

**DETERMINANTS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AMONG WOMEN
IN ZAMBIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE 2007, 2013/14 AND 2018 ZAMBIA
DEMOGRAPHIC & HEALTH SURVEYS (ZDHS).**

BY

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Science Degree in Public Health

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DECLARATION

I MASHA MAGUSWI declare that this dissertation represents my own work and that all sources I have quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references. I also declare that this dissertation has not been submitted for a Degree or any other qualification at this or another University. This work is in accordance with the guidelines for Master of Science in Public Health Dissertation of the University of Zambia.

Candidate

Signature -----Date-----

Supervisor

Signature-----Date-----

Dedication

To my family

I dedicate this dissertation to my late Dad, Peter Maguswi, who from a young age inculcated the spirit of hard work and self-belief in everything that I do. Further, I would like to dedicate this to my Mum, Wife and Siblings for their support and encouragement throughout my academic journey.

Approval

This dissertation byhas been approved as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Master of Science in Public Health at the University of Zambia.

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ABSTRACT

Gender-Based Violence can have a devastating impact on the health of women and girls, depriving them of the opportunity to live a safe and secure life, restricting their access to land, education, and other productive resources. This creates a power imbalance that prevents women and girls from having full control of their lives. As a result, women are disproportionately affected by poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and HIV/AIDs, while their participation in other spheres of life such as politics and decision-making is limited. The study utilized data from the Zambia Demographic Health Surveys (ZDHS) conducted in 2007, 2013/14, and 2018, focusing on women in the reproductive age group (15-49 years). Analytical methods including descriptive analysis, Chi-square tests, Fisher's exact tests, and multivariate logistic regression were employed to test associations with socio-economic and demographic factors and establish relationships. Findings revealed that the highest prevalence of sexual GBV reported by women occurred in the age group 45-49 years, represented by 16.6% in the 2018 survey year, 35-39 years with 18.2% in the 2013/14 ZDHS, and 19.4% in the 2007 ZDHS. Only the age group in the 2007 survey year showed statistical significance with a p-value of 0.012. Regarding emotional violence, age group 40-44 recorded the highest prevalence at 34.0% in 2018 ZDHS, while 35-39 was the highest in the 2013/4 ZDHS at 34.0% and 25-29 in the 2007 ZDHS at 27.8%. Age with both severe and emotional violence was statistically significant in the survey years p-value (<0.05). Education was statistically significant in all survey years as the p-values were less than 0.05. Results of chi-square test examining the association between socio-economic and demographic factors and emotional violence in the three survey years, 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 revealed that age, area of residence, educational attainment, marital status, and household wealth index were statistically associated with emotional violence in all survey years, with a p-value less than 0.05. The results also showed that age, educational attainment, marital status was significant in all survey years when employed to determine the association between socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents with severe violence. Religion was only significant with severe violence and socio-economic characteristic in 2013/14 ZDHS (p-value 0.040).

A multinomial logistic regression model was utilized to assess the likelihood of a woman experiencing various forms of GBV, using the 2013/14 ZDHS data. The independent variables considered were, age of the women, residence, education, wealth index, religion, and region. The results show that age and residence are the most prominent factors associated with emotional violence. There is a positive and significant association between age and emotional violence, with older age groups between 30-44 and 40-44 years experiencing higher levels of emotional violence as indicated by higher coefficients 0.09 to 0.11. The p-values confirm that these findings are statistically significant, in addition, there is a negative and significant association between rural residence and emotional violence, as indicated by a negative coefficient (-0.07) and a p-value of 0.00. This suggests that women living in rural areas are less likely to experience emotional violence by their partners than women living in urban areas.

It is evident that gender-based violence among women of reproductive age group 15-49 years in Zambia is influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors. Factors associated with GBV were highlighted, therefore, any interventions aimed at curbing the vice should be designed to address the factors associated with the vice.

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ACRONYMS

DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIDD	Gender in Development Division
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
MDGs	Millenium Development Goals
NGOCC	Non-Governmental Coordinating Committee
SES	Social Economic Status
SEA	Standard Enumeration Areas
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
ZDHS	Zambia Demographic Health Survey

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a global health, human rights, and development issue that transcends geography, class, culture, age, race, and religion, and touches every community across the globe (UN, 2013). According to the United Nations, Gender-Based violence refers to harmful acts directed at an individual based on their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, the abuse of power and harmful norms [1]. Gender-Based Violence is a problem that has become prevalent in Sub-Saharan African Countries and Zambia is not an exception (GIDD, 2008). While it affects both men and women, gender-based violence is more common among women. According to a report by the World Health Organization, it is estimated that one in three women will experience sexual or physical violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2013).

Victims of gender-based violence including women and girls experience different forms of abuse such as physical, emotional as well as sexual abuse, and all of these have potential to undermine their health. Gender-Based Violence also affects the mental health status of women as it leads to problems that include stress, depression and anxiety, substance abuse and post-traumatic disorder (UN, 2012).

Violence against women is the most pervasive form of human rights violation in the world (WHO, 2013). It is for this reason that most countries like Zambia, working with cooperating partners such as non-government organizations, civil society organizations, community-based organizations faith-based organizations to mention a few have initiated interventions aimed at curbing the vice.

The most prevalent form of GBV is abuse of women by intimate male partners (WHO, 2010). A review of 50 population-based studies carried out in 36 countries indicated that between 10% and 60% of women who have ever been married or partnered have experienced at least one incident of physical violence from a current and former intimate partner respectively. Although women can also be perpetrators of violence against men, most of the partner abuse is perpetrated by men against their female partners.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the proportion of women who were assaulted by their partners was between 13% and 45% (Morel-Seytoux et al, 2010). The major contributing factors are beliefs about power position of men in society whereby despite the abuse, women remain silent and accept the situation due to lack of financial and legal support. The silence is also attributable to cultural norms and traditions that require women to be submissive even when their rights are being infringed (Allen, 2012). Zambia, like other countries has seen a slight decline in GBV, however, the country has continued to record high GBV prevalence with the commonest form being physical violence (ZDHS, 2018). From the 2007 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey, 47% of women aged 15-49 had experienced physical violence since age 15. There was a slight decline in the 2013/14 ZDHS with 43% recorded. It can also be noted that 63% of women reported that their current husband or partner was the perpetrator of physical violence among ever-married women (Central Statistical Office, 2015).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Zambia has one of the highest rates of sexual and gender-based violence (GBV) in the world, with 43 percent of girls and women between the ages of 15 and 49 having experienced some form of sexual violence (ZDHS, 2013/14). This resonates with statistics from the Victim Support Unit of the Zambian Police which shows an increase in the trend of GBV cases from 2016. The 2016 annual survey revealed the country averaged 51 cases of gender-based violence per day, more than the 49 cases recorded the previous year. In 2021, Zambia recorded an average of 56 cases of GBV per day, a reduction of 16 cases from 2020 (Victim Support Unit of Zambia Police, 2021).

Similarly, the 2017 Gender Based Violence third-quarter report indicated that the total number of GBV cases in one quarter countrywide was 16,090, compared to 13,092 cases in 2016 during the same period resulting in an increase of 18.6% [3]. These statistics are a stark indication of the severity of gender-based violence in Zambia rendering a study to closely examine the determinants of GBV among women of reproductive age group (15-49) in Zambia.

1.3 Rationale & Justification

Despite ongoing efforts to protect women and vulnerable populations against gender-based violence, there is still much to be done to protect victims and to further inform and educate the population about the problem (UNIFEM, 2005). Among the many realities that exacerbate women's suppression in Zambian society today, gender-based violence is widespread. The vice is a form of human rights violation that robs women of their right to health, a secure life, limits their access to land, education, credit, and other productive assets and has created a power imbalance preventing women and girls from having full control over their lives [3]. This has led to women being overrepresented among the extremely poor, the unemployed, the illiterate and those living with HIV/AIDs while at the same time being underrepresented in political and decision-making bodies (Zambia Sexual Behaviour Study, 2005).

However, most studies undertaken so far have not endeavored to fully examine the key determinants of gender-based violence among women of reproductive age group 15-49 across the country.

As a result, this study will endeavor to bring out the determinants of GBV and contribute to the body of knowledge that is relevant in reducing the prevalence of gender-based violence among women of reproductive age group 15-49 in line with the government's commitment to combat the vice and its mandate to enact the Anti-Gender Based Violence Act, No. 1 of 2011.

1.4 Research Question(s)

What are the factors associated with gender-based violence (GBV) among women aged 15 to 49 years in Zambia?

1.5 Research Objectives

1.5.1 General Objective

To examine the determinants of GBV among women in Zambia using evidence from the 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 Zambia Demographic Health Surveys.

1.5.2 Specific Objectives

1. To examine the variation of GBV prevalence among women of age (15-49) years across 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS by province.
2. To determine the socio-economic and demographic factors associated with GBV using the 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this study is guided by the literature reviewed on the possible determinants of Gender-based violence among women of reproductive age group 15-49 as underpinned by the ecological framework. Therefore, the prevalence of gender-based violence is being explained by socio-economic factors such as level of education, income levels, occupation, and wealth while the underlying demographic factors include age, marital status, residence (rural or urban) and other factors such as religion, alcohol consumption, cultural beliefs, traditional beliefs to mention a few.

According to the World Health Organization, the level of education of the perpetrator or victim can be a recipe for GBV towards women. Higher education is found to be associated with less violence in many settings. A study conducted in Brazil, Namibia, Peru, Thailand, and Tanzania, where education was found to have some protective effect that started only when women's education went beyond secondary school. Previous research also suggests that education for women has a protective effect, in terms of controlling income and age of the woman may also be a protective factor, in that older women maybe mature enough to handle pressure. It may be assumed that women with higher education have a greater range of choice in partners and ability to choose to marry or not and are able to negotiate greater autonomy and control of resources within the marriage. However, those with lower education may be limited in choices of marriage and fail to negotiate within the marriage.

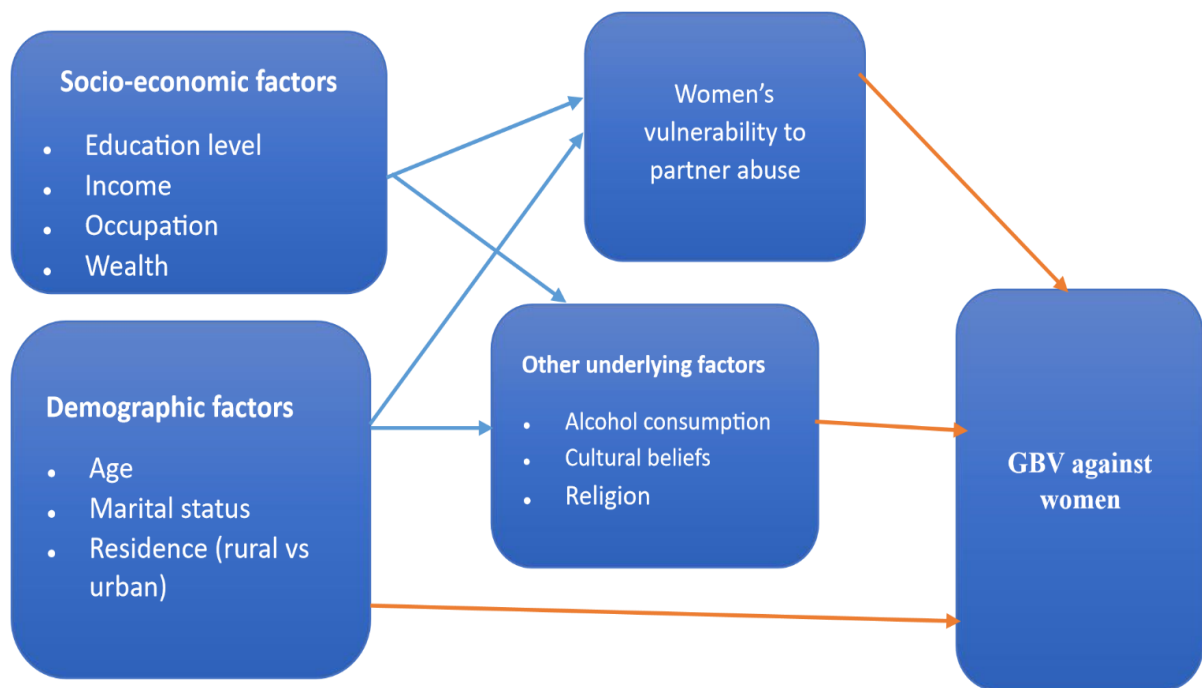
In addition, studies find a strong statistical association between economic status encompassing level of income, employment status and low education levels and the risk of GBV. According to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) task group, men in difficult economic circumstances, for example, those who are unemployed, have poor job

autonomy, low socio-economic status and low educational levels may resort to violence out of frustration and a sense of hopelessness. At the same time, poor women are likely to have fewer resources to escape violence in the home (Lorna Hayes, 2007).

