

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018



Md. Mamunur Rashid¹, Mostafizur Rahman², Tapan Kumar Roy³, Md. Merajul Islam⁴

¹Department of Population Science, Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, Bangladesh.

^{2,3}Department of Population Science and Human Resource Development, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh.

⁴Department of Statistics, Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University, Bangladesh.

ABSTRACT: Wife beating is one of the most important global health concerns, not only in developing countries but also in developed countries. The prevalence of wife beating is more common in Bangladesh, which is a major health-related problem among reproductive-aged women. For this reason, the aim of this paper was to investigate sociodemographic factors associated with wife beating among women in Bangladesh. We used the most recent Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2017–18 data. A total of 20,127 women were included in this study. Descriptive statistics and the chi-square test were used. Binary logistic regression was used to assess factors associated with wife beating among reproductive-aged women. The study's findings demonstrated that, in binary logistic regression, women's education, exposure to the media, residence, and religion were very significant predictors of violence against women. Significant correlates of violence against women were also found to include the occupation, division, size of the household, and wealth index of women. We might be able to lessen wife beating in Bangladesh by concentrating on women's education, occupation, place of residence, division, wealth index, household size, exposure to mass media, and religion.

KEYWORDS: Wife beating, odds ratio, binary logistic regression, Bangladesh

INTRODUCTION

Physical, sexual, emotional, and mental abuse of women by intimate partners is one of the most prevalent health-related problems (Andarge et al., 2021; M. N. Khan & Islam, 2018). Although the frequency of its occurrences varies around the globe, it affects all socioeconomic categories. In general, young, low-income, and uneducated couples are more likely to experience it (Akmatov et al., 2008). Although it takes into account the rights of the husband and is accepted by many low- and middle-income countries, it is widely acknowledged as a social problem. Wife beating is an extended form of intimate partner violence (IPV) that hinders the attainment of gender equality and a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world (Gurmu & Endale, 2017). Additionally, especially in low- and middle-income nations, it is believed that men have the right to claim dominance over women and that all decisions are made without consulting them (Zegeye et al., 2021). Intimate partner violence is one of the most serious forms of domestic violence among reproductive-aged women in both developed and developing countries. It is responsible for dangerous outcomes in women's lives such as acute morbidity, gynecological problems, sexually transmitted infections, and depression. The health of women, particularly their sexual and reproductive health, is significantly affected by intimate partner violence (Sinha et al., 2012). This has a negative impact on women's efficiency, freedom, and standard of living (Semahegn et al., 2013), as well as the national economy (Lasong et al., 2020). Their rights and well-being are harmed, and it is challenging for them to engage in social, economic, religious, and cultural communities (Arefaynie et al., 2021). According to the World Health Organization, 30% of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual abuse at the hands of an intimate partner (Putra et al., 2019). The prevalence of intimate partner violence was estimated at about 42% and 30% in South Asia and worldwide, respectively (Hossain et al., 2022). Getting rid of domestic abuse can benefit women, families, and society at large (Tu & Lou, 2017).

In Bangladesh, wife beating is a very prevalent and well-articulated societal problem that is seen as a serious public health issue. Despite the fact that the country's economy is expanding day by day, many women in Bangladesh are threatened with violence,

