting estimate(s) capture the casual impact on the dependent variable.

There are three specific methods that can be used to undertake the 2 SLS:

- 1) In method 1, the first step regression is undertaken on the independent variable of interest (husband/partner violence) with its predictors (including the dependent variable (yearly income)). This will help to identify robust predictors of husband/partner violence with no correlation to yearly income). These instrumental variables are included in the second step, which is the regression of yearly income on husband/partner violence and set of instrumental variables, set of women's characteristics, household characteristics and regional factors).
- 2) A second method involves using the first step regression to develop a new predicted husband/partner violence variable based on the coefficients of the instrumental variables. This new predicted variable replaces the original husband/partner violence variable in the second step regression of yearly income.
- 3) In method 3, the focus is on ensuring that the sample of women respondents with and without experience of violence are matched on key characteristics to correct for any selection bias and have a fully randomized sample. The 2SLS is then run on the matched sample. We employed the method Propensity score matching (PSM) to produce matched sub-sample to do the second step regression.

In the analysis conducted, the third method proved most robust.

In terms of instrumental variables, three instruments were tested: a) men's exposure to violence in childhood (witnessing violence against mother and own experience of physical violence), b) men's experience of violence in childhood (own experience of physical violence), and c) frequency of quarrels between husband and wife. The first regression of predictors of husband/partner violence found robust relationships with men's experience of violence in childhood followed by men's exposure to violence in childhood and then frequency of quarrels (which, however, had the least p-value). We therefore tested two separate models to assess the impact of lifetime

experience of physical and/or sexual violence on women's income. In Model 1 the specification included lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual violence, instrumental variable men's childhood exposure to violence, women's characteristics (age, education, type of employment, household assets, location and geographical region). In Model 2 the instrumental variable was replaced with men's own childhood experience of violence.

Annex V: Definition of disability

The definition of disability in the Viet Nam survey on violence against women is based around recommendations on disability statistics from the Washington Group – the United Nations body leading standard setting in this area.¹¹⁸ A short set of questions determine if people have no difficulty, some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in six areas of functioning: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing or dressing), communicating (understanding or being understood by others). See Table 44 for how the questions are asked in the survey and the categories for response.

Table 44: Questions and response categories used to identify women with one of more forms of disability, Viet Nam 2019

Number	Question asked	Response categories	
201 WG	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health problem . Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY YES – SOME DIFFICULTY YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY CANNOT DO AT ALL REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 9
202 WG	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY YES – SOME DIFFICULTY YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY CANNOT DO AT ALL REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 9
203 WG	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY YES – SOME DIFFICULTY YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY CANNOT DO AT ALL REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 9
204 WG	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY YES – SOME DIFFICULTY YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY CANNOT DO AT ALL REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 9
205 WG	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) was washing all over or dressing?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY YES – SOME DIFFICULTY YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY CANNOT DO AT ALL REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 9
206 WG	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example, understanding or being understood?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY YES – SOME DIFFICULTY YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY CANNOT DO AT ALL REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 9

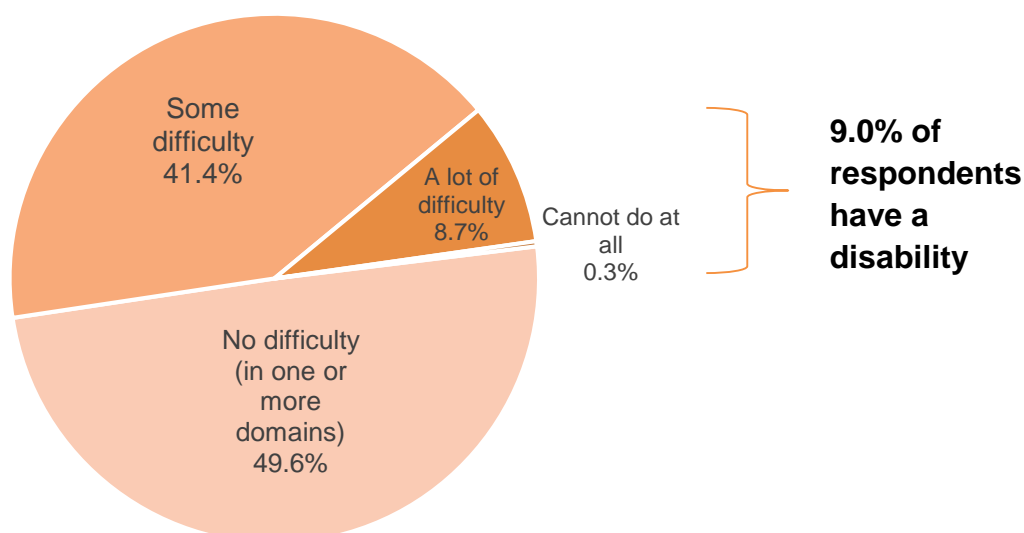
¹¹⁸ Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Short set of disability questions. www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/

Based on the Washington Group recommended definitions, people who have a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all one or more of the six domains are considered to have a disability. Among the 5,976 respondents, 9.0 per cent have one or more forms of disability (weighted data). Half the respondents (49.6 per cent) had no difficulty in any of the six domains and 41.4 per cent had some difficulty (Figure 100).

Analysis in Chapter 6 presents data on women with a disability as the combination of those who have a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all in one or more of the six domains. Women have a disability status based on the highest level of difficulty they have.

Further breakdowns on the forms of disability and characteristics of women with and without a disability are available within the data collected but are not published in this report.

Figure 100: Disability status of respondents based on responses to Washington Group questions among all women (N=5,976), Viet Nam 2019



Annex VI: Method to Develop a Household Assets Index for the Viet Nam Violence against Women Study

1. INTRODUCTION

The 2019 study *Journey for change: Results of the National Study on Violence against Women in Viet Nam 2019* collected information on household ownership of a range of durable assets. Ownership of these assets is assumed to reflect different dimensions of household socioeconomic status (SES). This summary report describes the method used to develop a single measure or index of asset ownership using this information, an approach that was used to construct an asset-based index for the 2010 Viet Nam VAW survey. A key issue in deriving a single measure index of asset ownership using different indicators is how to assign weights to the individual variables. Principal components analysis (PCA) is a commonly used approach to statistically derive weights for asset-based household SES indices. PCA is a multivariate statistical technique that reduces the number of variables in a data set into a smaller number of components. Each component is a weighted combination of the original variables. The higher the degree of correlation among the original variables in the data, the fewer components required to capture the common information. An important property of the components derived is that they are uncorrelated, therefore each component captures a unique dimension in the data. Section 2 details the steps taken to derive a PCA-based asset index.

2. METHOD

Based on developed approaches, this study undertook three steps to derive an asset-based SES index using PCA: first, a descriptive analysis; second, the construction of the asset-based SES index; and third, the classification of households into SES groups.¹¹⁹ The analysis was conducted using STATA version 15.0 statistical software.

2.1 Descriptive analysis

The first step was to conduct descriptive analysis that involved establishing the overall sample size, the frequency of each variable, and patterns of missing data for individual variables. This descriptive analysis was essential exploratory work to ensure data quality, and appropriate data coding and recoding for further analysis.

Overall sample size

A household selection form and questionnaire was administered and completed in 5,977 households (2,501 urban; 3,476 rural). The household questionnaire gathered information on different asset indicators and the asset-based SES index was constructed using data from all 5,977 households.

Frequency analysis

The purpose of the frequency analysis was to establish the extent to which the variables were distributed across households and to inform subsequent coding of the variables. An issue with PCA is that it works best when asset variables are correlated, but also when the distribution of variables varies across households. It is the assets that are more unequally distributed between households that are given more weight in PCA. For example, an asset that all households own or

¹¹⁹ Vyas S and Kumaranayake L. 2006. How to do (or not to do). Constructing socio-economic status indices: how to use principal components analysis. *Health Policy Plan*; 21:459–468.

which no households own would exhibit no variation between households and would carry a weight close to zero from a PCA. A second issue with PCA is that data in categorical form are not suitable for inclusion in the analysis. This is because the categories are converted into a quantitative scale that does not have any meaning. To avoid this, qualitative categorical variables are recoded into binary variables.

The Viet Nam survey data gathered information on source of drinking water; type of toilet facility; main type material used in the roof; ownership of a range of household durable items; ownership of five different types of vehicles; land ownership; and the number of rooms in the house used for sleeping and the total number of people in the household. A description and frequency distribution of the variables for Viet Nam total sample (urban and rural location combined) and for the Viet Nam urban sample and the Viet Nam rural sample separately is shown in Table 45.

Table 45: Description and frequency of SES variables, Viet Nam 2019

Variable long name (short name) / Variable type	Variable label	Total sample (N=5,977)	Urban (N=2,501)	Rural (N=3,476)
Main source of drinking water (q1) / <i>categorical</i>	Piped into dwelling	48.6	74.7	29.9
	Piped tap/ standpipe	0.4	0.3	0.4
	Tube well, borehole	18.7	9.8	25.0
	Protected well	14.0	7.1	18.9
	Unprotected well	1.8	0.5	2.7
	Protected spring	3.7	1.5	5.3
	Unprotected spring	1.8	0.3	2.9
	Don't know / remember	2.8	3.4	2.4
	Refuse / no answer	7.6	2.2	11.5
	Other	0.7	0.2	1.0
Kind of toilet facility (s2) / <i>categorical</i>	Septic / semi-septic tank	79.4	91.2	70.9
	Flush / sulabh	6.5	5.1	7.6
	Ventilated improved pit	0.5	0.4	0.6
	Double septic tank	3.3	0.6	5.2
	Bucket	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Hanging latrine	3.2	1.6	4.3
	No facility bush field	2.9	0.5	4.6
	Other	4.0	0.5	6.5
Main material used in roof (s3) / <i>categorical</i>	Reinforcement concrete	26.7	36.3	19.8
	Tiles (cement, terracotta)	17.5	10.1	22.8
	Root slabs (cement, metal)	54.0	53.1	54.7
	Leaves/ straw/ rolled roofing	1.5	0.2	2.5
	Other	0.3	0.3	0.2
Electricity (s4_1) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know/ don't remember	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yes	99.7	100.0	99.6
Radio (s4_2) / <i>nominal</i>	No	0.3	0.0	0.4
	Yes	12.2	11.5	12.7
	Don't know	87.7	88.5	87.2
Television (s4_3) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Yes	93.4	95.2	92.1
	No	6.6	4.8	7.9
Telephone (s4_4) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Yes	97.4	98.9	96.3
Refrigerator (s4_5) / <i>nominal</i>	No	2.6	1.1	3.7
	Yes	84.0	92.2	78.0
	Don't know	16.0	7.7	22.0
Computer (s4_6) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yes	36.1	54.4	23.0
	No	63.8	45.6	77.0
Washing machine (s4_7) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Yes	57.0	76.0	43.3
	No	43.0	24.0	56.6
Water heater (s4_8) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Yes	42.7	58.0	31.6
	No	57.3	42.0	68.3
Air conditioner (s4_9) / <i>nominal</i>	Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Yes	32.5	50.8	19.4
	No	67.4	49.2	80.5
	Don't know	0.1	0.0	0.1

Bicycle (s5_1) / <i>nominal</i>	Yes	56.6	51.9	60.0
	No	43.3	48.1	40.0
	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0
Motorcycle (s5_2) / <i>nominal</i>	Yes	93.4	95.1	92.1
	No	6.6	4.8	7.9
	Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0
Car (s5_3) / <i>nominal</i>	Yes	7.9	13.5	3.9
	No	91.9	86.4	95.9
	Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.2
Boat (s5_4) / <i>nominal</i>	Yes	5.0	2.2	7.0
	No	94.9	97.7	92.8
	Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.2
Electronic bicycle or motorcycle (s5_5) / <i>nominal</i>	Yes	13.9	14.2	13.6
	No	86.0	85.8	86.2
	Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ownership of land or house or apartment (s6) / <i>nominal</i>	Yes	90.4	86.9	93.0
	No	9.4	12.9	6.9
	Don't know	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Refuse / no answer	0.1	0.1	0.1
How many rooms used for sleeping (s7) / <i>nominal</i>	1	29.5	27.6	30.9
	2	45.6	43.5	47.1
	3	20.6	23.4	18.6
	4	3.8	4.7	3.2
	5	0.4	0.7	0.2
	6	0.0	0.0	0.0

The findings reveal that across the total sample, there was variation in the main sources of drinking water, and main material used in the roof, but less variation in type of toilet facility. The majority of households use one of three sources of drinking water: piped water into the dwelling; tube well or borehole; or protected deep well. Though smaller in percentage terms, the number of households that cited their main source of water came from a spring (protected or unprotected) was not negligibly small (n=328). Moreover, a sizeable proportion (10.4 per cent) either did not know or did not answer. In terms of sanitation facility, one category dominates, the septic/semi-septic tank identified by almost 80 per cent of households. Among the remaining households, the type of toilet facilities included: a slab flush toilet (6.5 per cent); double septic tank 3.3 per cent and "other" type of facility (4.0 per cent). Slightly over one half of households indicated that the main material used in the roof was a root slab (54 per cent), and among the remaining households, the main material used was split primarily between concrete (26.7 per cent) and tiles (17.5 per cent).

All except 15 households have electricity and the vast majority (over 90.0 per cent) have a television and/or a telephone. Less than one half of households, however, have a computer and/or a water heater. While the majority of households have a motorcycle (93.4 per cent), less than 10 per cent have a car and 13.9 per cent have an electronic bicycle or motorcycle.

The distribution of the SES indicators across the total sample, to some extent, masked the variation by urban and rural location. For example, in the Viet Nam urban almost three quarters (74.7 per cent) of the household's main source of drinking water is piped into the residence and 91.2 per cent have a semi or septic tank flush toilet. This compares with 29.9 per cent and 70.9 per cent respectively in Viet Nam rural. The distribution of main roofing material is less varied between the two settings, however, a greater proportion of households (36.3 per cent) in Viet

Nam urban have a roof made from concrete. Ownership of all household durable items is higher in the Viet Nam urban than in Viet Nam rural—most notably ownership of a computer (54.4 per cent urban and 23.0 per cent rural); washing machine (76.0 per cent urban and 43.3 per cent rural); water heater (58.0 per cent urban and 31.6 per cent rural) and air-conditioning unit (50.8 per cent urban and 19.4 per cent rural). The mean number of rooms in the household used for sleeping is slightly higher in urban areas (2.07 rooms) compared with rural areas (1.95 rooms), however, the mean number of people in the household is slightly higher in rural areas (4.26) compared with urban areas (4.11).

2.2 Analytical approach

Given the differences in distribution of the asset indicators by urban and rural split, three separate PCA analyses were run: Viet Nam total sample; Viet Nam urban sample; and Viet Nam rural sample. The purpose of this was to assess whether an asset index created using the total sample masked the variation in household SES in the urban and the rural samples.

Coding of variables

The coding for each asset indicator is presented in Table 46. To some extent, the coding matched that which was done for the 2010 VAW survey. For main source of drinking water, five separate binary variables were created: whether or not the household's main source of water was piped (into dwelling and tap/standpipe); tube well or borehole; well (protected well or unprotected well); spring (protected spring or unprotected spring); and other. The fifth category, "other", grouped together the "other" sources of drinking water that yielded a low frequency with don't know/refused to answer responses. Given the vast majority of households have a 'septic/semi-septic tank' toilet facility, a binary variable was created that combined sanitation facilities using a flush system (septic/semi-septic tank, flush / sulabh, and double septic tank) coded as 1. All other rudimentary types (latrines, no facility, bucket, and other) were combined and coded as 0. Three binary variables were created for main material used in the roof: concrete or tiles, root slabs, and other (a combination of rudimentary materials).

All household durable assets, type of vehicle and land ownership remained as separate binary variables. A "crowding" index was created as the ratio between the number of people in the household and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping.

Inclusion of variables in PCA analyses

Based on the frequency distribution for the Viet Nam total sample (urban and rural combined) and for the rural only sample, all variables, with the exception of electricity, were considered for inclusion in the PCA analysis. Electricity was excluded because virtually all households had electricity and therefore the variable would exhibit virtually zero variation.

Table 46: Description of SES variables used in PCA analysis, Viet Nam 2019

Variable label	Type of variable	Value labels	
Piped water into dwelling / standpipe	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Tube well, borehole	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Well (protected or unprotected)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Spring (protected or unprotected)	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other / refused / don't know	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Septic tank / sulabh / double septic tank	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Concrete / tiles	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Root slab	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Rudimentary / don't know	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Electricity	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Radio	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Television	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Telephone	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Refrigerator	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Computer	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Washing machine	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Water heater	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Air-conditioning unit	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Bicycle	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Motorcycle	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Car	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Boat	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Electric bike / motorcycle	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Land	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Crowding index	Continuous	0.33 - 9.00	

3. PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

The first principal component is considered a measure of SES and is therefore retained. The output from a PCA is a table of factor scores or weights for each variable. Generally, an asset variable with a positive factor score is associated with higher SES, and conversely a variable with a negative factor score is associated with lower SES. PCA was conducted using all the asset variables (with the exception of electricity) described in Table 46.¹²⁰ The results from the final PCA models (total sample; Viet Nam urban and Viet Nam rural) are shown in Table 47 and Table 48.

Asset index – Viet Nam total sample (urban and rural combined)

When considering the results for Viet Nam total sample, a household that obtains piped water, has a septic, semi-septic/sulabh flush/ or double septic tank toilet, and has a concrete roof would attain a higher SES score (Table 47). All other household infrastructure variables were associated with lower SES, with the main drinking water source from a spring and a roof made from a root slab displaying the greatest negative weights. Households with more durable assets would attain a higher SES score with the variables refrigerator, computer, washing machine, water heater and air-conditioning units displaying high weights. With the exception of owning a boat, household ownership of any of the other four types of transport was associated with higher SES—household ownership of a car yielded the highest weight. Ownership of land was marginally associated with higher SES—reflecting that the majority of households, in both urban and rural Viet Nam, own land. Higher household crowding was associated with lower SES.

¹²⁰ In STATA, when specifying PCA, the user is given the choice of deriving eigenvectors (weights) from either the correlation matrix or the co-variance matrix of the data. If the raw data has been standardized, then PCA should use the co-variance matrix. As the data was not standardized, and they are therefore not expressed in the same units, the analysis specified the correlation matrix—the default in STATA—to ensure that all data have equal weight. For example, crowding is a quantitative variable and has greater variance than the other binary variables, and would therefore dominate the first principal component if the co-variance matrix was used.

Table 47: Results from principal components analysis – total sample, Viet Nam 2019

Variable	Total sample (N=5,997)		
	Mean	Std dev	PC Score
Piped water into dwelling/standpipe	0.490	0.500	0.213
Tube well / borehole	0.187	0.390	-0.042
Well (protected / unprotected)	0.157	0.364	-0.105
Spring (protected / unprotected)	0.055	0.228	-0.161
Other / refused / don't know	0.111	0.314	-0.049
Flush toilet	0.893	0.310	0.259
Concrete / cement	0.442	0.497	0.262
Root slab	0.540	0.498	-0.235
Rudimentary / don't know	0.018	0.133	-0.097
Radio	0.122	0.327	0.084
Television	0.934	0.249	0.190
Telephone	0.974	0.159	0.127
Refrigerator	0.840	0.367	0.303
Computer	0.361	0.480	0.283
Washing machine	0.570	0.495	0.352
Water heater	0.427	0.495	0.353
Air-conditioning	0.325	0.468	0.333
Bicycle	0.566	0.496	0.093
Motorbike	0.934	0.249	0.127
Car	0.079	0.270	0.171
Boat	0.050	0.218	-0.101
Electronic bike / motorbike	0.139	0.345	0.130
Land / house / apartment	0.904	0.294	0.065
Crowding index	2.354	1.134	-0.194

Note: Shading indicates positive PCA

Asset index – Viet Nam urban sample and rural sample

When considering the weights derived from the urban and rural sample separately, for the Viet Nam urban analysis, the sign of the weights was similar to that derived from the Viet Nam total sample analysis (Table 3.2 and Table 3.3 in Annex VIII). The weights associated with the household asset durables, and the types of vehicles were generally of a similar magnitude. In Viet Nam rural, there were few differences, compared with the Viet Nam total sample, in the sign associated with the different asset indicators. The weights associated with having a tube well or borehole and for “other” for the main source of drinking water were positive indicating higher SES.

Table 48: Results from principal components analysis – urban and rural separated, Viet Nam 2019

Variable	Urban (N=2501)			Rural (N=3496)		
	Mean	Std dev	PC Score	Mean	Std dev	PC Score
Piped water into dwelling/standpipe	0.750	0.433	0.169	0.303	0.460	0.131
Tube well / borehole	0.098	0.297	-0.080	0.250	0.433	0.044
Well (protected / unprotected)	0.076	0.266	-0.080	0.216	0.411	-0.077
Spring (protected / unprotected)	0.018	0.133	-0.056	0.081	0.274	-0.197
Other / refused / don't know	0.058	0.234	-0.087	0.149	0.356	0.017
Flush toilet	0.970	0.172	0.175	0.837	0.369	0.286
Concrete / cement	0.464	0.499	0.323	0.425	0.494	0.274
Root slab	0.531	0.499	-0.318	0.547	0.498	-0.236
Rudimentary / don't know	0.005	0.069	-0.036	0.028	0.164	-0.110
Radio	0.115	0.319	0.096	0.127	0.333	0.103
Television	0.952	0.214	0.189	0.921	0.270	0.211
Telephone	0.989	0.103	0.110	0.963	0.189	0.134
Refrigerator	0.922	0.268	0.263	0.780	0.414	0.330
Computer	0.544	0.498	0.286	0.230	0.421	0.237
Washing machine	0.760	0.427	0.343	0.433	0.496	0.342
Water heater	0.580	0.494	0.368	0.316	0.465	0.344
Air-conditioning	0.508	0.500	0.351	0.194	0.395	0.297
Bicycle	0.519	0.500	0.059	0.600	0.490	0.178
Motorbike	0.951	0.215	0.130	0.921	0.270	0.128
Car	0.135	0.342	0.185	0.039	0.195	0.125
Boat	0.022	0.147	-0.116	0.070	0.256	-0.075
Electronic bike / motorbike	0.142	0.349	0.104	0.136	0.343	0.177
Land / house / apartment	0.869	0.338	0.143	0.930	0.255	0.068
Crowding index	2.208	1.030	-0.166	2.459	1.191	-0.212

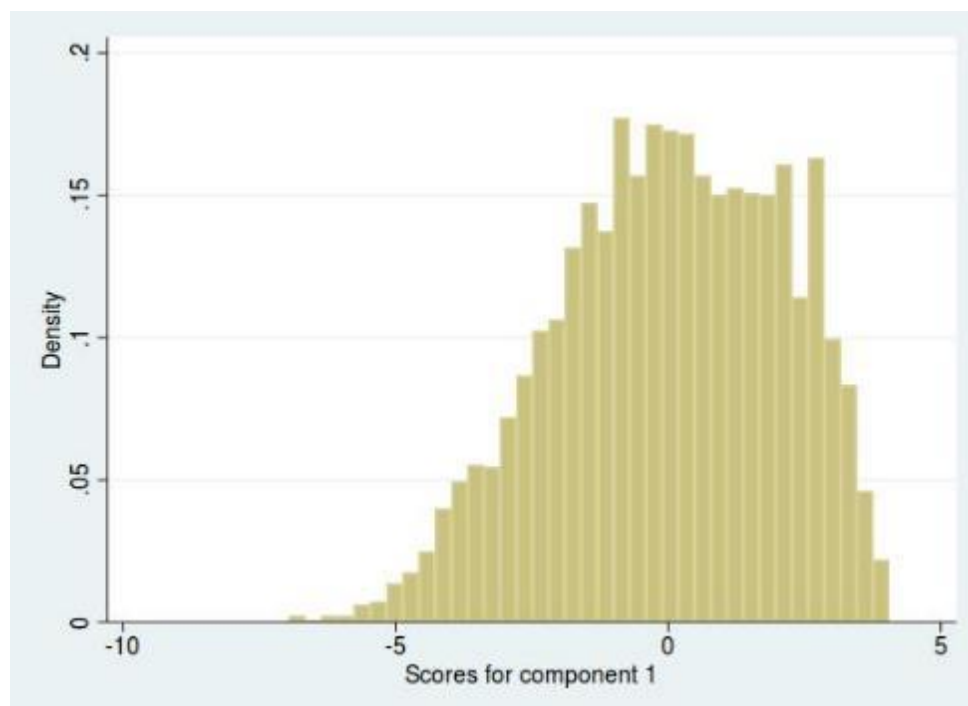
Note: Shading indicates positive PCA

3.2 Classification of households into SES group

Classification of households into SES group – Viet Nam total sample (urban and rural combined)

Using the factor scores from the first principal component as weights, a dependent variable can then be constructed for each household that has a mean equal to zero, and a standard deviation equal to one. This dependent variable can be regarded as the household's SES score, and the higher the household SES score, the higher the implied SES of that household. A histogram of the household SES scores using the Viet Nam total sample data is shown in Figure 101. The figure reveals that the distribution of the household SES score is slightly left skewed towards "higher" SES.

Figure 101: Distribution of household SES score in Viet Nam (urban & rural combined), Viet Nam 2019



To differentiate households into broad SES categories studies have used cut-off points –most commonly an arbitrarily defined disaggregation e.g. terciles or quintiles. Another method is to use a data driven approach – cluster analysis – to derive SES categories. Cluster analysis was used in the *WHO Multi-country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women* to derive “low”, “middle” and “high” SES categories.

For this study both methods to classify households into SES groups were explored using the Viet Nam total sample. First households were ranked according to their SES score and were then split into three equal sized groups “terciles”. The second approach used K-means cluster analysis to group households into three clusters. The mean SES score for each SES category, derived using both methods, is shown in Table 49. The differences in the mean SES score between the SES groups are similar for both methods. For example, the difference in the mean SES score between the low and middle SES group is 2.456 for the tercile method and 2.553 for the cluster method and between the high and middle SES group is 2.195 for the tercile method and 2.498 for the cluster method.

Using the cluster method, slightly less than one quarter of households (23.0 per cent) are classified in the low SES group, 40.6 per cent are classified as middle SES and 36.1 per cent classified as high SES. When comparing the distribution of households across SES groups for the two methods, 86.5 per cent were similarly classified. The difference in the distribution of household SES classification resulting from the two approaches arises predominantly in households classified as low SES using the tercile approach that are classified as middle SES using the cluster approach.

Table 49: Mean socioeconomic scores by SES group (N=5,997), Viet Nam 2019

	Terciles			Cluster		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
N	1 993	1 992	1 992	1 377	2 434	2 166
Per cent	33.2	33.2	33.2	23.0	40.7	36.2
Mean SES score	-2.368	0.087	2.282	-2.870	-0.317	2.181
Std dev	1.127	0.578	0.714	1.002	0.713	0.765
Min	-6.950	-0.891	1.122	-6.950	-1.593	0.934
Max	-0.898	1.110	4.055	-1.599	0.929	4.055

Internal coherence compares the mean value of each asset variable by SES group in order to assess whether ownership differs by group—ownership of higher SES indicators should ideally be highest in the high SES group and lowest in the low SES group. Table 50 show the mean ownership levels of the SES indicator variables by both the tercile and cluster derived SES groups. The purpose of this analysis is primarily to assess whether the different SES indicators vary in the level of ownership by SES group. However, because the vast majority (86.5 per cent) of households are similarly classified using the two approaches, the mean ownership levels are similar—the classification of households into the high SES households is virtually identical using both the tercile and cluster approaches, and therefore, the mean ownership levels of each SES indicators are the same. The findings reveal that the distribution of SES indicators across the SES groups is, as expected, similar using both approaches with the cluster approach very marginally displaying greater differences in ownership of SES indicators across the SES groups.

Table 50: Mean ownership of SES variables by SES group (N=5,977), Viet Nam 2019

Variable	Tercile			Cluster		
	Low N=1993	Middle N=1992	High N=1992	Low N=1377	Middle N=2434	High N=2166
Piped water into dwelling/standpipe	0.261	0.455	0.755	0.221	0.429	0.730
Tube well / borehole	0.209	0.226	0.124	0.194	0.232	0.130
Well (protected / unprotected)	0.237	0.188	0.047	0.237	0.203	0.055
Spring (protected / unprotected)	0.144	0.018	0.003	0.187	0.026	0.004
Other / refused / don't know	0.149	0.112	0.072	0.162	0.110	0.081
Flush toilet	0.690	0.987	1.000	0.576	0.977	1.000
Concrete / cement	0.150	0.402	0.774	0.120	0.348	0.750
Root slab	0.802	0.593	0.226	0.815	0.645	0.249
Rudimentary / don't know	0.049	0.005	0.001	0.065	0.007	0.000
Radio	0.063	0.111	0.192	0.056	0.103	0.185
Television	0.819	0.984	0.998	0.760	0.975	0.975
Telephone	0.931	0.992	0.999	0.905	0.991	0.998
Refrigerator	0.539	0.981	0.999	0.388	0.954	0.999
Computer	0.052	0.314	0.719	0.031	0.245	0.702
Washing machine	0.089	0.650	0.970	0.027	0.526	0.964
Water heater	0.020	0.347	0.914	0.007	0.241	0.902
Air-conditioning	0.008	0.167	0.801	0.005	0.111	0.769
Bicycle	0.448	0.602	0.649	0.413	0.583	0.645
Motorbike	0.858	0.963	0.981	0.826	0.953	0.981
Car	0.003	0.030	0.206	0.001	0.020	0.196
Boat	0.115	0.027	0.009	0.129	0.041	0.009
Electronic bike / motorbike	0.032	0.140	0.244	0.022	0.114	0.240
Land / house / apartment	0.852	0.914	0.948	0.837	0.904	0.948
Crowding index	2.884	2.251	1.926	3.049	2.317	1.953

Classification of households into SES group – Viet Nam urban and Viet Nam rural

The distribution of household SES derived from the Viet Nam total sample were compared with those derived for Viet Nam urban and Viet Nam rural separately. When considering household SES distribution in Viet Nam urban, derived from the total sample analysis, slightly over one half of households are classified as high SES (54.4 per cent) and few are classified as low SES (10.8 per cent) (Table 51). This compares with 21.4 per cent of households classified as low SES and 34.5 per cent of households classified as high SES when data for Viet Nam urban were analysed separately. In urban Viet Nam 78 per cent of households were similarly classified (comparing total sample analysis and urban sample analysis)

The distribution of household SES was more comparable for households in the rural sub-group and 88 per cent of households were consistently classified.

Table 51: Distribution of household SES by urban and rural location (total sample analysis; urban sample analysis and rural sample analysis), Viet Nam 2019

SES group	Viet Nam (total sample)		Viet Nam urban	Viet Nam rural
	Urban per cent N=(2,501)	Rural per cent (N=3,476)	per cent (N=2,501)	per cent (N=3,476)
Low	10.8	31.9	21.4	26.7
Middle	34.8	45.0	35.2	43.4
High	54.4	23.2	34.5	29.9

4. SUMMARY

This summary report describes how a PCA-based SES index was created using the Viet Nam VAW survey data. Three PCA-based indices were derived: Viet Nam total (urban and rural combined); Viet Nam urban; and Viet Nam rural. From the PCA analysis using the total sample, households were classified into SES groups using both terciles and cluster analysis approaches. An assessment of the internal coherence concluded that both methods performed similarly in disaggregating SES, although the cluster method slightly more disaggregated households. When considering the distribution of household SES by urban and rural location (from the results using of the total sample analysis), slightly over one half of households were classified as high SES in the urban location. Therefore, separate PCA-based indices were generated for the urban and the rural samples, and it is recommended that this SES indicator is used if separate urban and rural analyses are to be conducted.



**WHO questionnaire – building on Asia and Pacific
kNOwVAWdata course version 12.03 (Nov. 2017)**

**Includes costing questions and Viet Nam specific
adaptations**

[Women's health and life experiences]

17 October 2018

ADMINISTRATION FORM

CITY/PROVINCE:.....

--	--

DISTRICT:.....

--	--	--

COMMUNE:.....

--	--	--	--	--

EA:

--	--	--

SELECTED WOMAN NUMBER:.....

--	--

URBAN/RURAL:.....

URBAN.....1

RURAL:.....2

--

RESULT CODE:

- COMPLETED 1
- PARTLY COMPLETED 2
- NON COMPLETED
 - REFUSED 3
 - UNABLE TO INTERVIEW 4
 - OUT OF AGE 15-64 5
 - NOT SELECTED WOMAN 6

--

INTERVIEWER:.....

--	--	--

SUPERVISOR:.....

--	--	--

DATE

__ / __ / 20__

DATE WILL BE AUTOMATICALLY ENTERED

INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, my name is *. I work for *. We are conducting a survey in STUDY LOCATION to learn about [SAFE NAME]. You have been chosen by chance to participate in the study.

I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. I will not keep a record of your name or address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many women have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk.

Your participation is completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to other women in COUNTRY.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately * minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → THANK PARTICIPANT FOR HER TIME AND END

AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED



TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE CONSENT PROCEDURE TO THE PARTICIPANT.