However, increased levels of GBV are not caused by poverty and lack of education alone, but rather by the inability of men to cope with feelings of male vulnerability and powerlessness for which they become reliant upon heavy use of alcohol and drugs as a coping mechanism (Jewkes, 2002). According to a study conducted in Rwanda, one out of three men who drink beat their partners (Phorano, 2005).

Lastly, but not the least, there is a link between cultural beliefs and traditional beliefs and GBV. It has been found that some cultural norms and morals can exacerbate the prevalence of GBV. In southern Africa, high bride price referred to as “lobola” gives men the sense of “owning” their wives. There are also cultural practices and traditional beliefs that allow men to physically discipline their wives as a form of love hence contributing to GBV. This is more common in polygamous marriages (Southern Africa Gender Protocols 2011).

Figure 1.6: Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Drivers of Violence and the Ecological Framework

Violence against women and girls is not caused by any one single factor (Crowell and Burgess, 1996, Heise, 1998, Heise, 2011). Rather, a variety of factors, at different times during a person's life, interact and contribute to violence occurring (Heise, 1998, Jewkes et al., 2015, Solotaroff and Pande, 2014, Ellsberg et al., 2008, Fulu and Heise, 2015). For example, individual characteristics such as alcohol abuse or mental illness do not, on their own, cause men to be violent, but they interact with other factors to increase the likelihood of men using violence (UN Women, 2018).

The Ecological Framework (Heise, 1998) is a useful tool for understanding the drivers of violence across multiple levels, including an individual's own experiences and characteristics, the dynamics of their relationship, their community context and gender norms, and the laws, policies, and practices governing the society in which they live. Recent research has also identified the significant impact of global ideologies, integrated global economies, cross-border religious fundamentalism, and globalized cultural discourses, on violence against women and girls (Fulu and Miedema, 2015).

2.1.1 Gender inequality

There is consensus that unequal gender power relations and discrimination against women and girls are root causes of violence against women, however gender inequality does not look the same in every country and context (UN Women, forthcoming, UN Women, 2018, Our Watch et al., 2015). Yet, in almost all societies around the world, men have greater access to power, status, opportunities, and resources than women and people of other genders (World Economic Forum, 2014). A study comparing data across 44 countries, found that factors related to gender inequality at the national and subnational level were predictive of the prevalence of current intimate partner violence (Heise and Kotsadam, 2015). There is, however, a need for more clarity on the relationship between gender inequality as an underlying cause of violence against women, and how gender

inequality interacts with other factors, to ensure that policy and programmatic interventions are better designed and focused (UN Women, forthcoming). For example, Nordic countries are ranked highest in the world in terms of gender equality but also report very high rates of violence against women, while Bulgaria has a low prevalence of violence against women but also a relatively low score on gender equality (UN Women, forthcoming, Gracia and Merlo, 2016). While both women and men can perpetrate or be victims of violence, men are the main perpetrators of both violence against men and against women (Ellsberg et al., 2008). Women are also more likely to experience violence from their partner, or from someone they know, while men more commonly experience violence from other men in public (UN Women, forthcoming, Ellsberg et al., 2008, Our Watch et al., 2015).

Gender inequality is maintained by restrictive norms that dictate the social expectations of women and men and is reinforced by structures organized around unequal distribution of power and resources between women and men (UN Women, forthcoming, Our Watch et al., 2015). Men's use of violence against women is both a manifestation of gender inequality and a mechanism to uphold it (Jewkes et al., 2015). At every level of the ecological framework, risk factors for women's experience, and men's perpetration, of intimate partner violence are underpinned by gender inequality.

2.1.2 Individual level Attitudes condoning violence

In many countries, individual attitudes justify men's violence as a way for men to discipline women who do not adhere to the gendered expectations of their behaviour (UN Women, forthcoming). In the WHO Multi-country Study, for example, female infidelity and disobeying a husband were the most accepted reasons for a man to use physical violence against his wife (García-Moreno et al., 2005). Research suggests that in many countries in Asia and the Pacific, physical violence is accepted as a form of discipline for women who do not fulfil their roles of being obedient, faithful, fertile, and performing household chores (UN Women, forthcoming, SPC, 2010, Hassan, 1995, Jejeebhoy, 1998, Schuler et al., 2011).

Both women and men condone violence in certain situations but refuse justifications for violence in other circumstances (Ellsberg et al., 2001, Fulu and Heise, 2015). The nuances of what types of violence are condoned varies greatly between, and within, countries and women may hold more gender inequitable views than men. In Afghanistan, for example, 33 percent of women believed that a man was justified in beating his wife if she refuses to have sex with him, compared to 20 percent of men agreeing with this justification (CSO et.al., 2017). In Bangladesh, however, only 9 percent of women and 4 percent of men agreed with this justification (NIPORT, 2009).

A study in Laos found that agreeing that a man has a good reason to beat his wife if she disobeys him was more common among younger women and among women living in the Northern region (NCAW, 2015). Studies from more than 35 countries around the world show that condoning intimate partner violence is highly associated with women's victimization (Fulu and Heise, 2015, Fournier et al., 1999, Guoping et al., 2010, Khawaja et al., 2008, Rani and Bonu, 2009, Uthman et al., 2010). Across Asia and the Pacific, women who had experienced intimate partner violence were more likely to agree with justifications for men's violence against women. Evidence suggests that women's and men's attitudes towards intimate partner violence function independently to shape a woman's risk of experiencing abuse or a man's likelihood of perpetrating violence, however, men's attitudes may be a stronger predictor of violence than women's attitudes (Heise, 2011, UN Women, forthcoming). In some countries, including Bangladesh,

Bolivia, Malawi, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe, men's attitudes towards justifications for violence are associated with their perpetration of intimate partner violence (Kishor and Subaiya, 2008). This was also the case in Timor-Leste, where men who believed that a husband is justified in beating his wife under some circumstances were two and a half times more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence than men who did not hold that belief (The Asia Foundation, 2016).

2.1.3 Culture and GBV

Culture is a set of ideas, customs and shared beliefs and social behavior of a particular people or society. Characteristics of culture are made up of learned behaviors, and in some ways members of a particular culture share values and norms (Spencer-Oatey, H, 2012). Some cultural norms and mores can exacerbate the prevalence of GBV. In Southern Africa high bride price referred to as "lobola" gives men the sense of "owning" their wives. The bride price is also a concern in the sense that women fail to leave abusive relationships because tradition dictates that bride price must be repaid. Cultural practices and traditional beliefs that allow men to physically discipline their wives as a form of love also contribute to GBV.

This is more common in polygamous marriages (Southern-Africa Gender Protocols 2011). In addition, culture re-enforces the notion of a wife being a property of the husband because of the payments of bride price, hence reduces a woman's self-worth because the husband is in total control of her life. A study conducted by the department of statistics in Jordan on domestic violence revealed that about 20 percent of Jordanians reported having been beaten by their husbands as a way of discipline. The study included 15,000 families and 11,000 women. Most respondents were aged between 15 and 49 years. It was further revealed that in most cases women did not file complaints to authorities because of the culture which states that women should be submissive (Euromed, 2008-2011).

Similarly, a study conducted in Malawi that assessed social and cultural factors associated with GBV found that both men and women were victims. However, women were more affected by the practice. The type of women abuse ranged from battery, use of abusive

language, not providing requirements to being overworked. Whilst women were reported to abuse men by denying them food and engaging in extra marital affairs, men were found to be more abusive (Bisika 2008). The study concluded that some cultural practices and beliefs perpetuated GBV, and these included "chiongo" (dowry), polygamy, "the notion of household head" where the man was in control of all decision making and the wife had to submit to all decisions. Other contributing factors were forced marriages and not having sex with a woman when she was menstruating and during post-partum abstinence which forced men to have extra-marital sex. Similarly (Felipe & Pirlott, 2006) asserts that GBV worldwide disproportionately impacts women and girls because of their subordinate status. Acceptance of violence against women within some laws, institutions, families, and communities is a manifestation and enforcing the factor of gender and power inequalities, which leads to the GBV. These power inequalities render women to remain silent towards the GBV.

Baine (2012) stated that in Papua New Guinea the lack of data collection on GBV represented culture of silence and showed invisibility maintained by women. The women of Papua New Guinea avoided reporting GBV cases to show that the problem was not there. The main reasons of being silent were due to cultural norms that taught women to be submissive and to keep secrets of whatever happened in their marriages (Baine, 2012).

2.1.4 Education Level and GBV

According to (WHO) the level of education of the perpetrator or victim can be a recipe for GBV towards women. Higher education was found to be associated with less violence in many settings. The study was conducted in urban Brazil, Namibia, Peru, Thailand, and Tanzania, where education was found to have some protective effect that started only when women's education went beyond secondary school. Previous research also suggests that education for women has a protective effect, in terms of controlling income and age of the woman may also be a protective factor, in that older women maybe mature enough to handle pressure. It may be assumed that women with higher education have a greater range of choice in partners and ability to choose to marry or not and are able to negotiate greater autonomy and control of resources within the marriage. However, those with

lower education may be limited in choices of marriage and fail to negotiate within the marriage.

Similarly, Abramsky (2011) stated that secondary education means that men are less likely to perpetrate IPV or GBV later in life because they understand issues of life, laws, and regulation in their communities. Evidence suggests that women with lower education are generally more likely to experience violence than those with higher levels (Lorna-Hayes 2007).

2.1.5 Alcohol Abuse and GBV

Increased levels of GBV are not caused by poverty and lack of education alone, but rather by the inability of men to cope with feelings of male vulnerability and powerlessness for which they become reliant upon heavy use of alcohol and drugs as a coping mechanism (Jewkes, 2002).

Phorano (2005) asserts that, there is a relationship between alcohol abuse and GBV. According to a study conducted in Rwanda, one out of three men who drink beat their partners. The main causes of GBV were alcohol consumption and abuse, poverty, sexual obsession, and cultural factors, among others (Masculinity and Gender based violence in Rwanda 2010). Alcohol and drug abuse, poverty and illiteracy are among the major causes of GBV found in Gatsibo and Nyarugenge districts in Rwanda. Further, the Rwanda Women's Net Work reported that in 2013 out of the 767 cases of GBV registered by the organization in the two districts, 70 percent were caused by alcohol and drugs, (Ambroise 2014). 15

Khan (2009) state that a low socio-economic situation where men do not have enough income or became unemployed makes them feel like failures. As a result, they indulge in drinking, drugs, purchase sex, and use violence against their wives and children.

2.1.6 Socio-Economic Factors and GBV

Socio-economic status (SES) is a total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income, education, and occupation. Social economic status is typically divided into three

categories, high SES, middle SES, and low SES. Studies find a strong statistical association between socioeconomic status of households and the risk of GBV. It has been closely linked with poverty and overall development of women (Irish Joint Consortium 2011).

Khan (2009) asserts that patriarchal legal structure has positioned women in lower social status without property rights therefore women usually have lower income which causes them to be submissive even when they are abused. The inequality in property and income give power to men leading to subjugation and violence towards women. Income inequality not only persists within a household but there is class difference at social level too. Class and economic inequality also cause men to engage in violence outside the home too.