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

including dowry killings, rape, sexual harassment, acid assaults, physical and emotional torture, and sex trafficking. The prevalence of wife beating is still high in Bangladesh. About 28% of women in Bangladesh suffer beatings from their intimate partner, which has a dangerous impact on their physical, emotional, and sexual health (Seidu et al., 2021). Rates of wife beating ranged from 39 to 79 percent (A. Khan, 2017), and 53 percent of rural women reported experiencing physical and sexual abuse at the hands of their intimate partners (Schuler et al., 2013). At least once in their lives, 72.6 percent of women have been victims of domestic violence committed by an intimate partner (M. Islam et al., 2021), and 49 percent of household deaths have taken place due to severe wife beatings (Rashid et al., 2014). Despite this evidence, very few studies have been conducted to analyze factors associated with women's beatings in Bangladesh. As a result, there is a lack of comprehensive knowledge regarding factors associated with women's beatings. For this reason, the specific factors linked to the wife's beating in Bangladesh need to be tested. To address this knowledge gap, an attempt has been made to explore the causes of domestic violence against Bangladeshi women committed by their husbands. This study was aimed at estimating sociodemographic factors associated with wife beating among reproductive-aged women in Bangladesh.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The data for this study were taken from the most recent Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2017–18. The survey was conducted by the National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT). This was a cross-sectional study of 20,127 ever-married women of reproductive age (15–49 years). Descriptive statistics involving percentages and a 95 percent confidence interval were computed to describe the findings. The chi-square test was used to assess the primary association between wife beating and explanatory variables. Multivariate analysis using binary logistic regression was carried out to assess the relationship between wife-beating and socio-demographic factors. The odds ratio with a 95 percent confidence interval (CI) was estimated to assess the significance of associations between the outcome variable and the explanatory variables. In this study, descriptive statistics and binary logistic regression analysis are conducted using the STATA 13 version.

RESULTS

Table 1 displays a sample of the sociodemographic characteristics of the study participants. The independent variables associated with sociodemographic characteristics were women's age, women's education, women's occupation, partner's occupation, division, place of residence, household size, wealth index, exposure to mass media, age at marriage, and religion. Around 37.0 percent of women were aged 35–49 years, and about 28.0 percent of women were younger than 25 years. The majority of women (39.62%) completed their secondary education, and about 16.0% of women had no education. Almost 50.0 percent of women were unemployed, and most of their partners (46.05%) were physical workers. About 25.0 percent of women resided in Dhaka division, and the majority (71.54%) of women lived in rural areas. More than half of women's households (64.13%) had fewer than six members. Around 41.0% of women came from the richest wealth index; the majority of the women (65.98%) exposed themselves to mass media; and almost 75.0% of women married at an early age, i.e., before 18 years. Most of the women (90.68%) followed Muslims.

Table 1. Percentage distribution of selected characteristics, Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017-18

| Covariates | Percentage | Confidence Interval | |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | Lower | Upper |
| Women's age | | | |
| <25 years | 27.92 | 27.16 | 28.68 |
| 25-34 years | 35.02 | 34.22 | 35.83 |
| 35-49 years | 37.06 | 36.28 | 37.85 |
| Women's education | | | |
| No education | 16.56 | 15.72 | 17.44 |
| Primary | 31.25 | 30.32 | 32.19 |
| Secondary | 39.62 | 38.59 | 40.65 |
| Higher Secondary | 12.57 | 11.8 | 13.39 |
| Women's occupation | | | |
| Agricultural worker | 13.96 | 12.94 | 15.05 |

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Physical worker | 1.85 | 1.63 | 2.09 |
| Service | 32.4 | 30.69 | 34.16 |
| Business | 49.91 | 48.08 | 51.74 |
| Unemployed | | | |
| Partner's occupation | | | |
| Agricultural worker | 23.99 | 22.71 | 25.32 |
| Physical worker | 46.05 | 44.78 | 47.32 |
| Service | 5.51 | 5.02 | 6.06 |
| Business | 22.03 | 21.05 | 23.05 |
| Others | 2.41 | 2.15 | 2.71 |
| Division | | | |
| Barisal | 5.59 | 5.28 | 5.92 |
| Chittagong | 17.99 | 17.33 | 18.68 |
| Dhaka | 25.46 | 24.61 | 26.32 |
| Khulna | 11.61 | 11.17 | 12.06 |
| Mymensingh | 7.68 | 7.17 | 8.22 |
| Rajshahi | 13.92 | 13.34 | 14.53 |
| Rangpur | 11.83 | 11.27 | 12.4 |
| Sylhet | 5.92 | 5.65 | 6.21 |
| Place of residence | | | |
| Urban | 28.46 | 27.64 | 29.3 |
| Rural | 71.54 | 70.7 | 72.36 |
| Household size | | | |
| <6 | 64.13 | 62.91 | 65.33 |
| >=6 | 35.87 | 34.67 | 37.09 |
| Wealth index | | | |
| Poorest | 38.26 | 36.38 | 40.17 |
| Middle | 20.17 | 19.14 | 21.23 |
| Richest | 41.57 | 39.75 | 43.42 |
| Exposure to mass media | | | |
| No | 34.02 | 32.19 | 35.91 |
| Yes | 65.98 | 64.09 | 67.81 |
| Age at marriage | | | |
| <18 | 75.35 | 74.29 | 76.38 |
| >=18 | 24.65 | 23.62 | 25.71 |
| Religion | | | |
| Muslim | 90.68 | 88.85 | 92.23 |
| Non-muslim | 9.32 | 7.77 | 11.15 |