SIGNED:

RECORD TIME TO START

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	
--	---------------------	-------------------	--

QUESTIONS 1-6: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TO BE ADAPTED IN EACH COUNTRY

0b	<p>Firstly, could you please tell me some about yourself. What is your name?</p> <p>COMPARE WITH SELECTED WOMAN'S NAME APPEARED ON THE TABLET</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IF DIFFERENT: DOUBLE CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT IS THE RIGHT SELECTED WOMAN - IF THE SAME => CONTINUE 	<p>RIGHT 1</p> <p>WRONG NAME.....2</p> <p>WRONG RESPONDENT3</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">⇒ STOP INTERVIEWING</p> <p>REPLACED RESPONDENT.....4</p>	
	ENTRY THE RIGHT NAME OF THE WOMAN		
106	<p>What is your date of birth?</p> <p>COMPARE WITH THE BIRTH DATE OF SELECTED WOMAN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IF DIFFERENT: DOUBLE CHECK IF THE RESPONDENT IS THE RIGHT SELECTED WOMAN IF THE SAME => CONTINUE 	<p>DAY [][]</p> <p>MONTH [][]</p> <p>YEAR [][][]</p> <p>DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9999</p>	
107	<p>How old are you?</p> <p>COMPLETED YEAR</p> <p>CHECKING IF:</p> <p>THE WOMAN IS OUT OF AGE 15-64 => FINISH</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">IN THE AGE OF 15-64 => CONTINUE</p>	<p>AGE (YEARS) [][]</p>	

0	<p>If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household.</p> <p>How many members in your family?</p>	MEMBERS.....[][]	
0a	<p>How many women aged between 15-64 in your family?</p>	WOMEN.....[][]	
1	<p>What is the main source of drinking-water for your household?</p>	<p>PIPER WATER</p> <p> PIPED INTO DWELLING.....01</p> <p> PIPED TAP/STANDPIPE.....02</p> <p>TUBE WELL, BOREHOLE.....03</p> <p>DUG WELL</p> <p> PROTECTED WELL.....04</p> <p> UNPROTECTED WELL.....05</p> <p>WATER FROM SPRING</p> <p> PROTECTED SPRING.....06</p> <p> UNPROTECTED SPRING.....07</p> <p>WATER VENDOR (TANKER/TRUCK, BOTTLED WATER).....08</p> <p>RAINWATER COLLECTION.....09</p> <p>OTHER.....96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99</p>	

2	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	SEPTIC/SEMI-SEPTIC TANK.....01 FLUSH/SUILABH.....02 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT.....03 DOUBLE SEPTIC TANK.....04 BUCKET.....05 HANGING LATRINE.....06 NO FACILITY, BUSH, FIELD.....07 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99																																									
3	What are the main materials used in the roof?	REINFORCEMENT CONCRETE.....1 TILES (CEMENT, TERRACOTTA).....2 ROOT SLABS (CEMENT, METAL).....3 LEAVES/STRAW/ROLLED ROOFING.....4 OTHER: 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																																									
4	Does your household have: a) Electricity b) A radio c) A television d) A telephone/Mobilephone/tablet e) A refrigerator f) Computer g) Washing machine h) Water heater i) Air conditioner	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ELECTRICITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TELEPHONE/ MOBILE/TABLET</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) COMPUTER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) WASHING MACHINE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) WATER HEATER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) CONDITIONER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8	b) RADIO	1	2	8	c) TELEVISION	1	2	8	d) TELEPHONE/ MOBILE/TABLET	1	2	8	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8	f) COMPUTER	1	2	8	g) WASHING MACHINE	1	2	8	h) WATER HEATER	1	2	8	i) CONDITIONER	1	2	8	
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g) WASHING MACHINE	1	2	8																																								
h) WATER HEATER	1	2	8																																								
i) CONDITIONER	1	2	8																																								

5	Does any member of your household own: a) A bicycle? b) A motorcycle? c) A car? d) A boat	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">YES</th> <th style="width: 10%;">NO</th> <th style="width: 10%;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BICYCLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) MOTORCYCLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) CAR</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) BOAT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) BICYCLE	1	2	8	b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8	c) CAR	1	2	8	d) BOAT	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																				
a) BICYCLE	1	2	8																				
b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8																				
c) CAR	1	2	8																				
d) BOAT	1	2	8																				
6	Do people in your household own any land/house/apartment (including current dwelling)?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																					
7	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS[][]																					
8	REMOVED																						
9	REMOVED																						
10																							

DATE OF INTERVIEW: day [][] month [][] year [][][][]

100. RECORD THE START TIME OF THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (24H SYSTEM)	HH:MM [][]:[][] (00-24 h)	
--	-------------------------------	--

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

I would ~~now~~ like to start by asking you some questions about yourself.

QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
---------------------	-------------------	---------

~~If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about <COMMUNITY NAME>.~~

~~INSERT NAME OF COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/NEIGHBOURHOOD ABOVE AND IN QUESTIONS BELOW.~~

~~IF NO NAME, SAY "IN THIS COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/AREA" AS APPROPRIATE.~~

101	REMOVED		
102			
103			
104			
105			
106	MOVED TO THE BEGINING		
107	MOVED TO THE BEGINING		
108	How long have you been living continuously in COMMUNITY NAME?	NUMBER OF YEARS[][] LESS THAN 1 YEAR 00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE 95 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
108a	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION 01	

		BUDDHIST..... 02 CATHOLIC03 PROTESTANT04 HOA HAO BUDDHIST.....05 ISLAM..... 06 OTHER : _____96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
108 b	What ethnic group do you identify with most?	KINH 01 TAY..... 02 THAI 03 MUONG..... 04 KHMER.....05 CHINESE..... 06 NUNG 07 MONG.....08 DAO..... 09 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
109	REMOVED		
110			
111 a1	What is the highest general educational qualification that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	NEVER ATTEND SCHOOL.....00 NO QUALIFICATION 1 PRIMARY.....2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPER SECONDARY 4	

		COLLEGE 5 UNIVERSITY 6 MASTER 7 DOCTOR 8 OTHER (Specify)_____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
111 a2	What is the highest vocational qualification that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	NO QUALIFICATION.....0 PRIMARY 1 ELEMENTARY 2 MIDLE-LEVEL 3 COLLEGE 4 OTHER (Specify)_____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
111a3	How many years have you attended school? <hr/>	YEARS: [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER-1 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....-2	
111b	REMOVED		

112. I would now like to ask you some questions about your work. The following questions refer to your economic activity (paid or unpaid) in the past 12 months

112.01	<p>In the past 12 month, have you : READ OUT ALL OPTIONS. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY</p> <p>A. taken waged/salaried employment? B been involved in production or services regarding production, husbandry, forestry and aquaculture for the household? C. been involved in production, business or services of the household? D not involved in work</p>	<p>A WAGE/SALARIED A B SELF EMPLOYED AGRI, Forestry, Aquaculture) B C.SELF EMPLOYED (NON AGRI) C D NOT WORKED..... D</p>	<p>A → 112.04 B → 112.04 C → 112.04 D ▲ 112.03</p>
112.02	REMOVED		
112.03	Why have you not worked for the last 12 months?	<p>IN SCHOOL..... 01 BUSY WITH HOUSEHOLD DUTIES..... 02 TOO YOUNG TO WORK 03 TOO OLD TO WORK 04 SICK/DISABLED..... 05 FORBIDDEN TO WORK..... 06 WAITING FOR JOB APPLICATION/ NO JOB YET/ DISMISSED 07 OTHER, SPECIFY..... 08 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED TO ANSWER..... 99</p>	<p>FOR ALL ANSWERS GO 112.07</p>
112.04	What was your main work in the last 12 months?	<p>SALARY OR WAGE EMPLOYMENT.....01 SELF EMPLOYMENT IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERY.....02 SELF EMPLOYMENT in PRODUCTION BUSINESS, SERVICES.....03</p>	
112.05a	In the last 12 months, how many months did you work in your main work?	<p>NUMBER OF MONTHS [] NUMBER OF DAYS/MONTH []</p>	

	INTERVIEWER TO PROBE FOR ESTIMATE		
112.05b	In the last 12 months, How many day in month did you work? INTERVIEWER TO PROBE FOR ESTIMATE	NUMBER OF MONTHS [][] NUMBER OF DAYS/MONTH [][]	
112.05c	In these working days, how many hours did you spend per day on average? INTERVIEWER TO PROBE FOR ESTIMATE	NUMBER OF MONTHS [][] NUMBER OF DAYS/MONTH [][]	
112.6a	Could you describe your main work?	_____	
112.06b	In the last 12 months, what was your occupation in your main work? Interviewer probe with woman what she does? I lead an organisation, I cut grass, I sell food, I work in a shop, etc.	MANAGER.....01 HIGH LEVEL EXPERT 02 AVERAGE-LEVEL EXPERT.....03 OFFICE STAFF 04 SERVICE AND SALES STAFF.....05 SKILLED LABORERS IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.....06 MANUAL LABORER AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS.....07 MACHINE ASSEMBLING AND OPERATING WORKERS.....08 LOW-SKILLED LABORERS.....09 MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCE..... 10 OTHER: _____ ... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
112.07	Drop		
112.08	In the last week, how many hours on average did you spend per day on the following: a) collecting firewood (or other fuels)? b) fetching water? c) Caring for children d) Caring for other family members/sick persons e) Domestic chores	HOURS a) COLLECTING FIREWOOD [][] b) FETCHING WATER [][] c) CARING FOR CHILDREN [][] d) CARING FOR OTHERS [][] e) DOMESTIC CHORES [][] OTHER [][]	

	Other		
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SELF-EMPLOYMENT: IF OPTION B or C IN Q112.01 → GO TO NEXT QUESTION			
112.09	REMOVED		
112.10	How many months during the last 12 months did you operate any business and/or self-employed activity (non agriculture)?	MONTHS.... [][]	
112.11	What gross private income/takings did you get from your business or businesses in the last 12 months?	INCOME IN LAST 12 MONTHS [][][][][] THOUSAND ĐỒNG DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
112.12	What was your net private income (profit) from your business or businesses in the last 12 months? (SUBTRACT ALL COSTS INC. SALARIES FOR STAFF)	INCOME IN LAST 12 MONTHS [][][] [][][] THOUSAND ĐỒNG	
112.13	In addition to this business, did you operate any OTHER business or do any OTHER self-employed activity during the <u>last week</u> , other than agriculture?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2=>skip112.13a
112.13a	What net income/takings did you get from other business or self-employment in the last 12 months?	INCOME IN LAST 12 MONTHS [][]] THOUSAND ĐỒNG NONE.....000	
UNPAID FAMILY HELPERS:IF OPTION D or E IN Q112.01 → GO TO NEXT QUESTION			
112.14	In the past 12 month, how many months did you help, without being paid in any kind of business run by your house-hold ?	MONTHS....[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
112.15	In the <u>last 7 days</u> , did you help, without being paid in any kind of business run by yourhouse-hold even if it was only for one hour?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 → 112.17
112.16	In the <u>last 7 days</u> , how many hours did you work as an unpaid family worker on a non-farm household business?	HOURS..... [][]	
OWN FAMILY FARM: IF OPTION F Q112.01 → GO TO NEXT QUESTION			
112.17	In the past 12 month, how many months did you work on your own farm?	MONTHS....[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
112.18	In the <u>last week</u> , did you work on your own farm?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 → 112.20

112.19	In the <u>last 7 days</u> , how many hours did you spend on your own agricultural activities (including livestock or fishing, whether for sale or for household food)?	HOURS..... [][]	
UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK: THIS IS FOR EVERYBODY			
112.20	How many hours did you spend on average in the last 7 days on the following:		HOURS
	f) collecting firewood (or other fuels)?	f) COLLECTING FIREWOOD	[][]
	g) fetching water?	g) FETCHING WATER	[][]
	h) Caring for children	h) CARING FOR CHILDREN	[][]
	i) Caring for other family members/sick persons	i) CARING FOR OTHERS	[][]
	j) Domestic chores	j) DOMESTIC CHORES	[][]
	k) Other	k) OTHER	[][]

112	REMOVED		
113	Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES 1 NO 2 LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 115
114	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH 2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR 3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER) 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
116	REMOVED	IF NO	A
	Are you a member of any association or group		⇒ 118
			116b. How often do you involve in? (JUST ASK FOR MARKED OPTIONS IN 116a)

	IF ANY: What are those associations/groups		Several times in a week	Several times in a week	Several times in a week	Never
	IF NO, PROBE: such as Women's association, Farmer's association or other groups in the community.	COMMUNIST PARTY/YOUTH'S UNION/LABOR'S UNION..... B VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION C SPORT CLUB/ART CLUB..... OCCUPATION ASSOCIATION..... D FARMER'S ASSOCIATION/AGRICULTURE EXTENSION ASSOCIATION..... E WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION..... F RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION... G VESTERAN'S ASSOCIATION.... H STUDENT PARENT'S GROUP I OTHERS: _____ X _____	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
117	Among those group you participate, is there any group, of which all members are women?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9				

121	<p>Did the <u>last partnership with a man</u> end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?</p> <p><i>COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CODES CAN BE ADDED</i></p>	<p>DIVORCED1</p> <p>SEPARATED/BROKEN UP2</p> <p>WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	⇒123
122	<p>Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?</p>	<p>RESPONDENT1</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER2</p> <p>BOTH (RESPONDENT AND PARTNER).....3</p> <p>OTHER: _____6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	
123	<p>How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man?</p> <p>(INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER.....[][]</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER00</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99</p>	⇒110 1
123a	<p>How old were you the first time you were married or lived together with a man?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS [][]</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER99</p>	

BEFORE CONTINUING REVIEW RESPONSES IN 119, 120 and 123 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.

124	<p>The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership.</p> <p>Do/did you live together (in the same home) with your husband/partner's parents or relatives, or with your own parents or relatives?</p>	<p>NOT LIVING WITH HUSBAND'S OR OWN PARENTS 1</p> <p>HIS FAMILY 2</p> <p>HER FAMILY 3</p> <p>WITH BOTH HIS AND HER RELATIVES 4</p> <p>N/A NOT LIVING WITH PARTNER 7</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
125	REMOVED		
126	⇓		
127	REMOVED		
128	REMOVED		
129	REMOVED		
130	<p>Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have?</p> <p>MARK ALL THAT APPLY</p>	<p>NONE A</p> <p>CIVIL MARRIAGE B</p> <p>RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE C</p> <p>CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE D</p> <p>OTHER: _____ X</p>	⇒110 1
131	<p>In what year was the (first) ceremony performed?</p> <p>(THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)</p>	<p>YEAR[][][]</p> <p>DON'T KNOW9998</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9999</p>	

132	<p>Did you yourself choose your <u>current/most recent husband</u>, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you?</p> <p>IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE:</p> <p>Who chose your <u>current/most recent husband</u> for you?</p>	<p>BOTH CHOSE1</p> <p>RESPONDENT CHOSE2</p> <p>RESPONDENT'S FAMILY CHOSE3</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER CHOSE4</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY CHOSE5</p> <p>OTHER: _____6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	<p>⇒133</p> <p>⇒133</p>
133	<p>Before the marriage with your <u>current /most recent husband</u>, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	
134	REMOVED		
135	REMOVED		
136	REMOVED		

Now I would like to ask you some questions about things that you own and your earnings. We need this information to understand the financial position of women nowadays.

1101	<p>Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:</p> <p>a) Land</p> <p>b) Your house</p> <p>c) A company or business</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>YES</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>with</td> <td>Don't</td> <td>Own</td> <td>Own</td> </tr> <tr> <td>others</td> <td>own</td> <td>by self</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	YES	NO	YES		with	Don't	Own	Own	others	own	by self		
YES	NO	YES													
with	Don't	Own	Own												
others	own	by self													

	d) Large animals (cows, horses, etc.) e) Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats....) f) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees g) Durables (Television, bed, cooker....) h) Jewelry, gold or other valuable assets i) Car, motorbike j) Bank deposits k) Other property, specify FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others? ADD CONTEXT SPECIFIC CATEGORIES	a) LAND 1 2 3 b) HOUSE c) COMPANY 1 2 3 d) LARGE ANIMALS 1 2 3 e) SMALL ANIMALS 1 2 3 f) PRODUCE g) DURABLES 1 2 3 h) JEWELRY i) CAR, MOTORBIKE 1 2 3 j) BANK DEPOSITS 1 2 3 k) OTHER PROPERTY: 1 2 3 _____ 1 2 3 _____ 1 2 3	
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1102	REMOVED		
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* CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s11mar)	CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN (Option K) [] ↓ (1)	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/CURRENT OR PAST MALE DATING PARTNER (Options L, M, N) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.2
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CHECK 111c?	REMOVED		
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1103	Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?	SELF/OWN CHOICE.....1 GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER2 GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER3 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
------	--	--	--

1104	<p>Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?</p>	<p>MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER1</p> <p>LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER2</p> <p>ABOUT THE SAME.....3</p> <p>DO NOT KNOW8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	
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SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

201	<p>I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services.</p> <p>In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?</p>	<p>EXCELLENT 1</p> <p>GOOD..... 2</p> <p>FAIR..... 3</p> <p>POOR 4</p> <p>VERY POOR 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
201 WG	<p>The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health problem.</p> <p>Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?</p>	<p>NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT DO AT ALL 4</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
202 WG	<p>Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?</p>	<p>NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT DO AT ALL 4</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
203 WG	<p>Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?</p>	<p>NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1</p> <p>YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2</p> <p>YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3</p> <p>CANNOT DO AT ALL 4</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	

204 WG	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
205 WG	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) was washing all over or dressing?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
206 WG	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example, understanding or being understood?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
201 a	REMOVED		
202	REMOVED		
203	REMOVED		
204	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you been in pain or discomfort? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?	NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 1 SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 2 MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 3 SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 4 EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
205	REMOVED		
206	REMOVED		
207	REMOVED		

208	<p>In the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you yourself were sick?</p> <p>IF YES: Whom did you consult?</p> <p>PROBE: Did you also see anyone else?</p>	NO ONE CONSULTED A→ 209 DOCTOR B NURSE (AUXILIARY) C MIDWIFE D COUNSELLOR E PHARMACIST F TRADITIONAL HEALER G TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT H OTHER: _____ X					
209New (Kessler 6)	<p>During the last 30 days (4 weeks), how much of the time did you feel _____? All of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, not at all:</p> <p>a) Nervous</p> <p>b) Hopeless</p> <p>c) Restless or fidgety</p> <p>d) So depressed that nothing could cheer you up</p> <p>e) That everything was an effort</p> <p>f) Worthless</p>	ALL OF THE TIME	MOST OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	A LITTLE OF THE TIME	NONE OF THE TIME	
209	SRQ20 REMOVED						
210	<p>Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now: In your life, have you <u>ever</u> seriously thought about ending your life?</p>	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9					⇒212

210a	Have you thought seriously about ending your life in the last 12 months?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
211	Have you <u>ever</u> tried to take your life?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒212 ⇒212 ⇒212
211 a	Have you tried to take your life <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
211b	At the time when you tried to take your life, did you require medical care or hospitalization?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
212	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
213	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)? IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months? (IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)	NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL [][] NONE 00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
213a	REMOVED		
213b	REMOVED		
213c	REMOVED		
213 d	REMOVED		

214	Do you <u>now</u> smoke..... 1. Daily? 2. Occasionally? 3. Not at all?	DAILY 1 OCCASIONALLY 2 NOT AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒216 ⇒216
215	Have you <u>ever</u> smoked in your life? Did you ever smoke.... 1. Daily? (smoking at least once a day) 2. Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes, but never daily) 3. Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your life time)	DAILY 1 OCCASIONALLY 2 NOT AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
216	How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH..... 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒219
217	On the days that you drank in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day?	USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS [] [] NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN PAST 4 WEEKS 00	

218	<p>In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking?</p> <p>a) money problems b) health problems c) conflict with family or friends d) problems with authorities (police, etc) x) other, specify.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEALTH PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) OTHER: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) HEALTH PROBLEMS	1	2	c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	1	2	d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2																			
b) HEALTH PROBLEMS	1	2																			
c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	1	2																			
d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES	1	2																			
x) OTHER: _____	1	2																			
219	<p>Did you ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)? Would you say:</p> <p>1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago</p>	<p>EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY..... 1</p> <p>ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2</p> <p>1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH..... 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>																			

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.		
301	Have you ever given birth? How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? (INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN... [][] IF 1 OR MORE⇒ NONE 00	⇒302a
302	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 MAYBE/NOT SURE 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒302a ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310
302 a	How old were you when you first became pregnant?	AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
303	How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	CHILDREN [][] NONE 00	
304	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive, but later died? This could be at any age. IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but survived for only a few hours or days?	YES 1 NO 2	⇒308
305	a) How many sons have died? b) How many daughters have died? (THIS IS ABOUT ALL AGES)	a) SONS DEAD [][] b) DAUGHTERS DEAD..... [][] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
306	REMOVED		
307			

308	How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy? PROBE: How many pregnancies were with twins, triplets?	a) TOTAL NO.OF PREGNANCIES. [][] b) PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS [] c) PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS... []	
309	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth? Or an abortion? PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a stillbirth, and how many times did you abort?	a) MISCARRIAGES [][] b) STILLBIRTHS [][] c) ABORTIONS [][] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
310	Are you pregnant now?	YES 1 NO 2 MAYBE 3	⇒ A ⇒ B ⇒ B
<p>DO EITHER A OR B: IF PREGNANT NOW ==></p> <p>IF NOT PREGNANT</p> <p>NOW ==></p> <p>VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT.</p>		<p>A. [301] _____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ + 1 = [308a] _____ + [308b] _____ + [2x308c] _____ = _____</p> <p>B. [301] _____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ = [308a] _____ + [308b] _____ + [2x308c] _____ = _____</p>	
311	Have you <u>ever</u> used anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 N.A. (NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE)..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒315 ⇒S.5
312	Are you <u>currently</u> doing something, or using any method, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒315

313	<p>What (main) method are you <u>currently</u> using?</p> <p>IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD</p>	<p>PILL/TABLETS 01</p> <p>INJECTABLES 02</p> <p>IMPLANTS (NORPLANT) 03</p> <p>IUD 04</p> <p>DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 05</p> <p>CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD 06</p> <p>FEMALE STERILIZATION 07</p> <p>CONDOMS..... 08</p> <p>MALE STERILIZATION..... 09</p> <p>WITHDRAWAL..... 10</p> <p>HERBS 11</p> <p>OTHER:_____</p> <p>_____ 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	
314	REMOVED		
315	<p>Has/did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>HE DOES NOT KNOW SHE USES A METHOD 3</p> <p>N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER)..... 7</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	⇒S.4
316	REMOVED		
317	REMOVED		
317a	REMOVED		
318	REMOVED		

319	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 USING CONDOMS WAS NEVER AN OPTION THAT WAS CONSIDERED 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
320	REMOVED		

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4:

REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.

SECTION 4 CHILDREN

CHECK: Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q <i>(s4bir)</i>	ANY LIVE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ <i>(1)</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS <input type="checkbox"/> ⇒ <i>(2)</i>	⇒S.5
401	I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (Live birth, regardless of whether the child is still alive or not). What is the date of birth of this child?	DAY <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTH <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> YEAR <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
402	What name was given to your last born child? Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	NAME: _____ BOY 1 GIRL 2	
403	Is your last born child (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2	⇒405
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE	AGE IN YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> IF NOT YET COMPLETED 1 YEAR 00	⇒406 ⇒406
405	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	YEARS <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH)..... <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO	5 OR MORE YEARS AGO 1 LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2	⇒417

407	I would like to ask you about your <u>last pregnancy</u> . At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN..... 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER2 NOT WANT CHILDREN.....3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN..... 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER2 NOT WANT CHILDREN.....3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
409	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you see anyone for an antenatal check? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NO ONE A DOCTOR..... B OBSTETRICIAN/GYNAECOLOGIST C NURSE/MIDWIFE D AUXILIARY NURSE E TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F OTHER: _____ _____ X	
410	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received antenatal care for your pregnancy?	STOP 1 ENCOURAGE2 NO INTEREST3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

411	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?	SON.....1 DAUGHTER2 DID NOT MATTER.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
413	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
414	Were you given a (postnatal) check-up at any time during the 6 weeks after delivery?	YES1 NO2 NO, CHILD NOT YET SIX WEEKS OLD3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒417 ⇒417
416	How much did he/she weigh? RECORD FROM HEALTH CARD WHERE POSSIBLE	KG FROM CARD []:[].....1 KG FROM RECALL []:[].....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
417	Do you have any children aged between <u>5 and 12</u> years? How many? (include 5-year-old and 12-year-old children)	NUMBER[][] NONE00	⇒S.5
418	REMOVED		

419			
420	<p>Do any of these children (ages 5-12 years):</p> <p>a) Have frequent nightmares? b) x c) Wet their bed often? d) Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? e) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children?</p>	<p>YES NO DK</p> <p>a) NIGHTMARES 1 2 8</p> <p>c) WET BED d) TIMID 1 2 8 e) AGGRESSIVE 1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p>	
421	<p>Of these children (ages 5-12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls have ever run away from home?</p>	<p>a) NUMBER OF BOYS RUN AWAY[]</p> <p>b) NUMBER OF GIRLS RUN AWAY[]</p> <p>IF NONE ENTER '0'</p>	
422	REMOVED		
423	<p>Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school?</p> <p>MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS.</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	
424	<p>Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? Could this be asked of the last 12 months? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS.</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

<p>CHECK:</p> <p>Ref. sheet, Box A</p> <p>(s5mar)</p>	<p>CURRENTLY MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER</p> <p>(Options K, L) []</p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER</p> <p>(Option M) []</p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER MALE PARTNER)</p> <p>(Option N) [] ⇒</p> <p>(3)</p>	<p align="center">⇒S.6</p>
501	<p>I would now like you to tell me a little about your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner. How old is your husband/partner (completed years)?</p> <p>PROBE: MORE OR LESS</p> <p>IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?</p>	AGE (YEARS) [][]		
502	In what year was he born?	<p>YEAR..... [][][]</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .. 9998</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9999</p>		
502 a	Where is he from? Is he from the same community or town as you?	<p>SAME COMMUNE 1</p> <p>ANOTHER COMMINE 2</p> <p>ANOTHER PROVINCE/CITY..... 3</p> <p>ANOTHER COUNTRY..... 4</p> <p>OTHER: _____</p> <p>..... 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>		
503	REMOVED			
504				

505 a1	What is the highest general educational qualification that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	NEVER ATTEND SCHOOL.....00 NO QUALIFICATION 1 PRIMARY.....2 LOWER SECONDARY 3 UPER SECONDARY 4 COLLEGE 5 UNIVERSITY 6 MASTER 7 DOCTOR 8 OTHER (Specify)_____96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
505 a2	What is the highest vocational qualification that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	NO QUALIFICATION.....0 PRIMARY 1 ELEMENTARY 2 MIDLE-LEVEL 3 COLLEGE..... 4 OTHER (Specify)_____96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
505a3	How many years has he attended school?	YEARS: [][]	

506	<p>IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?</p> <p>IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?</p>	<p>WORKING 1</p> <p>LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED.. 2</p> <p>RETIRED 3</p> <p>STUDENT 4</p> <p>DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK..... 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	<p>⇒508</p> <p>⇒508</p> <p>⇒509</p>
507	<p>When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, or before that? (FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?)</p>	<p>IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS 1</p> <p>4 WKS - 12 MONTHS AGO 2</p> <p>MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 3</p> <p>NEVER HAD A JOB 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	<p>⇒509</p>
508	<p>What kind of work does/did he normally do?</p> <p>SPECIFY KIND OF WORK</p>	<p>HIGH LEVEL EXPERT 01</p> <p>AVERAGE-LEVEL EXPERT.....02</p> <p>OFFICE STAFF..... 03</p> <p>SERVICE AND SALES STAFF.....04</p> <p>SKILLED LABORERS IN AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES.....05</p> <p>MANUAL LABORER AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS.....06</p> <p>MACHINE ASSEMBLING AND OPERATING WORKERS.....06</p> <p>LOW-SKILLED LABORERS.....07</p> <p>MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCE.....08</p> <p>OTHER: _____96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	

509	<p>How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1–3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/ 	<p>EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY . 1</p> <p>ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	⇒512												
510	<p>In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months of your last relationship</u>), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?</p>	<p>MOST DAYS 1</p> <p>WEEKLY..... 2</p> <p>ONCE A MONTH 3</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>													
511	<p>In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months</u> of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking?</p> <p>a) Money problems</p> <p>b) Family problems</p> <p>x) Any other problems, specify.</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) FAMILY PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) OTHER: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	1	2	
	YES	NO													
a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2													
b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2													
x) OTHER: _____	1	2													
512	<p>Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)?</p> <p>Would you say:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never 	<p>EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY . 1</p> <p>ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK..... 2</p> <p>1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3</p> <p>LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4</p> <p>NEVER 5</p> <p>IN THE PAST, NOT NOW 6</p> <p>DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>													

513	Since you have known him, has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒515 ⇒515
514	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of the relationship), has this happened once or twice, a few times, many times or never?	NEVER (NOT IN PAST 12 MONTHS) 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 A FEW (3-5) TIMES 3 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
515	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒1008 ⇒1008
516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1008	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband/partner?	YES 1 NO 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1010	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

	In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers.	
601	In your opinion, A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
6		
603	In your opinion, It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
604		
605	In your opinion, It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband, even if she does not feel like it.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
606		

607	<p>In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if:</p> <p>a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction</p> <p>b) She disobeys him</p> <p>c) She refuses to have sexual relations with him</p> <p>d) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends</p> <p>e) He suspects that she is unfaithful</p> <p>f) He finds out that she has been unfaithful</p> <p>g)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) HOUSEHOLD</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DISOBEYS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NO SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GIRLFRIENDS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SUSPECTS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) UNFAITHFUL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>g)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HOUSEHOLD	1	2	8	b) DISOBEYS				c) NO SEX	1	2	8	d) GIRLFRIENDS				e) SUSPECTS	1	2	8	f) UNFAITHFUL				g)	1	2	8		1	2	8		1	2	8
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SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

<p>CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s7mar)</p>	<p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER (Options K, L, M) [] ↓ (1)</p>	<p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER MALE PARTNER (Option N) [] ⇒ (2)</p>	<p align="center">⇒S.10</p>
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When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?

701	<p>In general, do (did) you and your (<u>current or most recent</u>) husband/partner discuss the following topics together:</p> <p>a) Things that have happened to him in the day b) Things that happen to you during the day c) Your worries or feelings d) His worries or feelings</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">YES</th> <th align="center">NO</th> <th align="center">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>l) HIS DAY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>m) YOUR DAY</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>n) YOUR WORRIES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>o) HIS WORRIES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	l) HIS DAY	1	2	8	m) YOUR DAY				n) YOUR WORRIES	1	2	8	o) HIS WORRIES	1	2	8		1	2	8	
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702	<p>In your relationship with your (<u>current or most recent</u>) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?</p>	<p>RARELY 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES..... 2</p> <p>OFTEN..... 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>																									

703	<p>I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner generally do/did any of the following?:</p> <p>a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends b) Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times d) — e) Gets angry if you speak with another man f) Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful g) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself</p>	<p>A)</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) SEEING FRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) CONTACT FAMILY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) WANTS TO KNOW</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) GETS ANGRY</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) SUSPICIOUS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) HEALTH CARE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	a) SEEING FRIENDS	1	2	b) CONTACT FAMILY	1	2	c) WANTS TO KNOW	1	2	e) GETS ANGRY			f) SUSPICIOUS	1	2	g) HEALTH CARE	1	2	<p>B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A</p> <p>Has this happened in the past 12 months?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">YES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
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<p>CHECK: Question 703</p>	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">⇒703 N</p>																																							
703 k	<p>Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?</p>	<p>CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1</p> <p>PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOTH 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>																																								

704N k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703N) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
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704	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you. Has your <u>current</u> husband/partner, or <u>any other partner</u> ever....	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)	B) Has this happened in <u>the past 12 months</u> ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)	C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?	D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u> ? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?
		YES NO	YES NO	One Few Many	No One Few Many
	a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	1 2	1 2		
	c) Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	d) Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3

CHECK: Question 704	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	⇒705
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704 e	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
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705	<p>Has <u>he or any other partner</u> ever....</p>	<p>A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>One Few Many</p>	<p>D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u>? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>No One Few Many</p>
	a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	e) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
<p>CHECK: Question 705</p>	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p>[]</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p>[]</p>	<p>⇒706</p>		
705 g	<p>Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?</p>	<p>CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1</p> <p>PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2</p> <p>BOTH..... 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>			

706		<p>A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>B) Has this happened in the past <u>12</u> months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>One Few Many</p>	<p>D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u>?</p> <p>IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>No One Few Many</p>
	<p>a) Did <u>your current husband/partner or any other husband/partner</u> ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>0 1 2 3</p>
	<p>b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused?</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>0 1 2 3</p>
	<p>c) Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever force you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2 3</p>	<p>0 1 2 3</p>
<p>CHECK: Question 706</p>	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓</p>	<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []</p>	<p>⇒707</p>		

706 d	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) Was this your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2	MARK IN BOX C
708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 706	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE 1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE 2	MARK IN BOX C
708 N	How many incidents happened in the past 12 months in which <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner used one or more of any economic, psychological, physical and sexual of the behaviours that I asked you about? Any incident can include one or more behaviours you have experienced PREFERABLE TO GET PRECISE NUMBER, PROBE FOR ESTIMATE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS.....[][] REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
708a	Are you or have you been afraid of your <u>current/most recent</u> husband or partner (in the present)? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time? MAKE SURE YOU REFER TO HER SITUATION NOWADAYS EVEN IF SHE IS NO LONGER WITH HER HUSBAND/PARTNER	NEVER..... 1 SOMETIMES 2 MANY TIMES 3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES 4 IN THE PAST (NO LONGER AFRAID NOW) 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

905	<p>Have you ever, hit or beaten your husband/partner when he was not hitting or beating you?</p> <p>IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?</p>	<p>NEVER.....1</p> <p>ONCE2</p> <p>2-5 TIMES.....3</p> <p>> 5TIMES.....4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER9</p>	
<p>CHECK : (s7preg)</p> <p>Ref. sheet,</p> <p>Box B (s7prnum)</p> <p>(s7prcur)</p>	<p>EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P) (1) []</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T) [][]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p>CURRENTLY PREGNANT? (option S) YES....1</p> <p style="text-align: center;">NO.... 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p>	<p>NEVER PREGNANT</p> <p>(2) []⇒</p>	<p>⇒s8</p>
709	<p>You said that you have been pregnant TOTAL times. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (any of) your husband/partner(s) while you were pregnant?</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	<p>⇒ S8</p> <p>⇒ S8</p> <p>⇒ S8</p>
710	<p>IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, ENTER "01"</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT MORE THAN ONCE: Did this happen in one pregnancy, or more than one pregnancy? In how many pregnancies did this happen (in how many pregnancies were you pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten)?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN WHICH THIS HAPPENED[][]</p>	
710a	<p>Did this happen in the <u>last</u> pregnancy?</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, CIRCLE CODE '1'.</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	

711	Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN ONE PREGNANCY, REFER TO THAT PARTICULAR PREGNANCY IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST/MOST RECENT PREGNANCY IN WHICH VIOLENCE REPORTED			
712	During the <u>most recent pregnancy in which you were beaten</u> , was the husband/partner who did this to you the father of the child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
713 a	Was the man who did this your current or most recent husband/partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
714	Had the same person also done such things to you before you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ S8 ⇒ S8
715	Compared to before you were pregnant, did the slapping/beating (REFER TO RESPONDENT'S PREVIOUS ANSWERS) get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant? By worse I mean, more frequent or more severe.	GOT LESS 1 STAYED ABOUT THE SAME 2 GOT WORSE 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

716 (removed)

SECTION 8 INJURIES

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (S8phsex)	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U or V) [] ↓ (1)	WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("NO" to BOTH Option U and V) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.10
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I would now like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your husband/partner's acts that we have talked about (MAY NEED TO REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS RESPONDENT MENTIONED IN SECTION 7). By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, burns, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.