Silberschmidt (2001) stated that overall economic decline across the African region has caused severe economic hardships for both men and women and created further tension in terms of gender roles and expectations in many communities. Due to widespread unemployment, men have had to withdraw from their traditional roles as bread winners, while women have created a new socio-economic role for themselves that challenges men's position as head of the household. The shift in gender roles and rise of women's rights, without a similar proactive shift in gender norms for men, directly exacerbates GBV in the African region.

According to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) task group, men in difficult economic circumstances, for example, those who are unemployed, have poor job autonomy, low socioeconomic status and low educational levels may resort to violence out of frustration and a sense of hopelessness. At the same time, poor women are likely to have fewer resources to escape violence in the home (Lorna-Hayes, 2007).

Silberschmidt (2001) asserts, although GBV occurs in all socio-economic groups, it is more frequent and severe in lower socio-economic groups and has therefore been linked to poverty and unemployment. Victims of GBV may be women or men, girls, or boys. However due to persistent imbalance of power between men and women, girls and women are more affected (Rumbold, 2008).

According to the United Nations Report (UN 2007), women and girls are overwhelmingly affected, they are not only at high risk and primary targets of gender-based violence, but also suffer exacerbated consequences as compared with what men endure. Because of gender discrimination and their lower economic status, women have fewer options and fewer resources at their disposal to avoid or escape abusive situations and to seek justice (Euro med 2008-2011). Systematic denial of women's human rights, ancestral collision between law, state, and religion increases women's vulnerability to violence throughout the Middle East. The social and political forces therefore lead to under reporting of GBV cases (MadiSkaff 2013).

Financial insecurity is a major factor contributing to GBV towards women. Guedes (2004) states that if a man cannot establish his authority intellectually or economically, he would tend to do so physically. Another cause is the image created by the society, which portrays a man to be viewed as being strong, educated, creative, and clever while a woman is the opposite of all these traits. Therefore, such norms and behaviors render women and girls who lack empowerment to be more vulnerable.

Bisika (2008) asserts that the way parents bring up their children, create disparity between boys and girls, and is a recipe of gender-based violence in later life. When a boy grows up, knowing that he is not supposed to wash his own clothes, cook, or help in the house, getting married to a woman who comes from a home where duties are equally shared between girls and boys, can create tension that might lead to violence." A situational analysis conducted in 2005, in Zambia (Mazabuka, Chadiza, Chibombo and Mansa) revealed that GBV was linked to poverty, in which girls were forced into early marriages because of lobola (bride price). Women and girls were also forced to succeed dead female relatives especially if the man was well to do (Consultants, 2005). This practice limits their participation in the development process at all levels including individual, community and national.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study design

This study adopted a cross sectional study design and used secondary data which was extracted from the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS. The study was designed to estimate the prevalence of GBV across 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS by province using GIS mapping to produce heat maps to show a visual representation of the extent of the problem across the provinces. In addition, variables used to determine association between socio-economic, and demographic factors and GBV in Zambia were examined. The dataset comprised of all women of reproductive age group 15-49 from the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS. The variables for analysis were extracted from the woman's recode. The following eligibility criteria was used to select participants for analysis in this study:

3.1.1 Eligibility criteria

The following criteria was used to qualify women for inclusion in the study.

3.1.1.1 Inclusion criteria

- All women of reproductive age (15-49 years) from the 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS

3.1.1.2 Exclusion criteria

All women who answered "NO" to having experienced any form of violence from the 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS.

3.2.1 Study site

The research site for the study was Zambia, which is a land locked country found in the Sub-Saharan part of Africa, with its capital city being Lusaka. Zambia has ten (10) distinct administrative provinces which are further divided into 116 districts. The Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces are predominantly urban as compared to the other eight (8), Central, Eastern, Muchinga, Northern, Luapula, North-western, and Southern (CSO, 2014).

3.2.2 Study population

The study population was made up of women aged 15 to 49 years who were interviewed during the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS. The ZDHS is a nationally representative sample survey of men and women in the reproductive age group conducted every after 5 years,

3.3 Selection of participants

3.3.1 Selection of participants and sampling methods

The sample for the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS was designed to provide estimates of population and health indicators at the national and provincial levels. The ZDHS uses a two-stage stratified cluster sample design. The sample for both the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS was obtained from a sampling frame adopted from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing of Zambia (CPH). A stratified sample selected in two stages from the CPH sampling frames was used to obtain a representative sample of 18,052 households for the 2013/14 survey while 13,625 households were obtained for the 2018 survey. The Stratification was done in such a way that each province was separated into urban and rural areas then the samples were selected independently in every stratum by a two-stage selection.

In the first stage, Standard enumeration areas (SEA's) were selected with probability proportional to the SEA size. A SEA sometimes called a cluster is a geographical area with an average size of 110 households or 510 people and contains information about its location, the type of residences, the number of households, and the population. The SEAs that were selected and had more than 300 households were segmented, with only one segment selected for the survey with probability proportional to the segment size; this meant that in the ZDHS a cluster is either a SEA or a segment of a SEA. The 2013/14 ZDHS had 722 SEAs while the 2017/18 had 545 SEAs.

In the second stage, a complete list of households in the selected SEAs was used as the sampling frame from which households were selected for enumeration using probability systematic sampling. An average of 25 households were selected in every selected SEA. All private households were listed but people living in institutional households such as army barracks, hospitals, police camps, boarding schools, to mention but a few, were excluded. Sampling without replacement was performed and no changes of the pre-selected households were allowed in the implementing stages, this helped prevent bias.

3.3.2 Sample size

In accordance with the World Health Organization's guidelines on the ethical collection of information on domestic violence, only one eligible woman per household was randomly selected for interviewing in the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS, and the module was not implemented if privacy could not be obtained. These restrictions resulted in a total of 9,503 women being successfully interviewed and this study will adopt this sample size for analysis of key variables. Specially constructed weights were used to adjust for the selection of only one woman per household and to ensure that domestic violence subsample was nationally representative.

3.4 Variables in the study

3.4.1 Dependent variable:

The outcome variable for this study was the prevalence of gender-based violence in the last 12 months before the surveys. The variable is dichotomous (binary) and the women in the age group 15-49 were coded (yes) which indicates those that reported to have experienced GBV as reported by the 2013/14 and 2018 demographic health surveys and (no) to indicate those reported not to have experienced GBV using the same surveys.

3.4.2 Independent variables:

In this study, the independent variables are in two macro-categories: socio-economic and demographic factors. The variables are assumed to influence the prevalence of gender-based violence and they include age, region/residence, religion, marital status, and wealth quintile.

3.5 Data collection plan and tools

This study used already collected data (secondary data) which was extracted from the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS woman file to analyze the variables of interest. In addition, other variables such as marriage and sexuality, contraception, women's work, husbands' background characteristics, HIV/AIDs and domestic violence among other variables were covered.

3.5 Data management and storage

Stata Version 15.0 Stata Corporation College Station, Texas (StataCorp, 2015) was used for both cleaning and analysis. The data for analysis was requested from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program and downloaded onto a computer drive where all the necessary data sets were stored, opened using STATA software and then cleaned by ensuring that all incomplete and inconsistent entries were accounted for and excluded in the analysis, using the complete case analysis.

3.6 Data analysis

All the information required for the analysis was obtained from the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS data set under the individual women recode. The individual recode contains all the responses to the woman's questionnaire used during the surveys. Only variables that are important for the analysis of the determinants of GBV were kept as part of the data cleaning process.

The prevalence of GBV across the 9 provinces and later 10 was estimated using the 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS by computing frequencies for those that said "yes and no" in both 2013/14 and 2018 and look for associations between these two populations using a Chi-square or fisher's exact test. similarly, significant differences were assessed between the 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS, and between national GBV in the same years using the Chi-square test or fisher's exact test.

Multivariable survey logistic regression model was used to determine the factors associated with GBV whereby the two datasets were analyzed separately to see the likelihood of a woman experiencing GBV based on the number of years she has been married or the age at marriage. Likelihood ratio tests and pseudo-R squared will be used to come up with the best fit model.

3.7 Ethical considerations

Since there was no direct contact with participants, as the study involved the use of secondary data, no obvious physical injury to participants nor unfairness in their selection was observed. Permission was sought from the DHS programmeⁱ to use the ZDHS data. However, ethical clearance to conduct the research was sought and granted by the University of Zambia Research and Ethics Committee.

The data analysed in this study is available in the public domain at (<https://dhsprogram.com/>)_ Permission to the data was obtained from the DHS program. All data used did not contain any identifying information. The original Zambia DHS 2018 Biomarker and survey protocols were approved by Tropical Disease and Research Center (TDRC) and the Research Ethics Review Board of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta. Thus, all data collection methods were carried out in accordance with relevant ethical guidelines and regulations. The DHS protocols ensured that all participants older than 18 years who were enrolled in the DHS give their informed consent during enumeration. Additionally, parents or guardians of all participants aged 15 to 17 gave informed consent before the legal minors were asked for their assent.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS

4.1.1 Background characteristics of the respondents

According to the results, majority of the women were aged 15-19 years representing 22.7%, 22.5% and 22.4% in the 2018, 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS, respectively, and the lowest were those aged 45-49 years in all the three surveys years. In terms of residence, majority of the women in this study were those from rural areas at 59.7%, 52.0% and 55.5% in 2018, 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS, respectively. Women who are protestants were the majority in all the three survey years, by level of education, majority of the women had acquired primary education, very few had had acquired higher level at 5.0 for both 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS and 6% in 2018 ZDHS.

In terms of Marital status, most of the women were married with few of them reported having never been widowed at 2.9%, 3.5% and 5.9% for 2018, 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS, respectively. The results also show that most of the women were richest, only 17% and 15.8% reported poorest in 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS.

4.1.2 Variation of Gender-based Violence for each province

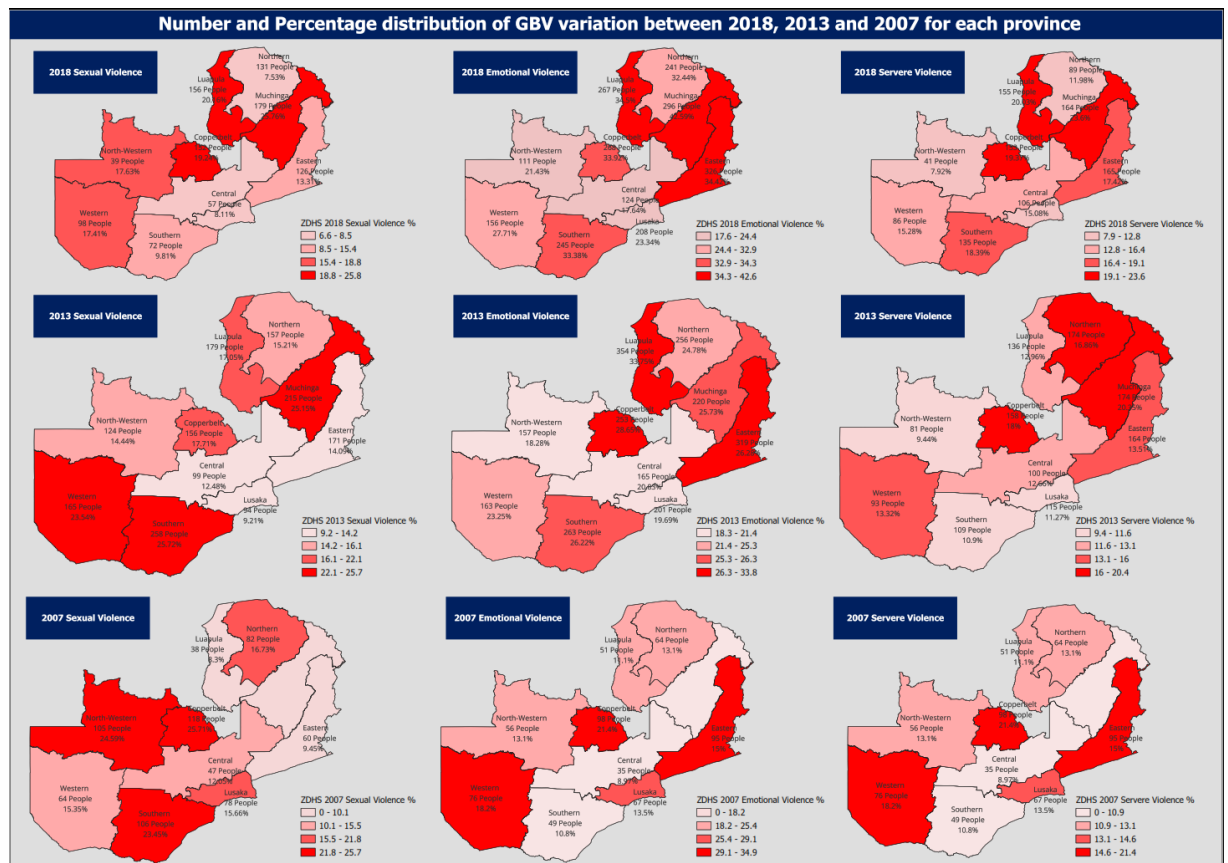
Prevalence of GBV was distributed according to the number and percent of each form of GBV that the participants received in both ZDHS. The results are shown in the figure below. The figure shows the number and percentage distribution of GBV variation among 2018, 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS by province in Zambia.