Table 2 displays a bivariate analysis of wife beating. A significant association between wife beating and socio-demographic covariates was found using the p-value. Women's age, women's education, women's occupation, partner's occupation, division, place of residence, household size, wealth index, exposure to mass media, age at marriage, and religion were significantly associated with wife beating. The result showed that wife beating decreased monotonically with education. Women with no formal education (26.45%) were more likely to be victims of violence by their husbands than women with a secondary or higher level of education. Violence against women in the poorest group (23.80%) is observed more than violence against women in the richest group. Wife beating was also significantly higher among women who were aged 35–49 years (21.59%), belonged to agricultural workers (23.69%), were residing in Barisal division (24.84%), were living in rural areas (21.48%), had less than six members (20.18%), were not exposed to mass media (24.54%), married early (21.27%), and practiced Islam (20.32%).

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

Table 2. Bivariate association of controlled variables with selected indicators based on BDHS 2017-18

| Categories | Wife-Beating | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------|
| | Yes (%) | No (%) |
| Women's age | | |
| <25 | 17.77*** | 82.23 |
| 25-34 | 18.82 | 81.18 |
| 35-49 | 21.59 | 78.41 |
| Women's education | | |
| No education | 26.45*** | 73.55 |
| Primary | 23.39 | 76.61 |
| Secondary | 17.75 | 82.25 |
| Higher Secondary | 8.29 | 91.71 |
| Women's occupation | | |
| Agricultural worker | 23.69*** | 76.31 |
| Physical worker | 19.64 | 80.36 |
| Service | 5.80 | 94.20 |
| Business | 22.22 | 77.78 |
| Unemployed | 18.32 | 81.68 |
| Partner's occupation | | |
| Agricultural worker | 22.88*** | 77.12 |
| Physical worker | 20.11 | 79.89 |
| Service | 9.70 | 90.30 |
| Business | 18.57 | 81.43 |
| Others | 19.83 | 80.17 |
| Division | | |
| Barisal | 24.84*** | 75.16 |
| Chittagong | 19.86 | 80.14 |
| Dhaka | 18.02 | 81.98 |
| Khulna | 19.96 | 80.04 |
| Mymensingh | 17.07 | 82.93 |
| Rajshahi | 20.38 | 79.62 |
| Rangpur | 18.66 | 81.34 |
| Sylhet | 18.35 | 81.65 |
| Place of residence | | |
| Urban | 16.31*** | 83.69 |
| Rural | 21.48 | 78.52 |
| Household size | | |
| <6 member | 20.18*** | 79.82 |
| >=6 member | 18.57 | 81.43 |
| Wealth index | | |
| Poorest | 23.80*** | 76.20 |
| Middle | 20.68 | 79.32 |
| Richest | 15.33 | 84.67 |
| Exposure to mass media | | |
| Yes | 16.95*** | 83.05 |
| No | 24.54 | 75.46 |
| Age at marriage | | |
| <18 years | 21.27*** | 78.73 |
| ≥18 years | 14.84 | 85.16 |

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

| Religion | | |
|------------|----------|-------|
| Muslim | 20.32*** | 79.68 |
| Non-Muslim | 12.86 | 87.14 |

Note: ***P ≤ 0.001 (based on Chi-square test for independence).