801	Have you <u>ever</u> been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒S9
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802 A	<u>In your life</u> , how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband(s)/partner(s)? Would you say once, several times or many times?	ONCE 1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES..... 2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
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802 B	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
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803 A	What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your	b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ? YES NO DK	
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	<p>husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened.</p> <p>MARK ALL</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>Any other injury?</p>	<p>CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES.....A</p> <p>SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES.....B</p> <p>SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS.....C</p> <p>BURNS.....D</p> <p>PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES.....E</p> <p>BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES F</p> <p>FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES..... G</p> <p>BROKEN TEETH.....H</p> <p>INTERNAL INJURIES I</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____</p> <p>.....X</p>	<p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p>	
804 A	REMOVED			
804 b	REMOVED			
805 a	<p>In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?</p>	<p>TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE.....[][]</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99</p> <p>NOT NEEDED.....00</p>		⇒S.9
805 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>		
806	<p>In your life, did you <u>ever</u> receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never?</p>	<p>YES, SOMETIMES.....1</p> <p>YES, ALWAYS.....2</p> <p>NO, NEVER.....3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>		⇒S.9

806a	<p>In the past 12 months, did you receive health care for the injury/injuries?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>	⇒807
806b	<p>In the past 12 months how much did you spend to receive health care on fees, laboratory tests, medicines, transport?</p> <p>IF EXACT AMOUNT NOT KNOWN, ESTIMATE IS ACCEPTABLE <i>ADAPT CELLS TO LOCAL CURRENCY</i></p>	<p>A...FEES.....[][]</p> <p>B. LABORATORY TESTS.....[][]</p> <p>C. .MEDICINES.....[][]</p> <p>D. TRANSPORT.....[][]</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....999</p>	
807	<p>In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries?</p> <p>IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL [][]</p> <p>.....IF NONE ENTER '00'</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER -1</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... -2</p>	⇒808
807a	<p>In the past 12 months, how much expense did you incur for all the nights you spent in the hospital</p> <p>(IF EXACT AMOUNT NOT KNOWN, PROBE ESTIMATE)</p>	<p>EXPENSE[][]</p> <p>NONE000</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER....-1</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....-2</p>	
807b	<p>Did health insurance pay for you stay in hospital? All, some, none</p> <p>If SOME, inquire how many days were paid by insurance?</p>	<p>ALL.....1</p> <p>SOME.....2DAYS[][]</p> <p>NONE.....3</p>	

807c	<p>Did you incur other expense(related to the hospitalization and not covered in 806b or 807b) for:</p> <p>a) food,</p> <p>b) family member staying at hospital,</p> <p>c) transport cost (include for victim and for family members,</p> <p>d) medicine,laboratory</p> <p>x) other</p> <p>How much?</p> <p>IF EXACT AMOUNT NOT KNOWN, PROBE ESTIMATE</p>	<p>A. FOOD..... [][]</p> <p>B.COST FAMILY MEMBER STAY.[][]</p> <p>C..TRANSPORT COST FOR FAMILY MEMBERS... ..[][]</p> <p>D. MEDICINE, LABORATORY ..[][]</p> <p>X. OTHER:....[][]</p>	
808	<p>Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

THIS SECTION IS FOR WOMEN WHO REPORT PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER.

I would now like to ask you some questions about what effects your husband/partner's acts has had on you . With acts I mean... (REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS THE RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED IN SECTION 7).

IF REPORTED MORE THAN ONE VIOLENT HUSBAND/PARTNER, ADD: I would like you to answer these questions in relation to the most recent/last husband/partner who did these things to you.

<p>CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C</p> <p>(S9phys)</p>	<p>WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE</p> <p>("YES" TO Option U) []</p> <p align="center">↓</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY</p> <p>("NO" to Option U and "YES" to option V)</p> <p align="right">[] ⇒</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p align="center">⇒906</p>
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901	<p>Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour?</p> <p>REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE.</p> <p>PROBE: Any other situation?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO PARTICULAR REASON..... A</p> <p>WHEN MAN DRUNK B</p> <p>MONEY PROBLEMS..... C</p> <p>DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK..... D</p> <p>WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED E</p> <p>NO FOOD AT HOME.....F</p> <p>PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY..... G</p> <p>SHE IS PREGNANT H</p> <p>HE IS JEALOUS OF HER..... I</p> <p>SHE REFUSES SEX J</p> <p>SHE IS DISOBEDIENT K</p> <p>HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER..... L</p> <p>HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSSM</p> <p>UNABLE TO GET PREGNANT N</p> <p>HE HAS ENTENAL RELATIONSHIP.....O</p> <p>CHILDREN ARE ALL GIRLS.....P</p> <p>OTHER (specify):..... X</p>	
<p>CHECK:</p> <p>(Ref. sheet, Box B, option R)</p> <p><i>(s9child)</i></p>	<p>CHILDREN LIVING []</p> <p>↓</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>NO CHILDREN ALIVE [] ⇒</p> <p>(2)</p>	⇒904
902	<p>For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?</p>	<p>NEVER 1</p> <p>ONCE 2</p> <p>SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES 3</p> <p>MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
903			

904	<p>During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or to defend yourself?</p> <p>IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?</p>	<p>NEVER 1</p> <p>ONCE 2</p> <p>SEVERAL(2-5) TIMES 3</p> <p>MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	⇒906
904 a	<p>What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.</p>	<p>NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT 1</p> <p>VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE 2</p> <p>VIOLENCE BECAME LESS 3</p> <p>VIOLENCE STOPPED 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
90 5	Moved		
906	<p>Would you say that your husband /partner's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect?</p> <p>REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER</p>	<p>NO EFFECT 1</p> <p>A LITTLE 2</p> <p>A LOT 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
907	<p>In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities?</p> <p>MARK ALL THAT APPLY</p>	<p>N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY) A</p> <p>WORK NOT DISRUPTED B</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORKC</p> <p>UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE D</p> <p>UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE E</p> <p>LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY F</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____</p> <p>..... X</p>	⇒907c ⇒907c

907a	How many days of work (or of income) have you lost in the last 12 months because of your husband / partner's behaviour? PROBE: More or less	NUMBER OF DAYS[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....-1 REFUSED/NO ANSWER-2	
907b	How many days of housework were you unable to do in the 12 months because of your husband/partner's behaviour?	NUMBER OF DAYS[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....-1 REFUSED/NO ANSWER-2	
907c	How many days did your husband/partner miss work in the past 12 months because of his behaviour	NUMBER OF DAYS[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....-1 REFUSED/NO ANSWER-2	
907d	Did this behaviour of your husband/partner (that we talked about) result in destruction of property such as broken utensils, furniture, TV, mobile, scooter?	YES..... 1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	⇒908
907e	Did you pay to have any of these replaced? How much did you have to spend? PROBE: MORE OR LESS	AMOUNT[][] NOTHING REPLACED000 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....-1 REFUSED/NO ANSWER-2	

908	<p>Who have you told about his behaviour?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PROBE: Anyone else?</p>	<p>NO ONEA</p> <p>FRIENDSB</p> <p>PARENTS C</p> <p>BROTHER OR SISTER..... D</p> <p>UNCLE OR AUNT.....E</p> <p>HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY.....F</p> <p>CHILDREN..... G</p> <p>NEIGHBOURS..... H</p> <p>POLICE I</p> <p>DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER..... J</p> <p>PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER.....K</p> <p>COUNSELLOR L</p> <p>NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION..... M</p> <p>LOCAL LEADER..... N</p> <p>OTHER (specify):.....X</p>	
909	REMOVED		

910A	<p>Did you ever go to any of the following for help? READ EACH ONE</p>		910 b. ASK FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given?		910c. ASK FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Did you go for help in the last 12 months?			
			YES	NO	YES	NO		
			YES	NO	1	2	1	2
	a) Police				1	2	1	2
	b) Hospital or health centre	a) POLICE	1	2	1	2	1	2
	c) Social services	b) HEALTH			1	2	1	2
	d) Legal advice centre	c) SOCIAL	1	2	1	2	1	2
		d) LEGAL						
			1	2				
	e) Court	e) COURT	1	2	1	2	1	2
	f) Shelter	f) SHELTER						
	g) Local leader	g) LEADER			1	2	1	2
	h) Women's organization (Use name)	h) ORGANIZATION: _____	1	2	1	2	1	2
		—			1	2	1	2
	j) Priest/Religious leader	j) RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2				
		x) ELSEWHERE (specify) : _____	1	2				
	x) Anywhere else? Where?	_____			1	2	1	2
		—						
	<i>LOCALLY-SPECIFIC OPTIONS CAN BE ADDED</i>		1	2	1	2	1	2
			1	2				
			*	**				

IF AT LEAST ONE 'YES' GO TO 910d ELSE GO TO THE CHECK

910d	<p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE THAT ARE MARKED WITH YES IN 910c</p> <p>In the past 12 months how many times did you seek help?</p> <p>a) Police b) Hospital or health centre c) Social services d) Legal advice centre</p> <p>e) Court f) Shelter g) Local leader h) Women's organization (Use name)</p> <p>j) Priest/Religious leader</p> <p>x) Anywhere else? Where?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES</p> <p>a) POLICE [] b) HEALTH [] c) SOCIAL [] d) LEGAL []</p> <p>e) COURT [] f) SHELTER [] g) LEADER [] h) ORGANIZATION: _____ [] - []</p> <p>j) RELIGIOUS LEADER [] x) ELSEWHERE (specify) [] : _____ [] _____ [] - []</p>	<p>910e</p> <p>In the past 12 months how much did you spend to on fees, transport, phone call and so on. PROBE FOR ESTIMATE</p> <p>[] []</p>	
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<p>CHECK:</p> <p>Question 910a * **</p> <p>(s9check)</p>	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY IN Q. 910a (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN MARKED WITH *) []</p> <p>↓</p> <p>(1)</p>	<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED **) []</p> <p>(2)</p>	<p>⇒912</p>
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911	<p>What were the reasons that made you go for help?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913</p>	<p>ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY A</p> <p>COULD NOT ENDURE MORE B</p> <p>BADLY INJURED C</p> <p>HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER..... D</p> <p>HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN E</p> <p>SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERINGF</p> <p>THROWN OUT OF THE HOME G</p> <p>AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM H</p> <p>AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER I</p> <p>AFRAID HE WOULD HIT HER/MORE VIOLENCE J</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____</p> <p>_____ .. X</p>	<p>FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO 913</p>
912	<p>What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER.....A</p> <p>FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/ MORE VIOLENCE.....B</p> <p>VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUSC</p> <p>EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOTBE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED D</p> <p>BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOTHELPED E</p> <p>AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP F</p> <p>AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDRENG</p> <p>BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILYH</p> <p>DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS..... I</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____</p> <p>_____ .. X</p>	

913	<p>Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p> <p><i>CAN ADD COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OPTIONS</i></p>	<p>NO ONE MENTIONED A</p> <p>HIS RELATIVES B</p> <p>HER RELATIVES C</p> <p>FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS D</p> <p>HEALTH CENTRE E</p> <p>POLICE F</p> <p>..... F</p> <p>PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER G</p> <p>SOCIAL WORKER I</p> <p>OTHER(specify): X</p>	
914	<p>Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT [] []</p> <p>NEVER 00</p> <p>N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) 97</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	<p>⇒919</p> <p>⇒S.10</p>
914	<p>When was last time you left because of his behaviour?</p>	<p>PAST 12 MONTHS 1</p> <p>BEFORE THE PAST 12 MONTHS 2</p>	

915	<p>What were the reasons why you left <u>the last time</u>?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT.....A</p> <p>ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILYB</p> <p>COULD NOT ENDURE MORE..... C</p> <p>BADLY INJURED D</p> <p>HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HERE</p> <p>HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN.....F</p> <p>SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING G</p> <p>THROWN OUT OF THE HOME H</p> <p>AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM..... I</p> <p>ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION: J</p> <p>AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HERK</p> <p>OTHER (specify): X</p>	
916	<p>Where did you go <u>the last time</u>?</p> <p>MARK ONE</p>	<p>HER RELATIVES01</p> <p>HIS RELATIVES 02</p> <p>HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS 03</p> <p>HOTEL/LODGINGS 04</p> <p>STREET 05</p> <p>CHURCH/TEMPLE 06</p> <p>SHELTER 07</p> <p>OTHER (specify): 96</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	

917	<p>How long did you stay away <u>the last time</u>?</p> <p>RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS</p>	<p>NUMBER OF DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH)[][]..1</p> <p>NUMBER OF MONTHS (IF 1 MONTH OR MORE)[][]..2</p> <p>LEFT HUSBAND/PARTNER / DID NOT RETURN/ NOT WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER 3</p>	⇒S.10
917a	<p>How much did you spend for accommodation and food for the last time you were away? (Prompt if gave money to stay with parents, friends)</p>	<p>ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD.....[][][]</p> <p>DID NOT SPEND ANYTHING000</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER998</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER999</p>	
918	<p>What were the reasons that you returned?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10</p>	<p>DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDRENA</p> <p>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.....B</p> <p>FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR) C</p> <p>COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN..... D</p> <p>LOVED HIME</p> <p>HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK.....F</p> <p>FAMILY SAID TO RETURN G</p> <p>FORGAVE HIM..... H</p> <p>THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE I</p> <p>THREATENED HER/CHILDREN J</p> <p>COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT).....K</p> <p>VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS L</p> <p>THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS ..M</p> <p>OTHER (specify):X</p>	<p>FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO Section 10</p>

919	<p>What were the reasons that made you stay?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDRENA</p> <p>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGEB</p> <p>DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME ON FAMILYC</p> <p>COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN..... D</p> <p>LOVED HIME</p> <p>DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLEF</p> <p>FAMILY SAID TO STAY G</p> <p>FORGAVE HIM..... H</p> <p>THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE I</p> <p>THREATENED HER/CHILDREN J</p> <p>NOWHERE TO GOK</p> <p>VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS L</p> <p>THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS ..M</p> <p>OTHER (specify): X</p>	
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N04			
N05			

N06	<p>Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/male partner.</p> <p>a) Since the age of 15 until now, has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you to have sex, but did not succeed.</p> <p>b) Has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you to have sex when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p> <p>NOTE THAT THESE QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RAPES THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>IF ALL TWO ANSWERS ARE NO → N08</p>	
N06c	Has any of this happened in the past 12 months?	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....8</p>		
N06d	How old were you the first time it happened [more or less]	[] [] years		
	NOTE THAT IT COULD BE POSSIBLE THAT THE FIRST TIME IT HAPPENED WAS BEFORE AGE 15.	DON'T KNOW.....98		
N06e	a) Have you been forced or persuaded to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time?	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....8</p>		
N07	<p>a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT A PARENT-IN-LAWB SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER).....C OTHER FAMILY MEMBER D</p> <p>SOMEONE AT WORK.....E FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE F RECENT ACQUAINTANC..... G COMPLETE STRANGER H TEACHERI DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFFJ RELIGIOUS LEADER..... K</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <p>MALE FEMALE</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>c)</p> <p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a).</p> <p>How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <p>ONCE FEW MANY</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p>	<p>REMOVED</p>

POLICE/ SOLDIER.....L	1	2	1	2	3	
	1	2	1	2	3	
OTHER (specify) _____ W	1	2	1	2	3	
	1	2				
OTHER (specify) _____ X			1	2	3	
	1	2				
	1	2	1	2	3	

N07e			
N07d			

N07e	I am now going to ask you about your experience of forced sex . When was the most recent incident that you were forced to have sex?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO 1 BETWEEN ONE AND FIVE YEARS AGO 2 LONGER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO 3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N07f	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?	YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD..... 1 HIS OR SOMEONE ELSE HOME OR YARD..... 2 STREET, ALLEY, PARKING LOT, CAR..... 3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT 4 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMPGROUND 5 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS..... 6 CARE INSTITUTION/PRISON..... 7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL 8 OFFICE BUILDING, SHOP, PUBLIC BUILDING..... 9 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
N07g	Did you report the incident to the police? Please respond about the most recent incident.	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒N07j

N07h	How did the police respond? COUNTRY SPECIFIC CODING	THEY OPENED A CASE..... 1 THEY SENT ME AWAY 2 OTHER 3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N07i	Was the person who did this to you arrested and convicted?	NOT ARRESTED..... 1 ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED..... 2 CONVICTED..... 3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N07j	Did you report it to a health service (doctor or nurse)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒N07m
N07k	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing pregnancy?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N07l	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing transmission of HIV (PEP)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N07m	Did you receive (formal) counselling with regards to the incident that you experienced?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N07n	Did you tell anyone in your family about the incident? Anyone else, such as a friend or neighbour?	N07o.How did they respond? Anything else? YES..... 1 NO..... 2	

Each option in 7n need to be matched with 7o,	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	x.
	BLAMED ME FOR IT	SUPPOTED ME	WERE INDIFFERENT	TOLD ME TO KEEP IT QUIET	ADVISED TO REPORT TO POLICE	OTHER, SPECIFY
NO ONE.....A => 1003						
FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH..... B	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
MALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH..... C	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWS D	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
MALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWS.....E	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
YOUR CHILD/CHILDREN..... F	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR G	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
OTHER, SPECIFY: _____X	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	_____
<i>Moved up to N06a</i>						

N08	<p>Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/male partner. Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, since the age of 15 until now, any of the following has happened to you? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.</p> <p>a) Has anyone attempted but NOT succeed to force you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by holding you down or putting you in a situation where you could not say no?</p> <p>b) Touched you sexually against your will. This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts?</p> <p>c) Made you touch their private parts against your will</p>	<p>A. YES</p> <p>1</p> <p>1 NO</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p>	<p>B. IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?</p> <p>YES NO DK</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p>
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			2	
			2	
CHECK N08	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ('1') MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓		ONLY 'NO' ('2') MARKED []⇒	⇒N09f
N08d	How old were you the first time it happened [more or less] NOTE THAT IT COULD BE POSSIBLE THAT THE FIRST TIME IT HAPPENED WAS BEFORE AGE 15.		[] [] years DON'T KNOW.....98	
N09	<p>a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT A PARENT-IN-LAW B SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER).... C OTHER FAMILY MEMBER D</p> <p>SOMEONE AT WORK.....E FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE F RECENT ACQUAINTANC..... G COMPLETE STRANGER H</p> <p>TEACHER I DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF J RELIGIOUS LEADER..... K POLICE/ SOLDIER L</p> <p>OTHER (specify)..... W OTHER (specify) X</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <p>MALE FEMALE</p>	<p>c)</p> <p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a).</p> <p>How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <p>ONCE FEW MANY</p>	REMOVED
			1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3	

N09e	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?	YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD..... 1 HIS OR SOMEONE ELSE HOME OR YARD..... 2 STREET, ALLEY, PARKING LOT, CAR..... 3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT 4 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMPGROUND 5 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS..... 6 CARE INSTITUTION/PRISON..... 7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL..... 8 OFFICE BUILDING, SHOP, PUBLIC BUILDING..... 9 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
N09e			
N09d			

N09f	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to get a job or keep your job, or to get promoted? <i>OPTIONAL QUESTION</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 N/A NEVER WORKED..... 7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N09g	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to pass an exam or get good grades at school? (The acts do not need to have happened). THE ACT MAY NOT HAVE HAPPENED <i>OPTIONAL QUESTION</i>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL..... 7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	

N09h	Have you ever been groped, sexually touched or had someone rubbing against you in the bus or another public space?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
N09i	Have you ever received personal electronic messages with sexual content (e.g. remarks, invitations, pictures) that were hurtful to you or made you feel uncomfortable? For example, via Facebook, cellphone, e-mail, <u>excluding spam</u>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DOES NOT USE ELECTRONIC MEDIA 7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	

NEW OPTIONAL QUESTION ON LOCATION OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT CAN BE INCLUDED

1003	<p>When you were a girl, before you were 15 years old, do you remember if anyone in your family ever touched you sexually against your will, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to?</p> <p>For example, has any of these things ever happened to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - touching of breasts or private parts - making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will - making you touch their private parts - having sex or trying to have sex with you <p>IF NO: CONTINUE PROMPTING:</p> <p>How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you?</p> <p>IF YES CONTINUE WITH 1003a</p>	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p>	<p>⇒1004</p>
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1003	<p>a) IF YES:</p> <p>Who did this to you?</p> <p>We do not need to know the name of this person.</p> <p>CONTINUE:</p> <p>How about someone at school?</p> <p>How about a friend or neighbour?</p> <p>Has anyone else done this to you?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST</p> <p>MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT..... A</p>	<p>INDICATE SEX OF EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <p>MALE FEMALE</p>	ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED IN 1003a			
a)			<p>b) How old were you when it happened with this person for the first time? (more or less)</p>	<p>c) How old was this person?</p> <p>PROBE: roughly (more or less).</p>	<p>d) How many times did this happen?</p>	
					<p>Once</p>	<p>Few times</p>
						<p>Many times</p>

1004	<p>How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p>		<p>AGE YEARS (MORE OR LESS)[][]</p> <p>NOT HAD SEX 95</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	⇒1006
1005	<p>How would you describe the first time that you had sexual intercourse? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?</p>		<p>WANTED TO HAVE SEX 1</p> <p>NOT WANT BUT HAD SEX 2</p> <p>FORCED TO HAVE SEX 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
1005c	<p>The first time you had sexual intercourse, was this with your (future) husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?</p>		<p>(FUTURE) HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 1</p> <p>SOMEONE ELSE MORE OR LESS YOUR OWN AGE 2</p> <p>SOMEONE ELSE WHO WAS OLDER 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED /NO ANSWER 9</p>	
1005a	<p>The number of sexual partners women have had differs a lot from person to person. Some women report having had one sex partner, some 2 or more, and still others report many, even 50 or more. <u>In your life</u> how many different men have you had sex with?</p> <p>IF NEEDED PROBE: More or less; I do not need to know the exact number.</p> <p><i>IN COUNTRIES WITH RELATIVELY HIGH HIV/AIDS RISK</i></p>		<p>PARTNERS.....[][]</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999</p>	

1005b	<p>IF <u>ONE PARTNER</u> IN 1005a; ASK:</p> <p>Did you have sex in the past 12 months? IF YES, ENTER "01"</p> <p>IF <u>MORE THAN ONE PARTNER</u> IN 1005a, ASK</p> <p>With how many of these men did you have sex in the <u>past 12 months</u>?</p> <p>INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IN TOTAL</p> <p><i>IN COUNTRIES WITH RELATIVELY HIGH HIV/AIDS RISK</i></p>		<p>PARTNERS..... []</p> <p>NONE00</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>																																	
1006	<p>When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?</p>		<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p> <p>PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>																																	
1007	<p>When you were a child (before age 15), did anyone in your family ever:</p> <p>a) Slapped or spanked you (with hand)?</p> <p>b) Beat or kicked you or hit you with fist?</p> <p>c) Hit you with a belt, stick, broom or something else?</p> <p>d) Tied you with a rope?</p> <p>e) Insulted or humiliated you regularly?</p> <p>f) Scold and curse you regularly?</p> <p>x) Anything else? Specify: _____</p>		<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) SLAPPED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BEAT, KICKED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) HIT WITH OBJECT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TIED WITH ROPE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) INSULTED</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) ANYTHING ELSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) SLAPPED	1	2	8	b) BEAT, KICKED	1	2	8	c) HIT WITH OBJECT	1	2	8	d) TIED WITH ROPE	1	2	8	e) INSULTED				x) ANYTHING ELSE	1	2	8		1	2	8	
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REMOVED; moved to Section 5																																				

SECTION 11 [moved to section 1)

SECTION 12 COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

1201	<p>I would now like to give you a card. On this card are two pictures. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, the second is of a happy face.</p> <p>No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark below the sad face if someone has ever touched you sexually, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to, <u>before you were 15 years old</u> (when you were a girl younger than 15 years old).</p> <p>For example, has any of these things ever happened to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- touching of breasts or private parts- making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will- making you touch their private parts- having sex or trying to have sex with you <p>Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you.</p> <p>Once you have marked the card, please fold it over and put it in this envelope. This will ensure that I do not know your answer.</p> <p>GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT FOLDS THE CARD; PUTS IT IN THE ENVELOPE; AND SEALS THE ENVELOPE BEFORE GIVING IT BACK TO YOU. ON LEAVING THE INTERVIEW SECURELY ATTACH THE ENVELOPE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE (OR WRITE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CODE ON THE ENVELOPE).</p>	CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION1	CARD NOT GIVEN FOR COMPLETION2
1202	We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add?		

	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
120 2a	<p>Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop domestic violence against women in this country?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
1203	<p>I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you feel?</p> <p>WRITE DOWN ANY SPECIFIC RESPONSE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>GOOD/BETTER 1</p> <p>BAD/WORSE.....2</p> <p>SAME/ NO DIFFERENCE 3</p>
1204	<p>Finally, do you agree that we may contact you again if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification?</p> <p>COUNTRIES TO SPECIFY TIME PERIOD DEPENDING ON WHEN THEY PLAN TO DO QUALITY CONTROL VISITS</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
1205	<p>May I have your phone number just in case we need to clarify some information?</p>	<p>PHONE NUMBER:</p>
	<p>FINISH ONE – IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</p>	

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their health and experiences of violence.

From what you have told us, I can tell that you have had some very difficult times in your life. No one has the right to treat someone else in that way. However, from what you have told me I can see also that you are strong, and have survived through some difficult circumstances.

Here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you would like to talk over your situation with anyone. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say confidential. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.

FINISH TWO - IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about women's health and experiences in life.

In case you ever hear of another woman who needs help, here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives need help. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that anyone says to them confidential.

1205 RECORD TIME OF END OF INTERVIEW: HH:MM [] [] : [] [] (00-24 h)

1206 ASK THE RESPONDENT. How long did you think the interview lasted? THIS SHOULD BE HER OWN ESTIMATE

Hours [] Minutes [] [] []

REFERENCE SHEET (THIS WILL BE USED IF VIOLENCE QUESTIONS APPLIED TO ALL WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A HUSBAND/PARTNER, CURRENT OR PAST)

Box A. MARITAL STATUS

Copy exactly from Q119 and 120. Follow arrows and mark **only ONE** of the following for marital status:

119	Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together or <i>involved in a relationship with a man without living together</i> ?	<p>CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER..... 1</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER..... 2</p> <p>LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED 3</p> <p><i>CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (ENGAGED, DATING), NOT LIVING TOGETHER..... 4</i></p> <p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (<i>NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN</i>) 5</p> <p>CURRENTLY HAVING FEMALE PARTNER 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married and/or living with man (K)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently with regular partner; dating relationship (L)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Previously married/previously lived with man; <i>no current (dating) relationship</i> (M1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Previously had (dating) relationship(M2)</p>
120 a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	<p>YES, MARRIED 1</p> <p>LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED..... 3</p> <p>NO 5</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married /never lived with man; <i>never(dating) relationship</i> (N)</p>
120 b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married /never lived with man; <i>never(dating) relationship</i> (N)</p>

123. Number of times married/lived together with man: (**O**)

Box B. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

Check and complete ALL that applies for reproductive history of respondent:

- (P)** Respondent has been pregnant at least once (Question 308, 1 or more) Yes
 No
- (Q)** Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301, 1 or more) Yes
 No
- (R)** Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303, 1 or more) Yes No
- (S)** Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310, option 1) Yes No
- (T)** Number of pregnancies reported (Question 308):

Box C. VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Check and complete ALL that applies for respondent:

- (U)** Respondent has been victim of physical violence (Question 707) Yes No
- (V)** Respondent has been victim of sexual violence (Question 708) Yes No

Annex VIIIb: Differences between Viet Nam's questionnaire version 2010 and 2019

- Eligible age range is 15-64 (instead of 18-60)
- 4: Combined "d) Land phone and e) Mobile phone" into one code "d) Mobile/ land/ tablet"
- Added g) Washing machine; h) water heater; i) Air conditioner
- 5: Added more assets d) Canoe/boat; e) Electric bicycle/ electric motorbike
- Deleted question 8, 9, 101-107
- 108a, 108b: Questions about ethnicity and religion – Adjusted to the Vietnamese context
- Deleted question 109, 110
- 111: Question about women's education – Adjusted to the current Vietnamese context, replaced with 111a1, 111a2, 111a3
- 112.01-112.08: More questions about women's jobs
- Deleted question 112
- 119: Added answer codes to match the current context
- Deleted question 122b about the reason for parting/ splitting
- 123a: Added questions about the age of getting married for the 1st time/ living with the 1st partner
- Deleted question 125
- 1101, 1103, 1104: Added questions about property ownership
- 201-204: Adjusted questions about vision, hearing, walking, memorizing, focusing, using language, health status
- 209: Adjusted to only 6 codes
- 213a-213e: deleted
- 303: Added questions about the number of sons and daughters
- 306-307, 316-318, 320: Deleted
- 417-424: Asking children aged 5-12 instead of 6-11
- 503-504: Deleted
- 505a, 505b: Questions about the education of a husband/ partner – Adjusted to the Vietnamese context, replaced with 505a1, 505a2, 505a3
- 508: Questions about the type of work of a husband/ partner - Adjusted to the Vietnamese context
- 602, 604, 608: Deleted
- 703N, 704nk: Added questions about economic violence and who caused it
- 708N: Added questions about how many times violent acts have happened
- 806a-807b: Added questions about violence costs - Adjusted to the Vietnamese context, clearly divided the costs in to inpatient and outpatient costs

- 901: Added 5 answer codes (L, M, N, O, P) to fit the Vietnamese context
- 903: Deleted
- 910d: Added questions about seeking help in the past 12 months
- Section 10: Redesigned questions about the violence experienced by women since the age of 15 up to now and in the last 12 months caused by someone other than their husband/ partner; violent acts experienced by women when they were under 15 years of age.
- Section 11: Deleted and incorporated into section 1

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Table 3.1. Households selected and completed interviews (unweighted), Viet Nam 2018

	Total		Urban		Rural		Northern Midlands and Mountains		Red River Delta		North and South Central Coast		Central Highlands		Southeast		Mekong River Delta	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of households in the sample	63072	100.0	25808	40.9	37264	59.1	9120	14.5	14143	22.4	12182	19.3	6355	10.1	10659	16.9	10613	16.8
Households do not qualify	10706	100.0	4339	40.5	6367	59.5	1121	10.5	3054	28.5	2029	19.0	714	6.7	1907	17.8	1881	17.6
Total number of households selected (official and reserve)	9000	100.0	3780	42.0	5220	58.0	1278	14.2	1872	20.8	1728	19.2	900	10.0	1620	18.0	1602	17.8
Total number of official households selected	6000		2520		3480		852		1248		1152		600		1080		1068	
Total number of reserve households selected	3000		1260		1740		426		624		576		300		540		534	
Total number of households completed interview (official and reserve)	5976	100.0	2501	41.9	3475	58.1	851	14.2	1248	20.9	1147	19.2	597	10.0	1065	17.8	1068	17.9
Total number of official households completed interview (% of selected)	4239	70.9	1718	68.7	2521	72.5	626	73.6	904	72.4	829	72.3	425	71.2	705	66.2	750	70.2
Total number of reserve households completed interview	1737	100.0	783	45.1	954	54.9	225	13.0	344	19.8	318	18.3	172	9.9	360	20.7	318	18.3