Figure 1.7 has three types of GBV: sexual violence, emotional violence, and severe violence. For each type of GBV, when comparing GBV prevalence and variation across the different provinces, Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage of women who reported experiencing sexual violence in both 2018 (6.6%) and 2013/14 (9.2%), while Eastern Province had the lowest in 2007 ZDHS at 8.3%. Muchinga Province had the highest percentage of women who reported experiencing sexual violence in both 2018 (25.8%) and 2013/14 (25.2%), while Copperbelt had the highest in 2007 ZDHS at 25.7%.

Of the women who reported experiencing emotional violence, Northwestern province had the lowest percentage in both 2018 (21.4%) and 2013/14 (18.3 %) and Luapula province had the lowest in 2007 ZDHS at 16.6%. Muchinga had the highest in 2018 (45.6%), while Eastern province was the highest in 2013/14 at 26.3% and Copperbelt at 34.9 in 2007 ZDHS.

Among the women who reported experiencing severe violence, Muchinga Province had the highest percentage in 2018 (23.6%) and 2013/14 (20.4%) and Copperbelt reported the highest in 2007 ZDHS at 21.4%.

Figure 1.7: Visual representation of the prevalence of GBV by type and province across 2007, 2013/14 and 2018



Source: Authors computation based on 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS

Prevalence of GBV by socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents

Table 1 below shows the prevalence of GBV and the corresponding p-value to responded who answered “YES” to the three types of GBV.

Regarding age groups, the highest prevalence of sexual GBV reported by women occurred in the age group 45-49 years, represented by 16.6% in the 2018 survey year, 35-39 years with 18.2% in the 2013/14 ZDHS, and 19.4% in the 2007 ZDHS. Only the age group in the 2007 survey year showed statistical significance with a p-value of 0.012.

With regards to emotional violence, age group 40-44 recorded the highest prevalence at 34.0% in 2018 ZDHS, while 35-39 was the highest in the 2013/4 ZDHS at 34.0% and 25-29 in the 2007 ZDHS at 27.8%. Age with both severe and emotional violence was statistically significant in the survey years p-value (<0.05).

Concerning religion, women affiliated with other religions reported the highest prevalence of sexual violence in both the 2018 and 2013/14 ZDHS at 19.2% and 18.0%, respectively, while women belonging to the Catholic religion reported the highest prevalence in the 2007 ZDHS at 18.7%. The results for the 2018 and 2007 ZDHS regarding religion were not statistically significant, as the p-values were greater than 0.05.

With regards to emotional violence, women belonging to catholic denomination reported the highest prevalence at 34.1% in 2018 ZDHS, while other reported other where the highest for both 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS at 18.0% and 33.9%, respectively.

Severe violence was the highest prevalence by other denomination women at 23.1% and 19.4% in 2018 and 2007 ZDHS, respectively. Only 2007 was not statistically significant with the prevalence of severe GBV with religion.

Women residing in rural areas reported the highest prevalence of sexual violence in the 2018 and 2013/14 ZDHS at 19.6% and 18.0%, respectively, while those in urban areas reported the highest prevalence at 14.9%. Only the 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS were significant with regards to residence for all the three types of GBVs.

Sexual and emotional GBV were not statistically significant for 2018 ZDHS as the p-values were greater than 0.05.

In terms of education, women with no education reported the highest prevalence in the 2018 ZDHS at 17.0%, while women with primary education reported the highest prevalence in the 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS at 18.6% and 17.8%, respectively. Education was statistically significant in all survey years as the p-values were less than 0.05.

Women belonging to the poorest category of the wealth index reported the highest prevalence of sexual violence at 17.9% in the 2018 ZDHS, while the poorer category reported 19.0% in the 2013/14 ZDHS, and 20.0% in the richer category in the 2007 ZDHS.

Table 1: Demographic and Socio-Economic factors associated with GBV for respondents who answered "Yes" by Percentage and P-values from three (3) Survey years in Zambia.

	2018 ZDHS			2013/2014ZDHS			2007 ZDHS		
	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	Severe Violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	Severe Violence	Sexual Violence	Emotional Violence	Severe Violence
Age									
P-value	0.72	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.586	<0.0001	0.002	0.012	0.001	0.012
15 – 19	13.4	17.7	8.1	15.6	16.4	10.2	11.7	15.7	9.2
20 – 24	14.3	26.8	13.8	16.6	23.4	12	16.9	23.3	12.8
25 – 29	14.9	30	17.5	17.6	24.8	13.6	18	27.8	15.6
30 – 34	14.7	33.1	18	17.7	26	14	16	26.9	14.3
35 – 39	14.4	32.5	16.3	18.2	27.6	15.6	19.4	23.7	16
40 – 44	13.4	34	16.6	16.8	27.4	16.9	14.6	25.7	14.3
45 – 49	16.6	32.9	18.7	15.4	161	13.9	12.9	23.2	10.3
Religion									
P-value	0.407	0.024	0.015	0.001	0.347	0.04	0.417	0.445	0.402
Catholic	15.5	34.1	18.3	14.3	26.8	16	18.7	25.3	15.8
Protestant	14.3	29.7	15.8	17.9	24.7	13.5	16	24.8	13.4
Muslim	11.1	31.1	6.7	7.6	22.6	7.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
Other	19.2	29.5	23.1	18	25.6	14.1	14.5	33.9	19.4
Residence									
P-value	0.155	0.009	0.857	0.01	<0.0001	0.02	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.009
Urban	13.7	32.45	16.1	16	26.9	14.9	19.6	29.4	15.5
Rural	14.9	30.5	16.3	18	23.7	13.2	14.7	22.4	13
Education									
P-value	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.03	0.003	<0.0001	<0.0001	<0.0001
No Education	17	30.7	17.5	17.9	24.4	12.8	11.6	19.8	14.5
Primary	16.2	32.6	18.2	18.6	26.1	14.8	17.8	25.7	13.7
Secondary	11.7	27.8	13.8	15.1	23.3	13.4	16.8	26	14.2
Higher	8.7	24.1	6.7	10.7	22.7	8.7	11.6	25.4	13

Wealth									
P-value	<0.0001	0.002	<0.0001	<0.0001	0.006	<0.0001	0.019	<0.0001	0.333
Poorest	17.9	32.3	18	17.8	24.9	14.7	13.9	21.3	86.8
Poorer	16.6	31.2	17.3	19	24.9	13	15.2	22.7	86.7
Middle	13	30.3	16.5	20	26.8	15.2	16	22.6	85.8
Richer	13.1	31.4	15.5	15.6	25.9	15.1	19.9	30.4	84.3
Richest	9.1	25.2	11.7	11.4	21.3	10.2	17.1	28	84.5

Source: Authors computation based on 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS

4.2 Chi-square test for socioeconomic and demographic factors associated with Emotional GBV

Table 2 shows results of chi-square test examining the association between socio-economic and demographic factors and emotional violence in the three survey years, 2007, 2013/14 and 2018. The results show that age, area of residence, educational attainment, marital status, and household wealth index were statistically associated with emotional violence in all survey years, with a p-value less than 0.05.

Religion was not statistically significant in both 2007 and 2013/14 with a p-value of 0.4450 and 0.347, respectively. However, there was a significant association with emotional violence in 2018 p-value of 0.024.

Table 2: Emotional violence by background characteristics

Background characteristics	2007 ZDHS		2013-2014 ZDHS		2018 ZDHS	
	Percent	P-value	Percent	P-value	Percent	P-value
Age		0.001		<0.0001		<0.0001
15 – 19	15.7		16.4		17.7	
20 – 24	23.3		23.4		26.8	
25 – 29	27.8		24.8		30	
30 – 34	26.9		26		33.1	
35 – 39	23.7		27.6		32.5	
40 – 44	25.7		27.4		34	
45 – 49	23.2		23.3		32.9	
Area of Residence		<0.0001		<0.0001		0.009
Urban	29.4		26.9		32.5	
Rural	22.4		24		29.5	
Religion		0.445		0.347		0.024
Catholic	25.3		27		34	
Protestant	24.8		24.7		30	
Muslim	12.5		22.6		31.1	

Other	33.9		26		29.5	
Educational Attainment		<0.0001		0.03		<0.0001
No education	19.8		24.4		30.7	
Primary	25.7		26.1		32.6	
Secondary	26		23		27.8	
Higher	25.4		22.7		24.1	
Marital Status		<0.0001		<0.0001		<0.0001
Married	22.8		22.9		27.9	
Living with partner	18.9		28		30.8	
Widowed	21.6		21.5		24.4	
Divorced	45.9		43.2		49.9	
No longer living together/separated	45.6		36		46.5	
Household Wealth Index		<0.0001		0.006		0.002
Poorest	21.3		24.9		32.3	
Poorer	22.7		25		31.2	
Middle	22.6		26.8		30.3	
Richer	30.4		25.9		31.4	
Richest	28		21.3		25.2	

Source: Authors computation based on 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS

Social economic and demographic characteristics of the respondent were employed to determine the association with severe violence. The results show that age, educational attainment, marital status was significant in all survey years. Area of residence was only significant in 2007 and 2013/14 ZDHS, but not significant in 2018 ZDHS as p-value was greater than 0.05.

Religion was only significant in with severe violence and social economic characteristic in 2013/14 ZDHS (p-value 0.040), while not significant in both 2007 and 2018 ZDHS (p-value >0.05). Religion, marital status, and household wealth index were associated with severe violence in both survey years with the p-value of 0.002, 0.003 and 0.000 for marital status and wealth index.

Area of residence was statistically significant in 2013/14 with the p-value of 0.02. However, it was not statistically significant in 2018 (p value 0.857).

Household wealth index was significant in both 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS, while not significant in 2007 ZDHS, these are shown in table 3 below.

Table 3: Sexual violence by background characteristics

Background characteristics	2007 ZDHS		2013-2014 ZDHS		2018 ZDHS	
	Percent	P-Value	Percent	P-Value	Percent	P-Value
Age		0.012		0.002		<0.0001
15 – 19	9.2		10.2		8.1	
20 – 24	12.8		10.2		13.8	
25 – 29	15.6		13.6		17.5	
30 – 34	14.3		14		18	
35 – 39	16		16		16.3	
40 – 44	14.3		17		16.6	
45 – 49	10.3		14		18.7	
Area of Residence		0.009		0.02		0.857
Urban	15.5		14.9		16.1	
Rural	13		13.2		16.3	
Religion		0.402		0.04		0.015
Catholic	15.8		16		18.3	
Protestant	13.4		14		16	
Muslim	12.5		8		6.7	
Other	19.4		14		23.1	
Educational Attainment		<0.0001		0.003		<0.0001
No education	14.5		12.8		17.5	
Primary	13.7		14.8		18.2	
Secondary	14.2		13.4		13.8	
Higher	13		8.7		6.7	
Marital Status		<0.0001		<0.0001		<0.0001
Married	12.07		11.75		14	
Living with partner	8.1		20.5		13	
Widowed	16.4		14.4		13.8	
Divorced	28.7		30.7		31	
No longer living together/separated	30.1		25		32.3	
Household Wealth Index		0.333		<0.0001		<0.0001
Poorest	12.9		14.7		18	
Poorer	12.9		13		17.3	
Middle	14.1		15.2		16.5	
Richer	15		15.1		15	
Richest	14.7		10.2		11.7	

Source: Authors computation based on 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS

According to the table 4, age was not statistically significant in both 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS, with the p-values of 0.586 and 0.720 in 2018, respectively, but it was significant in 2007 ZDHS. Area of residence was statistically associated with sexual violence in 2007 and 2013/14, but not in 2018 (p 0.155). Educational attainment, marital status, and household wealth index were statistically significantly with sexual violence in all survey years (p <0.05), while religion was not significant in all survey years (p >0.05).

Table 4: Sexual violence by background characteristics

Background characteristics	2007 ZDHS		2013-2014 ZDHS		2018 ZDHS	
	Percent	P-Value	Percent	P-Value	Percent	P-Value
Age		0.012		0.586		0.72
15 – 19	11.7		15.6		13.4	
20 – 24	16.9		16.6		14.3	
25 – 29	18		17.6		14.9	
30 – 34	16		17.7		14.7	
35 – 39	19.4		18.2		14.4	
40 – 44	14.6		16.8		13.4	
45 – 49	12.9		15.4		16.6	
Area of Residence		0.009		0.01		0.155
Urban	15.5		16		13.7	
Rural	13		18		14.9	
Religion		0.402		0.04		0.407
Catholic	15.8		16		15.5	
Protestant	13.4		14		14.3	
Muslim	12.5		8		11.1	
Other	19.4		14		19	
Educational Attainment		<0.0001		0.003		<0.0001
No education	14.5		12.8		17	
Primary	13.7		14.8		16.2	
Secondary	14.2		13.4		11.7	
Higher	13		8.7		8.7	
Marital Status		<0.0001		<0.0001		<0.0001
Married	12.1		11.8		13.4	
Living with partner	8.1		20.5		15.4	
Widowed	16.4		14.4		8	
Divorced	28.7		30.7		23.3	
No longer living together/separated	30.1		25		24	
Household Wealth Index		0.333		<0.0001		<0.0001

Poorest	12.9		17.8		18	
Poorer	12.9		19		16.6	
Middle	14.1		20		13	
Richer	15		15.6		13	
Richest	14.7		11.4		9.1	

Source: Authors computation based on 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS

4.3 Multinomial logistic regression

A multinomial logistic regression model was utilized to assess the likelihood of a woman experiencing various forms of GBV, using the 2013/14 ZDHS data. The independent variables considered were an age of the women, residence, education, wealth index, religion, and region.

Table 5: Multinomial logistic regression on Social Economic and Demographic Factors Associated with GBV 2013/14 ZDHS

	Coefficients	P>t	[95 % Conf.	Interval]
Emotional Violence				
Age				
20-24	0.07	0	0.02	0.11
25-29	0.08	0	0.04	0.13
30-34	0.09	0	0.05	0.14
35-39	0.11	0	0.07	0.16
40-44	0.11	0	0.06	0.16
45-49	0.07	0.01	0.02	0.12
Religion				
Protestant	-0.01	0.27	-0.04	0.01
Muslim	-0.02	0.71	-0.14	0.1
Other	-0.01	0.82	-0.11	0.09
Residence				
Rural	-0.07	0	-0.1	-0.05
Education				
Primary	0.02	0.3	-0.01	0.04
Secondary	0	0.8	-0.04	0.03
Higher	0.01	0.79	-0.05	0.06
Wealth				
Poorer	-0.01	0.34	-0.04	0.01
Middle	-0.01	0.58	-0.04	0.02
Richer	-0.03	0.09	-0.07	0
Richest	-0.09	0	-0.13	-0.05
Region				
Copperbelt	0.08	0	0.04	0.12
Eastern	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.09
Luapula	0.12	0	0.08	0.16
Lusaka	-0.01	0.75	-0.05	0.03
Muchinga	0.04	0.05	0	0.08
Northern	0.03	0.14	-0.01	0.07
Northwestern	-0.03	0.2	-0.07	0.01
Southern	0.06	0	0.02	0.1

Western	0.02	0.44	-0.03	0.06
_cons	0.19	0	0.13	0.26
Severe Violence				
Age				
20-24	0.02	0.32	-0.02	0.05
25-29	0.04	0.03	0	0.07
30-34	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08
35-39	0.06	0	0.02	0.1
40-44	0.07	0	0.04	0.11
45-49	0.04	0.05	0	0.08
Religion				
Protestant	-0.02	0.02	-0.04	0
Muslim	-0.07	0.14	-0.17	0.02
Other	-0.01	0.75	-0.09	0.07
Residence				
Rural	-0.04	0	-0.06	-0.02
Education				
Primary	0.02	0.09	0	0.04
Secondary	0.02	0.21	-0.01	0.04
Higher	-0.01	0.62	-0.06	0.03
Wealth				
Poorer	-0.02	0.12	-0.04	0
Middle	-0.01	0.32	-0.04	0.01
Richer	-0.02	0.09	-0.05	0
Richest	-0.08	0	-0.11	-0.04
Region				
Copperbelt	0.06	0	0.02	0.09
Eastern	0.01	0.67	-0.02	0.04
Luapula	-0.01	0.64	-0.04	0.02
Lusaka	-0.01	0.67	-0.04	0.03
Muchinga	0.07	0	0.04	0.1
Northern	0.03	0.06	0	0.06
Northwestern	-0.03	0.04	-0.07	0
Southern	-0.01	0.4	-0.05	0.02
Western	0	0.97	-0.03	0.04
_cons	0.14	0	0.08	0.19
Sexual Violence				
Age				
20-24	0.01	0.52	-0.03	0.05
25-29	0.03	0.16	-0.01	0.06
30-34	0.02	0.22	-0.01	0.06
35-39	0.03	0.11	-0.01	0.07
40-44	0.01	0.53	-0.03	0.05
45-49	0	0.87	-0.05	0.04
Religion				
Protestant	0.02	0.02	0	0.04
Muslim	-0.02	0.69	-0.12	0.08
Other	0.02	0.68	-0.07	0.1
Residence				
Rural	-0.01	0.37	-0.03	0.01
Education				

Primary	0	0.99	-0.03	0.02
Secondary	-0.02	0.12	-0.05	0.01
Higher	-0.04	0.1	-0.09	0.01
Wealth				
Poorer	0.01	0.35	-0.01	0.03
Middle	0.02	0.12	-0.01	0.05
Richer	-0.01	0.48	-0.04	0.02
Richest	-0.04	0.03	-0.08	-0.01
Region				
Copperbelt	0.07	0	0.03	0.1
Eastern	0.02	0.27	-0.01	0.05
Luapula	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.08
Lusaka	-0.01	0.57	-0.05	0.03
Muchinga	0.13	0	0.09	0.16
Northern	0.03	0.11	-0.01	0.06
Northwestern	0.02	0.28	-0.02	0.06
Southern	0.14	0	0.1	0.17
Western	0.11	0	0.07	0.15
_cons	0.1	0	0.04	0.15

Source: Authors computation based 2013/14 ZDHS

Emotional Violence Multinomial Model

The results show that age and residence are the most prominent factors associated with emotional violence. There is a positive and significant association between age and emotional violence, with older age groups between 30-44 and 40-44 years experiencing higher levels of emotional violence as indicated by higher coefficients 0.09 to 0.11. The p-values confirm that these findings are statistically significant, in addition, there is a negative and significant association between rural residence and emotional violence, as indicated by a negative coefficient (-0.07) and a p-value of 0.00. This suggests that women living in rural areas are less likely to experience emotional violence by their partners than women living in urban areas.

The results further show that religion and education are not significantly associated with emotional violence. The coefficients for the different categories of religion and education are very small and not statistically significant, as indicated by the high p-values (>0.05). This suggests that the probability of experiencing emotional violence by the partner does not differ by the women's religious affiliation or educational attainment.

The results show that wealth index is significantly associated with emotional violence for the richest category, as indicated by a negative coefficient (-0.06) and a p-value of 0.00.

This suggests that women in the richest wealth quintile are less likely to experience emotional violence by their partner than women in the poorest wealth quintile. The other wealth categories (poorer, middle, and richer) are not significantly different from the poorest category, as indicated by the small and insignificant coefficients and p-values.

In terms of region, it is found that women residing in the Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Southern, Muchinga, Southern and Western Provinces have a higher likelihood of experiencing emotional violence compared to women living in the Central province. On the other hand, women in Lusaka and Northwestern provinces have a lower probability of encountering emotional violence, although this difference was not statistically significant (p-values > 0.05).

Severe violence Model

There is a slight increase in severe violence as age increases from 20-24 to 40-44, but a decrease in the last age group. The p-values are mostly significant, except for the 20-24 age group. This means that older women are more likely to experience severe violence than younger women, but the effect is not very strong or consistent.

Religion, education, and wealth index were not statistically significant. With respect to religion, all the coefficients are negatives, this means that women who belong to these forms of religion category are less likely to experience severe violence than women who are Catholic (the reference category).

With regards to residence, there is a negative and significant relationship between rural residence and severe violence, as indicated by a negative coefficient (-0.04) and a p-value of 0.02. This means that women living in rural areas are less likely to experience severe violence than women living in urban areas.

There is a positive and but not significant relationship between primary, secondary education and severe violence, as indicated by a positive coefficient of 0.02. meaning women who have obtained primary education are more likely to experience severe sexual violence, compared to women with no education when all other factors are held constant.

Regarding wealth index, there is a negative and significant relationship between wealth and severe violence for the richest category, as indicated by a negative coefficient (-0.08) and a p-value of 0.00. This means that women in the richer wealth quintile are less likely to experience severe violence than women in the poorest wealth quintile. The other wealth categories (poorer, middle, and richer) are not significantly different from the reference category, as indicated by the small and insignificant coefficients and p-values.

Regarding geographical location, women residing in Luapula possess a coefficient of -0.01, indicating a diminished probability of experiencing severe violence compared to their counterparts living in Central province. Conversely, women residing in Muchinga face a heightened probability of severe violence relative to women in Central province, with the odds increasing by 7.2% compared to women in Central province.

Sexual Violence Model

There is no strong evidence of an association between age and sexual violence, as all p-values are above 0.05 (not statistically significant), and the coefficients are close to zero. This means that the probability of experiencing sexual violence does not differ by age group, controlling for the other factors. Like age, there is no strong evidence of an association with religion, as all p-values are above 0.05, except for Protestant category. The coefficients are negative for Muslim (-0.02), but positive for Other and Protestant (0.02) and Other (0.02). This means that the likelihood of experiencing sexual violence increases by a factor 0.02 for protestants, compared to Catholic when Muslim and other religions are held constant.

Residence, education, and wealth index were not statistically significant. The coefficient for rural residence is -0.01 which means that women living in rural areas have similar odds of experiencing sexual violence compared to women living in urban areas.

With respect to education, the coefficient for higher education is -0.04 which means that women who have higher education have slightly lower odds of experiencing sexual violence than women who have no education, but the effect is not very strong, the other education categories (primary and secondary) are not significantly different from the reference category, as indicated by the small and insignificant coefficients and p-values.

Results by province showed that Southern Province exhibits a coefficient of 0.14 indicating a higher likelihood of experiencing sexual violence for a woman residing there as compared to a woman residing in Central province by approximately 15.0%. The p-value associated with this coefficient is 0, suggesting that the likelihood of obtaining such a high coefficient by chance is quite low. Conversely, a woman residing in Lusaka had a lower coefficient of -0.01, indicating that women in Lusaka Province are less likely to experience sexual violence, however, this relationship is not statistically significant.

Table 6: Multi-variable logistic regression on Social Economic and Demographic Factors Associated with GBV 2018 ZDHS.