Table 3.2. Characteristics of all respondents and all ever-partnered respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted), Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (unweighted)				Rural (unweighted)				Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted*)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2501	100.0	2303	100.0	3475	100.0	3250	100.0	5976	100.0	5553	100.0	5976	100.0	5415	100.0
Division																
Northern Midlands and Mountains	288	11.5	272	11.8	563	16.2	533	16.4	851	14.2	805	14.5	796	13.3	735	13.6
Red River Delta	540	21.6	504	21.9	708	20.4	652	20.1	1248	20.9	1156	20.8	1410	23.6	1273	23.5
North and South Central Coast	442	17.7	410	17.8	705	20.3	668	20.6	1147	19.2	1078	19.4	1265	21.2	1166	21.5
Central Highlands	237	9.5	222	9.6	360	10.4	339	10.4	597	10.0	561	10.1	327	5.5	301	5.6
Southeast	598	23.9	544	23.6	467	13.4	426	13.1	1065	17.8	970	17.5	972	16.3	848	15.7
Mekong River Delta	396	15.8	351	15.2	672	19.3	632	19.4	1068	17.9	983	17.7	1205	20.2	1092	20.2
Religion																
No Religion	1934	77.3	1782	77.4	2691	77.4	2515	77.4	4625	77.4	4297	77.4	4669	78.1	4229	78.1
Buddhist	365	14.6	331	14.4	278	8.0	261	8.0	643	10.8	592	10.7	632	10.6	567	10.5
Catholic	163	6.5	151	6.6	343	9.9	319	9.8	506	8.5	470	8.5	495	8.3	449	8.3
Protestant	7	0.3	7	0.3	49	1.4	47	1.4	56	0.9	54	1.0	46	0.8	44	0.8
Hoa Hao Buddhist	14	0.6	14	0.6	41	1.2	38	1.2	55	0.9	52	0.9	56	0.9	53	1.0
Other	18	0.7	18	0.8	72	2.1	70	2.2	90	1.5	88	1.6	76	1.3	73	1.3
Education of respondent																
No education	228.0	9.1	217	9.4	736	21.2	719	22.1	964	16.1	936	16.9	951	15.9	915	16.9
Primary	397	15.9	379	16.5	871	25.1	852	26.2	1268	21.2	1231	22.2	1284	21.5	1231	22.7
Lower Secondary	665	26.6	568	24.7	1112	32.0	975	30.0	1777	29.7	1543	27.8	1920	32.1	1599	29.5
Upper Secondary	575	23.0	526	22.8	503	14.5	468	14.4	1078	18.0	994	17.9	1059	17.7	952	17.6

Table 3.2. Characteristics of all respondents and all ever-partnered respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted), Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (unweighted)				Rural (unweighted)				Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted*)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
College	129	5.2	123	5.3	83	2.4	77	2.4	212	3.5	200	3.6	195	3.3	182	3.4
University and above	495	19.8	480	20.8	159	4.6	148	4.6	654	10.9	628	11.3	542	9.1	513	9.5
Other	12	0.5	10	0.4	11	0.3	11	0.3	23	0.4	21	0.4	25	0.4	24	0.4
Ethnicity																
Kinh	2287	91.4	2111	91.7	2676	77.0	2485	76.5	4963	83.0	4596	82.8	5011	83.8	4525	83.6
Tay	41	1.6	39	1.7	102	2.9	96	3.0	143	2.4	135	2.4	125	2.1	113	2.1
Thai	38	1.5	35	1.5	127	3.7	125	3.8	165	2.8	160	2.9	136	2.3	133	2.4
Muong	8	0.3	8	0.3	60	1.7	58	1.8	68	1.1	66	1.2	86	1.4	83	1.5
Khmer	46	1.8	42	1.8	69	2.0	66	2.0	115	1.9	108	1.9	130	2.2	121	2.2
Chinese	36	1.4	25	1.1	4	0.1	3	0.1	40	0.7	28	0.5	52	0.9	30	0.6
Nung	27	1.1	26	1.1	47	1.4	45	1.4	74	1.2	71	1.3	51	0.9	49	0.9
Mong	2	0.1	2	0.1	39	1.1	34	1.0	41	0.7	36	0.6	45	0.8	36	0.7
Dao	1	0.0	1	0.0	54	1.6	53	1.6	55	0.9	54	1.0	51	0.9	50	0.9
Other	15	0.6	14	0.6	295	8.5	284	8.7	310	5.2	298	5.4	288	4.8	273	5.0
Age group of respondent																
15-19	147	5.9	38	1.7	210	6.0	58	1.8	357	6.0	96	1.7	501	8.4	128	2.4
20-24	129	5.2	99	4.3	203	5.8	177	5.4	332	5.6	276	5.0	380	6.4	313	5.8
25-29	258	10.3	246	10.7	367	10.6	358	11.0	625	10.5	604	10.9	588	9.8	565	10.4
30-34	340	13.6	333	14.5	479	13.8	476	14.6	819	13.7	809	14.6	706	11.8	696	12.8
35-39	396	15.8	392	17.0	471	13.6	468	14.4	867	14.5	860	15.5	748	12.5	738	13.6
40-44	346	13.8	338	14.7	432	12.4	429	13.2	778	13.0	767	13.8	733	12.3	723	13.4
45-49	323	12.9	313	13.6	476	13.7	464	14.3	799	13.4	777	14.0	795	13.3	770	14.2
50-54	320	12.8	310	13.5	417	12.0	411	12.6	737	12.3	721	13.0	760	12.7	743	13.7

Table 3.2. Characteristics of all respondents and all ever-partnered respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted), Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (unweighted)				Rural (unweighted)				Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted*)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
55-64	242	9.7	234	10.2	420	12.1	409	12.6	662	11.1	643	11.6	764	12.8	738	13.6
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)																
15-17	110	4.4	23	1.0	166	4.8	31	1.0	276	4.6	54	1.0	386	6.5	71	1.3
18-24	166	6.6	114	5.0	247	7.1	204	6.3	413	6.9	318	5.7	495	8.3	371	6.8
25-29	258	10.3	246	10.7	367	10.6	358	11.0	625	10.5	604	10.9	588	9.8	565	10.4
30-34	340	13.6	333	14.5	479	13.8	476	14.6	819	13.7	809	14.6	706	11.8	696	12.8
35-39	396	15.8	392	17.0	471	13.6	468	14.4	867	14.5	860	15.5	748	12.5	738	13.6
40-44	346	13.8	338	14.7	432	12.4	429	13.2	778	13.0	767	13.8	733	12.3	723	13.4
45-49	323	12.9	313	13.6	476	13.7	464	14.3	799	13.4	777	14.0	795	13.3	770	14.2
50-54	320	12.8	310	13.5	417	12.0	411	12.6	737	12.3	721	13.0	760	12.7	743	13.7
55-60	206	8.2	199	8.6	359	10.3	350	10.8	565	9.5	549	9.9	655	11.0	632	11.7
61-64	36	1.4	35	1.5	61	1.8	59	1.8	97	1.6	94	1.7	109	1.8	106	2.0
Current Partnership status																
Never partnered	198	7.9	0	0.0	224	6.4	0	0.0	422	7.1	0	0.0	560	9.4	0	0.0
Currently married	1990	79.6	1990	86.4	2925	84.2	2925	90.0	4915	82.2	4915	88.5	4705	78.7	4705	86.9
Living with man (not married)	6	0.2	6	0.3	5	0.1	5	0.2	11	0.2	11	0.2	9	0.1	9	0.2
Regular partner (dating)	78	3.1	78	3.4	56	1.6	56	1.7	134	2.2	134	2.4	152	2.5	152	2.8
Divorced/separated	136	5.4	136	5.9	118	3.4	118	3.6	254	4.3	254	4.6	287	4.8	287	5.3
Widowed	93	3.7	93	4.0	146	4.2	146	4.5	239	4.0	239	4.3	263	4.4	263	4.8
Household assets index																
Lower	270	10.8	237	10.3	1099	31.6	1037	31.9	1369	22.9	1274	22.9	1315	22.0	1196	22.1
Medium	870	34.8	801	34.8	1564	45.0	1459	44.9	2434	40.7	2260	40.7	2431	40.7	2208	40.8
Higher	1361	54.4	1265	54.9	805	23.2	747	23.0	2166	36.2	2012	36.2	2220	37.1	2001	37.0

Table 3.2. Characteristics of all respondents and all ever-partnered respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted), Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (unweighted)				Rural (unweighted)				Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted*)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Disability status																
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)																
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	1375	55.0	1256	54.5	1637	47.1	1498	46.1	3012	50.4	2754	49.6	2962	49.6	2616	48.3
Some difficulty	987	39.5	923	40.1	1477	42.5	1412	43.4	2464	41.2	2335	42.0	2474	41.4	2301	42.5
A lot of difficulty	137	5.5	122	5.3	340	9.8	322	9.9	477	8.0	444	8.0	522	8.7	483	8.9
Cannot do at all	2	0.1	2	0.1	21	0.6	18	0.6	23	0.4	20	0.4	19	0.3	16	0.3
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)																
Without disability	1919	76.7	1764	76.6	2376	68.4	2196	67.6	4295	71.9	3960	71.3	4211	70.5	3760	69.4
With disability	582	23.3	539	23.4	1099	31.6	1054	32.4	1681	28.1	1593	28.7	1765	29.5	1655	30.6
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)																
Without disability	2362	94.4	2179	94.6	3114	89.6	2910	89.5	5476	91.6	5089	91.6	5436	91.0	4916	90.8
With disability	139	5.6	124	5.4	361	10.4	340	10.5	500	8.4	464	8.4	540	9.0	499	9.2

* Women sampling weights have been applied to correct for differences in selection probability of households and for differences in numbers of eligible women within households

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (based on last population census), Viet Nam 2018

	Unweighted		Weighted*		Census (2009)	
	All respondents		All respondents		Female population 15-64	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	5976	100.0	5976	100.0	29,922,792	100.0
Urban- Rural						
Urban	2501	41.9	1990	33.3	9,581,213	32.0
Rural	3475	58.1	3986	66.7	20,341,579	68.0
Division						
Northern Midlands and Mountains	851	14.2	796	13.3	3,716,129	12.4
Red River Delta	1248	20.9	1410	23.6	6,881,586	23.0
North and South Central Coast	1147	19.2	1265	21.2	6,290,112	21.0
Central Highlands	597	10.0	327	5.5	1,611,394	5.4
Southeast	1065	17.8	972	16.3	5,366,849	17.9
Mekong River Delta	1068	17.9	1205	20.2	6,056,722	20.2
Religion						
No Religion	4625	77.4	4669	78.1	24,414,147	81.6
Buddhist	643	10.8	632	10.6	2,471,611	8.3
Catholic	506	8.5	495	8.3	1,938,625	6.5
Protestant	56	0.9	46	0.8	221,799	0.7
Hoa Hao Buddhist	55	0.9	56	0.9	503,945	1.7
Other	90	1.5	76	1.3	372,665	1.2
Education of respondent						
No education	964	16.1	951	15.9	1,520,925	5.1
Primary	1268	21.2	1284	21.5	6,724,418	22.5
Lower Secondary	1777	29.7	1920	32.1	13,317,222	44.5
Upper Secondary	1078	18.0	1059	17.7	6,668,921	22.3

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (based on last population census), Viet Nam 2018

	Unweighted		Weighted*		Census (2009)	
	All respondents		All respondents		Female population 15-64	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
College	212	3.5	195	3.3	525,837	1.8
University and above	654	10.9	542	9.1	1,157,498	3.9
Other	23	0.4	25	0.4	7,971	0.0
Ethnicity						
Kinh	4963	83.0	5011	83.8	25,972,537	86.8
Tay	143	2.4	125	2.1	568,153	1.9
Thai	165	2.8	136	2.3	514,329	1.7
Muong	68	1.1	86	1.4	441,113	1.5
Khmer	115	1.9	130	2.2	447,078	1.5
Chinese	40	0.7	52	0.9	280,121	0.9
Nung	74	1.2	51	0.9	319,826	1.1
Mong	41	0.7	45	0.8	272,492	0.9
Dao	55	0.9	51	0.9	232,762	0.8
Other	310	5.2	288	4.8	874,381	2.9
Age group of respondent						
15-19	357	6.0	501	8.4	4,385,988	14.7
20-24	332	5.6	380	6.4	4,179,249	14.0
25-29	625	10.5	588	9.8	3,885,273	13.0
30-34	819	13.7	706	11.8	3,405,253	11.4
35-39	867	14.5	748	12.5	3,233,341	10.8
40-44	778	13.0	733	12.3	2,998,922	10.0
45-49	799	13.4	795	13.3	2,808,462	9.4
50-54	737	12.3	760	12.7	2,329,953	7.8
	320					

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (based on last population census), Viet Nam 2018

	Unweighted		Weighted*		Census (2009)	
	All respondents		All respondents		Female population 15-64	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
55-64	662	11.1	764	12.8	2,696,351	9.0
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)						
15-17	276	4.6	386	6.5	2,555,118	8.5
18-24	413	6.9	495	8.3	6,010,119	20.1
25-29	625	10.5	588	9.8	3,885,273	13.0
30-34	819	13.7	706	11.8	3,405,253	11.4
35-39	867	14.5	748	12.5	3,233,341	10.8
40-44	778	13.0	733	12.3	2,998,922	10.0
45-49	799	13.4	795	13.3	2,808,462	9.4
50-54	737	12.3	760	12.7	2,329,953	7.8
55-60	565	9.5	655	11.0	1,882,841	6.3
61-64	97	1.6	109	1.8	813,510	2.7
Current Partnership status						
Never partnered	422	7.1	560	9.4	na	na
Currently married	4915	82.2	4705	78.7	na	na
Living with man (not married)	11	0.2	9	0.1	na	na
Regular partner (dating)	134	2.2	152	2.5	na	na
Divorced/separated	254	4.3	287	4.8	na	na
Widowed	239	4.0	263	4.4	na	na
Household assets index						
Lower	1369	22.9	1315	22.0	na	na
Medium	2434	40.7	2431	40.7	na	na

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (based on last population census), Viet Nam 2018

	Unweighted		Weighted*		Census (2009)	
	All respondents		All respondents		Female population 15-64	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Higher	2166	36.2	2220	37.1	na	na
Disability status						
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	3012	50.4	2962	49.6	na	na
Some difficulty	2464	41.2	2474	41.4	na	na
A lot of difficulty	477	8.0	522	8.7	na	na
Cannot do at all	23	0.4	19	0.3	na	na
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
Without disability	4295	71.9	4211	70.5	na	na
With disability	1681	28.1	1765	29.5	na	na
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
Without disability	5476	91.6	5436	91.0	na	na
With disability	500	8.4	540	9.0	na	na

* Women sampling weights have been applied to correct for differences in selection probability of households and for differences in numbers of eligible women within households

na: not available

Table 3.4. Prevalence of partner violence, unweighted and weighted, Viet Nam 2018

Type of partner violence	Prevalence unweighted			Prevalence weighted using households sampling weights*			Prevalence, weighted using women sampling weights**		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Lifetime physical violence	26.5	25.3	- 27.7	26.3	25.1	- 27.5	26.1	24.9	- 27.3
Current physical violence	4.7	4.2	- 5.3	4.7	4.2	- 5.3	4.6	4.1	- 5.2
Lifetime sexual violence	12.5	11.6	- 13.4	13.3	12.4	- 14.2	13.3	12.3	- 14.2
Current sexual violence	5.5	4.9	- 6.1	6.0	5.4	- 6.6	5.7	5.1	- 6.3
Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	32.3	31.0	- 33.5	32.3	31.0	- 33.5	32.0	30.8	- 33.3
Current physical and/or sexual violence	8.8	8.1	- 9.6	9.2	8.4	- 9.9	8.9	8.2	- 9.7
Lifetime emotional violence	46.0	44.6	- 47.3	47.5	46.2	- 48.9	47.0	45.6	- 48.3
Current emotional violence	19.2	18.1	- 20.3	19.9	18.8	- 21.0	19.3	18.3	- 20.4

* Household sampling weights have been applied to correct for differences in selection probability of households

** Women sampling weights have been applied to correct for differences in selection probability of households and for differences in numbers of eligible women within households.

Table 3.5. Women's satisfaction upon completion of interview, according to experience of partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	All ever-partnered respondents (%) (n=5553)	By experience of partner violence			
		No violence (%) (n=3757)	Only sexual violence (%) (n=320)	Only physical violence (%) (n=1095)	Both physical and sexual violence (%) (n=376)
The interview made you feel..					
Good/better	63.1	59.6	68.4	68.4	78.4
Same/ no difference	36.3	40.2	31.5	30.4	20.1
Worse	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.6
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Agreed to be contacted again					
Yes	95.7	95.6	96.4	95.5	97.5
No	4.2	4.4	3.6	4.4	2.5
Not stated	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 3.6. Proportion of women owning certain assets, either by herself or with someone else, as reported in the survey (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Yes, own by herself (%)	Yes, own with others (%)	No, don't own (%)
Land	14.4	38.6	47.0
House	14.7	50.3	35.0
Company or bussiness	0.5	1.7	97.8
Large animals (cows, horses, etc.)	2.9	11.3	85.8
Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats, etc.)	9.1	28.0	62.9
Crops from certain fields or trees	7.7	31.5	60.9
Large household items (TV, bed, cooker)	18.9	66.2	15.0
Jewellery, gold or other valuables	44.6	14.3	41.0
Motor car	35.5	42.5	22.0
Savings in the bank	9.9	9.4	80.7
Other property	1.5	1.3	97.1

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 3.7. Proportion of women earning money by herself and the way they are earning money, among all respondents (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Number	(%)
Not earning money by herself	743	14.7
<u>Way of earning money (N=5976):</u>		
Waged/salaried	2482	38.9
Self employed (Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture)	2293	39.7
Self employed (Non-agriculture)	1590	25.7

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage of women earning money by herself is greater than 100%

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
Total	26.1	4.6	13.3	5.7	32.0	8.9	5553
Urban- Rural							
Urban	22.3	3.0	10.6	4.6	27.8	6.8	2303
Rural	27.9	5.4	14.6	6.2	34.1	10.0	3250
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	22.8	3.3	13.9	6.2	30.7	8.6	805
Red River Delta	32.8	4.7	18.4	7.2	40.1	10.2	1156
North and South Central Coast	26.7	6.1	11.8	5.6	30.9	9.5	1078
Central Highlands	40.0	7.9	12.7	3.3	44.4	9.4	561
Southeast	20.2	3.4	11.7	5.7	26.4	8.0	970
Mekong River Delta	20.4	4.0	9.9	4.3	25.6	7.6	983
Religion							
No Religion	26.3	4.4	13.6	5.9	32.6	8.9	4297
Buddhist	23.9	5.8	10.6	4.9	27.7	8.9	592
Catholic	28.7	5.4	13.3	5.0	33.6	9.7	470
Protestant	22.5	4.5	20.6	4.6	30.0	8.3	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	3.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	5.4	1.6	52
Other	32.9	6.5	18.8	6.7	42.1	9.7	88
Education of respondent							
No education	30.1	6.3	12.4	5.3	34.0	10.0	936
Primary	31.3	6.5	13.0	5.8	36.8	10.5	1231
Lower Secondary	27.8	3.8	15.3	5.5	34.7	7.9	1543

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
Upper Secondary	21.3	3.7	13.0	6.9	27.5	9.4	994
College	17.7	3.9	12.4	7.0	23.9	8.7	200
University and above	12.3	1.3	10.4	4.3	19.8	4.9	628
Other	(36.7)	(19.2)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(36.7)	(21.1)	21
Ethnicity							
Kinh	26.6	4.1	13.4	5.5	32.7	8.3	4596
Tay	16.0	6.3	11.7	5.7	24.6	10.7	135
Thai	15.4	2.2	4.0	2.7	17.4	4.9	160
Muong	17.9	3.0	7.1	3.9	20.3	4.9	66
Khmer	12.5	4.1	4.3	3.1	14.6	5.9	108
Chinese	30.4	8.1	12.6	8.1	30.4	8.1	28
Nung	24.1	9.6	23.8	17.3	42.8	25.8	71
Mong	10.2	4.8	5.1	0.0	12.1	4.8	36
Dao	15.7	3.9	15.8	12.0	24.6	13.9	54
Other	38.6	13.7	19.9	8.7	45.0	19.6	298
Age group of respondent							
15-19	4.2	2.4	5.9	5.9	7.9	7.0	96
20-24	15.4	4.7	15.2	7.4	23.2	9.5	276
25-29	19.0	6.5	10.4	7.1	24.9	12.0	604
30-34	24.1	5.9	13.5	8.3	30.4	12.1	809
35-39	26.2	4.2	11.4	5.7	31.6	8.5	860
40-44	30.6	5.0	12.6	6.1	35.7	9.8	767

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
45-49	29.1	4.2	15.9	4.6	36.0	7.6	777
50-54	30.5	4.2	13.8	4.7	37.2	7.6	721
55-64	29.3	3.5	14.7	3.0	34.3	6.2	643
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)							
15-17	1.3	0.0	5.1	5.1	6.4	5.1	54
18-24	14.2	4.8	13.9	7.3	21.1	9.5	318
25-29	19.0	6.5	10.4	7.1	24.9	12.0	604
30-34	24.1	5.9	13.5	8.3	30.4	12.1	809
35-39	26.2	4.2	11.4	5.7	31.6	8.5	860
40-44	30.6	5.0	12.6	6.1	35.7	9.8	767
45-49	29.1	4.2	15.9	4.6	36.0	7.6	777
50-54	30.5	4.2	13.8	4.7	37.2	7.6	721
55-60	29.7	4.0	14.0	2.4	35.2	6.0	549
61-64	26.7	0.8	18.6	7.1	29.0	7.1	94
Household assets index							
Lower	29.0	8.2	13.0	6.4	34.2	12.7	1274
Medium	25.2	3.4	11.9	5.2	30.9	7.4	2260
Higher	25.2	3.9	14.8	5.7	31.9	8.4	2012
Disability status							
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	21.7	3.7	10.0	4.0	27.0	6.8	2754
Some difficulty	29.5	5.4	15.5	7.6	36.3	11.1	2335

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
A lot of difficulty	33.9	6.3	20.4	6.0	39.7	10.5	444
Cannot do at all	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	23.3	4.1	12.0	5.5	29.4	8.3	3960
With disability	32.2	6.0	16.1	6.0	37.9	10.4	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	25.3	4.5	12.6	5.7	31.3	8.8	5089
With disability	33.0	6.1	19.8	5.8	38.7	10.1	464
Current Partnership status							
Currently married	26.3	4.9	13.4	6.4	32.5	9.7	4915
Living with man (not married)	(33.5)	(3.7)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(33.5)	(3.7)	11
Regular partner (dating)	6.2	2.8	7.8	1.7	13.2	4.5	134
Divorced/separated	27.7	3.7	13.5	1.6	31.6	3.7	254
Widowed	31.3	3.0	13.6	0.0	35.5	3.0	239
Employment status							
Not earning money by herself	23.7	4.4	13.8	5.7	27.8	8.8	743
Waged/salaried	23.0	4.0	13.1	5.5	29.2	8.2	2177
Self employed (Agriculture, Forestry, Aquaculture)	30.3	6.4	14.4	6.7	37.0	11.2	1707
Self employed (Non agriculture)	26.0	3.3	11.6	4.5	31.3	7.0	1350

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.2. Prevalence of specific acts of physical violence by husbands/partners, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (N=2303)		Rural (N=3250)		Total (N=5553)	
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Slapped, threw something	19.7	2.6	25.2	4.1	23.4	3.6
Pushed or shoved	7.2	1.4	8.6	2.8	8.1	2.3
Hit with a fist or something else	5.3	0.7	7.7	2.2	6.9	1.7
Kicked, dragged, beat	2.7	0.3	5.3	1.2	4.4	0.9
Choked or burnt on purpose	1.8	0.1	2.5	0.8	2.3	0.6
Threatened with or used a gun, knife or weapon	1.6	0.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	0.5
At least one act of physical violence	22.3	3.0	27.9	5.4	26.1	4.6

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 4.3. Lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence, by severity, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)
Total	14.8	11.2	5553
Urban- Rural			
Urban	13.1	9.2	2303
Rural	15.7	12.2	3250
Division			
Northern Midlands and Mountains	15.4	7.4	805
Red River Delta	20.3	12.5	1156
North and South Central Coast	12.9	13.8	1078
Central Highlands	19.1	20.9	561
Southeast	11.5	8.7	970
Mekong River Delta	11.5	8.9	983
Religion			
No Religion	15.5	10.8	4297
Buddhist	11.6	12.3	592
Catholic	14.7	14.0	470
Protestant	12.9	9.7	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	1.2	1.8	52
Other	14.8	18.1	88
Education of respondent			
No education	15.3	14.7	936
Primary	16.7	14.7	1231
Lower Secondary	15.7	12.1	1543

Table 4.3. Lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence, by severity, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever- partnered women (N)
Upper Secondary	13.5	7.8	994
College	12.9	4.8	200
University and above	9.3	3.0	628
Other	(28.4)	(8.3)	21
Ethnicity			
Kinh	15.3	11.3	4596
Tay	5.6	10.4	135
Thai	11.6	3.8	160
Muong	9.9	8.0	66
Khmer	6.2	6.3	108
Chinese	17.1	13.3	28
Nung	16.1	8.0	71
Mong	3.1	7.1	36
Dao	13.8	1.9	54
Other	19.2	19.4	298
Age group of respondent			
15-19	1.1	3.1	96
20-24	9.7	5.7	276
25-29	13.4	5.6	604
30-34	13.5	10.6	809
35-39	16.1	10.1	860
40-44	17.9	12.7	767

Table 4.3. Lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence, by severity, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever- partnered women (N)
45-49	17.8	11.4	777
50-54	15.3	15.3	721
55-64	14.0	15.3	643
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)			
15-17	0.0	1.3	54
18-24	8.6	5.7	318
25-29	13.4	5.6	604
30-34	13.5	10.6	809
35-39	16.1	10.1	860
40-44	17.9	12.7	767
45-49	17.8	11.4	777
50-54	15.3	15.3	721
55-60	14.4	15.3	549
61-64	11.2	15.6	94
Household assets index			
Lower	15.1	13.9	1274
Medium	13.8	11.4	2260
Higher	15.7	9.5	2012
Disability status			
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	13.7	8.0	2754

Table 4.3. Lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence, by severity, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever- partnered women (N)
Some difficulty	16.1	13.4	2335
A lot of difficulty	15.3	18.6	444
Cannot do at all	(6.9)	(0.0)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
Without disability	14.1	9.2	3960
With disability	16.4	15.8	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
Without disability	14.8	10.5	5089
With disability	15.0	18.0	464

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.4. Prevalence of specific acts of physical violence by husbands/partners in the past 12 months, and frequency distribution of number of times the acts happened, Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (N=2303)				Rural (N=3250)				Total (N=5553)			
	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)
Slapped you or thrown something	2.6	37.7	47.3	15.0	4.1	33.2	48.8	18.0	3.6	34.2	48.5	17.3
Pushed you or shoved you	1.4	24.5	65.4	10.2	2.8	10.4	70.5	19.1	2.3	13.8	69.3	17.0
Hit you with his fist or with something else	0.7	(28.0)	(65.2)	(6.8)	2.2	23.2	48.6	28.2	1.7	23.9	50.9	25.2
Kicked or dragged you	0.3	(17.6)	(72.3)	(10.1)	1.2	27.0	51.9	21.2	0.9	26.0	53.9	20.0
Choked or burnt you	0.1	(18.5)	(81.5)	(0.0)	0.8	35.1	36.7	28.2	0.6	33.9	40.1	26.0
Threatened with or used weapon	0.2	(20.3)	(79.7)	(0.0)	0.7	(38.7)	(40.2)	(21.1)	0.5	(35.6)	(46.9)	(17.5)

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever- pregnant women (N)
Total	3.4	5236
Urban- Rural		
Urban	2.5	2133
Rural	3.8	3103
Division		
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2.4	774
Red River Delta	4.4	1110
North and South Central Coast	3.8	1026
Central Highlands	6.9	528
Southeast	2.4	867
Mekong River Delta	2.1	931
Religion		
No Religion	3.2	4056
Buddhist	3.4	563
Catholic	5.5	434
Protestant	0.0	48
Hoa Hao Buddhist	0.0	52
Other	1.5	83
Education of respondent		
No education	3.9	916
Primary	4.2	1189

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (N)
Lower Secondary	3.9	1454
Upper Secondary	2.0	910
College	2.5	175
University and above	1.4	573
Other	(0.0)	19
Ethnicity		
Kinh	3.5	4338
Tay	0.6	127
Thai	0.0	155
Muong	0.0	62
Khmer	1.7	103
Chinese	0.0	25
Nung	6.0	65
Mong	3.7	33
Dao	2.2	50
Other	5.5	277
Age group of respondent		
15-19	(0.0)	21
20-24	5.1	187
25-29	3.0	547
30-34	2.5	787

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (N)
35-39	2.9	846
40-44	3.0	755
45-49	3.8	761
50-54	2.5	703
55-64	5.1	629
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)		
15-17	(0.0)	8
18-24	4.7	200
25-29	3.0	547
30-34	2.5	787
35-39	2.9	846
40-44	3.0	755
45-49	3.8	761
50-54	2.5	703
55-60	5.2	538
61-64	4.5	91
Household assets index		
Lower	4.5	1194
Medium	3.2	2130
Higher	2.8	1905
Disability status		

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (N)
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	1.9	2556
Some difficulty	4.7	2229
A lot of difficulty	4.8	431
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
Without disability	2.9	3701
With disability	4.4	1535
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
Without disability	3.2	4785
With disability	4.6	451

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy					Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy				Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy (N)
	Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most recent pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)		
Total	3.4	5236	18.2	97.9	92.3	81.7	186	11.8	21.4	65.3	156	
Urban- Rural												
Urban	2.5	2133	20.8	95.5	77.8	81.9	59	13.9	27.0	59.1	49	
Rural	3.8	3103	17.5	98.6	96.8	81.6	127	11.2	19.7	67.2	107	
Division												
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2.4	774	(6.0)	(100.0)	(94.0)	(77.9)	20	(14.5)	(18.4)	(67.1)	17	
Red River Delta	4.4	1110	18.2	93.4	97.1	81.6	43	5.1	17.9	72.5	35	
North and South Central Coast	3.8	1026	16.4	100.0	94.8	80.0	43	7.7	29.8	62.6	38	
Central Highlands	6.9	528	12.7	98.8	93.4	81.0	38	6.4	35.9	57.7	31	
Southeast	2.4	867	(38.0)	(96.1)	(59.4)	(79.5)	21	(29.1)	(5.9)	(65.0)	16	
Mekong River Delta	2.1	931	(20.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.4)	21	(24.6)	(16.8)	(58.7)	19	
Religion												
No Religion	3.2	4056	17.9	97.0	92.9	78.9	142	12.3	23.7	62.1	116	
Buddhist	3.4	563	(13.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.0)	21	(0.0)	(18.9)	(81.1)	18	
Catholic	5.5	434	(25.4)	(100.0)	(81.5)	(89.8)	20	(16.6)	(13.8)	(69.6)	19	
Protestant	0.0	48	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	
Hoa Hao Buddhist	0.0	52	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	
Other	1.5	83	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	(66.4)	(0.0)	(33.6)	2	
Education of respondent												

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy					Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy				Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy (N)
	Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most recent pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)		
No education	3.9	916	17.6	100.0	95.3	83.1	50	8.6	23.0	68.5	46	
Primary	4.2	1189	20.7	96.9	86.4	88.7	49	11.3	13.0	75.7	41	
Lower Secondary	3.9	1454	14.9	95.4	93.9	76.5	52	12.0	26.1	61.9	42	
Upper Secondary	2.0	910	(25.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(83.4)	21	(11.0)	(27.9)	(47.0)	17	
College	2.5	175	(0.0)	(100.0)	(71.8)	(71.8)	3	(74.7)	(25.3)	(0.0)	2	
University and above	1.4	573	(26.1)	(96.5)	(100.0)	(67.9)	11	(0.0)	(25.0)	(75.0)	8	
Other	(0.0)	19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	
Ethnicity												
Kinh	3.5	4338	18.6	97.6	91.2	79.9	149	12.1	22.4	63.9	122	
Tay	0.6	127	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	2	
Thai	0.0	155	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	
Muong	0.0	62	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	
Khmer	1.7	103	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	3	(0.0)	(32.8)	(67.2)	3	
Chinese	0.0	25	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	
Nung	6.0	65	(14.2)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	6	(0.0)	(36.1)	(63.9)	6	
Mong	3.7	33	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	1	
Dao	2.2	50	(79.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	2	(0.0)	(79.8)	(20.2)	2	
Other	5.5	277	(15.8)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(90.4)	22	(12.1)	(6.1)	(81.8)	19	
Age group of respondent												
15-19	(0.0)	21	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	1	

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy					Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy			Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy (N)
	Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most recent pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)	
20-24	5.1	187	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(44.0)	6	(9.7)	(0.0)	(90.3)	4
25-29	3.0	547	(10.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(78.9)	21	(17.5)	(31.4)	(51.2)	17
30-34	2.5	787	(16.1)	(100.0)	(97.3)	(91.1)	23	(14.1)	(4.4)	(82.4)	21
35-39	2.9	846	3.2	96.8	91.7	76.6	28	(12.6)	(13.4)	(74.0)	21
40-44	3.0	755	9.1	99.0	95.4	79.6	30	(13.4)	(33.6)	(53.0)	24
45-49	3.8	761	6.7	102.9	93.1	91.2	34	11.2	22.5	66.3	33
50-54	2.5	703	(23.2)	(80.5)	(88.5)	(63.3)	21	(9.5)	(25.3)	(65.1)	16
55-64	5.1	629	(48.5)	(100.0)	(84.7)	(95.0)	22	(9.4)	(24.2)	(60.7)	19
Household assets index											
Lower	4.5	1194	24.1	100.0	92.9	84.3	64	12.8	25.8	61.4	54
Medium	3.2	2130	14.6	97.2	94.1	80.5	72	18.2	19.5	62.4	61
Higher	2.8	1905	17.3	96.6	89.6	80.7	50	2.8	19.5	73.0	41
Disability status											
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)											
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	1.9	2556	8.6	99.5	89.5	82.0	58	9.2	12.6	78.2	47
Some difficulty	4.7	2229	19.6	99.3	93.3	81.8	105	14.5	24.1	59.0	89
A lot of difficulty	4.8	431	(32.0)	(87.9)	(94.0)	(80.6)	23	(4.8)	(27.4)	(67.8)	20
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	20	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy, among ever-pregnant women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy					Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy			Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy (N)
	Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most recent pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)	
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)											
Without disability	2.9	3701	12.3	99.1	87.9	75.0	108	13.3	15.1	71.6	85
With disability	4.4	1535	26.4	95.0	97.5	89.9	78	10.1	28.8	58.1	71
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)											
Without disability	3.2	4785	16.1	98.8	91.6	81.4	163	12.9	20.5	64.9	136
With disability	4.6	451	(32.0)	(87.9)	(94.0)	(80.6)	23	(4.8)	(27.4)	(67.8)	20

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.7. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (N=2303)		Rural (N=3250)		Total (N=5553)	
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	7.3	3.2	10.7	4.4	9.6	4.0
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	6.0	2.5	8.6	3.9	7.8	3.4
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.4
At least one act of sexual violence	10.6	4.6	14.6	6.2	13.3	5.7

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 4.8. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners in the past 12 months, and frequency distribution of number of times the acts happened, Viet Nam 2018

	Urban (N=2303)				Rural (N=3250)				Total (N=5553)			
	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	3.2	3.6	83.8	12.6	4.4	15.5	66.9	17.6	4.0	12.4	71.3	16.3
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	2.5	15.1	75.2	9.6	3.9	11.1	76.9	11.9	3.4	12.1	76.5	11.4
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	0.2	(0.0)	(89.1)	(10.9)	0.5	(17.7)	(65.5)	(16.8)	0.4	(14.4)	(69.9)	(15.7)

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted
 (xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.9. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
Total	47.0	19.3	5553
Urban- Rural			
Urban	41.4	16.0	2303
Rural	49.7	20.9	3250
Division			
Northern Midlands and Mountains	40.9	16.4	805
Red River Delta	66.9	27.5	1156
North and South Central Coast	51.9	21.8	1078
Central Highlands	56.4	24.0	561
Southeast	30.0	10.8	970
Mekong River Delta	33.2	14.4	983
Religion			
No Religion	49.3	20.5	4297
Buddhist	37.8	12.9	592
Catholic	44.6	19.5	470
Protestant	31.1	12.8	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	5.8	5.8	52
Other	39.8	13.3	88
Education of respondent			
No education	43.5	18.6	936
Primary	46.5	20.1	1231
Lower Secondary	54.2	20.0	1543
Upper Secondary	43.7	18.8	994
College	42.7	17.8	200
University and above	39.8	18.0	628

Table 4.9. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
Other	(37.4)	(25.9)	21
Ethnicity			
Kinh	47.7	19.2	4596
Tay	38.5	7.5	135
Thai	42.0	17.2	160
Muong	35.2	18.8	66
Khmer	40.3	10.0	108
Chinese	35.0	9.4	28
Nung	56.3	34.9	71
Mong	21.9	5.8	36
Dao	30.5	26.4	54
Other	53.0	30.5	298
Age group of respondent			
15-19	22.5	12.9	96
20-24	35.1	22.3	276
25-29	44.0	26.2	604
30-34	47.2	23.9	809
35-39	47.3	19.5	860
40-44	47.2	21.8	767
45-49	51.5	16.9	777
50-54	50.6	14.5	721
55-64	49.5	14.4	643
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)			
15-17	18.7	12.2	54

Table 4.9. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
18-24	33.9	21.0	318
25-29	44.0	26.2	604
30-34	47.2	23.9	809
35-39	47.3	19.5	860
40-44	47.2	21.8	767
45-49	51.5	16.9	777
50-54	50.6	14.5	721
55-60	50.0	14.9	549
61-64	46.4	11.8	94
Household assets index			
Lower	43.2	21.2	1274
Medium	45.7	17.6	2260
Higher	50.5	20.0	2012
Disability status			
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	41.1	16.8	2754
Some difficulty	52.1	22.0	2335
A lot of difficulty	55.7	20.8	444
Cannot do at all	(19.2)	(2.8)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
Without disability	43.5	18.0	3960

Table 4.9. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
With disability	54.9	22.3	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
Without disability	46.2	19.2	5089
With disability	54.5	20.3	464

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.10. Lifetime and current prevalence of specific acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Among ever-partnered women (N=5553)		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months		
	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)
Insulted you or made you feel bad	25.0	9.9	14.3	63.7	22.0
Belittled or humiliated	10.9	4.5	15.1	58.9	25.9
Scared or intimidated you	38.7	15.0	18.9	67.4	13.6
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	15.3	4.6	17.4	60.4	22.2

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 4.11.a Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Total	8.6	2.1	11.2	17.0	6.7	3.7	27.3	72.7	14.7	10.0	2.5	5553
Urban- Rural												
Urban	9.0	1.7	10.9	17.6	6.0	2.0	25.6	74.4	13.6	9.4	2.6	2303
Rural	8.4	2.3	11.3	16.7	7.0	4.5	28.1	71.9	15.2	10.4	2.5	3250
Division												
Northern Midlands and Mountains	6.9	2.5	10.0	12.6	5.6	6.9	25.8	74.2	14.2	9.5	2.0	805
Red River Delta	6.7	1.2	8.7	16.3	4.7	1.5	23.8	76.2	14.6	7.7	1.5	1156
North and South Central Coast	10.9	3.4	13.2	19.8	7.0	6.4	32.6	67.4	17.3	11.4	3.9	1078
Central Highlands	15.1	3.4	17.6	25.7	10.0	4.2	36.3	63.7	15.9	15.1	5.3	561
Southeast	9.3	2.2	11.3	18.3	9.0	2.5	28.1	72.0	14.5	10.5	3.1	970
Mekong River Delta	7.5	1.2	11.0	14.4	6.5	2.1	23.7	76.3	12.2	10.0	1.5	983
Religion												
No Religion	8.0	2.2	10.5	16.8	6.1	3.7	26.5	73.5	14.6	9.4	2.5	4297
Buddhist	10.7	1.6	11.7	16.1	7.6	3.1	27.5	72.5	14.4	10.1	3.0	592
Catholic	11.4	2.4	15.5	19.3	10.3	4.2	32.3	67.7	14.6	14.4	3.2	470
Protestant	17.4	2.6	27.3	30.8	15.0	17.4	51.8	48.2	16.7	33.1	2.1	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	2.9	0.0	6.3	8.0	1.2	0.0	12.7	87.3	7.0	5.7	0.0	52
Other	11.0	0.7	12.7	19.8	7.6	0.7	35.1	64.9	26.1	7.1	1.9	88
Education of respondent												

Table 4.11.a Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
No education	10.3	2.9	11.9	14.6	9.2	6.0	30.0	70.0	14.5	13.3	2.2	936
Primary	9.2	2.9	12.1	14.2	6.1	4.3	26.4	73.6	14.3	8.9	3.2	1231
Lower Secondary	8.2	2.3	10.7	19.3	6.8	4.3	27.3	72.7	14.8	9.0	3.5	1543
Upper Secondary	8.2	1.0	11.8	18.7	5.5	1.9	28.2	71.9	15.6	11.2	1.3	994
College	8.8	0.6	12.7	21.5	7.1	0.3	29.4	70.6	16.5	10.7	2.2	200
University and above	6.4	0.6	8.3	16.7	5.3	0.9	23.0	77.0	13.6	8.3	1.1	628
Other	13.3	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.9	4.4	15.7	(84.3)	(10.8)	(3.0)	(1.9)	21
Ethnicity												
Kinh	8.3	2.0	10.7	16.7	6.1	2.8	26.0	74.0	14.2	9.4	2.3	4596
Tay	5.5	0.3	13.7	19.5	10.1	11.0	35.4	64.6	15.6	18.7	1.2	135
Thai	3.8	1.1	6.4	8.1	2.3	5.8	18.2	81.8	11.6	6.6	0.0	160
Muong	10.2	0.0	4.4	9.4	10.0	4.8	23.5	76.5	16.1	3.8	3.6	66
Khmer	8.5	0.5	4.2	13.6	7.4	2.9	21.9	78.1	12.3	8.3	1.3	108
Chinese	19.6	0.0	21.4	20.2	15.6	0.0	29.4	71.7	12.6	0.7	15.0	28
Nung	7.6	4.5	6.0	10.5	3.3	4.6	18.6	81.4	12.6	1.9	4.2	71
Mong	15.2	8.9	23.2	16.0	8.0	34.5	54.7	45.3	30.5	17.5	6.6	36
Dao	8.5	4.8	30.8	13.6	10.1	16.9	51.3	48.7	28.4	20.5	2.3	54
Other	15.8	4.5	20.4	30.6	14.5	8.4	47.5	52.5	21.4	20.4	5.7	298
Age group of respondent												
15-19	10.2	0.0	30.0	53.0	16.0	3.7	64.3	35.7	32.0	29.9	2.3	96

Table 4.11.a Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
20-24	12.4	1.7	19.7	35.2	13.3	4.7	45.4	54.6	22.5	16.5	6.3	276
25-29	5.8	1.0	13.3	24.1	5.3	4.0	31.2	68.8	16.9	12.6	1.7	604
30-34	8.4	1.6	10.6	17.8	7.6	3.2	28.0	72.0	16.6	8.4	3.0	809
35-39	9.4	1.5	12.0	16.0	6.1	4.1	27.2	72.8	15.0	9.8	2.4	860
40-44	9.1	2.0	11.2	13.2	5.9	3.9	24.8	75.3	14.0	8.0	2.7	767
45-49	8.7	3.1	10.5	12.8	5.6	4.0	25.0	75.1	14.9	7.0	3.0	777
50-54	9.6	3.4	7.4	12.0	5.2	4.0	22.4	77.7	11.5	8.6	2.2	721
55-64	6.8	2.4	7.2	11.0	6.3	2.4	19.6	80.5	8.4	10.2	1.0	643
<i>Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)</i>												
15-17	6.7	0.0	38.1	65.5	22.6	6.7	80.3	19.7	40.5	36.6	3.1	54
18-24	12.8	1.4	19.8	35.6	12.5	4.0	45.3	54.7	22.4	17.3	5.5	318
25-29	5.8	1.0	13.3	24.1	5.3	4.0	31.2	68.8	16.9	12.6	1.7	604
30-34	8.4	1.6	10.6	17.8	7.6	3.2	28.0	72.0	16.6	8.4	3.0	809
35-39	9.4	1.5	12.0	16.0	6.1	4.1	27.2	72.8	15.0	9.8	2.4	860
40-44	9.1	2.0	11.2	13.2	5.9	3.9	24.7	75.3	14.0	8.0	2.7	767
45-49	8.7	3.1	10.5	12.8	5.6	4.0	24.9	75.1	14.9	7.0	3.0	777
50-54	9.6	3.4	7.4	12.0	5.2	4.0	22.3	77.7	11.5	8.6	2.2	721
55-60	7.3	2.6	7.0	10.8	6.0	2.8	19.2	80.8	7.9	10.2	1.1	549
61-64	3.9	1.1	8.2	11.9	8.1	0.2	21.7	78.3	11.3	10.0	0.4	94

Table 4.11.a Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Household assets index												
Lower	10.1	3.7	13.9	18.4	8.6	6.7	32.7	67.3	16.6	12.7	3.3	1274
Medium	8.5	2.3	10.6	16.5	6.8	4.1	26.7	73.3	14.1	10.0	2.6	2260
Higher	7.9	0.9	10.3	16.7	5.3	1.5	24.7	75.3	14.2	8.4	2.0	2012
Disability status												
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)												
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	7.2	1.2	9.5	16.2	5.2	2.3	24.1	76.0	13.8	8.2	2.0	2754
Some difficulty	9.9	2.6	12.9	17.8	7.7	5.1	29.7	70.3	14.9	11.6	3.2	2335
A lot of difficulty	10.8	4.8	12.9	17.8	9.5	4.7	34.4	65.6	19.0	12.8	2.6	444
Cannot do at all	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	7.1	(92.9)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)												
Without disability	7.7	1.4	10.3	16.9	5.9	2.8	25.7	74.3	14.6	8.9	2.2	3960
With disability	10.9	3.8	13.2	17.3	8.4	5.8	30.9	69.1	14.9	12.7	3.3	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)												
Without disability	8.5	1.9	11.1	17.0	6.4	3.6	26.7	73.3	14.3	9.8	2.5	5089
With disability	10.5	4.6	12.5	17.2	9.2	4.8	33.5	66.5	18.6	12.4	2.5	464
By experience of partner violence*												
No violence	4.4	0.4	7.4	11.8	3.5	2.8	19.4	80.6	12.1	6.6	0.7	3757
Sexual and/ or physical	17.5	5.7	19.2	28.1	13.4	5.5	44.0	56.0	20.2	17.4	6.4	1791

Table 4.11.a Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
By type of violence*												
Physical only	15.2	4.1	15.6	22.3	10.2	4.1	38.9	61.1	20.3	14.8	3.8	1095
Sexual only	12.5	1.3	15.7	28.9	9.8	6.5	41.4	58.6	22.1	15.4	3.9	320
Both sexual and physical	27.8	13.2	31.5	42.3	24.8	8.4	59.2	40.8	18.2	25.8	15.2	376

* Note that questions on controlling behaviours have been asked for current and most recent partner only while the experience of physical or sexual violence - for some of the women - may have been reported for a previous partner (results here shown are therefore somewhat biased towards underestimating the association between controlling behaviours and physical or sexual violence).

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.11.b Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behaviour (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Total	3.8	0.8	6.8	6.4	2.9	1.6	12.9	87.1	7.1	4.8	1.1	5553
Urban- Rural												
Urban	3.7	0.3	6.1	7.2	3.0	0.7	11.6	88.4	5.8	4.9	0.9	2303
Rural	3.9	1.0	7.1	6.0	2.9	2.1	13.5	86.5	7.7	4.7	1.1	3250
Division												
Northern Midlands and Mountains	3.1	0.9	5.0	3.8	2.0	1.6	10.9	89.1	8.0	2.0	0.9	805
Red River Delta	2.9	0.2	4.7	5.5	1.9	0.7	9.3	90.7	4.7	4.3	0.3	1156
North and South Central Coast	5.2	1.8	9.1	7.4	2.8	3.2	16.0	84.0	8.4	5.9	1.8	1078
Central Highlands	5.8	1.4	12.0	11.9	4.6	1.2	19.2	80.8	9.5	7.6	2.2	561
Southeast Mekong River Delta	4.0	0.6	5.8	7.9	4.3	1.0	12.9	87.2	6.6	4.3	1.9	970
River Delta	3.1	0.3	7.5	5.5	3.4	1.6	13.4	86.6	7.5	5.6	0.3	983
Religion												
No Religion	3.3	0.8	6.4	6.2	2.8	1.5	12.2	87.8	6.9	4.3	1.0	4297
Buddhist	5.1	0.6	7.6	6.1	2.6	2.3	13.5	86.6	6.6	5.5	1.4	592
Catholic	6.0	0.7	9.1	8.8	5.1	2.0	17.3	82.7	7.9	7.5	1.9	470
Protestant	12.3	0.8	18.4	13.1	7.9	4.7	30.2	69.8	11.4	18.9	0.0	54
Hoa Hao												
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	4.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	6.9	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	52
Other	5.8	0.0	7.6	5.8	0.0	0.0	16.4	83.6	13.7	2.7	0.0	88
Education of respondent												
No education	4.4	1.2	7.3	5.4	3.9	2.1	15.3	84.7	9.3	5.1	0.9	936

Table 4.11.b Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behaviour (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Primary	4.9	1.0	7.7	6.1	3.3	2.4	13.6	86.4	6.6	5.2	1.8	1231
Lower												
Secondary	3.7	0.8	6.3	7.5	2.7	1.8	12.3	87.7	6.5	4.6	1.2	1543
Upper												
Secondary	3.3	0.5	7.4	7.1	2.4	0.7	13.1	86.9	7.4	4.9	0.7	994
College	2.1	0.0	7.0	5.3	2.9	0.3	12.6	87.4	8.1	4.5	0.0	200
University and above	2.2	0.1	4.4	5.1	1.9	0.5	8.7	91.3	4.9	3.6	0.2	628
Other	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.9	0.0	4.9	(95.1)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(1.9)	21
Ethnicity												
Kinh	3.6	0.7	6.5	6.0	2.6	1.4	12.0	88.0	6.4	4.7	0.9	4596
Tay	2.0	0.0	5.3	4.5	1.3	0.8	9.6	90.4	6.7	2.9	0.0	135
Thai	0.5	1.1	2.8	5.1	0.3	3.2	10.7	89.3	8.7	2.0	0.0	160
Muong	1.0	0.0	4.4	1.9	4.8	4.0	7.4	92.6	3.6	1.9	1.9	66
Khmer	2.8	0.0	2.0	7.4	4.2	2.1	9.8	90.2	4.8	4.2	0.8	108
Chinese	11.3	0.0	8.1	11.9	8.1	0.0	15.6	85.0	7.0	0.0	8.1	28
Nung	6.8	3.3	4.5	8.1	1.7	0.8	12.4	87.6	7.9	1.2	3.3	71
Mong	4.8	0.0	13.0	0.0	1.5	9.4	25.6	74.4	24.1	1.5	0.0	36
Dao	8.5	0.4	14.1	6.5	7.1	5.0	32.0	68.0	23.5	8.1	0.4	54
Other	9.1	2.6	15.5	15.8	8.2	2.7	27.5	72.5	13.4	10.5	3.5	298
Age group of respondent												
15-19	8.1	0.0	19.9	33.2	9.0	2.4	38.2	61.8	14.7	22.9	0.6	96
20-24	7.0	0.5	12.5	17.4	5.8	1.7	24.5	75.5	12.8	8.3	3.4	276
25-29	3.1	0.5	8.4	9.6	2.8	2.6	16.4	83.6	8.7	7.2	0.5	604
30-34	4.7	0.8	6.9	6.9	4.0	1.6	14.0	86.0	8.3	4.3	1.4	809
35-39	3.6	0.6	6.8	6.1	2.6	1.5	12.2	87.8	6.3	5.3	0.6	860
40-44	3.5	0.9	6.2	3.7	2.2	2.3	10.8	89.2	6.1	3.7	1.0	767
45-49	3.2	1.4	7.2	4.4	2.7	1.0	11.4	88.6	6.8	3.0	1.7	777
50-54	3.7	0.9	4.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	9.8	90.3	5.5	3.1	1.2	721
55-64	2.7	0.5	3.6	1.5	1.7	0.5	7.3	92.7	4.4	2.9	0.0	643

Table 4.11.b Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behaviour (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)												
15-17	5.5	0.0	21.7	44.2	15.4	4.3	51.7	48.3	21.7	29.9	0.0	54
18-24	7.7	0.4	13.3	17.8	5.1	1.5	24.0	76.0	11.7	9.2	3.1	318
25-29	3.1	0.5	8.4	9.6	2.8	2.6	16.4	83.6	8.7	7.2	0.5	604
30-34	4.7	0.8	6.9	6.9	4.0	1.6	14.0	86.0	8.3	4.3	1.4	809
35-39	3.6	0.6	6.8	6.1	2.6	1.5	12.2	87.8	6.3	5.3	0.6	860
40-44	3.5	0.9	6.2	3.7	2.2	2.3	10.8	89.2	6.1	3.7	1.0	767
45-49	3.2	1.4	7.2	4.4	2.7	1.0	11.4	88.6	6.8	3.0	1.7	777
50-54	3.8	0.9	4.3	4.2	2.3	1.8	9.7	90.3	5.5	3.1	1.2	721
55-60	3.2	0.6	3.7	1.2	1.9	0.6	7.3	92.7	3.9	3.4	0.0	549
61-64	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.1	1.0	0.0	7.3	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	94
Household assets index												
Lower	5.4	1.6	9.4	8.1	3.5	2.7	17.5	82.5	9.6	6.4	1.5	1274
Medium	3.4	0.7	6.1	6.1	3.0	1.7	12.5	87.5	7.3	4.1	1.1	2260
Higher	3.3	0.3	6.1	5.7	2.4	0.8	10.5	89.5	5.2	4.5	0.8	2012
Disability status												
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)												
No difficulty												
(in one or more domains)												
Some difficulty	3.2	0.5	5.6	6.1	2.4	0.9	11.0	89.0	6.1	4.2	0.7	2754
A lot of difficulty	4.0	1.0	8.1	7.1	3.3	2.3	14.6	85.4	8.0	5.3	1.4	2335
Cannot do at all	6.5	1.6	7.8	5.4	4.4	1.9	15.4	84.6	8.3	5.6	1.5	444
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)												
Without disability	3.2	0.5	5.9	6.4	2.7	1.2	11.9	88.1	6.8	4.4	0.7	3960

Table 4.11.b Prevalence of specific controlling behaviours by partners in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of controlling behaviour (%)	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
With disability	5.2	1.5	8.8	6.5	3.5	2.6	15.1	84.9	7.7	5.7	1.8	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)												
Without disability	3.6	0.7	6.8	6.5	2.8	1.6	12.7	87.3	7.0	4.7	1.0	5089
With disability	6.3	1.6	7.5	5.2	4.2	1.9	14.9	85.1	8.0	5.4	1.5	464
By experience of partner violence*												
No violence	1.8	0.2	4.5	4.3	1.6	1.0	8.8	91.2	5.7	2.8	0.3	3757
Sexual and/or physical violence	8.0	2.1	11.9	11.0	5.7	2.9	21.5	78.5	9.9	9.0	2.6	1791
By type of violence*												
Physical only	6.3	1.2	8.3	7.5	4.2	2.4	17.1	82.9	9.2	6.6	1.4	1095
Sexual only	3.5	0.7	10.1	11.0	4.7	3.1	18.0	82.0	7.7	9.6	0.6	320
Both sexual and a physical	16.1	5.5	22.4	19.8	10.3	3.9	35.8	64.3	13.7	14.7	7.3	376

* Note that questions on controlling behaviours have been asked for current and most recent partner only while the experience of physical or sexual violence - for some of the women - may have been reported for a previous partner (results here shown are therefore somewhat biased towards underestimating the association between controlling behaviours and physical or sexual violence).

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.12a Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Total	11.5	6.0	6.3	2.0	3.7	20.6	5553
Urban- Rural							
Urban	9.1	5.1	5.7	1.6	2.6	17.4	2303
Rural	12.7	6.4	6.6	2.3	4.2	22.2	3250
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	10.0	7.4	7.2	1.7	4.3	19.5	805
Red River Delta	11.2	6.3	5.7	2.3	2.2	20.1	1156
North and South Central Coast	15.1	6.1	6.2	3.2	5.0	23.5	1078
Central Highlands	13.1	7.2	6.0	2.0	4.3	24.9	561
Southeast	7.9	5.4	7.3	1.5	2.7	18.7	970
Mekong River Delta	11.4	4.6	5.8	1.1	4.2	19.4	983
Religion							
No Religion	11.2	6.1	6.4	2.2	3.8	20.6	4297
Buddhist	13.0	6.1	6.2	1.3	4.2	21.1	592
Catholic	13.2	5.4	5.6	1.9	1.7	20.7	470
Protestant	11.1	8.9	1.8	2.4	11.7	31.6	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	2.4	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	5.3	52
Other	11.4	7.8	9.2	1.9	3.9	25.0	88
Education of respondent							
No education	8.7	7.8	8.2	2.4	6.2	21.4	936

Table 4.12a Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Primary	11.3	6.5	5.7	1.8	3.0	20.4	1231
Lower Secondary	15.1	6.6	8.3	2.4	4.6	25.3	1543
Upper Secondary	12.1	4.8	4.3	1.0	2.5	18.8	994
College	8.7	1.6	2.5	2.3	1.4	13.2	200
University and above	6.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.8	10.6	628
Other	(3.9)	(27.3)	(29.2)	(19.2)	(8.1)	(31.2)	21
Ethnicity							
Kinh	11.5	5.4	6.2	1.9	3.1	19.9	4596
Tay	12.3	10.9	6.4	1.6	8.3	28.1	135
Thai	4.4	2.2	1.3	0.0	3.7	10.5	160
Muong	8.7	0.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	66
Khmer	10.3	5.4	2.1	1.3	3.5	17.3	108
Chinese	1.4	2.7	11.4	2.7	3.9	12.7	28
Nung	20.1	5.4	4.1	1.1	3.3	23.9	71
Mong	8.1	10.1	8.9	3.8	16.8	29.3	36
Dao	24.3	18.6	13.1	7.9	7.8	45.8	54
Other	13.6	15.2	11.8	5.7	9.8	33.5	298
Age group of respondent							
15-19	16.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	4.5	19.7	96
20-24	14.6	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	22.2	276
25-29	11.8	4.1	5.7	1.6	3.5	21.1	604

Table 4.12a Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
30-34	15.1	5.3	5.3	1.9	4.0	22.8	809
35-39	13.2	5.7	4.9	1.9	3.1	19.6	860
40-44	10.1	6.6	6.2	3.2	3.2	19.5	767
45-49	9.8	5.9	6.7	1.5	4.3	19.0	777
50-54	11.7	7.4	8.0	1.5	4.1	23.7	721
55-64	7.0	7.8	9.3	2.0	3.2	18.6	643
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)							
15-17	19.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	21.8	54
18-24	14.2	4.2	3.1	3.5	4.0	21.4	318
25-29	11.8	4.1	5.7	1.6	3.5	21.1	604
30-34	15.1	5.3	5.3	1.9	4.0	22.8	809
35-39	13.2	5.7	4.9	1.9	3.1	19.6	860
40-44	10.1	6.6	6.2	3.2	3.2	19.5	767
45-49	9.8	5.9	6.7	1.5	4.3	19.0	777
50-54	11.7	7.4	8.0	1.5	4.1	23.7	721
55-60	7.7	7.5	8.9	2.2	2.5	18.7	549
61-64	3.0	10.0	11.9	0.7	7.4	17.6	94
Household assets index							
Lower	11.7	9.0	8.5	2.6	6.4	25.1	1274
Medium	11.8	5.6	6.4	2.1	3.9	20.6	2260

Table 4.12a Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Higher	11.1	4.6	4.9	1.6	1.8	18.1	2012
Disability status							
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	10.3	4.5	4.7	1.6	2.4	17.6	2754
Some difficulty	12.7	7.1	7.4	2.4	4.8	23.3	2335
A lot of difficulty	12.8	8.6	10.0	2.2	5.2	25.1	444
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	10.8	4.9	5.2	1.7	2.7	18.6	3960
With disability	13.2	8.4	8.8	2.8	6.0	25.3	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	11.4	5.7	6.0	2.0	3.6	20.2	5089
With disability	12.3	8.3	9.8	2.2	5.1	24.4	464

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.12b Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during last 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Total	6.4	2.5	3.0	1.0	1.9	11.5	5553
Urban- Rural							
Urban	4.2	1.8	2.4	0.5	1.1	8.1	2303
Rural	7.5	2.8	3.3	1.2	2.3	13.1	3250
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	5.3	2.3	3.4	0.6	2.4	10.1	805
Red River Delta	5.6	2.4	2.5	0.8	0.9	9.6	1156
North and South Central Coast	9.1	3.2	3.8	1.7	2.7	15.0	1078
Central Highlands	6.6	4.2	2.0	1.2	2.2	13.6	561
Southeast	4.0	2.8	3.2	0.8	1.3	10.1	970
Mekong River Delta	7.1	1.2	2.8	0.6	2.3	11.2	983
Religion							
No Religion	6.1	2.5	3.0	1.0	2.0	11.2	4297
Buddhist	8.6	2.1	3.7	0.5	2.1	12.5	592
Catholic	8.0	3.3	2.4	0.9	0.6	12.6	470
Protestant	7.1	0.8	0.9	2.4	10.9	20.8	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	52
Other	1.8	3.4	4.8	1.9	2.3	10.1	88
Education of respondent							
No education	4.0	2.9	4.1	1.4	3.1	11.6	936
Primary	6.9	2.5	3.2	0.9	2.1	12.0	1231

Table 4.12b Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during last 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Lower Secondary	9.2	2.8	3.3	0.8	1.8	14.1	1543
Upper Secondary	5.8	2.1	1.9	0.6	1.3	9.8	994
College	3.4	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.4	6.5	200
University and above	3.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.4	5.6	628
Other	(0.0)	(27.3)	(21.1)	(19.2)	(8.1)	(29.2)	21
Ethnicity							
Kinh	6.1	2.0	2.8	0.7	1.5	10.5	4596
Tay	4.9	5.9	1.6	1.6	4.7	13.9	135
Thai	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.0	1.6	6.4	160
Muong	8.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.7	66
Khmer	8.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	11.4	108
Chinese	1.3	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	5.9	28
Nung	10.6	1.0	3.6	1.1	3.3	11.6	71
Mong	6.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	11.1	17.3	36
Dao	18.1	8.3	7.7	7.9	7.8	28.6	54
Other	10.5	10.1	8.3	5.0	7.3	26.4	298
Age group of respondent							
15-19	10.9	2.1	0.0	1.2	4.5	14.5	96
20-24	10.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	2.5	15.1	276
25-29	7.8	2.9	3.3	1.3	2.3	13.8	604

Table 4.12b Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during last 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
30-34	10.5	2.5	3.0	0.9	2.6	15.1	809
35-39	8.0	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.7	12.4	860
40-44	4.2	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.2	9.8	767
45-49	4.7	2.7	3.8	0.3	2.5	10.7	777
50-54	4.4	1.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	8.8	721
55-64	3.3	2.4	4.1	0.8	0.9	8.3	643
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)							
15-17	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	13.8	54
18-24	10.8	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.4	15.2	318
25-29	7.8	2.9	3.3	1.3	2.3	13.8	604
30-34	10.5	2.5	3.0	0.9	2.6	15.1	809
35-39	8.0	2.8	2.8	1.0	1.7	12.4	860
40-44	4.2	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.2	9.8	767
45-49	4.7	2.7	3.8	0.3	2.5	10.7	777
50-54	4.4	1.5	2.6	0.4	0.8	8.8	721
55-60	3.7	2.6	4.0	0.8	0.3	8.5	549
61-64	0.8	0.7	4.6	0.7	4.6	6.9	94
Household assets index							
Lower	7.4	3.9	4.6	1.8	4.0	15.4	1274
Medium	7.1	2.1	2.8	0.9	1.9	11.5	2260

Table 4.12b Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during last 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	Expects her to take financial responsibility for him and his family (%)	Expects her to ask permission before buying anything for herself (%)	At least one acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Higher	5.2	2.1	2.4	0.6	0.7	9.1	2012
Disability status							
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	6.1	2.0	2.0	0.7	1.2	10.0	2754
Some difficulty	6.7	2.7	3.4	1.1	2.5	12.2	2335
A lot of difficulty	7.1	3.7	6.9	1.5	3.4	16.2	444
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	6.1	2.1	2.4	0.7	1.2	10.3	3960
With disability	7.1	3.3	4.4	1.5	3.5	14.2	1593
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	6.4	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.8	11.0	5089
With disability	6.8	3.6	6.7	1.5	3.3	15.7	464

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 4.13. Percentage of women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner, and frequency distribution of number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever initiated violence against partner (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)	Frequency distribution of number of times initiated violence		
			One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Total	4.3	5553	53.3	41.8	4.9
Urban- Rural					
Urban	5.0	2303	50.6	40.9	8.5
Rural	4.0	3250	54.9	42.4	2.7
Division					
Northern Midlands and Mountains	2.6	805	72.4	19.0	8.6
Red River Delta	3.2	1156	55.6	40.2	4.1
North and South Central Coast	4.4	1078	49.3	46.7	4.1
Central Highlands	8.1	561	58.6	33.7	7.7
Southeast	6.3	970	49.2	45.4	5.4
Mekong River Delta	4.3	983	49.4	47.7	2.9
Religion					
No Religion	4.0	4297	52.5	44.0	3.6
Buddhist	5.1	592	41.2	42.0	16.8
Catholic	7.0	470	68.4	29.3	2.3
Protestant	6.4	54	16.1	83.9	0.0
Hoa Hao Buddhist	4.3	52	66.7	33.3	0.0
Other	3.7	88	82.3	17.7	0.0
Education of respondent					
No education	5.3	936	46.9	45.6	7.5
Primary	3.3	1231	40.4	56.9	2.7