Equation	Observations	Parms	RMSE	R-sq	F	P
Emotional violence	7,358	27	0.452001	0.0392	11.50256	0
Severe violence	7,358	27	0.364012	0.0282	8.179373	0
Sexual violence	7,358	27	0.346712	0.0355	10.37909	0

	Coefficients.	P>t	[95% Conf .	Interval]
Emotional Violence				
Age				
20-24	0.1	0	0.05	0.15
25-29	0.14	0	0.09	0.19
30-34	0.18	0	0.13	0.23
35-39	0.17	0	0.12	0.22
40-44	0.18	0	0.12	0.23
45-49	0.16	0	0.1	0.22
Religion				
Protestant	-0.03	0.02	-0.06	-0.01
Muslim	-0.07	0.31	-0.21	0.07
Other	-0.02	0.72	-0.12	0.09
Residence				
Rural	-0.09	0	-0.12	-0.06
Education				
Primary	0.04	0.04	0	0.07
Secondary	0.01	0.7	-0.03	0.05
Higher	-0.01	0.75	-0.08	0.06
Wealth				
Poorer	-0.02	0.22	-0.05	0.01
Middle	-0.05	0	-0.09	-0.02
Richer	-0.06	0.01	-0.1	-0.01
Richest	-0.12	0	-0.18	-0.07
Region				
Copperbelt	0.15	0	0.1	0.2
Eastern	0.16	0	0.12	0.21
Luapula	0.15	0	0.1	0.2

Lusaka	0.05	0.03	0	0.1
Muchinga	0.24	0	0.19	0.28
Northern	0.12	0	0.07	0.17
Northwestern	0.03	0.26	-0.02	0.08
Southern	0.16	0	0.11	0.21
Western	0.08	0	0.03	0.13
_Cons	0.16	0	0.08	0.23
Severe violence				
Age				
20-24	0.07	0	0.03	0.11
25-29	0.11	0	0.07	0.15
30-34	0.12	0	0.08	0.16
35-39	0.1	0	0.06	0.14
40-44	0.1	0	0.05	0.14
45-49	0.11	0	0.07	0.16
Religion				
Protestant	-0.03	0.01	-0.05	-0.01
Muslim	-0.14	0.01	-0.25	-0.03
Other	0.05	0.21	-0.03	0.14
Residence				
Rural	-0.05	0	-0.07	-0.02
Education				
Primary	0.02	0.24	-0.01	0.04
Secondary	-0.02	0.21	-0.05	0.01
Higher	-0.08	0	-0.14	-0.03
Wealth				
Poorer	-0.02	0.2	-0.04	0.01
Middle	-0.04	0.01	-0.06	-0.01
Richer	-0.05	0	-0.09	-0.02
Richest	-0.07	0	-0.11	-0.03
Region				
Copperbelt	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.08
Eastern	0.02	0.35	-0.02	0.05
Luapula	0.03	0.12	-0.01	0.07
Lusaka	-0.04	0.05	-0.07	0
Muchinga	0.07	0	0.03	0.11
Northern	-0.06	0.01	-0.09	-0.02
Northwestern	-0.08	0	-0.12	-0.03
Southern	0.04	0.06	0	0.07
Western	-0.02	0.46	-0.06	0.03
_Cons	0.15	0	0.09	0.21
Sexual violence				
Age				
20-24	0.02	0.26	-0.02	0.06
25-29	0.03	0.11	-0.01	0.07
30-34	0.03	0.11	-0.01	0.07
35-39	0.03	0.17	-0.01	0.07
40-44	0.01	0.63	-0.03	0.05
45-49	0.04	0.1	-0.01	0.08

Religion				
Protestant	0	0.92	-0.02	0.02
Muslim	-0.03	0.6	-0.13	0.08
Other	0.06	0.14	-0.02	0.14
Residence				
Rural	-0.04	0	-0.06	-0.01
Education				
Primary	0	0.82	-0.02	0.03
Secondary	-0.02	0.11	-0.06	0.01
Higher	-0.03	0.27	-0.08	0.02
Wealth				
Poorer	-0.01	0.64	-0.03	0.02
Middle	-0.04	0	-0.07	-0.01
Richer	-0.04	0.02	-0.07	-0.01
Richest	-0.07	0	-0.11	-0.03
Region				
Copperbelt	0.11	0	0.08	0.15
Eastern	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08
Luapula	0.11	0	0.07	0.14
Lusaka	-0.01	0.62	-0.04	0.03
Muchinga	0.16	0	0.13	0.2
Northern	0.08	0	0.04	0.12
Northwestern	-0.01	0.58	-0.05	0.03
Southern	0.02	0.29	-0.02	0.06
Western	0.08	0	0.04	0.12
_Cons	0.12	0	0.06	0.18

Source: Authors computation based on 2018 ZDHS

A logistic regression model was utilized to assess the likelihood of a woman experiencing various forms of GBV, using the 2018 ZDHS data. The independent variables considered were age of the women, residence, education, wealth index, religion, and region. These were based on the responses of 7,358 women between ages 15-49 years.

Regression model on Emotional Violence and economic and demographic variables

The model's Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), which quantifies the typical difference between its predictions and the observed data, is computed as 0.452001. The R-squared (R-sq) value, which indicates the proportion of variability in emotional violence that is explained by the model, stands at 0.0392. This suggests that the model can account for approximately 3.9% of the variation in emotional violence. Furthermore, the F-statistic, which measures the overall significance of the model, is 11.50256, and the P-value is 0, affirming the model's statistical significance.

The findings of the logistic regression indicate that the age coefficients exhibit a positive and statistically significant relationship. This implies that older women are more likely to experience emotional violence compared to younger women while holding all other variables constant. For instance, the coefficient for the age group 25-29 is 0.138072, suggesting that the likelihood of experiencing emotional violence is 13.8% higher for women in this age group relative to those in the 15-19 age group. Regarding religion, women belonging to the Protestant and Muslim faiths are less likely to experience emotional violence compared to women belonging to the Catholic faith. Specifically, the odds of experiencing emotional violence are 3.4% lower for Protestant women compared to Catholic women.

When analyzing the impact of residence, it was revealed that rural women face a lower likelihood of experiencing emotional violence compared to their urban counterparts holding all other variables constant. The coefficient for residence is -0.09352, which indicates that the odds of encountering emotional violence are 9% lower for rural women than for urban women, holding all other variables constant. In terms of education, women with primary education have a higher likelihood of experiencing emotional violence compared to those with no education. However, the p-values for secondary and higher education are not statistically significant, indicating that there is no substantial difference in the likelihood of experiencing emotional violence between women with secondary or higher education and those with no education.

Turning to the wealth index, the coefficients for the middle, richer, and richest categories are negative and statistically significant. This implies that women with a higher wealth index are less likely to experience emotional violence compared to those with a lower wealth index (the poorest). The odds of experiencing emotional violence are 11.6% lower for women with the richest wealth index than for women with the poorest wealth index, holding all other variables constant.

Lastly, the coefficients for the provinces of Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Muchinga, Northern, Southern, and Western demonstrate a positive and statistically significant relationship. This suggests that women residing in these regions are more likely to experience emotional violence compared to women residing in Central Province.

Regression model on Severe Violence and social economic and demographic variables

The model for severe violence is a logistic regression that predicts the probability of a woman experiencing severe violence based on their social, economic, and demographic factors. The model has a RMSE of 0.364012, which means that the average difference between the observed and predicted values is 0.364012, R-sq of 0.0282, which means that the model explains 2.82% of the variation in the dependent variable and a P-value of 0, which means that the overall model is statistically significant. With respect to age, older women are more likely to experience severe violence than younger women, holding all other variables constant. For example, the coefficient for age group 25-29 is 0.112363, which means that the odds of experiencing severe violence are 11.9% higher for women in this age group than for women in the age group 15-19, holding all other variables constant. When it comes to religion, women who belong to Protestant and Muslim religions are less likely to experience severe violence than women who belong to Catholic, holding all other variables constant. For example, the coefficient for Muslim is -0.14187, which means that the odds of experiencing severe violence are 13.3% lower for Muslim women than for Catholic women, holding all other variables constant.

Rural women are less likely to experience severe violence than urban women, holding all other variables constant, the odds of experiencing severe violence are 4.7% lower for rural women than for urban women. With respect to education, women with higher education are less likely to experience severe violence than women with no education and the odds of experiencing severe violence are 7.9% lower for women with higher education than for women with no education, holding all other variables constant.

Women with a higher wealth index are less likely to experience severe violence than women with a lower wealth index, the poorest. For example, the coefficient for richest wealth index is -0.07199, which means that the odds of experiencing severe violence are 6.9% lower for women with the richest wealth index than for women in the poorest category.

When it comes to region, women who live in Muchinga, and Southern Provinces are more likely to experience severe violence than women who live in Central Province. The coefficients for Eastern, Luapula, Lusaka, Northwestern, Northern, and Western Provinces are not significant, meaning that there is no significant difference between women who live in these regions and women who live in Central Province in terms of experiencing severe violence.

Regression model on Sexual Violence and social economic and demographic variables

The model for sexual violence is a logistic regression that predicts the probability of a woman experiencing sexual violence based on social, economic, and demographic factors. The model has a RMSE of 0.346712, a R-sq of 0.0355, an F-statistic of 10.37909, and a P-value of 0, indicating that the model fits the data well and is statistically significant overall.

In terms of age, there is no notable distinction between older and younger women when it comes to encountering sexual violence (p-values >0.05). The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence for women aged 25-29 is slightly higher by 3.2% compared to women in the age group of 15-19 years, but this variance is not statistically significant (p-value 0.114). The coefficients for religion are negative and significant for Muslim, meaning that Muslim women are less likely to experience sexual violence than Catholic women. For example, the coefficient for Muslim is -0.02818, which means that the odds of experiencing sexual violence are 2.8% lower for Muslim women than for Catholic women, holding all other variables constant. The p-value for Muslims, Protestant and Other religion are not significant, meaning that there is no significant difference between women who belong to these religions and women who belong to Catholic in terms of experiencing sexual violence.

With respect to residence, rural women are less likely to experience sexual violence than urban women. and the odds of experiencing sexual violence are 3.6% lower for rural women than for urban women, holding all other variables constant. There is no significant

difference between women with different levels of education in terms of experiencing sexual violence, holding all other variables constant.

With respect to wealth index, there are negative and significant for middle, richer, and richest categories, meaning that women with higher wealth index are less likely to experience sexual violence than women with lower (poorest) wealth index, the odds of experiencing sexual violence are 6.9% lower for women with richest wealth index than for women with poorest wealth index. Women who live in Copperbelt, Eastern, Luapula, Muchinga, Northern, and Western Provinces are more likely to experience sexual violence than women who live in Central Province. The p-value for Lusaka province is not significant, which means there is no significant difference between women who live in Lusaka province and women who live in Central Province in terms of experiencing sexual violence.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the study and compares what other researchers have submitted on this subject across different countries. The discussion highlights the major findings from the data analysis of the 2007, 2013/14 and 2018 ZDHS. The discussion is structured around the numerous dimensions examined in this study, such as the respondents' background characteristics, the prevalence of GBV among provinces, and the socio-economic and demographic factors associated with GVB in both survey years.

5.1 Provincial Prevalence of GBV

The results above show the number and percentage distribution of GBV variation among 2018, 2013/14 and 2007 ZDHS by province in Zambia. For each type of GBV, the results show the number and percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years who reported experiencing the type of GBV in the past 12 months. When comparing GBV prevalence and variation across the different provinces, Lusaka Province had the lowest percentage of women who reported experiencing sexual violence in both 2018 (6.62%) and 2013/14 (9.21%), while Eastern Province had the lowest in 2007 ZDHS at 8.3%.

Studies in the sub-Saharan show the high rate of violence against women and girls in the region is maintained by the persistence of harmful gender norms, alcohol use and overall increased poverty, violence in urban slum areas and conflict areas. Partner violence and the fear of abuse prevent girls from refusing sex and jeopardize their ability to negotiate condom use, studies in sub-Saharan Africa have found, (WHO, 2010). In addition, academic support from male peers, region (urban and rural), having a negative self-concept, belief in stereotypical gender expectations, and engaging in transactional sex and/or substance use were reported risk factors for GBV. Other factors contributing to GBV include sexual cleansing rituals, initiation ceremonies, women's financial dependence on men, socialization of boys and girls at home and in school, inadequate laws on GBV and domestic violence, as well a lack of law enforcement on intimate partner violence and Copperbelt reported the highest in 2007 ZDHS at 21.4%.

5.2 Association of GBV with social economic and demographic factors

The multinomial regression model for severe violence incorporated social-economic and demographic variables. In relation to age, the coefficients demonstrate a positive association, with a notable increase as age advances. This implies that older women are more prone to experiencing severe violence compared to women in the age bracket of 15-19 years. For instance, women aged 35-39 years exhibit a coefficient of 0.0592138, indicating a higher likelihood of experiencing severe violence, approximately 6.1%, in comparison to women aged 15-19 years. Catholic women face a higher risk of severe violence than Protestant women. A similar pattern is observed for Muslim and Other women, who are also less likely to experience severe violence compared to Catholic women. Conversely, rural women have a lower probability of experiencing severe violence in contrast to urban women, and this distinction holds statistical significance (p-value 0.000).

Other results show that seven countries in the region, about 20 per cent of people aged 15 to 24 years reported that they had experienced sexual violence from an intimate partner. Sexual violence against early adolescents aged 15 years and below is highest in the conflict and post-conflict countries of the DRC, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Women and girls with disabilities are estimated to be up to 10 times more likely to experience sexual violence, with a range of 40 to 68 per cent of girls with disabilities below 18 experiencing sexual violence. Fewer than 10 per cent of adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 who experienced forced sex asked for professional help, due to fear, stigma, discrimination, and a lack of services, (WHO, 2010).

Gender-responsive legislation and policies are increasing in reach and momentum. In sub-Saharan Africa, around 65 per cent of countries have laws specifically criminalizing domestic violence. Legislation is, however, often limited in scope and coverage or is not enforced. Across countries, domestic violence legislation varies greatly in scope and applicability. Only 37 per cent of the sub-Saharan African countries have laws covering physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence, (Nature S. 2021).

Other study show that Every form of violence has devastating effects on the school system such as physical and psychological effects, educational damage, and societal breakdown.

An institution based cross-sectional study was employed among high school female students. Study participants were asked about their Sociodemographic characteristics, family history, substance use, sexual experiences, physical violence status, sexual violence status and complications. Out of 350 students, 343 were completed questionnaires, with a response rate of 98%. Lifetime prevalence of GBV was 47.2%. Lifetime sexual violence and physical violence was found to be 27.99%, and 37.99%, respectively, (WHO, 2010).

5.3 Sexual Violence and social-economic and demographic variables

In terms of age, there is no notable distinction between older and younger women when it comes to encountering sexual violence (p-values >0.05). The likelihood of experiencing sexual violence for women aged 25-29 is slightly higher by 3.2% compared to women in the age group of 15-19 years, but this variance is not statistically significant (p-value 0.114). The coefficients for religion are negative and significant for Muslim, meaning that Muslim women are less likely to experience sexual violence than Catholic women. For example, the coefficient for Muslim is -0.02818, which means that the odds of experiencing sexual violence are 2.8% lower for Muslim women than for Catholic women, holding all other variables constant. The p-value for Muslims, Protestant and Other religion are not significant, meaning that there is no significant difference between women who belong to these religions and women who belong to Catholic in terms of experiencing sexual violence.

Other studies show women over the years have been the main victim of sexual violence across all countries. Almost one-third (27%) of women aged 15–49 years globally experience life-time intimate partner abuse. While its prevalence is overwhelmingly high globally, evidence suggests that the temporal trend is increasing in many developing countries in Asia and Africa. Also, the inter-continental and inter-country level prevalence is increasing significantly, with less than 4% in developed countries to about 75% in some developing countries, signaling differential socio-ecological mechanisms reinforcing its continuation in different geographical locations. For example, in a global review of sexual violence, it was discovered that sexual violence prevalence could be about 80% in some

sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. Also in North America, about 40–60% mortalities among women are associated with partner violence. (Palermo TBJ, Peterman A, 2014).

Among the Pacific countries, physical, economic, and emotional abuse against women has been increasingly high over the years. sexual violence related women mortality is estimated to vary from 40 to 60% within the Pacific region. Specifically, over 80% of women in Papua New Guinea (PNG) experience sexual violence, which is believed to be the highest in the world and sometimes leads to serious physical injury. In a study conducted on gender-based violence in PNG, it was noted that about 41% of men reported raping their wives within the previous year. When researchers included economic and emotional abuse as sexual violence forms, prevalence of spousal rape increased to around 87.3% in PNG.

5.4 Severe Violence and social-economic and demographic variables

The regression model for severe violence incorporated social-economic and demographic variables. In relation to age, the coefficients demonstrate a positive association, with a notable increase as age advances. This implies that older women are more prone to experiencing severe violence compared to women in the age bracket of 15-19 years. For instance, women aged 35-39 years exhibit a coefficient of 0.0592138, indicating a higher likelihood of experiencing severe violence, approximately 6.1%, in comparison to women aged 15-19 years. Catholic women face a higher risk of severe violence than Protestant women. A similar pattern is observed for Muslim and Other women, who are also less likely to experience severe violence compared to Catholic women. Conversely, rural women have a lower probability of experiencing severe violence in contrast to urban women, and this distinction holds statistical significance (p-value 0.000).

Other studies show that the model for severe violence is a logistic regression that predicts the probability of a woman experiencing severe violence based on their social, economic, and demographic factors. The model has a RMSE of 0.364012, which means that the average difference between the observed and predicted values is 0.364012, R-sq of 0.0282, which means that the model explains 2.82% of the variation in the dependent

variable and a P-value of 0, which means that the overall model is statistically significant, (Tantu T et al, 2020).

With respect to age, older women are more likely to experience severe violence than younger women, holding all other variables constant. For example, the coefficient for age group 25-29 is 0.112363, which means that the odds of experiencing severe violence are 11.9% higher for women in this age group than for women in the age group 15-19, holding all other variables constant. When it comes to religion, women who belong to Protestant and Muslim religions are less likely to experience severe violence than women who belong to Catholic, holding all other variables constant. For example, the coefficient for Muslim is -0.14187, which means that the odds of experiencing severe violence are 13.3% lower for Muslim women than for Catholic women, holding all other variables constant, (Beyene AS et, al, 2019).

Conclusion

Gender-based violence among women of reproductive age group 15-49 years in Zambia is influenced by socio-economic and demographic factors. Key variables that influence GBV among women in Zambia include age, educational attainment, wealth quintile, marital status, region/residence, and religion. Programs to curb GBV should be directed more to Muchinga, Copperbelt, and Eastern Provinces. Further, designing and implementing of community level women's empowerment strategies through education and employment opportunities to increase the proportion of women who have decision-making autonomy at household and societal level may contribute to reducing the prevalence of GBV among women.

Recommendations

- Designing and implementing of community level women's empowerment strategies through education and employment opportunities to increase the proportion of women who have decision-making autonomy at household and societal level.

- Improving the availability and quality of essential services for GBV survivors, such as health care, psychosocial support, legal aid, shelter, and livelihood assistance.
- Raising awareness and mobilizing communities to act against GBV.
- Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in all spheres of life, such as education, employment, decision-making, and leadership.
- Monitor awareness, education, training, and collect relevant data to measure the effectiveness of interventions aimed at curbing GBV among women.

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APPENDICES

Data extraction table

S/N	Name/Type of variable	Definition
	Participant ID	
1	Education level	Describe respondents according to level of education attained; primary, secondary & tertiary
2	Wealth quintile	Whether respondent is from a low, middle, or higher wealth quintile.
3	Religion	Describe respondent as a Catholic, Protestant, Muslim etc.
4	Occupation	Respondent's occupation at the time of the surveys
5	Type of marriage	Will refer to whether a woman was in a monogamous or polygamous marriage in the last 12 months preceding the survey.
6	Age	Age at last birthday
7	Marital status	Does respondent identify themselves as being married, unmarried or never married.
8	Residence	Is respondent from a rural or urban place of dwelling?
9	Region province	
10	Years in marriage	This will determine how many times a woman has experienced GBV from the time they got married. For the unmarried, their marital status will be used to determine GBV.

Ethics Approval Letter



UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA

BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH ETHICS COMMITTEE

Telephone: +260 977925304
Telegrams: UNZA, LUSAKA
Telex: UNZALU ZA 44370
Fax: +260-1-250753
Federal Assurance No. FWA00000338 IRB00001131 of IORG0000774 NHRAR-REC No 2021-05-0002

Ridgeway Campus
P.O. Box 50110
Lusaka, Zambia
E-mail: unzarec@unza.zm

21st December, 2022

Your REF. No. 3400-2022

Mr. Masha Maguswi,
University of Zambia,
School of Public Health,
P.O Box 50110,
Lusaka.

Dear Mr. Maguswi,

RE: DETERMINANTS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AMONG WOMEN IN ZAMBIA: EVIDENCE FROM THE 2013/14 AND 2018 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS (ZDHS) (REF. NO. 3400-2022)

The above-mentioned research proposal was presented to the Biomedical Research Ethics Committee on 21st December, 2022. The proposal is approved. The approval is based on the following documents that were submitted for review:

- Study proposal
- Questionnaires
- Participant Consent Form

APPROVAL NUMBER : REF. 3400-2022

This number should be used on all correspondence, consent forms and documents as appropriate.

- APPROVAL DATE : 21st December 2022
- TYPE OF APPROVAL : Standard
- EXPIRATION DATE OF APPROVAL : 20th December 2023
After this date, this project may only continue upon renewal. For purposes of renewal, a progress report on a standard form obtainable from the UNZABREC Offices should be submitted one month before the expiration date for continuing review.
- SERIOUS ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING: All SAEs and any other serious challenges/problems having to do with participant welfare, participant safety and study integrity must be reported to UNZABREC within 3 working days using standard forms obtainable from UNZABREC.
- MODIFICATIONS: Prior UNZABREC approval using standard forms obtainable from the UNZABREC Offices is required before implementing any changes in the Protocol (including changes in the consent documents).

- TERMINATION OF STUDY: On termination of a study, a report has to be submitted to the UNZABREC using standard forms obtainable from the UNZABREC Offices.
- NHRA: You are advised to obtain final study clearance and approval to conduct research in Zambia from the National Health Research Authority (NHRA) before commencing the research project.
- QUESTIONS: Please contact the UNZABREC on Telephone No. +260977925304 or by e-mail on unzarec@unza.zm.
- OTHER: Please be reminded to send in copies of your research findings/results for our records. You are also required to submit electronic copies of your publications in peer-reviewed journals that may emanate from this study. Use the online portal: unza.rhino.net for further submissions.

Yours sincerely,


Sody Mweetwa Munsaka, BSc., MSc., PhD
CHAIRPERSON
Tel: +260977925304
E-mail: s.munsaka@unza.zm

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is_____. I am working with the Ministry of Health in collaboration with Central Statistical Office (CSO). We are conducting a survey about health and other topics all over Zambia. The information we collect will help the government to plan health services. Your household was selected for the survey. I would like to ask you some questions about your household. The questions usually take about 20 to 30 minutes. All of the answers you give will be confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. You don't have to be in the survey, but we hope you will agree to answer the questions since your views are important. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question or you can stop the interview at any time. In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on this card.

GIVE CARD WITH CONTACT INFORMATION Do you have any questions?

May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER_____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE

TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 1 TO BE INTERVIEWED . . 2 END

RECORD THE TIME.