Table 4.13. Percentage of women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner, and frequency distribution of number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever initiated violence against partner (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)	Frequency distribution of number of times initiated violence		
			One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Lower Secondary	3.6	1543	63.2	30.7	6.1
Upper Secondary	4.6	994	55.4	42.8	1.8
College	7.7	200	56.7	35.6	7.8
University and above	4.8	628	47.3	46.9	5.8
Other	(25.4)	21	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ethnicity					
Kinh	4.1	4596	50.9	45.1	4.0
Tay	4.1	135	82.2	17.8	0.0
Thai	4.7	160	58.5	22.1	19.4
Muong	0.0	66	0.0	0.0	0.0
Khmer	2.8	108	38.4	21.4	40.2
Chinese	14.3	28	88.0	12.0	0.0
Nung	2.1	71	39.0	15.5	45.5
Mong	7.6	36	75.0	25.0	0.0
Dao	0.0	54	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	10.8	298	57.6	38.8	3.6
Age group of respondent					
15-19	11.1	96	52.3	38.9	8.8
20-24	9.6	276	56.8	40.5	2.6
25-29	4.5	604	35.3	60.5	4.2
30-34	6.5	809	55.1	41.6	3.3

Table 4.13. Percentage of women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner, and frequency distribution of number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever initiated violence against partner (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)	Frequency distribution of number of times initiated violence		
			One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
35-39	4.1	860	62.4	24.0	13.6
40-44	3.2	767	47.4	52.6	0.0
45-49	2.7	777	58.1	41.9	0.0
50-54	2.6	721	52.1	35.8	12.1
55-64	3.6	643	55.4	42.6	2.0
Age group of respondent (for comparison to 2010)					
15-17	15.7	54	45.3	43.5	11.3
18-24	9.0	318	58.8	38.9	2.4
25-29	4.5	604	35.3	60.5	4.2
30-34	6.5	809	55.1	41.6	3.3
35-39	4.1	860	62.4	24.0	13.6
40-44	3.2	767	47.4	52.6	0.0
45-49	2.7	777	58.1	41.9	0.0
50-54	2.6	721	52.1	35.8	12.1
55-60	4.2	549	55.4	42.6	2.0
61-64	0.0	94	0.0	0.0	0.0
Household assets index					
Lower	5.7	1274	59.6	33.5	6.9
Medium	4.0	2260	48.0	47.3	4.7
Higher	3.9	2012	53.7	43.0	3.4
Disability status					

Table 4.13. Percentage of women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner, and frequency distribution of number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever initiated violence against partner (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)	Frequency distribution of number of times initiated violence		
			One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)					
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	4.4	2754	58.6	34.9	6.5
Some difficulty	4.3	2335	49.7	46.3	4.0
A lot of difficulty	4.1	444	(39.7)	(60.3)	(0.0)
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	20	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)					
Without disability	4.8	3960	52.4	41.6	6.0
With disability	3.4	1593	56.1	42.6	1.3
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)					
Without disability	4.4	5089	54.5	40.2	5.3
With disability	3.9	464	(39.7)	(60.3)	(0.0)
<u>By experience of physical or sexual partner violence</u>					
No violence	2.8	3757	52.8	43.8	3.5
Physical or sexual violence	7.7	1791	53.6	40.4	6.0

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months				Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)	
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners				
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)
Total	11.4	78.3	14.5	7.3	0.4	1.4	90.3	6.0	3.8	0.05	5976
Urban- Rural											
Urban	11.7	81.7	14.1	4.2	0.2	1.4	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.04	2501
Rural	11.2	76.4	14.7	8.9	0.5	1.3	86.8	7.4	5.8	0.06	3475
Division											
Northern Midlands and Mountains Red River Delta	11.9	71.9	20.3	7.8	0.1	1.1	(73.0)	(27.0)	(0.0)	0.00	851
North and South Central Coast	14.8	80.9	15.4	3.7	0.3	1.9	(84.5)	(9.0)	(6.6)	0.04	1248
Central Highlands	12.5	76.1	12.0	11.9	0.9	0.9	(88.7)	(0.0)	(11.3)	0.18	1147
	15.4	70.4	21.2	8.3	1.1	2.6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.05	597

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months					Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners				
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)		
Southeast	8.9	85.3	8.0	6.7	0.2	1.7	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	1065
Mekong											
River Delta	6.8	80.5	12.9	6.6	0.4	0.8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	1068
Religion											
No Religion	11.5	77.5	15.9	6.6	0.4	1.5	88.7	7.0	4.4	0.03	4625
Buddhist	12.0	85.3	6.5	8.2	0.4	0.5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.27	643
Catholic	11.5	81.9	10.0	8.1	0.3	1.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	506
Protestant	11.6	38.2	30.4	31.4	5.4	3.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	56
Hoa Hao											
Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	55
Other	7.9	62.5	15.0	22.6	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	90
Education of respondent											
No education	9.6	81.8	12.1	6.1	0.4	0.8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.02	964
Primary	7.9	76.9	10.2	12.9	0.4	0.6	(84.7)	(0.0)	(15.3)	0.22	1268

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months					Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners				
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)		
Lower Secondary	13.6	77.6	16.3	6.1	0.7	2.7	92.1	4.5	3.3	0.00	1777
Upper Secondary	14.6	76.5	16.1	7.3	0.2	1.0	(78.0)	(22.0)	(0.0)	0.00	1078
College	9.7	80.8	9.0	10.2	0.0	0.6	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	212
University and above	9.4	82.2	14.9	2.9	0.1	0.3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	654
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.00)	23
Ethnicity											
Kinh	11.2	78.3	13.7	8.0	0.4	1.4	93.8	3.6	2.6	0.03	4963
Tay	12.0	87.1	0.0	12.9	0.8	0.8	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	143
Thai	7.1	87.4	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	165
Muong	17.0	87.1	12.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	68
Khmer	7.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	115
Chinese	8.6	69.5	30.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	40
Nung	19.8	49.3	48.5	2.3	0.3	0.3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.31	74
Mong	2.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	41

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15					Past 12 months					Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners					
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			
Dao	2.9	60.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	55	
Other	17.3	72.4	22.6	4.9	0.8	3.4	(61.9)	(25.1)	(13.0)	0.41	310	
Age group of respondent												
15-19	23.8	69.5	26.6	4.0	0.0	10.4	88.9	9.0	2.2	0.00	357	
20-24	16.6	74.7	22.6	2.7	0.0	2.7	(94.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	0.00	332	
25-29	11.5	82.9	13.2	3.8	0.0	0.9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.03	625	
30-34	10.2	79.3	9.8	10.9	0.5	0.5	(63.8)	(0.0)	(36.2)	0.17	819	
35-39	7.0	86.4	6.8	6.8	0.3	0.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.15	867	
40-44	9.5	83.8	11.9	4.3	0.3	0.2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	778	
45-49	10.6	82.1	9.7	8.2	0.5	0.1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	799	
50-54	8.8	77.4	11.8	10.8	0.8	0.3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	737	
55-64	11.0	75.8	10.1	14.1	0.9	0.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.07	662	
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)												
15-17	23.9	68.4	27.1	4.4	0.0	12.7	92.9	4.8	2.3	0.00	276	

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15					Past 12 months					Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners					
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			
18-24	18.2	74.2	23.2	2.6	0.0	2.6	(78.0)	(17.5)	(4.5)	0.00	413	
25-29	11.5	82.9	13.2	3.8	0.0	0.9	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.03	625	
30-34	10.2	79.3	9.8	10.9	0.5	0.5	(63.8)	(0.0)	(36.2)	0.17	819	
35-39	7.0	86.4	6.8	6.8	0.3	0.4	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.15	867	
40-44	9.5	83.8	11.9	4.3	0.3	0.2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	778	
45-49	10.6	82.1	9.7	8.2	0.5	0.1	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	799	
50-54	8.8	77.4	11.8	10.8	0.8	0.3	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	737	
55-60	10.2	77.8	9.4	12.8	0.9	0.2	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.09	565	
61-64	16.0	(68.0)	(12.9)	(19.0)	0.8	1.5	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.00	97	
Household assets index												
Lower	9.9	74.5	15.2	10.4	0.8	1.6	(93.4)	(0.0)	(6.6)	0.10	1369	
Medium	11.0	75.1	14.2	10.7	0.4	1.4	83.6	11.2	5.2	0.07	2434	
Higher	12.7	82.9	14.5	2.6	0.3	1.2	(96.4)	(3.6)	(0.0)	0.00	2166	
Disability status												

Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months					Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners				
	Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)				
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	10.1	79.2	16.6	4.2	0.1	1.2	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.04	3012
Some difficulty	12.7	76.7	13.1	10.2	0.7	1.6	85.0	8.7	6.2	0.08	2464
A lot of difficulty	11.8	81.8	10.5	7.6	1.0	0.8	(85.6)	(0.0)	(14.4)	0.00	477
Cannot do at all	(24.2)	(77.1)	(22.9)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.00)	23
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)											
Without disability	10.5	76.4	16.9	6.6	0.2	1.4	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.03	4295
With disability	13.4	81.7	9.9	8.5	0.9	1.2	(86.7)	(0.0)	(13.3)	0.11	1681
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)											

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months					Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners			Physical violence with injuries (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of physical violence by non-partners				
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)			Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)		
Without disability	11.3	77.9	14.8	7.3	0.4	1.4	90.5	6.3	3.2	0.06	5476
With disability	12.3	81.5	11.4	7.1	1.0	0.8	(85.6)	(0.0)	(14.4)	0.00	500

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.2. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical violence by non-partners, by number and type of perpetrator (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence since age 15 years old		Physical violence in the past 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	630	11.4	66	1.4
Number of perpetrators				
One perpetrator	563	10.1	58	1.2
More than one perpetrator	67	1.2	8	0.2
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	223	3.6	19	0.4
Female family member(s)	122	2.1	9	0.2
Male other(s)	159	3.3	19	0.4
Female others(s)	178	3.3	24	0.5
Type of perpetrator (detail)				
Father/stepfather	115	1.8	9	0.2
Mother/stepmother	75	1.3	6	0.1
Father in law	10	0.1	2	0.0
Mother in law	16	0.3	1	0.0
Brother	60	1.2	4	0.1

Table 5.2. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical violence by non-partners, by number and type of perpetrator (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence since age 15 years old		Physical violence in the past 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%
Sister	17	0.3	1	0.0
Other male family member	44	0.6	5	0.1
Other female family member	17	0.2	1	0.0
Someone at work - male	7	0.1	1	0.0
Someone at work - female	7	0.1	2	0.0
Friend/acquaintance - male	99	2.3	15	0.3
Friend/acquaintance - female	124	2.3	15	0.4
Recent acquaintance - male	0	0.1	0	0.0
Recent acquaintance - female	5	0.1	2	0.1
Complete stranger - male	30	0.5	3	0.1
Complete stranger - female	11	0.2	1	0.0
Teacher - male	1	0.0	0	0.0
Teacher - female	4	0.1	1	0.0
Doctor/Health staff - male	0	0.0	0	0.0
Doctor/Health staff - female	0	0.0	0	0.0
Religious leader - male	0	0.0	0	0.0
Religious leader - female	0	0.0	0	0.0
Police/Soldier - male	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 5.2. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical violence by non-partners, by number and type of perpetrator (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Physical violence since age 15 years old		Physical violence in the past 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%
Police/Soldier - female	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other - male	28	0.4	2	0.1
Other - female	33	0.6	5	0.1

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15			Past 12 months			Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
Total	0.6	8.4	9.0	0.1	1.1	1.2	5976
Urban- Rural							
Urban	0.6	9.1	9.7	0.0	1.4	1.4	2501
Rural	0.6	8.0	8.6	0.1	1.0	1.1	3475
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	0.6	7.1	7.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	851
Red River Delta North and South	0.4	11.0	11.4	0.1	1.1	1.2	1248
Central Coast	1.3	9.6	10.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	1147
Central Highlands	0.6	10.1	10.5	0.0	1.6	1.6	597
Southeast	0.7	7.5	8.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	1065
Mekong River Delta	0.2	5.2	5.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	1068
Religion							
No Religion	0.7	8.8	9.4	0.1	1.1	1.2	4625
Buddhist	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	643
Catholic	0.8	11.3	12.0	0.1	1.6	1.7	506
Protestant	0.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
Hoa Hao Buddhist	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	55

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15			Past 12 months			Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
Other	2.9	4.3	7.3	2.9	0.0	2.9	90
Education of respondent							
No education	0.7	4.8	5.6	0.1	0.5	0.7	964
Primary	0.7	6.4	7.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	1268
Lower Secondary	0.3	7.1	7.4	0.2	1.4	1.6	1777
Upper Secondary	0.6	11.1	11.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	1078
College	1.6	15.6	17.2	0.0	3.9	3.9	212
University and above	0.9	15.9	16.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	654
Other	0.0	12.2	12.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23
Ethnicity							
Kinh	0.6	8.6	9.2	0.1	1.1	1.2	4963
Tay	0.0	13.2	13.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	143
Thai	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	165
Muong	0.0	13.4	13.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	68
Khmer	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	115
Chinese	1.9	6.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
Nung	0.0	10.2	10.2	0.0	1.5	1.5	74
Mong	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Dao	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	55

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15			Past 12 months			Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
Other	1.6	6.4	7.5	0.9	2.1	2.6	310
Age group of respondent							
15-19	1.0	8.5	9.1	1.0	4.8	5.4	357
20-24	1.1	16.9	18.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	332
25-29	0.8	13.1	13.9	0.1	1.9	2.0	625
30-34	1.5	10.7	12.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	819
35-39	0.5	7.6	8.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	867
40-44	0.5	5.7	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	778
45-49	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	799
50-54	0.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	737
55-64	0.5	5.3	5.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	662
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)							
15-17	0.9	6.1	6.7	0.9	4.5	5.1	276
18-24	1.1	16.8	17.9	0.2	4.1	4.4	413
25-29	0.8	13.1	13.9	0.1	1.9	2.0	625
30-34	1.5	10.7	12.2	0.1	0.7	0.8	819
35-39	0.5	7.6	8.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	867
40-44	0.5	5.7	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	778
45-49	0.0	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	799

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15			Past 12 months			Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
50-54	0.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	737
55-60	0.3	4.5	4.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	565
61-64	2.1	10.2	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	97
Household assets index							
Lower	0.7	5.4	6.0	0.1	1.3	1.4	1369
Medium	0.7	7.8	8.5	0.2	0.8	1.0	2434
Higher	0.4	10.9	11.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	2166
Disability status							
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	0.7	8.1	8.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	3012
Some difficulty	0.6	8.8	9.3	0.2	1.0	1.1	2464
A lot of difficulty	0.4	8.1	8.4	0.2	1.3	1.5	477
Cannot do at all	3.6	2.4	6.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	23
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	0.6	8.3	8.8	0.0	1.2	1.2	4295
With disability	0.7	8.7	9.3	0.3	0.8	1.1	1681
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15			Past 12 months			Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
Without disability	0.6	8.5	9.0	0.1	1.1	1.1	5476
With disability	0.5	7.9	8.4	0.2	1.3	1.6	500

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.4a. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 and in past 12 months, by frequency, number and type of perpetrator, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months			
	Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts		Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	33	0.6	479	8.4	5	0.1	61	1.1
Frequency*								
Once by any one perpetrator	30	0.6	440	7.8	3	0.1	47	0.9
Few times by any perpetrator	1	0.0	34	0.6	1	0.0	12	0.2
Many times by any perpetrator	2	0.0	5	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.0
Number of perpetrators								
One perpetrator	32	0.6	447	7.8	5	0.1	59	1.1
More than one perpetrator	1	0.0	32	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.0
Type of perpetrator (grouped)								
Male family member(s)	3	0.1	13	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Female family member(s)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 5.4a. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 and in past 12 months, by frequency, number and type of perpetrator, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months			
	Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts		Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male other(s)	30	0.6	463	8.2	4	0.1	57	1.0
Female others(s)	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.1
Type of perpetrator (detail)								
Father/stepfather	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other male family member	2	0.1	13	0.2	1	0.0	1	0.0
Someone at work - male	0	0.0	27	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.1
Someone at work - female	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Friend/acquaintance - male	17	0.3	164	3.0	1	0.0	20	0.4
Friend/acquaintance - female	0	0.0	3	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
Recent acquaintance - male	6	0.1	23	0.4	1	0.0	3	0.1
Complete stranger - male	7	0.1	253	4.4	2	0.0	26	0.4
Teacher - male	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Doctor/Health staff - male	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0

Table 5.4a. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 and in past 12 months, by frequency, number and type of perpetrator, Viet Nam 2018

	Since age 15				Past 12 months			
	Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts		Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other - male	2	0.0	20	0.5	0	0.0	2	0.0

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 5.4.b Place of occurrence of sexual violence by non-partner by type of violence and timing of most recent incident, among women who experienced sexual non-partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Place of occurrence	Forced sex (N=33)				Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (N=479)	Any sexual violence (N=509)
	Most recent incident					
	Less than one year ago (%) (n=5)	Between one and five years ago (%) (n=1)	Longer than five years ago (%) (n=27)	Total (%) (n=33)		
Own home or yard	(63.3)	(0.0)	16.1	22.9	13.7	14.3
His or someone else's home or yard	(0.0)	(100.0)	33.4	31.5	0.0	2.0
Street, alley, parking lot, car	(22.5)	(0.0)	10.5	11.9	43.5	41.3
Public transport	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.8
Rural areas, woods, park, campground	(0.0)	(0.0)	15.8	12.4	6.1	6.6
School, college, campus	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.2
Care institution/prison	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Bar, dance hall, pool hall	(0.0)	(0.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office building, shop, public building	(0.0)	(0.0)	3.1	2.4	8.8	8.4
Hotel/motel	(0.0)	(0.0)	11.4	9.0	1.0	1.6
Other	(14.2)	(0.0)	9.6	9.9	13.8	13.6

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.5. Prevalence of child sexual abuse by non-partners, before the age of 15 years, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Sexual abuse before age 15						Number of women interviewed (N)
	Face to face interview		Card		Interview or/and card		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	90	1.6	234	4.0	254	4.4	5976
Urban- Rural							
Urban	50	2.2	95	3.9	110	4.6	2501
Rural	40	1.3	139	4.1	144	4.3	3475
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	3	0.3	36	3.6	36	3.6	851
Red River Delta	36	2.8	68	5.8	75	6.4	1248
North and South Central Coast	13	1.4	40	3.6	43	4.0	1147
Central Highlands	13	2.6	26	4.5	31	5.7	597
Southeast	18	1.8	35	3.4	39	3.8	1065
Mekong River Delta	7	0.8	29	3.1	30	3.2	1068
Religion							
No Religion	69	1.5	191	4.1	205	4.4	4625
Buddhist	9	1.4	18	2.7	21	3.1	643
Catholic	11	2.9	18	5.6	21	6.4	506
Protestant	1	4.8	3	7.5	3	7.5	56
Hoa Hao Buddhist	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	55

Other	0	0.0	3	2.1	3	2.1	90
Education of respondent							
No education	8	1.1	50	5.9	50	5.9	964
Primary	10	1.1	37	3.3	40	3.8	1268
Lower Secondary	24	1.4	59	3.1	66	3.6	1777
Upper Secondary	18	1.7	36	3.1	38	3.3	1078
College	5	2.2	12	6.0	12	6.0	212
University and above	24	3.9	39	6.8	46	7.8	654
Other	1	(1.8)	1	(3.3)	2	(5.2)	23
Ethnicity							
Kinh	83	1.7	183	4.0	202	4.4	4963
Tay	1	0.7	5	4.5	5	4.5	143
Thai	1	1.0	5	2.2	5	2.2	165
Muong	2	1.6	6	6.3	6	6.3	68
Khmer	0	0.0	2	1.2	2	1.2	115
Chinese	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40
Nung	1	1.4	6	10.1	6	10.1	74
Mong	0	0.0	1	4.5	1	4.5	41
Dao	0	0.0	7	8.4	7	8.4	55
Other	2	1.0	18	5.4	19	6.0	310
Age group of respondent							
15-19	12	3.1	19	4.5	22	5.6	357
20-24	9	2.1	17	5.0	19	5.6	332
25-29	18	2.9	28	5.0	35	6.1	625
30-34	15	2.2	47	6.4	48	6.5	819
35-39	12	1.7	33	3.6	37	4.4	867
40-44	7	0.8	24	3.2	26	3.3	778
45-49	6	0.7	22	2.3	22	2.3	799
50-54	7	1.2	23	3.5	24	3.7	737
55-64	4	0.5	21	4.0	21	4.0	662

Household assets index

Lower	10	0.8	61	5.1	64	5.4	1369
Medium	30	1.4	81	3.3	84	3.5	2434
Higher	50	2.2	92	4.3	106	4.9	2166

Disability status**Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)**

No difficulty (in one or more domains)	48	1.8	105	3.7	118	4.3	3012
Some difficulty	35	1.2	98	3.9	105	4.1	2464
A lot of difficulty	7	1.8	28	6.4	28	6.4	477
Cannot do at all	0	(0.0)	3	(6.7)	3	(6.7)	23

Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)

Without disability	69	1.7	151	3.6	170	4.1	4295
With disability	21	1.3	83	5.2	84	5.2	1681

Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)

Without disability	83	1.6	203	3.8	223	4.2	5476
With disability	7	1.7	31	6.4	31	6.4	500

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.6. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse during the interview (not by anonymous card), by frequency, age that it occurred, number and type of perpetrator (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

Sexual abuse before age 15 years old		
	Number	%
Total	90	1.6
Age of sexual abuse before age 15		
0-4	0	0.0
5-9	21	0.3
10-14	69	1.3
Frequency of sexual abuse*		
once, twice	79	1.4
few times	6	0.1
many times	5	0.1
Number of perpetrators		
One perpetrator	89	1.6
More than one perpetrator	1	0.0
Type of perpetrator (grouped)		

Table 5.6. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse during the interview (not by anonymous card), by frequency, age that it occurred, number and type of perpetrator (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

Sexual abuse before age 15 years old		
	Number	%
Male family member(s)	26	0.4
Female family member(s)	0	0.0
Male other(s)	64	1.1
Female others(s)	0	0.0
Type of perpetrator (detail)		
Father/stepfather	3	0.04
Brother	1	0.03
Other male family member	22	0.37
Friend/acquaintance - male	32	0.56
Recent acquaintance - male	1	0.01
Complete stranger - male	25	0.48
Other - male	7	0.10

Table 5.6. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse during the interview (not by anonymous card), by frequency, age that it occurred, number and type of perpetrator (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

Sexual abuse before age 15 years old	
Number	%

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Note: the question on perpetrator of child sexual abuse could only be asked of women who reported this form of violence during the interview. The larger number of women who disclosed their experience anonymously using the face card at the end of the interview could not be asked this question.

Table 5.7. Overlap of non-partner and partner violence among all women (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Non-partner violence (%)	Partner violence*	Partner or non-partner violence (%)
Physical violence	11.4	23.6	31.9
Sexual violence	9.0	12.0	18.8
Physical and/or sexual violence	18.0	29.0	40.3

* The prevalence rates for partner violence are slightly lower here compared to the tables in chapter 4 because all women and not all-partnered women are taken as denominator.

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 5.8a. Age of first sexual intercourse, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Not had sex (%)	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Refused/ no answer (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	12.8	0.4	6.2	40.4	40.1	0.1	5976
Urban- Rural							
Urban	16.1	0.1	2.7	30.9	50.1	0.1	2501
Rural	11.2	0.5	7.9	45.2	35.2	0.0	3475
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	9.2	1.4	12.9	44.2	32.3	0.0	851
Red River Delta	12.2	0.2	3.8	44.8	38.9	0.1	1248
North and South Central Coast	11.0	0.3	5.3	40.6	42.7	0.1	1147
Central Highlands	12.4	0.7	14.3	37.4	35.2	0.0	597
Southeast	19.6	0.0	2.7	31.0	46.6	0.1	1065
Mekong River Delta	12.5	0.1	6.2	41.0	40.2	0.0	1068
Religion							
No Religion	12.7	0.5	6.2	39.8	40.8	0.0	4625
Buddhist	14.0	0.1	3.9	40.7	41.3	0.0	643
Catholic	14.6	0.0	6.6	44.9	33.8	0.2	506
Protestant	5.1	1.2	36.8	29.4	27.5	0.0	56
Hoa Hao Buddhist	4.8	0.0	3.5	48.1	43.6	0.0	55
Other	7.7	0.0	4.3	49.2	38.7	0.0	90
Education of respondent							
No education	4.0	1.3	14.1	50.3	30.3	0.1	964
Primary	5.7	0.4	9.1	48.5	36.3	0.1	1268
Lower Secondary	20.4	0.1	5.3	44.2	30.0	0.0	1777
Upper Secondary	17.2	0.2	1.2	33.5	47.9	0.0	1078

Table 5.8a. Age of first sexual intercourse, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Not had sex (%)	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Refused/ no answer (%)	Number of women interviewed
College	12.7	0.0	0.8	16.8	69.7	0.0	212
University and above	10.3	0.2	0.2	13.1	76.0	0.1	654
Other	(5.8)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(26.4)	(57.8)	(0.0)	23
Ethnicity							
Kinh	13.2	0.1	3.9	39.8	43.0	0.1	4963
Tay	13.6	0.8	4.9	44.7	36.1	0.0	143
Thai	4.1	2.7	27.9	48.4	16.9	0.0	165
Muong	4.6	0.0	8.0	43.2	44.3	0.0	68
Khmer	9.5	0.5	7.9	51.1	31.1	0.0	115
Chinese	47.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	37.6	0.0	40
Nung	6.9	0.3	7.1	45.8	39.9	0.0	74
Mong	28.6	6.2	37.3	23.6	4.3	0.0	41
Dao	1.1	5.1	31.0	55.7	7.1	0.0	55
Other	8.4	2.6	27.5	44.0	17.5	0.0	310
Age group of respondent							
15-19	90.2	0.7	7.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	357
20-24	36.5	0.9	14.0	42.3	6.4	0.0	332
25-29	8.8	0.4	6.4	42.7	41.6	0.1	625
30-34	1.8	0.5	7.7	35.7	54.2	0.0	819
35-39	2.1	0.5	5.1	40.2	52.1	0.1	867
40-44	2.1	0.5	6.6	41.3	49.5	0.0	778
45-49	3.7	0.1	4.3	54.1	37.7	0.1	799
50-54	2.8	0.1	4.9	44.2	48.0	0.0	737

Table 5.8a. Age of first sexual intercourse, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Not had sex (%)	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Refused/ no answer (%)	Number of women interviewed
55-64	3.8	0.1	4.1	48.7	43.3	0.1	662
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)							
15-17	95.2	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	276
18-24	45.1	1.2	14.5	34.4	4.9	0.0	413
25-29	8.8	0.4	6.4	42.7	41.6	0.1	625
30-34	1.8	0.5	7.7	35.7	54.2	0.0	819
35-39	2.1	0.5	5.1	40.2	52.1	0.1	867
40-44	2.1	0.5	6.6	41.3	49.5	0.0	778
45-49	3.7	0.1	4.3	54.1	37.7	0.1	799
50-54	2.8	0.1	4.9	44.2	48.0	0.0	737
55-60	3.8	0.1	4.0	47.7	44.3	0.1	565
61-64	3.9	0.0	4.6	54.8	36.7	0.0	97
Household assets index							
Lower	11.8	1.2	14.2	44.3	28.5	0.0	1369
Medium	12.5	0.1	4.9	41.1	41.2	0.1	2434
Higher	13.8	0.1	2.9	37.3	45.9	0.1	2166
Disability status							
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	16.4	0.3	5.6	37.6	40.2	0.0	3012
Some difficulty	9.3	0.4	5.8	43.3	41.3	0.0	2464
A lot of difficulty	9.2	0.9	11.1	43.4	35.2	0.3	477
Cannot do at all	(13.8)	(6.2)	(21.8)	(31.3)	(27.0)	(0.0)	23

Table 5.8a. Age of first sexual intercourse, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Not had sex (%)	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Refused/ no answer (%)	Number of women interviewed
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	14.8	0.3	5.9	38.3	40.7	0.0	4295
With disability	8.0	0.5	7.0	45.5	38.8	0.1	1681
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	13.2	0.3	5.7	40.2	40.7	0.0	5476
With disability	9.3	1.0	11.4	42.9	34.9	0.3	500

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, among interviewed women who have ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	0.4	7.1	46.4	46.1	5390
Urban- Rural					
Urban	0.1	3.3	36.8	59.8	2211
Rural	0.6	8.9	50.9	39.6	3179
Division					
Northern Midlands and Mountains	1.5	14.2	48.7	35.6	792
Red River Delta	0.2	4.3	51.1	44.4	1133
North and South Central Coast	0.4	5.9	45.7	48.0	1051
Central Highlands	0.8	16.3	42.7	40.2	544
Southeast	0.1	3.4	38.6	58.0	916
Mekong River Delta	0.1	7.0	46.8	46.0	954
Religion					
No Religion	0.5	7.1	45.6	46.7	4176
Buddhist	0.1	4.5	47.3	48.0	574
Catholic	0.0	7.8	52.6	39.6	449
Protestant	1.3	38.8	31.0	29.0	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	0.0	3.7	50.6	45.8	52
Other	0.0	4.7	53.3	42.0	85
Education of respondent					
No education	1.3	14.7	52.4	31.6	934
Primary	0.5	9.6	51.5	38.5	1215
Lower Secondary	0.1	6.7	55.6	37.7	1488
Upper Secondary	0.3	1.4	40.5	57.9	940

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, among interviewed women who have ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
College	0.0	0.9	19.3	79.8	190
University and above	0.2	0.2	14.7	84.8	602
Other	(0.0)	(10.6)	(28.0)	(61.4)	21
Ethnicity					
Kinh	0.1	4.4	45.8	49.6	4457
Tay	1.0	5.6	51.7	41.7	131
Thai	2.8	29.1	50.5	17.6	158
Muong	0.0	8.4	45.2	46.4	65
Khmer	0.5	8.7	56.4	34.3	105
Chinese	0.0	0.0	28.8	71.2	26
Nung	0.3	7.6	49.2	42.8	68
Mong	8.6	52.3	33.1	6.0	34
Dao	5.1	31.3	56.4	7.2	54
Other	2.9	30.1	48.0	19.1	291
Age group of respondent					
15-19	7.3	72.5	20.1	0.0	38
20-24	1.4	22.0	66.5	10.0	221
25-29	0.4	7.1	46.9	45.6	580
30-34	0.5	7.9	36.4	55.2	806
35-39	0.5	5.2	41.1	53.2	856
40-44	0.5	6.7	42.2	50.5	762
45-49	0.1	4.5	56.2	39.2	772
50-54	0.1	5.0	45.5	49.3	716

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, among interviewed women who have ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
55-64	0.1	4.2	50.7	45.0	639
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)					
15-17	(6.6)	(93.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	13
18-24	2.2	26.3	62.6	8.9	246
25-29	0.4	7.1	46.9	45.6	580
30-34	0.5	7.9	36.4	55.2	806
35-39	0.5	5.2	41.1	53.2	856
40-44	0.5	6.7	42.2	50.5	762
45-49	0.1	4.5	56.2	39.2	772
50-54	0.1	5.0	45.5	49.3	716
55-60	0.1	4.1	49.6	46.1	547
61-64	0.0	4.8	57.0	38.2	92
Household assets index					
Lower	1.4	16.1	50.2	32.3	1245
Medium	0.2	5.6	47.0	47.2	2191
Higher	0.1	3.3	43.3	53.2	1947
Disability status					
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)					
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	0.3	6.6	45.0	48.0	2642
Some difficulty	0.4	6.4	47.7	45.5	2290
A lot of difficulty	0.9	12.2	47.9	38.9	438
Cannot do at all	(7.1)	(25.3)	(36.3)	(31.3)	20

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, among interviewed women who have ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)					
Without disability	0.4	6.9	45.0	47.8	3817
With disability	0.6	7.6	49.5	42.3	1573
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)					
Without disability	0.4	6.5	46.3	46.8	4932
With disability	1.2	12.7	47.5	38.6	458

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.9a. Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	95.1	4.1	0.8	5390
Urban- Rural				
Urban	96.7	2.6	0.4	2211
Rural	94.3	4.8	0.9	3179
Division				
Northern Midlands and Mountains	92.3	7.4	0.2	792
Red River Delta	98.3	0.9	0.8	1133
North and South Central Coast	93.9	4.4	1.5	1051
Central Highlands	95.8	3.4	0.9	544
Southeast	95.6	3.6	0.6	916
Mekong River Delta	93.9	5.7	0.4	954
Religion				
No Religion	95.4	3.6	0.9	4176
Buddhist	92.9	6.6	0.5	574
Catholic	95.9	3.9	0.2	449
Protestant	83.3	14.7	2.1	54
Hoa Hao Buddhist	94.2	5.8	0.0	52
Other	94.4	5.6	0.0	85
Education of respondent				
No education	92.0	7.1	0.9	934
Primary	94.1	5.4	0.3	1215
Lower Secondary	96.8	2.5	0.6	1488
Upper Secondary	95.9	3.3	0.8	940

Table 5.9a. Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
College	95.0	3.0	1.7	190
University and above	96.7	1.5	1.9	602
Other	(92.6)	(7.4)	(0.0)	21
Ethnicity				
Kinh	95.8	3.4	0.7	4457
Tay	88.1	11.9	0.0	131
Thai	95.7	4.3	0.0	158
Muong	97.1	2.9	0.0	65
Khmer	93.8	6.2	0.0	105
Chinese	100.0	0.0	0.0	26
Nung	96.6	2.7	0.7	68
Mong	81.2	18.8	0.0	34
Dao	83.1	16.5	0.4	54
Other	88.4	7.6	4.0	291
Age group of respondent				
15-19	77.5	13.6	8.9	38
20-24	88.1	7.4	4.5	221
25-29	96.0	2.4	1.2	580
30-34	95.7	3.1	1.1	806
35-39	96.2	3.1	0.6	856
40-44	97.3	2.1	0.4	762
45-49	94.3	5.5	0.2	772
50-54	95.8	4.1	0.2	716

Table 5.9a. Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
55-64	94.1	5.8	0.0	639
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)				
15-17	87.8	12.2	0.0	13
18-24	86.2	8.2	5.6	246
25-29	96.3	2.5	1.2	580
30-34	95.8	3.1	1.1	806
35-39	96.3	3.1	0.6	856
40-44	97.5	2.1	0.4	762
45-49	94.3	5.5	0.2	772
50-54	95.8	4.1	0.2	716
55-60	93.5	6.4	0.0	547
61-64	97.7	2.3	0.0	92
Household assets index				
Lower	92.3	6.3	1.2	1245
Medium	94.7	4.8	0.4	2191
Higher	97.1	1.9	0.9	1947
Disability status				
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)				
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	95.8	3.4	0.7	2642
Some difficulty	95.7	3.5	0.7	2290
A lot of difficulty	88.2	10.4	1.1	438
Cannot do at all	(98.2)	(0.0)	(1.8)	20

Table 5.9a. Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)				
Without disability	95.6	3.6	0.7	3817
With disability	93.8	5.1	1.0	1573
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)				
Without disability	95.7	3.4	0.7	4932
With disability	88.6	10.1	1.1	458

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.9b. Nature of first sexual experience by age of first sexual intercourse, among women who ever had sex, Viet Nam 2018

Age of first sexual intercourse	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	95.1	4.1	0.8	5390
<15	(76.2)	(0.0)	(23.8)	23
15-17	88.7	8.1	3.2	372
18-21	93.9	5.4	0.6	2373
22+	97.4	2.1	0.4	2622

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 5.10. Overlap of different types of partner violence , Viet Nam 2018

	Partner violence (%)
Physical and sexual violence	7.3
Physical and sexual violence and emotional	6.8
Physical or sexual or emotional	52.9
Physical and emotional	22.1
Sexual and emotional	10.9

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 5.11. Prevalence of different types of partner and non-partner violence, among women 15-49, 18-60 and 15-64 years old, Viet Nam 2018

	Among women 15-49 years old		Among women 18-60 years old		Among women 15-64 years old		Table with equivalent data for 15-64 years old
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
Among ever-partnered women	N=4189		N=5404		N=5553		
Physical violence by partner	24.6	4.9	26.4	4.8	26.1	4.6	4.1
Sexual violence by partner	12.9	6.4	13.3	5.7	13.3	5.7	4.1
Physical or sexual violence by partner	30.6	9.7	32.4	9.0	32.0	8.9	4.1
Emotional violence by partner	45.8	21.1	47.4	19.6	47.0	19.3	4.9
Physical or sexual or emotional violence by partner	51.5	23.8	53.2	22.0	52.9	21.8	Figure 4.18
Controlling behaviours by partner	29.7	14.5	26.7	12.5	27.3	12.9	
Psychological violence (Emotional violence or controlling behaviours) by partner	56.7	28.8	55.8	25.9	56.1	26.0	
Physical or sexual or psychological violence by partner	60.4	30.7	60.0	27.7	60.2	27.8	
Among ever-pregnant women	N=3902		N=5140		N=5236		
Physical violence in pregnancy	3.2	na	3.3	na	3.4	na	4.5
Among all women	N=4577		N=5603		N=5976		

Table 5.11. Prevalence of different types of partner and non-partner violence, among women 15-49, 18-60 and 15-64 years old, Viet Nam 2018

	Among women 15-49 years old		Among women 18-60 years old		Among women 15-64 years old		Table with equivalent data for 15-64 years old
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
Physical violence since age 15 by non-partner	11.9	1.7	10.4	0.5	11.4	1.4	5.1, 5.4
Sexual violence since age 15 by non-partner	9.8	1.5	9.1	0.9	9.0	1.2	5.2 (sex violence combined), 5.4
Physical or sexual violence by non-partner since age 15	19.2	3.1	17.2	1.5	18.0	2.4	5.4 (first column)
Physical violence by partner (among all women)	21.7	4.4	25.2	4.6	23.6	4.2	5.4
Sexual violence by partner (among all women)	11.4	5.6	12.7	5.4	12.0	5.2	5.4
Physical or sexual violence by partner (among all women)	27.1	8.6	31.0	8.6	29.0	8.1	5.4
Physical or sexual violence by partner or non-partner since age 15	35.4	10.2	37.5	9.0	36.7	9.3	5.4
Child sexual abuse before age 15	4.6	na	4.4	na	4.4	na	5.5 (interview or card)

Table 5.11. Prevalence of different types of partner and non-partner violence, among women 15-49, 18-60 and 15-64 years old, Viet Nam 2018

Among women 15-49 years old		Among women 18-60 years old		Among women 15-64 years old		Table with equivalent data for 15-64 years old
Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

na: Not apply

Table 5.12. Prevalence of sexual harassment, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime					Number of women interviewed (N)
	Asked to perform sexual acts to get a job, keep a job or be promoted (%)	Asked to perform sexual acts to pass an exam or get good grades at school (%)	Groped or touched sexually on a bus or other public place (%)	Received unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (%)	Any form of sexual harassment (%)	
Total	0.4	0.2	4.9	7.6	11.4	5976
Urban- Rural						
Urban	0.6	0.2	7.7	10.8	16.6	2501
Rural	0.2	0.1	3.4	6.1	8.7	3475
Division						
Northern Midlands and Mountains	0.4	0.2	3.1	5.4	7.6	851
Red River Delta	0.4	0.4	7.2	8.0	13.6	1248
North and South Central Coast	0.3	0.2	5.2	7.1	11.0	1147
Central Highlands	0.4	0.1	4.8	8.7	13.1	597
Southeast	0.2	0.0	5.8	11.9	16.0	1065
Mekong River Delta	0.4	0.0	2.1	5.5	7.3	1068
Religion						
No Religion	0.3	0.2	5.1	7.4	11.3	4625
Buddhist	0.8	0.0	3.4	7.9	10.7	643
Catholic	0.0	0.1	5.2	10.1	14.2	506
Protestant	0.0	0.0	8.4	12.9	17.6	56
Hoa Hao Buddhist	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	55
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.5	4.6	90

Table 5.12. Prevalence of sexual harassment, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime					Number of women interviewed (N)
	Asked to perform sexual acts to get a job, keep a job or be promoted (%)	Asked to perform sexual acts to pass an exam or get good grades at school (%)	Groped or touched sexually on a bus or other public place (%)	Received unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (%)	Any form of sexual harassment (%)	
Education of respondent						
No education	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.9	3.6	964
Primary	0.0	0.3	2.2	3.5	5.3	1268
Lower Secondary	0.1	0.0	3.9	7.9	11.1	1777
Upper Secondary	1.0	0.0	6.8	12.5	16.9	1078
College	1.7	1.1	11.7	13.8	23.3	212
University and above	0.5	0.5	14.0	15.5	25.7	654
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(1.3)	23
Ethnicity						
Kinh	0.4	0.1	5.3	7.7	11.7	4963
Tay	0.0	1.3	3.0	6.6	9.6	143
Thai	0.0	0.0	2.3	4.4	6.7	165
Muong	0.0	0.0	10.1	16.5	22.0	68
Khmer	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	9.9	115
Chinese	0.0	0.0	7.6	7.4	12.3	40
Nung	0.0	0.7	3.8	6.1	9.2	74
Mong	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41
Dao	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	4.6	55

Table 5.12. Prevalence of sexual harassment, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime					Number of women interviewed (N)
	Asked to perform sexual acts to get a job, keep a job or be promoted (%)	Asked to perform sexual acts to pass an exam or get good grades at school (%)	Groped or touched sexually on a bus or other public place (%)	Received unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (%)	Any form of sexual harassment (%)	
Other	0.6	0.5	1.6	7.5	8.2	310
Age group of respondent						
15-19	0.6	0.3	5.1	20.4	22.9	357
20-24	0.4	0.0	5.2	16.9	19.8	332
25-29	0.4	0.4	8.2	14.9	21.3	625
30-34	0.6	0.1	7.7	12.1	17.0	819
35-39	0.5	0.2	4.0	4.9	8.5	867
40-44	0.2	0.0	3.6	4.0	7.2	778
45-49	0.2	0.0	3.4	2.3	5.0	799
50-54	0.1	0.2	4.1	2.3	6.1	737
55-64	0.5	0.3	3.5	2.1	5.2	662
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)						
15-17	0.0	0.0	4.4	19.8	21.6	276
18-24	0.9	0.3	5.7	18.1	21.5	413
25-29	0.4	0.4	8.2	14.9	21.3	625
30-34	0.6	0.1	7.7	12.1	17.0	819
35-39	0.5	0.2	4.0	4.9	8.5	867
40-44	0.2	0.0	3.6	4.0	7.2	778

Table 5.12. Prevalence of sexual harassment, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime					Number of women interviewed (N)
	Asked to perform sexual acts to get a job, keep a job or be promoted (%)	Asked to perform sexual acts to pass an exam or get good grades at school (%)	Groped or touched sexually on a bus or other public place (%)	Received unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (%)	Any form of sexual harassment (%)	
45-49	0.2	0.0	3.4	2.3	5.0	799
50-54	0.1	0.2	4.1	2.3	6.1	737
55-60	0.5	0.3	3.3	2.4	5.2	565
61-64	0.5	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	5.4	97
Household assets index						
Lower	0.1	0.2	1.5	4.2	5.4	1369
Medium	0.4	0.1	4.0	6.6	10.1	2434
Higher	0.4	0.2	7.8	10.9	16.3	2166
Disability status						
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	0.3	0.1	5.5	8.5	12.7	3012
Some difficulty	0.4	0.1	4.2	7.3	10.6	2464
A lot of difficulty	0.5	0.6	4.5	3.7	6.8	477
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(20.0)	(20.0)	23
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
Without disability	0.3	0.1	5.2	8.5	12.4	4295

Table 5.12. Prevalence of sexual harassment, among all interviewed women, Viet Nam 2018

	Lifetime					Number of women interviewed (N)
	Asked to perform sexual acts to get a job, keep a job or be promoted (%)	Asked to perform sexual acts to pass an exam or get good grades at school (%)	Groped or touched sexually on a bus or other public place (%)	Received unwanted personal electronic messages with sexual content (%)	Any form of sexual harassment (%)	
With disability	0.6	0.3	4.2	5.8	8.7	1681
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
Without disability	0.3	0.1	4.9	8.0	11.8	5476
With disability	0.4	0.6	4.4	4.3	7.3	500

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>	
	<i>"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)</i>	<i>"A man should show he is the boss" (%)</i>
Total	27.2	35.9
Urban- Rural		
Urban	16.7	27.3
Rural	32.4	40.1
Division		
Northern Midlands and Mountains	34.2	41.8
Red River Delta	22.7	31.6
North and South Central Coast	35.5	45.4
Central Highlands	20.4	35.3
Southeast	19.7	29.5
Mekong River Delta	26.9	32.2
Religion		
No Religion	26.1	34.8
Buddhist	31.4	38.3
Catholic	31.9	41.0
Protestant	34.9	56.8
Hoa Hao Buddhist	28.2	35.3
Other	22.2	38.1

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>	
	<i>"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)</i>	<i>"A man should show he is the boss" (%)</i>
Education of respondent		
No education	49.2	50.9
Primary	34.0	41.8
Lower Secondary	27.6	38.3
Upper Secondary	15.0	24.7
College	5.0	16.4
University and above	3.0	15.5
Other	(29.5)	(36.0)
Ethnicity		
Kinh	25.1	33.7
Tay	30.1	50.1
Thai	45.0	48.5
Muong	31.7	43.4
Khmer	41.9	40.9
Chinese	6.8	20.6
Nung	21.9	32.9
Mong	65.5	62.6
Dao	51.9	49.2

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>	
	<i>"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)</i>	<i>"A man should show he is the boss" (%)</i>
Other	39.8	53.4
Age group of respondent		
15-19	12.3	20.6
20-24	12.5	21.8
25-29	12.8	27.0
30-34	19.9	28.3
35-39	21.6	33.4
40-44	31.2	36.6
45-49	34.7	45.8
50-54	41.3	47.1
55-64	41.9	47.0
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)		
15-17	13.7	21.8
18-24	11.4	20.6
25-29	12.8	27.0
30-34	19.9	28.3
35-39	21.6	33.4
40-44	31.2	36.6

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>	
	<i>"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)</i>	<i>"A man should show he is the boss" (%)</i>
45-49	34.7	45.8
50-54	41.3	47.1
55-60	41.8	46.6
61-64	42.6	49.6
Household assets index		
Lower	37.0	45.2
Medium	29.8	37.2
Higher	18.6	29.0
Disability status		
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	20.0	30.7
Some difficulty	32.3	39.0
A lot of difficulty	43.3	50.1
Cannot do at all	(46.7)	(43.6)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
Without disability	22.6	31.9

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>	
	<i>"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)</i>	<i>"A man should show he is the boss" (%)</i>
With disability	38.2	45.2
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
Without disability	25.6	34.5
With disability	43.4	49.9
<u>According to experience of partner violence (N=5553)</u>		
All ever-partnered women		
No violence	27.2	35.0
Sexual and/or physical	32.2	42.2

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:		
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
Total	9.3	12.2	7.7	4.1	7.2	45.2	27.0	51.8	48.2
Urban- Rural									
Urban	5.4	7.2	4.6	1.9	4.7	34.7	20.9	40.6	59.4
Rural	11.3	14.7	9.3	5.3	8.4	50.4	30.0	57.4	42.6
Division									
Northern Midlands and Mountains	8.4	11.8	7.4	5.3	6.3	36.3	23.8	44.7	55.3
Red River Delta	7.3	10.4	5.7	1.3	4.8	40.0	21.8	45.3	54.7
North and South Central Coast	14.0	19.8	11.0	7.5	10.7	55.2	36.5	63.5	36.5
Central Highlands	12.7	12.0	7.0	5.8	6.2	46.9	33.4	53.7	46.3
Southeast	5.6	6.5	4.5	2.7	7.3	35.3	22.2	42.4	57.6
Mekong River Delta	9.5	11.3	9.7	4.0	7.2	54.0	27.3	58.9	41.1
Religion									
No Religion	8.9	11.9	7.6	3.9	6.7	44.9	26.5	51.8	48.2
Buddhist	10.6	14.1	6.5	5.1	7.2	46.0	28.6	52.1	47.9

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:							Percentage of women who agree with:	
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
Catholic	11.1	12.9	10.4	5.9	11.5	44.8	28.4	50.2	49.8
Protestant	15.7	6.8	10.5	3.8	10.5	42.9	25.4	46.7	53.3
Hoa Hao Buddhist	8.3	18.5	5.7	1.4	10.2	52.4	25.4	59.3	40.7
Other	9.1	7.7	9.1	1.0	4.8	50.5	37.2	58.4	41.6
Education of respondent									
No education	19.8	23.0	17.6	9.8	15.6	57.9	38.8	66.2	33.8
Primary	13.0	17.2	9.8	4.9	8.1	58.4	34.3	64.3	35.7
Lower Secondary	7.4	11.0	6.6	3.3	6.3	45.4	27.9	53.0	47.0
Upper Secondary	4.1	5.9	2.7	2.1	3.2	35.9	18.9	42.1	57.9
College	2.1	2.9	0.7	1.5	3.4	23.6	13.8	28.6	71.4
University and above	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.6	16.9	7.0	20.5	79.5
Other	(18.1)	(20.4)	(18.1)	(0.0)	(29.0)	(31.3)	(9.5)	(40.7)	(59.3)
Ethnicity									

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:		
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
Kinh	8.4	11.0	7.0	3.3	6.8	45.1	25.7	51.0	49.0
Tay	7.8	10.6	7.8	7.2	6.6	36.3	25.9	48.7	51.3
Thai	14.7	18.5	13.4	9.7	7.4	36.5	27.8	46.7	53.3
Muong	7.2	15.1	6.4	2.9	4.1	30.5	21.2	38.5	61.5
Khmer	16.6	23.5	16.6	9.3	7.6	59.6	42.1	66.5	33.5
Chinese	3.8	1.6	1.2	2.6	4.8	23.7	7.3	26.3	73.7
Nung	7.4	17.9	9.7	5.7	8.9	32.2	36.2	49.1	50.9
Mong	11.0	14.2	20.6	16.7	17.9	54.7	32.8	64.3	35.7
Dao	18.3	21.1	2.1	5.1	7.4	29.2	30.9	48.4	51.6
Other	20.1	24.4	14.2	9.8	13.1	59.8	43.7	70.3	29.7
Age group of respondent									
15-19	4.9	8.2	2.4	3.6	4.8	28.9	20.2	38.0	62.0
20-24	4.7	7.9	4.6	4.8	5.1	36.3	24.5	44.0	56.0

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:		
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
25-29	3.5	4.6	1.9	2.2	4.5	37.0	19.5	42.5	57.5
30-34	7.1	8.5	5.8	3.7	6.3	44.3	22.7	51.9	48.1
35-39	7.9	8.6	5.6	2.6	6.5	46.5	26.2	51.1	48.9
40-44	9.3	14.3	7.4	4.2	6.1	46.6	26.8	54.6	45.4
45-49	12.4	15.4	10.6	4.3	9.4	51.2	32.1	57.8	42.2
50-54	13.9	17.5	11.4	6.0	9.2	52.3	31.5	58.1	41.9
55-64	14.7	19.2	14.7	5.4	10.0	51.2	33.3	57.2	42.8
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)									
15-17	4.3	7.2	2.0	3.0	3.8	27.7	17.1	36.3	63.7
18-24	5.3	8.8	4.4	5.0	5.8	35.5	25.9	44.0	56.0
25-29	3.5	4.6	1.9	2.2	4.5	37.0	19.5	42.5	57.5
30-34	7.1	8.5	5.8	3.7	6.3	44.3	22.7	51.9	48.1
35-39	7.9	8.6	5.6	2.6	6.5	46.5	26.2	51.1	48.9

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:		
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
40-44	9.3	14.3	7.4	4.2	6.1	46.6	26.8	54.6	45.4
45-49	12.4	15.4	10.6	4.3	9.4	51.2	32.1	57.8	42.2
50-54	13.9	17.5	11.4	6.0	9.2	52.3	31.5	58.1	41.9
55-60	13.2	18.5	14.1	5.4	9.8	50.2	33.0	56.7	43.3
61-64	23.7	23.3	18.7	5.4	11.4	57.1	35.5	60.4	39.6
Household assets index									
Lower	12.8	17.0	11.9	7.3	11.0	56.0	35.4	64.2	35.8
Medium	11.0	14.2	8.7	4.5	7.7	47.6	29.8	55.7	44.3
Higher	5.5	7.3	4.3	1.9	4.4	35.9	19.0	40.1	59.9
Disability status									
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)									
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	6.3	8.3	5.9	2.8	5.5	39.3	22.5	44.9	55.1
Some difficulty	11.8	14.8	8.8	5.0	8.3	50.0	30.8	57.5	42.5

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:		
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
A lot of difficulty	14.6	21.6	12.6	7.8	11.4	56.3	34.7	64.6	35.4
Cannot do at all	(12.4)	(19.1)	(13.3)	(4.7)	(9.7)	(23.7)	(22.2)	(26.3)	(73.7)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)									
Without disability	7.8	9.5	6.0	3.5	5.8	41.5	24.2	47.7	52.3
With disability	12.9	18.7	11.7	5.8	10.5	53.8	33.5	61.5	38.5
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)									
Without disability	8.8	11.3	7.2	3.8	6.8	44.2	26.3	50.7	49.3
With disability	14.6	21.5	12.6	7.6	11.4	55.2	34.2	63.3	36.7
<u>According to experience of partner violence (N=5553)</u>									
All ever-partnered women									
No violence	8.7	11.2	6.9	4.0	7.1	42.3	24.5	48.7	51.3

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=5976), Viet Nam 2018

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:		
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)
Sexual and/or physical	11.8	15.9	11.0	4.9	8.3	56.5	35.5	63.7	36.3

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 6.3. Situations leading to violence among women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=1471), Viet Nam 2018

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problems (%)	Problem with work (%)	Un-employed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Dis-obedient (%)	Wants to teach her a lesson (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)
Total	4.5	40.9	18.8	7.3	3.0	4.5	50.8	0.2	7.3	1.5	4.2	4.3	5.0	16.6
Urban- Rural														
Urban	4.5	37.0	18.3	6.8	3.3	2.3	49.6	0.0	7.3	0.8	3.9	2.6	5.2	16.4
Rural	4.6	42.4	19.0	7.5	2.9	5.3	51.2	0.2	7.3	1.8	4.3	4.9	4.9	16.6
Division														
Northern Midlands and Mountains	3.9	39.3	11.9	5.3	2.9	6.1	50.7	0.9	9.3	3.5	1.8	3.2	3.6	21.1
Red River Delta	4.1	23.8	26.5	11.1	1.9	6.2	63.0	0.0	5.7	1.7	2.6	3.1	5.3	21.3
North and South Central Coast	6.2	44.0	12.8	7.5	4.3	4.9	46.3	0.0	6.2	0.6	6.5	1.8	3.1	13.5
Central Highlands	3.3	52.4	20.4	6.5	3.2	1.7	52.7	0.0	10.3	2.8	10.0	14.9	11.3	6.8
Southeast	4.2	45.8	18.0	5.6	4.0	4.5	43.3	0.0	8.8	0.3	1.8	3.5	5.2	10.8
Mekong River Delta	4.4	59.9	18.1	3.3	2.4	0.8	38.8	0.3	7.6	1.2	4.6	5.5	4.5	18.3
Religion														
No Religion	4.4	39.8	17.7	7.7	2.9	4.8	51.6	0.2	7.3	1.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	17.2
Buddhist	5.4	50.2	22.0	4.5	0.7	0.8	42.1	0.0	6.2	1.4	6.1	3.3	9.4	9.9
Catholic	3.9	36.1	27.1	7.8	5.9	6.5	58.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.9	3.7	8.6	17.8
Protestant	(20.4)	(49.6)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(41.7)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(9.2)	(9.6)	(13.2)	(13.2)	(17.7)
Hoa Hao Buddhist	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)

Table 6.3. Situations leading to violence among women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=1471), Viet Nam 2018

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problems (%)	Problem with work (%)	Un-employed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Dis-obedient (%)	Wants to teach her a lesson (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)
Other	2.8	57.5	18.0	5.5	4.8	2.9	27.1	0.0	11.2	0.0	3.8	12.8	0.0	17.9
Education of respondent														
No education	6.1	54.0	15.7	4.1	1.8	4.7	36.6	0.6	6.5	1.0	4.2	5.6	3.1	14.6
Primary	4.4	46.3	17.4	6.1	2.9	4.9	51.6	0.0	7.5	1.3	3.4	4.1	5.6	20.0
Lower Secondary	2.7	35.4	24.1	9.8	3.9	6.2	55.1	0.1	7.4	2.4	4.6	3.8	4.2	16.6
Upper Secondary	5.8	28.9	15.8	8.1	2.4	1.8	60.8	0.0	4.7	0.7	6.2	5.1	6.2	14.3
College	10.2	22.1	15.7	6.4	8.5	0.0	35.7	0.0	18.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	12.3	10.7
University and above	4.8	30.6	18.5	10.2	1.3	0.0	53.1	0.0	12.8	0.6	2.1	2.1	4.0	16.0
Other	(0.0)	(93.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(28.0)	(0.0)
Ethnicity														
Kinh	4.5	38.1	19.8	8.0	3.1	4.3	52.8	0.1	6.7	1.4	4.0	4.4	5.6	17.5
Tay	(0.0)	(65.2)	(8.4)	(5.8)	(3.6)	(23.8)	(42.2)	(3.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)
Thai	0.0	79.7	10.2	5.7	0.0	3.2	24.4	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7
Muong	(0.0)	(48.7)	(15.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(10.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.0)
Khmer	(0.0)	(32.8)	(28.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.6)	(0.0)	(19.2)	(4.4)	(15.7)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(6.8)
Chinese	(0.0)	(52.3)	(15.1)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Nung	(6.5)	(40.9)	(19.9)	(1.3)	(6.8)	(1.3)	(38.5)	(0.0)	(6.8)	(3.4)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(23.7)
Mong	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.0)	(0.0)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(15.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(31.5)

Table 6.3. Situations leading to violence among women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=1471), Viet Nam 2018

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problems (%)	Problem with work (%)	Un-employed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Dis-obedient (%)	Wants to teach her a lesson (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)
Dao	(0.0)	(42.8)	(9.8)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(19.7)	(42.3)	(0.0)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)
Other	7.8	61.2	12.2	4.6	2.3	4.2	40.6	0.0	12.7	1.3	5.9	6.6	2.9	11.1
Age group of respondent														
15-19	(0.0)	(60.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(56.5)	(0.0)	(67.1)	(0.0)	(16.8)	(45.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)
20-24	13.5	23.1	19.5	9.1	2.9	0.0	51.9	0.0	3.9	7.3	14.5	0.7	3.7	10.1
25-29	2.6	35.3	17.5	3.4	4.4	2.0	49.0	0.0	8.6	1.4	5.3	3.5	3.0	11.2
30-34	6.1	43.8	19.2	6.3	5.2	3.9	56.2	0.4	8.8	1.2	2.5	4.9	3.9	13.0
35-39	6.0	40.4	18.3	10.4	1.4	2.7	48.2	0.4	7.5	0.0	5.7	7.8	4.3	12.9
40-44	6.1	37.9	16.4	5.5	2.0	4.4	49.7	0.3	4.5	0.7	3.8	3.3	4.7	19.0
45-49	2.8	48.6	17.0	8.5	3.7	5.8	48.0	0.0	9.7	1.4	3.9	4.1	6.4	16.6
50-54	3.8	44.0	17.7	8.7	3.9	5.0	48.4	0.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.6	20.5
55-64	2.2	37.2	25.6	6.3	1.3	6.9	55.9	0.0	6.3	2.7	4.1	3.4	9.2	20.5
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)														
15-17	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
18-24	12.3	27.4	17.9	8.4	2.6	0.0	53.3	0.0	8.7	6.7	13.2	3.5	3.4	9.3
25-29	2.6	35.3	17.5	3.4	4.4	2.0	49.0	0.0	8.6	1.4	5.3	3.5	3.0	11.2
30-34	6.1	43.8	19.2	6.3	5.2	3.9	56.2	0.4	8.8	1.2	2.5	4.9	3.9	13.0
35-39	6.0	40.4	18.3	10.4	1.4	2.7	48.2	0.4	7.5	0.0	5.7	7.8	4.3	12.9

Table 6.3. Situations leading to violence among women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=1471), Viet Nam 2018

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problems (%)	Problem with work (%)	Un-employed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Dis-obedient (%)	Wants to teach her a lesson (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)
40-44	6.1	37.9	16.4	5.5	2.0	4.4	49.7	0.3	4.5	0.7	3.8	3.3	4.7	19.0
45-49	2.8	48.6	17.0	8.5	3.7	5.8	48.0	0.0	9.7	1.4	3.9	4.1	6.4	16.6
50-54	3.8	44.0	17.7	8.7	3.9	5.0	48.4	0.0	6.2	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.6	20.5
55-60	2.2	37.9	24.9	4.7	1.5	6.4	55.0	0.0	6.8	3.1	4.3	3.9	10.4	20.1
61-64	1.8	32.6	30.2	17.0	0.0	10.3	62.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.5	22.9
Household assets index														
Lower	4.6	58.8	17.1	4.0	1.9	4.1	38.8	0.5	9.3	3.1	5.4	5.8	4.3	16.7
Medium	5.0	40.9	19.6	7.4	4.0	4.7	52.0	0.1	6.1	1.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	15.2
Higher	4.0	28.3	19.2	9.5	2.6	4.5	57.8	0.0	7.3	0.9	3.1	3.1	6.4	17.9
Disability status														
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)														
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	5.6	38.7	17.0	7.4	3.0	1.8	53.3	0.2	6.5	1.4	3.1	2.7	4.3	16.0
Some difficulty	3.8	40.3	18.7	8.5	3.1	5.4	48.6	0.0	8.2	1.5	5.1	5.0	6.0	14.4
A lot of difficulty	3.7	51.4	25.9	2.5	2.6	9.8	50.7	0.5	6.7	2.0	4.4	6.5	3.6	27.6
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)														
Without disability	5.0	38.0	17.3	7.1	2.8	2.0	50.8	0.2	7.1	1.5	3.5	4.2	4.8	15.4

Table 6.3. Situations leading to violence among women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=1471), Viet Nam 2018

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problems (%)	Problem with work (%)	Un-employed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Dis-obedient (%)	Wants to teach her a lesson (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)
With disability	3.8	45.6	21.3	7.7	3.3	8.4	50.7	0.2	7.6	1.4	5.4	4.3	5.3	18.4
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)														
Without disability	4.7	39.6	17.9	8.0	3.1	3.8	50.7	0.1	7.4	1.4	4.2	4.0	5.2	15.1
With disability	3.7	51.0	25.7	2.5	2.6	9.8	51.0	0.5	6.7	2.0	4.3	6.4	3.6	27.4

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
Total	23.3	1791
Urban- Rural		
Urban	21.3	663
Rural	24.0	1128
Division		
Northern Midlands and Mountains	12.5	233
Red River Delta	19.4	444
North and South Central Coast	28.8	355
Central Highlands	33.8	245
Southeast	22.9	270
Mekong River Delta	27.2	244
Religion		
No Religion	21.7	1381
Buddhist	32.1	181
Catholic	26.7	163
Protestant	(19.7)	20
Hoa Hao Buddhist	(33.0)	4
Other	30.3	42
Education of respondent		

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
No education	30.3	340
Primary	28.1	456
Lower Secondary	20.6	528
Upper Secondary	18.7	278
College	16.8	49
University and above	9.4	135
Other	(22.7)	5
Ethnicity		
Kinh	23.1	1499
Tay	31.2	33
Thai	3.9	33
Muong	(24.6)	13
Khmer	(28.2)	20
Chinese	(29.0)	8
Nung	11.4	27
Mong	(0.0)	6
Dao	(7.9)	14
Other	30.2	138
Age group of respondent		

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
15-19	(8.9)	9
20-24	13.2	61
25-29	15.9	166
30-34	23.0	247
35-39	20.2	273
40-44	23.6	269
45-49	22.6	282
50-54	26.0	262
55-64	31.1	222
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)		
15-17	20.0	4
18-24	12.2	66
25-29	15.9	166
30-34	23.0	247
35-39	20.2	273
40-44	23.6	269
45-49	22.6	282
50-54	26.0	262
55-60	31.5	193

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
61-64	28.4	29
Household assets index		
Lower	27.9	447
Medium	24.2	727
Higher	19.4	614
Disability status		
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	19.1	773
Some difficulty	25.3	838
A lot of difficulty	29.7	178
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	2
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
Without disability	19.5	1187
With disability	29.9	604
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)		
Without disability	22.5	1611

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
With disability	29.6	180
By type of partner violence		
Physical only	23.8	1095
Sexual only	0.2	320
Physical and sexual	40.6	376

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7.2. Prevalence, frequency and type of injuries and health service use for women who were injured due to physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

a. Prevalence, frequency, use of services	n	%
Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=1791)		
Ever injured due to partner violence	438	23.3
Injured in the past 12 months	75	3.7
Ever hurt enough to need health care	160	8.0
Frequency injured among ever injured (N=438)		
One time	148	33.9
2 - 5 times	186	44.1
More than 5 times	103	21.8
Among women hurt enough to need health care (N=160)		
Proportion needed health care in the past 12 months	21	13.2
Proportion ever received health care for injuries	111	66.3
Among women who received health care for injuries (N=111)		
Proportion who spent at least 1 night in hospital due to injury	8	9.2
Proportion who told health worker about real cause of injury	52	44.6

Table 7.2. Prevalence, frequency and type of injuries and health service use for women who were injured due to physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

b. Type of injury	During lifetime		In past 12 months	
	n	%	n	%
Type of injury among ever injured (N=438)				
Cuts, puncture, bites	9	2.1	2	0.5
Scratch, abrasion and bruises	368	83.2	66	14.1
Sprains, dislocations	25	6.0	5	0.8
Burns	8	1.3	2	0.3
Penetrating injuries, deep cuts	46	9.7	10	2.7
Broken ear drum, eye injuries	57	12.2	8	1.1
Fractures, broken bones	15	2.7	2	0.2
Broken teeth	4	0.6	0	0.0
Internal injuries	46	12.4	14	4.0
Other	51	14.1	6	1.2