HOURS MINUTES

2013/14 & 2018 ZDHS Woman Questionnaires

16 June 2013

2013 ZAMBIA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY
WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE
WITH HIV/AIDS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH/CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

IDENTIFICATION																												
LOCALITY NAME _____	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>																											
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LUSAKA=1, OTHER CITY=2, TOWN=3, VILLAGE=4																												
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN _____																												
IS WOMAN SELECTED FOR QUESTIONS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (SECTION 12)? (YES=1, NO=2) <input type="checkbox"/>																												
INTERVIEWER VISITS																												
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT																								
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1 COMPLETED 4 REFUSED																												
2 NOT AT HOME 5 PARTLY COMPLETED 7 OTHER _____																												
3 POSTPONED 6 INCAPACITATED (SPECIFY)																												
**LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE: <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">0</table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">1</table>	LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW: <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>	NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table> <table border="1" style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></table>		TRANSLATOR USED (YES = 1, NO = 2) <input type="checkbox"/>																								
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				KEYED BY																								
				NAME _____																								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PARTS OF SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE .. 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
109	CHECK 108: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' <input type="checkbox"/> CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 111
110	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
111	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
112	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
113	What is your religion?	CATHOLIC 1 PROTESTANT 2 MUSLIM 3 OTHER 6 (SPECIFY)	
114	What tribe do you belong to?		
114A	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 115
114B	Just before you moved here, did you live in Lusaka, another city, in a town, or in a village?	LUSAKA 1 OTHER CITY 2 TOWN 3 VILLAGE 4	
115	In the last 12 months, on how many separate occasions have you traveled away from your home community and slept away?	NUMBER OF TRIPS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> NONE 00	→ 201
116	In the last 12 months, have you been away from your home community for more than one month at a time?	YES 1 NO 2	

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																			
1201	<p>CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, QH21 AND COVER PAGE.</p> <p>WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/> WOMAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 1234</p>																																					
1202	<p>CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED.</p> <p>PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 1233</p>																																					
	<p>READ TO THE RESPONDENT</p> <p>Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Zambia. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.</p>																																					
1203	<p>CHECK 601 AND 602:</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER) <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 1217</p>																																					
1204	<p>First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)?</p> <p>a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS ...	1	2	8	NO FAMILY	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8												
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JEALOUS	1	2	8																																			
ACCUSES	1	2	8																																			
NOT MEET FRIENDS ...	1	2	8																																			
NO FAMILY	1	2	8																																			
WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8																																			
1205	<p>Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner).</p> <p>A Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever:</p> <p>a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?</p>	<p>B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	a) YES	1 →	1	2	3	a) NO	2 ↓				b) YES	1 →	1	2	3	b) NO	2 ↓				c) YES	1 →	1	2	3	c) NO	2 ↓				
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c) NO	2 ↓																																					

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																							
1206	<p>A Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="805 386 1263 1199"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>EVER</th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) slap you?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) twist your arm or pull your hair?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</td> <td>YES 1 → NO 2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	b) slap you?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	c) twist your arm or pull your hair?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?	YES 1 → NO 2	1	2	3	<p>B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	
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1207	<p>CHECK 1206A (a-j):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">→ 1210</p>																																																									
1208	<p>How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95</p>																																																								
1209	<p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:</p> <p>a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?</p> <p>b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p> <p>YES 1 NO 2</p>																																																								

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1217	<p>CHECK 601 AND 602:</p> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3</p>	<p>→ 1220</p>
1218	<p>Who has hurt you in this way?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A</p> <p>FATHER/STEP-FATHER B</p> <p>SISTER/BROTHER C</p> <p>DAUGHTER/SON D</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE E</p> <p>CURRENT BOYFRIEND F</p> <p>FORMER BOYFRIEND G</p> <p>MOTHER-IN-LAW H</p> <p>FATHER-IN-LAW I</p> <p>OTHER IN-LAW J</p> <p>TEACHER K</p> <p>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L</p> <p>POLICE/SOLDIER M</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	
1219	<p>In the last 12 months, how often (has this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	
1220	<p>CHECK 201, 226, AND 230:</p> <p>EVER BEEN PREGNANT (YES ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>→ 1223</p>
1221	<p>Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ 1223</p>
1222	<p>Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A</p> <p>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B</p> <p>FATHER/STEP-FATHER C</p> <p>SISTER/BROTHER D</p> <p>DAUGHTER/SON E</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE F</p> <p>FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G</p> <p>CURRENT BOYFRIEND H</p> <p>FORMER BOYFRIEND I</p> <p>MOTHER-IN-LAW J</p> <p>FATHER-IN-LAW K</p> <p>OTHER IN-LAW L</p> <p>TEACHER M</p> <p>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK N</p> <p>POLICE/SOLDIER O</p> <p>OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1223	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1223B
1223A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1224 → 1225A
1223B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1227
1224	Who was the person who was forcing you the first time?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1225	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1226
1225A	CHECK 1206A (h-j) and 1216A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1227
1226	CHECK 601 AND 602: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DONT KNOW 98	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
1227	CHECK 1206A (a-j), 1216A (a,b), 1217, 1221, 1223A, AND 1223B: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1231																
1228	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1230																
1229	From whom have you sought help? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	OWN FAMILY A HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D FRIEND E NEIGHBOUR F RELIGIOUS LEADER G DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H POLICE I LAWYER J SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	→ 1231																
1230	Have you ever told any one about this?	YES 1 NO 2																	
1231	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	YES 1 NO 2 DONT KNOW 8																	
THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.																			
1232	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ...</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT ...	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3	
	YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO																
HUSBAND	1	2	3																
OTHER MALE ADULT ...	1	2	3																
FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3																
1233	INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE _____ _____ _____																		
1234	RECORD THE TIME.	HOUR MINUTES	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr><tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table>																

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

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

In case you need more information about the survey, you may contact the person listed on the card that has already been given to your household.

Do you have any questions?
May I begin the interview now?

SIGNATURE OF INTERVIEWER _____ DATE _____

RESPONDENT AGREES
TO BE INTERVIEWED ... 1

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

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
101	RECORD THE TIME.	HOURS MINUTES	
102	How long have you been living continuously in (NAME OF CURRENT CITY, TOWN OR VILLAGE OF RESIDENCE)? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00' YEARS.	YEARS ALWAYS 95 VISITOR 96	→ 105
103	Just before you moved here, did you live in Lusaka, another city, in a town, or in a village?	CITY 1 TOWN 2 RURAL AREA 3	
104	Before you moved here, which province did you live in?	CENTRAL 01 COPPERBELT 02 EASTERN 03 LUAPULA 04 LUSAKA 05 MUCHINGA 06 NORTHERN 07 NORTHWESTERN 08 SOUTHERN 09 WESTERN 10 OUTSIDE OF ZAMBIA 96	
105	In what month and year were you born?	MONTH DONT KNOW MONTH 95 YEAR DONT KNOW YEAR 9995	
106	How old were you at your last birthday? COMPARE AND CORRECT 105 AND/OR 105 IF INCONSISTENT.	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS	
107	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1	

SECTION 1. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
108	What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, or higher?	PRIMARY 1 SECONDARY 2 HIGHER 3	
109	What is the highest year you completed at that level? IF COMPLETED LESS THAN ONE YEAR AT THAT LEVEL, RECORD '00'.	YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
110	CHECK 108: PRIMARY OR <input type="checkbox"/> SECONDARY ↓	HIGHER <input type="checkbox"/> → 113	
111	Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. SHOW CARD TO RESPONDENT. IF RESPONDENT CANNOT READ WHOLE SENTENCE, PROBE: Can you read any part of the sentence to me?	CANNOT READ AT ALL 1 ABLE TO READ ONLY PART OF THE SENTENCE 2 ABLE TO READ WHOLE SENTENCE 3 NO CARD WITH REQUIRED LANGUAGE 4 (SPECIFY LANGUAGE) BLIND/VISUALLY IMPAIRED 5	
112	CHECK 111: CODE '2', '3' OR '4' CIRCLED ↓	CODE '1' OR '5' CIRCLED <input type="checkbox"/> → 114	
113	Do you read a newspaper or magazine almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
114	Do you listen to the radio almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
115	Do you watch television almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	
116	Do you own a mobile telephone?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 116
117	Do you use your mobile phone for any financial transactions?	YES 1 NO 2	
118	Do you have an account in a bank or other financial institution that you yourself use?	YES 1 NO 2	
119	Have you ever used the internet?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
120	In the last 12 months, have you used the internet? IF NECESSARY, PROBE FOR USE FROM ANY LOCATION, WITH ANY DEVICE.	YES 1 NO 2	→ 122
121	During the last one month, how often did you use the internet: almost every day, at least once a week, less than once a week, or not at all?	ALMOST EVERY DAY 1 AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 2 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK 3 NOT AT ALL 4	

SECTION 14: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																														
1400	CHECK COVER PAGE: WOMAN SELECTED FOR 14 MODULE? WOMAN SELECTED FOR THIS SECTION <input type="checkbox"/>	WOMAN NOT SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1433																														
1401	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY OBTAINED 1 ↓	PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE 2 →	→ 1432																														
1401A	READ TO THE RESPONDENT: Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in Zambia. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions. If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just let me know and I will go on to the next question.																																
1402	CHECK 701 AND 702: CURRENTLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH 'HUSBAND/PARTNER') <input type="checkbox"/>	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 1416																														
1403	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>JEALOUS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ACCUSES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NOT MEET FRIENDS ..</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WHERE YOU ARE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	JEALOUS	1	2	8	ACCUSES	1	2	8	NOT MEET FRIENDS ..	1	2	8	NO FAMILY	1	2	8	WHERE YOU ARE	1	2	8							
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NO FAMILY	1	2	8																														
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1404	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th> <th></th> <th>OFTEN</th> <th>SOME-TIMES</th> <th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>2 ↓</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>1 →</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2 ↓				YES	1 →	1	2	3	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?
EVER		OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS																													
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SECTION 14: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																							
1405	A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:	B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?																																																								
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1406	CHECK 1405A (a-j): AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1409																																																							
1407	How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen? IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.	NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 95																																																								
1408	Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you: a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches? b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns? c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any	YES 1 NO 2 YES 1 NO 2 YES 1																																																								

SECTION 14: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1409	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1411
1410	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1411	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1413
1412	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3	
1413	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3	
1414	CHECK 709: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1416
1415	A. So far we have been talking about the behaviour of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behaviour of any previous (husband/partner). a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically? b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will? c) Did any previous (husband/partner) humiliate you in front of others, threaten to hurt you or someone you care about, or insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B. How long ago did this last happen? EVER 0 - 11 MONTHS AGO 12+ MONTHS AGO DONT REMEMBER YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓ YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 ↓	
1416	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓ a) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you b) From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	→ 1419

1417	Who has hurt you in this way? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A FATHER/STEP-FATHER B SISTER/BROTHER C DAUGHTER/SON D OTHER RELATIVE E CURRENT BOYFRIEND F FORMER BOYFRIEND G MOTHER-IN-LAW H FATHER-IN-LAW I OTHER IN-LAW J TEACHER K EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. L POLICE/SOLDIER M OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1418	In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3	
1419	CHECK 201, 226, AND 230: EVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> (YES' ON 201 OR 226 OR 230) ↓	NEVER BEEN PREGNANT <input type="checkbox"/> → 1422	
1420	Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 → 1422	
1421	Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant? Anyone else? RECORD ALL MENTIONED.	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B FATHER/STEP-FATHER C SISTER/BROTHER D DAUGHTER/SON E OTHER RELATIVE F FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G CURRENT BOYFRIEND H FORMER BOYFRIEND I MOTHER-IN-LAW J FATHER-IN-LAW K OTHER IN-LAW L TEACHER M EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK .. N POLICE/SOLDIER O OTHER _____ X (SPECIFY)	
1422	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> ↓	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> → 1422B	
1422A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 → 1423 NO 2 → 1424A REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	
1422B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 → 1426 REFUSED TO ANSWER/	

SECTION 14: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
1423	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND ... 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK ... 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER _____ 96 (SPECIFY)	
1424	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ a) In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? b) In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1425
1424A	CHECK 1405A (h-j) and 1415A(b) AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ SINGLE 'YES' →		→ 1426
1425	CHECK 701 AND 702: EVER MARRIED/EVER <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER <input type="checkbox"/> LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ LIVED WITH A MAN ↓ a) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner? b) How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?	AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DON'T KNOW 98	
1426	CHECK 1405A (a-j), 1415A (a,b), 1416, 1420, 1422A, AND 1422B: AT LEAST ONE <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE <input type="checkbox"/> 'YES' ↓ 'YES' →		→ 1430
1427	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	YES 1 NO 2	→ 1429