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)
Self-reported impact on health (N=1791)			
Total	37.3	37.3	25.3
Urban- Rural			
Urban	37.0	38.1	24.7
Rural	37.5	36.9	25.6
Division			
Northern Midlands and Mountains	48.8	39.3	11.9
Red River Delta	28.0	47.1	24.9
North and South Central Coast	37.1	33.7	29.1
Central Highlands	33.9	30.8	35.3
Southeast	44.2	28.4	27.0
Mekong River Delta	41.7	32.3	26.0
Religion			
No Religion	36.9	38.1	24.9
Buddhist	39.3	33.3	27.4
Catholic	38.5	35.2	26.4
Protestant	(32.9)	(20.9)	(46.2)
Hoa Hao Buddhist	(38.0)	(62.0)	(0.0)
Other	41.5	35.3	23.2
Education of respondent			

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)
Self-reported impact on health (N=1791)			
No education	39.9	30.8	29.2
Primary	35.7	35.9	28.4
Lower Secondary	36.9	40.5	22.5
Upper Secondary	36.3	39.3	24.4
College	42.1	40.0	17.9
University and above	37.8	39.5	22.7
Other	(58.9)	(35.9)	(5.2)
Ethnicity			
Kinh	37.2	38.0	24.8
Tay	54.5	28.3	17.2
Thai	48.3	43.6	8.1
Muong	(49.4)	(23.7)	(26.9)
Khmer	(21.6)	(50.0)	(28.4)
Chinese	(31.6)	(14.6)	(53.8)
Nung	57.4	28.2	14.4
Mong	(78.8)	(21.2)	(0.0)
Dao	(36.7)	(45.3)	(18.0)
Other	29.7	32.5	37.9
Age group of respondent			
15-19	(18.1)	(40.5)	(41.4)
20-24	35.7	33.2	31.1

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)
Self-reported impact on health (N=1791)			
25-29	32.1	43.4	24.5
30-34	40.3	35.6	24.1
35-39	40.3	37.8	21.9
40-44	34.0	41.0	25.0
45-49	40.9	36.8	22.0
50-54	39.3	34.8	25.7
55-64	33.6	35.2	31.2
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)			
15-17	(9.0)	(64.9)	(26.1)
18-24	35.0	32.3	32.8
25-29	32.1	43.4	24.5
30-34	40.3	35.6	24.1
35-39	40.3	37.8	21.9
40-44	34.0	41.0	25.0
45-49	40.9	36.8	22.0
50-54	39.3	34.8	25.7
55-60	33.5	34.8	31.7
61-64	34.6	37.9	27.5
Household assets index			
Lower	38.9	30.6	30.4
Medium	40.9	35.6	23.4

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)
Self-reported impact on health (N=1791)			
Higher	32.7	43.0	24.3
Disability status			
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	43.0	35.2	21.6
Some difficulty	33.6	38.4	27.9
A lot of difficulty	32.7	40.0	27.3
Cannot do at all	(26.0)	(0.0)	(74.0)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
Without disability	40.8	36.9	22.2
With disability	31.3	37.8	30.9
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)			
Without disability	37.9	36.9	25.0
With disability	32.7	39.7	27.6

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7.4.a. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1791)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)
Total	14.7	5.7	11.9	1.9	0.5	72.2	5.0
Urban- Rural							
Urban	15.7	4.3	11.9	1.9	0.7	71.6	5.3
Rural	14.4	6.3	11.9	1.9	0.4	72.4	4.8
Division							
Northern Midlands and Mountains	8.3	4.6	11.7	0.6	0.0	79.5	2.8
Red River Delta	21.2	4.6	10.1	0.7	0.8	69.8	3.9
North and South Central Coast	12.0	7.5	13.5	4.5	0.1	75.1	3.9
Central Highlands	12.6	9.5	13.4	1.5	0.0	70.5	5.6
Southeast	15.0	3.8	11.8	3.6	0.4	71.4	4.7
Mekong River Delta	12.4	6.3	12.6	1.0	1.2	68.4	10.0
Religion							
No Religion	14.5	5.5	11.2	1.6	0.6	73.1	4.8
Buddhist	12.8	4.1	10.3	3.1	0.0	69.7	8.0
Catholic	20.3	11.3	18.4	3.9	0.0	67.6	2.7
Protestant	(9.9)	(0.0)	(16.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(70.5)	(9.9)
Hoa Hao Buddhist	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.0)	(0.0)
Other	12.5	1.6	17.1	1.2	0.0	68.7	5.7
Education of respondent							

Table 7.4.a. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1791)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)
No education	11.6	7.2	12.7	2.9	0.5	70.7	6.8
Primary	14.0	7.3	15.8	2.2	0.7	71.1	4.5
Lower Secondary	14.6	4.2	9.4	1.1	0.4	72.2	6.6
Upper Secondary	17.8	6.0	11.3	2.9	0.2	74.2	1.7
College	16.2	4.4	6.0	0.0	2.6	75.4	3.3
University and above	19.7	2.8	9.4	0.8	0.0	73.8	2.4
Other	(18.4)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.6)	(0.0)
Ethnicity							
Kinh	15.7	5.4	11.8	1.7	0.6	72.2	4.7
Tay	9.5	4.8	21.2	4.7	0.0	55.2	12.7
Thai	1.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	95.0	0.0
Muong	(8.2)	(12.2)	(21.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(78.2)	(0.0)
Khmer	(15.4)	(7.4)	(14.5)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(73.1)	(3.6)
Chinese	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(26.6)
Nung	4.3	9.7	15.0	0.0	0.0	83.1	0.0
Mong	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.4)	(26.8)
Dao	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.6)	(7.8)
Other	12.4	10.4	12.0	4.8	0.0	68.4	6.1
Age group of respondent							

Table 7.4.a. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1791)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)
15-19	(11.7)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(67.7)	(20.6)
20-24	18.0	5.4	6.1	7.5	0.0	69.7	5.0
25-29	12.4	2.5	4.2	1.2	0.0	76.5	8.1
30-34	13.9	4.8	9.4	2.7	0.5	75.9	4.8
35-39	13.9	3.3	10.4	1.0	0.0	74.3	5.2
40-44	14.2	4.4	14.1	1.6	0.3	72.0	3.4
45-49	14.2	6.8	11.4	1.7	0.2	73.7	5.0
50-54	12.2	5.0	14.7	1.4	0.6	69.5	5.6
55-64	20.6	11.9	16.7	1.9	1.8	67.1	3.4
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)							
15-17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(80.0)	(20.0)
18-24	18.2	5.0	7.2	8.4	0.0	68.8	6.1
25-29	12.4	2.5	4.2	1.2	0.0	76.5	8.1
30-34	13.9	4.8	9.4	2.7	0.5	75.9	4.8
35-39	13.9	3.3	10.4	1.0	0.0	74.3	5.2
40-44	14.2	4.4	14.1	1.6	0.3	72.0	3.4
45-49	14.2	6.8	11.4	1.7	0.2	73.7	5.0
50-54	12.2	5.0	14.7	1.4	0.6	69.5	5.6
55-60	19.8	10.4	15.3	2.1	2.1	67.8	3.8

Table 7.4.a. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1791)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)
61-64	26.6	23.2	27.3	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.0
Household assets index							
Lower	14.3	9.5	15.4	2.8	0.8	67.1	6.7
Medium	11.9	4.5	11.1	2.4	0.2	74.7	5.2
Higher	18.1	4.7	10.6	0.9	0.6	72.5	3.7
Disability status							
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	12.9	4.3	9.9	1.2	0.6	75.2	5.4
Some difficulty	17.1	6.6	13.2	2.0	0.2	69.9	4.4
A lot of difficulty	11.4	7.2	13.8	4.8	1.3	70.8	6.2
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	13.5	4.8	10.5	1.2	0.5	74.7	5.0
With disability	16.9	7.5	14.3	3.3	0.5	67.8	5.0
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)							
Without disability	15.2	5.6	11.7	1.6	0.4	72.3	4.8
With disability	11.3	7.2	13.7	4.8	1.2	71.0	6.1

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 7.4.a. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)
Self-reported impact on work (N=1791)							

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who do work for money and who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1652)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)
Total	14.6	5.3	11.9	1.8	0.4	73.5
Urban- Rural						
Urban	16.1	3.6	11.7	2.0	0.8	72.2
Rural	14.1	6.0	12.0	1.7	0.3	74.0
Division						
Northern Midlands and Mountains	8.7	4.3	12.3	0.6	0.0	79.0
Red River Delta	20.9	3.7	9.9	0.3	0.3	71.6
North and South Central Coast	11.8	7.7	13.7	4.5	0.1	75.8
Central Highlands	12.9	10.0	13.8	1.6	0.0	70.5
Southeast	14.1	2.5	10.2	3.0	0.4	73.3
Mekong River Delta	12.6	6.1	13.4	1.2	1.4	71.0
Religion						
No Religion	14.6	5.2	11.1	1.7	0.5	74.3
Buddhist	14.1	4.3	11.6	3.7	0.0	68.5
Catholic	16.7	9.4	16.9	1.2	0.0	71.6
Protestant	(11.1)	(0.0)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(66.9)
Hoa Hao Buddhist	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.0)
Other	9.6	0.0	18.9	1.3	0.0	75.9
Education of respondent						

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who do work for money and who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1652)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)
No education	12.3	7.5	13.6	3.3	0.6	70.7
Primary	12.2	6.3	15.3	1.8	0.2	72.8
Lower Secondary	14.7	3.9	8.9	0.8	0.4	74.4
Upper Secondary	18.2	5.4	11.9	2.7	0.2	75.3
College	17.1	4.7	6.4	0.0	2.8	77.5
University and above	21.8	3.0	9.2	0.8	0.0	73.4
Other	(18.4)	(0.0)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(81.6)
Ethnicity						
Kinh	15.5	4.8	11.7	1.4	0.5	73.8
Tay	9.9	5.1	22.3	5.0	0.0	53.0
Thai	1.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	95.0
Muong	(8.2)	(12.2)	(21.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(78.2)
Khmer	(15.9)	(7.7)	(15.1)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(75.8)
Chinese	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)
Nung	4.3	9.7	15.0	0.0	0.0	83.1
Mong	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(57.4)
Dao	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(90.6)
Other	13.1	10.9	12.6	5.0	0.0	68.5
Age group of respondent						

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who do work for money and who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1652)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)
15-19	(21.2)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(78.8)
20-24	19.3	5.8	6.6	8.0	0.0	67.4
25-29	12.7	2.8	4.2	1.3	0.0	82.3
30-34	14.5	5.0	9.8	1.8	0.6	78.0
35-39	14.1	3.1	10.8	1.0	0.0	74.2
40-44	14.2	4.6	14.0	1.6	0.3	72.8
45-49	13.5	7.0	11.9	1.0	0.2	74.0
50-54	12.6	5.1	14.7	1.5	0.7	69.6
55-64	19.3	9.0	15.4	1.8	1.1	70.0
Age group of respondent (the comparison 2010-2018)						
15-17	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
18-24	19.8	5.4	7.8	9.2	0.0	67.8
25-29	12.7	2.8	4.2	1.3	0.0	82.3
30-34	14.5	5.0	9.8	1.8	0.6	78.0
35-39	14.1	3.1	10.8	1.0	0.0	74.2
40-44	14.2	4.6	14.0	1.6	0.3	72.8
45-49	13.5	7.0	11.9	1.0	0.2	74.0
50-54	12.6	5.1	14.7	1.5	0.7	69.6
55-60	20.3	8.9	15.4	2.1	1.3	69.7

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who do work for money and who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

Self-reported impact on work (N=1652)	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)
61-64	10.9	9.8	15.6	0.0	0.0	72.3
Household assets index						
Lower	14.3	9.2	15.5	3.2	0.9	68.7
Medium	11.3	4.1	11.1	2.1	0.2	76.0
Higher	18.4	4.3	10.5	0.7	0.3	73.7
Disability status						
Disability 1 (the level of inclusion is at least one domain/question is coded SOME DIFFICULTY or A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
No difficulty (in one or more domains)	13.1	4.3	10.0	1.2	0.7	76.7
Some difficulty	16.9	5.9	13.0	1.7	0.2	70.8
A lot of difficulty	10.3	6.9	14.7	4.5	0.0	72.9
Cannot do at all	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
Disability 2 (the level of inclusion is at least 2 domains/questions are coded SOME DIFFICULTY or any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
Without disability	13.6	4.4	10.3	1.3	0.5	76.0
With disability	16.6	7.0	14.9	2.8	0.2	68.9
Disability 3 (the level of inclusion is any 1 domain/question is coded A LOT OF DIFFICULTY or CANNOT DO AT ALL)						
Without disability	15.1	5.2	11.6	1.5	0.4	73.6
With disability	10.3	6.9	14.6	4.4	0.0	73.0

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who do work for money and who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)
Self-reported impact on work (N=1652)						

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 7.5.a. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	By urban/rural area							Total Country				
	Urban (N=2303)			Rural (N=3250)				Total (N=5553)				
	No Violence (N=1637) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=666) %	P-value*	All partnered women (N=2303) %	No Violence (N=2120) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=1130) %	P-value*	All partnered women (N=3250) %	No Violence (N=3757) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=1796) %	P-value*	All partnered women (N=5553) %
General health status												
Good or Excellent	48.4	37.5	0.000	45.3	38.7	28.1	0.000	35.1	42.1	30.8	0.000	38.4
Fair	46.5	52.9	0.015	48.3	48.6	57.3	0.000	51.6	47.9	56.1	0.000	50.5
Poor or very poor	5.2	9.6	0.003	6.4	12.7	14.6	0.119	13.3	10.1	13.2	0.001	11.1
Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+)												
0-6	91.0	83.4	0.000	88.9	86.5	74.9	0.000	82.6	88.1	77.3	0.000	84.6
7-12	7.4	10.9	0.029	8.4	10.6	17.4	0.000	12.9	9.5	15.6	0.000	11.4
13-18	1.1	4.3	0.001	2.0	2.4	6.3	0.000	3.8	2.0	5.8	0.000	3.2
19-24	0.6	1.4	0.178	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.007	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.003	0.8
Mean K6+ score**	1.9	3.3	0.000	2.3	2.6	4.1	0.000	3.1	2.4	3.9	0.000	2.8
Median K6+ score	0.0	1.0		0.0	1.0	2.0		1.0	1.0	2.0		1.0
Ever thought about suicide	7.3	18.6	0.000	10.4	7.1	21.9	0.000	12.2	7.2	21.0	0.000	11.6

Table 7.5.a. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	By urban/rural area							Total Country				
	Urban (N=2303)			Rural (N=3250)				Total (N=5553)				
	No Violence (N=1637) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=666) %	P-value*	All partnered women (N=2303) %	No Violence (N=2120) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=1130) %	P-value*	All partnered women (N=3250) %	No Violence (N=3757) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=1796) %	P-value*	All partnered women (N=5553) %
Ever attempted suicide	0.8	3.4	0.002	1.5	0.6	2.6	0.000	1.3	0.6	2.8	0.000	1.3

* t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

** The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+) is a 6-item self-report measure of psychological distress intended to be used as a quick tool to assess risk for serious mental illness in the general population

*** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 7.5.b. Mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of emotional partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Women who did <u>not</u> report physical and/or sexual partner violence			Ever-partnered women without phys/sex violence	Women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence			Total ever-partnered women (N=5553) %
	No Violence (N=2660) %	Emotional violence alone (N=1097) %	P-value*		Physical and/or sexual violence without emotional abuse	Physical and/or sexual violence with emotional abuse	P-value*	

Table 7.5.b. Mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of emotional partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

(N=3757) (N= 340) (N=1456)
% % %

Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+)

0-6	89.7	84.4	0.000	88.1	85.0	75.6	0.000	77.3	84.6
7-12	8.4	12.0	0.001	9.5	12.1	16.3	0.040	15.6	11.4
13-18	1.4	3.2	0.001	2.0	2.3	6.5	0.000	5.8	3.2
19-24	0.5	0.4	0.600	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.087	1.4	0.8
<i>Mean K6+ score**</i>	2.2	2.8	0.000	2.4	2.8	4.1	0.000	3.9	2.8
<i>Median K6+ score</i>	0.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	2.0		2.0	1.0
Ever thought about suicide	6.2	9.4	0.001	7.2	12.5	22.9	0.000	21.0	11.6
Ever attempted suicide	0.3	1.4	0.003	0.6	0.7	3.3	0.000	2.8	1.3

* t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

** The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+) is a 6-item self-report measure of psychological distress intended to be used as a quick tool to assess risk for serious mental illness in the general population

*** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 7.6. Use of health services and medication among ever-partnered women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No Violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value*	All respondents (%)
Use of services in the past 12 months (N=5553)				
Had an operation (other than caesarean section)	3.2	4.2	0.063	3.5
Spent at least on night in a hospital	8.8	13.5	0.000	10.3

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

* t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 7.7. Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

a. According to experience of partner violence	No violence (%)	Physical and/or sexual violence (%)	P-value**	All respondents (%)
Pregnancy rate among ever-partnered women (N=5553)				
Ever pregnant	91.3	97.4	0.000	93.3
Circumstances of most recent pregnancy for women who delivered in last 5 yrs (N=1525)				
Pregnancy unwanted or wanted later	21.6	32.2	0.000	24.7
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=5239)				
Ever had miscarriage	17.1	23.9	0.000	19.4
Ever had stillbirth	5.2	6.0	0.251	5.4
Ever had abortion	16.7	25.8	0.000	19.7
b. According to experience of violence in pregnancy	No violence in pregnancy (%)	Violence in pregnancy (%)	P-value**	All respondents (%)
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=5239)				
Ever had miscarriage	19.1	29.4	0.004	19.4
Ever had stillbirth	5.4	6.5	0.539	5.4

Ever had abortion	19.5	27.1	0.029	19.7
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* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 7.8. Factors related to last pregnancy, among women with live birth in the past 5 years, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No Violence (N= 1066) (%)	With physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=459) (%)	P-value**	All women (N=1525) (%)
Respondent did not want this pregnancy then (unwanted or mistimed pregnancy)	21.6	32.2	0.000	24.7
Partner did not wanted this pregnancy then	4.1	12.1	0.000	6.4
Partner wanted a son	19.8	31.0	0.000	23.0
Respondent used alcohol during pregnancy	3.5	3.8	0.762	3.6
Respondent smoked during this pregnancy	0.0	1.2	0.028	0.4
Postnatal check-up not done	58.7	68.3	0.001	61.5

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 7.9. Use of contraception reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No Violence (%)	Physical and/or sexual violence (%)	P-value**	All respondents (%)
Among all ever-partnered women who ever had sex (N=5383)				
Ever using a method to prevent/delay pregnancy	83.0	89.6	0.000	85.2
Currently using a method to prevent/delay pregnancy	57.4	58.5	0.466	57.7
Partner has ever refused/stopped contraception	3.0	5.3	0.000	3.8
Ever used a condom with current or most recent partner	11.2	9.2	0.019	10.5
Current or most recent partner ever refused to use condom	4.8	7.3	0.001	5.7
Among women currently using contraception (N=3208)				
Current partner knows she is using contraception	99.8	99.1	0.024	99.6
Current partner does not know she is using contraception	0.1	0.6	0.034	0.3

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 8.1. Children's well-being as reported by women with children 5-12 years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

<i>Proportion of women reporting that at least one of her children (aged 5-12 years) had the following:</i>	No Violence (N=1567) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=771) (%)	P-value**	All women (N=2338) (%)
Nightmares	12.6	21.7	0.000	15.6
Bedwetting	14.7	18.4	0.036	15.9
Child quiet / withdrawn	22.8	29.9	0.001	25.2
Child aggressive	9.4	16.6	0.000	11.8
Two or more of above problems	40.6	56.0	0.000	45.8
Child has failed / had to repeat a year at school	1.8	2.9	0.142	2.2
Child has stopped school / dropped out of school	2.4	3.2	0.274	2.6

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 8.1.a Children's well-being as reported by women with children 5-12 years old and who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, according to how frequently her children witnessed the violence, Viet Nam 2018

Proportion of women with physical or sexual partner violence reporting that at least one of her children (aged 5-12 years) had the following:	How frequently children witness violence (as reported by the woman)				P-value**	All women (N=2338) (%)
	Never	Once	Several (2-5)times	Many times / Most of the time		
Nightmares	39.1	15.2	23.4	22.4	0.0000	15.6
Bedwetting	46.2	12.0	22.1	19.7	0.0358	15.9
Child quiet / withdrawn	36.7	15.7	28.3	19.2	0.0008	25.2
Child aggressive	43.9	17.0	11.9	27.2	0.0000	11.8
Two or more of above problems	41.6	16.1	24.2	18.2	0.0000	45.8
Child has failed / had to repeat a year at school	(55.9)	(14.8)	(24.4)	(4.9)	0.1416	2.2
Child has stopped school / dropped out of school	(31.4)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(49.1)	0.2743	2.6

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted

** t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

*** The total number of women in this table is 647 because Q902 (on witnessing) was only asked from women who have experienced physical violence (excluding women who experience sexual violence without physical violence). This figure and the %s in the column are different from those in table 8.1 (which reflects the 771 women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence)

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 8.2. Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	By urban/rural area		By division						Total (N=1437) (%)
	Urban (N=523) (%)	Rural (N=914) (%)	Northern Midlands and Mountains (N=180) (%)	Red River Delta (N=353) (%)	North and South Central Coast (N=298) (%)	Central Highlands (N=213) (%)	Southeast (N=204) (%)	Mekong River Delta (N=189) (%)	
Never	44.5	35.3	35.3	39.3	38.8	39.4	38.2	34.7	37.9
Once	21.5	19.4	26.8	22.9	16.1	17.4	17.3	18.3	20.0
Several (2-5) times	19.4	25.5	19.2	27.0	20.6	18.1	26.2	26.7	23.8
Many times / Most of the time	13.9	19.0	17.6	10.0	23.2	25.0	18.3	19.5	17.6
Don't know, refuse	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 8.3. Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	Proportion of women who reported that...		
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband (N=1324) (%)	Partner's mother was hit by mother's husband (N=510) (%)	Partner was hit as a child (N=1439) (%)
According to all ever-partnered women	23.9	9.7	25.9
According to experience of partner violence			
Not experienced any partner violence	19.6	6.5	22.0
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	32.9	16.4	34.1
P-value**	0.000	0.000	0.000
According to type of partner violence			
No violence	19.6	6.5	22.1
Sexual only	32.8	16.5	33.0
Physical only	27.4	8.5	29.5
Both sexual and physical	37.6	22.5	40.7
According to severity of physical partner violence			
No physical violence	20.2	6.7	22.6
Moderate physical violence	34.8	16.6	33.4

Severe physical violence

32.8

21.1

38.4

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 9.1. Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1791), Viet Nam 2018

<i>People told*</i>	By urban/rural area		By division						Country	
	Urban (N=663) (%)	Rural (N=1128) (%)	Northern Midlands and Mountains (N=233) (%)	Red River Delta (N=444) (%)	North and South Central Coast (N=355) (%)	Central Highlands (N=245) (%)	Southeast (N=270) (%)	Mekong River Delta (N=244) (%)	number	Total (N=1791) (%)
No one	52.5	48.5	51.8	43.9	55.0	46.7	55.8	47.6	910	49.6
Friends	17.3	14.1	16.4	15.2	16.6	20.3	10.6	12.2	295	15.0
Family members	39.3	44.3	42.8	49.5	37.0	41.1	38.8	42.4	737	42.9
Parents	21.3	20.5	22.7	20.7	19.8	22.6	21.0	19.6	372	20.8
Brother or sister	22.0	21.9	23.8	28.9	17.0	16.8	20.8	17.3	388	21.9
Uncle or aunt	3.7	4.7	7.7	4.4	3.8	2.4	3.2	4.6	78	4.4
Husband/partner's family	16.6	22.1	29.3	24.9	12.8	17.6	15.8	20.7	342	20.6
Children	5.1	6.7	9.6	5.4	4.1	3.5	5.7	9.7	110	6.3
Neighbours	5.2	12.9	9.8	13.2	9.0	7.1	9.5	12.1	191	10.7
Police	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.0	0.3	1.6	4.9	38	2.2
Doctor/health worker	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.4	20	1.0
Priest/Religious leader	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2	0.1
Counsellor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Ngo/women's organization	1.0	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.3	1.4	23	1.1

Local leader	1.7	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.4	3.1	36	1.6
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	5	0.1

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.2. Percentage of women who mentioned they would have liked more help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1791), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Wanted more help from... *</i>	By urban/rural area		By division						Country	
	Urban (N=663) (%)	Rural (N=1128) (%)	Northern Midlands and Mountains (N=233) (%)	Red River Delta (N=444) (%)	North and South Central Coast (N=355) (%)	Central Highlands (N=245) (%)	Southeast (N=270) (%)	Mekong River Delta (N=244) (%)	number	Total (N=1791) (%)
No one mentioned	61.3	57.3	58.4	50.7	56.8	57.1	65.3	69.8	1,066	58.4
His relatives	16.6	19.4	24.3	29.7	12.3	12.5	11.2	11.0	318	18.6
Her relatives	20.1	22.4	26.0	23.3	20.5	26.8	22.7	14.1	379	21.8
Friends/neighbours	9.5	8.9	13.9	9.0	11.2	17.3	5.1	2.0	197	9.1
Health centre	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	10	0.5
Police	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.9	3.7	2.3	4.0	3.2	58	3.3
Priest/Religious leader	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	4	0.2
Social worker	4.2	6.3	6.4	4.1	9.0	4.9	4.8	5.0	107	5.7
Other	1.3	1.6	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.1	1.0	2.8	23	1.5

- * More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%
- * The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.3. Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, and satisfaction with support received, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1791), Viet Nam 2018

	To whom went for support		Satisfied with support received**	
	Number	%	Number	%
Not ever gone anywhere for help	1606	90.4		
Police	88	4.8	60	67.2
Hospital or health centre	52	2.3	49	95.7
Social services	3	0.1	2	(66.4)
Legal advice centre	8	0.4	7	(89.6)
Court	44	1.9	36	83.3
Shelter	4	0.1	3	(75.9)
Local leader	69	3.6	51	75.2
Women's organization	39	2.3	33	78.2
Priest/Religious leader	6	0.2	4	(75.5)
Anywhere else	25	1.4	24	98.0

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** Satisfied with support received is reflected as percentage of women who went for these specific agencies/persons

(xx) Percentages in parentheses are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table 9.4. Main reasons for seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and who sought help (N=185), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Reason for seeking support *</i>	number	%
Encouraged by friends/family	23	11.9
Could not endure more	129	72.3
Badly injured	37	15.1
He threatened or tried to kill her	17	7.6
He threatened or hit children	10	6.0
Saw that children suffering	18	12.7
Thrown out of the home	18	8.4
Afraid she would kill him	0	0.0
Afraid he would kill her	15	7.9
Afraid he would hit her/more violence	49	25.5
Other	20	13.1

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.5. Main reasons for not seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and who did not seek help (N=1606), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Reason for not seeking support *</i>	number	%
Don't know/no answer	34	2.6
Fear of threats/consequences/ more violence	79	5.0
Violence normal/not serious	798	48.4
Embarrassed/ashamed/afraid would not be believed or would be blamed	350	20.2
Believed not help/know other women not helped	57	3.8
Afraid would end relationship	50	3.8
Afraid would lose children	59	4.0
Bring bad name to family	575	35.8
Did not know her options	32	1.7
Other	186	12.5

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

** The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.6. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	By urban/rural area		By division						Country	
	Urban (N=663) (%)	Rural (N=1128) (%)	Northern Midlands and Mountains (N=233) (%)	Red River Delta (N=444) (%)	North and South Central Coast (N=355) (%)	Central Highlands (N=245) (%)	Southeast (N=270) (%)	Mekong River Delta (N=244) (%)	Number	Total (N=1791) (%)
Ever left home because of violence	18.9	19.5	16.1	16.9	17.9	15.8	22.9	26.8	352	19.3
Number of times leaving home										
Never	80.5	80.3	83.9	82.8	81.8	82.4	76.8	73.2	1,433	80.4
Once	8.3	9.1	8.6	7.9	8.8	5.2	10.2	11.7	161	8.9
2 - 5 times	9.1	6.8	4.1	5.8	6.0	7.8	10.7	12.4	137	7.5
More than 5 times	1.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.7	54	2.9
Refused/No answer**	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	6	0.3
<i>Mean number of days away last time***</i>	25.2	18.4	14.3	30.5	11.0	12.1	27.0	17.1		20.1
Where she went last time? (N=352)										
Her relatives	51.1	65.4	52.2	56.2	67.0	72.8	39.0	79.1	214	61.4
His relatives	9.9	10.4	34.4	9.8	3.9	1.9	9.0	7.8	33	10.3
Her friends/neighbours	16.3	9.9	6.0	15.7	9.0	12.8	21.9	4.7	39	11.6
Hotel/Lodgings	8.3	2.3	0.0	6.5	1.6	0.9	8.6	2.5	15	3.9
Street	8.9	2.7	3.4	4.2	5.5	3.8	7.8	2.0	18	4.4
Church/Temple	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	3	0.9
Shelter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 9.6. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	By urban/rural area		By division						Country	
	Urban (N=663) (%)	Rural (N=1128) (%)	Northern Midlands and Mountains (N=233) (%)	Red River Delta (N=444) (%)	North and South Central Coast (N=355) (%)	Central Highlands (N=245) (%)	Southeast (N=270) (%)	Mekong River Delta (N=244) (%)	Number	Total (N=1791) (%)
Other	5.2	8.3	4.0	5.0	13.0	5.9	12.8	4.0	30	7.5

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

** Those who "Refused/No answer" will not be counted in the total number of people left home or never left home (N=6).

*** Note that this is not a percentage but an average number of days for each of the subgroups

Table 9.7. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and who left home (N=352), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Reasons for leaving home *</i>	number	%
No particular incident	9	1.4
Encouraged by friends/family	14	3.0
Could not endure more	227	65.2
Badly injured	28	8.2
He threatened or tried to kill her	29	7.2
He threatened or hit children	10	3.0
Saw that children suffering	15	4.5
Thrown out of the home	66	19.2
Afraid she would kill him	2	0.6
Encouraged by organization:	0	0.0
Afraid he would kill her	18	5.7
Other	33	8.9

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.8. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned (N=352), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Reasons for returning *</i>	number	%
Didn't want to leave children	169	50.4
Sanctity of marriage	14	3.6
For sake of family/children	59	18.3
Couldn't support children	9	1.7
Loved him	22	6.2
He asked her to go back	91	26.0
Family said to return	41	12.9
Forgave him	88	25.5
Thought he would change	46	12.5
Threatened her/children	11	4.6
Could not stay there (where she went)	13	3.9
Violence normal/not serious	16	4.1
Children need a father/both parents	40	11.0
Other	24	5.4

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.9. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and who never left home (N=1433), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Reasons for not leaving home *</i>	number	%
Didn't want to leave children	538	38.0
Sanctity of marriage	100	6.9
Didn't want to bring shame	373	25.8
Couldn't support children	13	0.9
Loved him	182	12.7
Didn't want to be single	5	0.2
Family said to stay	4	0.3
Forgave him	255	18.1
Thought he would change	123	8.3
Threatened her/children	3	0.2
Nowhere to go	5	0.3
Violence normal/not serious	536	36.8
Traditional reconciliation	76	4.5
Other	124	10.5

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.10. Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence (N=1471), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Whether ever fought back</i>	By urban/rural area		number	Total (N=1471) (%)
	Urban (N=539) (%)	Rural (N=932) (%)		
Never	77.0	82.2	1170	80.8
Once or twice	11.0	8.2	142	8.9
Several times	8.6	7.0	115	7.4
Many times	3.4	2.5	43	2.7
Refused/No answer	0.0	0.2	1	0.1

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.11. Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence (N=301), Viet Nam 2018

<i>Result of retaliation</i>	By urban/rural area		number	Total (N=301) (%)
	Urban (N=123) (%)	Rural (N=178) (%)		
No change	24.0	25.4	74	25.0
Violence became worse	13.4	19.7	50	17.6
Violence became less	28.4	31.5	88	30.5
Violence stopped	33.9	22.5	87	26.3
Don't know/refused	0.2	0.9	2	0.7

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

Table 9.12. Financial autonomy among ever-partnered women, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Viet Nam 2018

	No Violence (%)	With physical and/or sexual partner violence (%)	P-value*	All women (%)
Among all ever-partnered women who earned cash (N= 5055)				
Respondent able to decide herself how she spends her money	84.6	85.1	0.612	84.8
Respondent contributing more than husband/partner to the family budget	14.3	18.5	0.000	15.7
Among all ever-partnered women (N=5553)				
Respondent ever gave up or refused a job because husband did not want her to work	8.0	18.9	0.000	11.5
Respondent's husband took her earnings or savings against her will at least once	1.8	14.8	0.000	6.0
Respondent's husband refused to give money for household expenses when he had money, at least once	2.3	14.7	0.000	6.3

* t-test for equality of means, P-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

* The percentages are based on weighted analysis and all numbers are unweighted.