The results of the binary logistic regression are displayed in Table 3. Women's education, women's occupation, division, place of residence, household size, wealth index, exposure to mass media, and religion were significantly associated with wife-beating. Results suggested that education had a highly significant effect on the likelihood of justifying wife beatings. Women with higher educational qualifications had 66.0 percent lower chances of justifying wife-beating than women with no educational qualifications. Women who lived in Khulna and Chittagong divisions had 24 percent and 27 percent lower chances of justifying wife beatings than women who lived in Barisal. The place of residence was significantly associated with the wife's beating. Rural women were 1.22 times more likely to justify wife-beating compared to urban women. Women in the richest wealth quintal had 11 percent lower chances of justifying wife beatings than women who belonged to the poorest wealth quintal. Women who were exposed to mass media were 17 percent less likely to justify wife-beating than women who were not exposed to mass media. Non-Muslim women had 42 percent lower chances of justifying wife-beating than Muslim women.

Table 3: Result of binary logistic regression model on Wife-Beating

| Categories | Wife-Beating |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Odds Ratio (OR) |
| Women's age | |
| <25 | 1.00 |
| 25-34 | 1.01 (0.92-1.11) |
| 35-49 | 1.03 (0.92-1.14) |
| Women's education | |
| No education | 1.00 |
| Primary | 0.86 (0.77-0.95) *** |
| Secondary | 0.64 (0.57-0.72) *** |
| Higher Secondary | 0.34 (0.28-0.42) *** |
| Women's occupation | |
| Agricultural worker | 1.00 |
| Physical worker | 0.88 (0.64-1.20) |
| Service | 0.58 (0.34-0.98) ** |
| Business | 0.89 (0.66-1.19) |
| Unemployed | 0.86 (0.64-1.16) |
| Partner's occupation | |
| Agricultural worker | 1.00 |
| Physical worker | 1.05 (0.96-1.17) |
| Service | 0.88 (0.70-1.11) |
| Business | 1.03 (0.92-1.15) |
| Others | 0.95 (0.74-1.21) |
| Division | |
| Barisal | 1.00 |
| Chittagong | 0.83 (0.72-0.96) ** |
| Dhaka | 0.76 (0.65-0.88) *** |
| Khulna | 0.86 (0.74-1.00) ** |
| Mymensingh | 0.58 (0.49-0.68) *** |
| Rajshahi | 0.78 (0.67-0.90) *** |
| Rangpur | 0.69 (0.59-0.80) *** |
| Sylhet | 0.68 (0.58-0.80) *** |

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Place of residence | |
| Urban | 1.00 |
| Rural | 1.22 (1.11-1.33) *** |
| Household size | |
| <6 member | 1.00 |
| ≥6 member | 0.92 (0.85-1.00) ** |
| Wealth index | |
| Poorest | 1.00 |
| Middle | 0.94 (0.85-1.05) |
| Richest | 0.89 (0.80-0.99) ** |
| Exposure to mass media | |
| No | 1.00 |
| Yes | 0.83 (0.76-0.91) *** |
| Age at marriage | |
| <18 years | 1.00 |
| ≥18 years | 0.92 (0.84-1.02) |
| Religion | |
| Muslim | 1.00 |
| Non-Muslim | 0.58 (0.50-0.68) *** |

Note: ***P ≤ 0.001; **P ≤ 0.01; *P < 0.05

DISCUSSION

This study tried to explain sociodemographic factors associated with wife beating among reproductive-aged women in Bangladesh. Wife beating is a serious global health problem in developing countries like Bangladesh. Older women were more likely to experience intimate partner violence than younger women. But another study showed that older women were less likely to expose violence by their husbands in Bangladesh than younger women (T. M. Islam et al., 2014). Women's education was highly significant with wife-beating. Violence against women significantly decreased as women's education levels rose. It was one of the most influential factors in eliminating violence against women. Previous studies in different countries, including Bangladesh, Turkey, and Pakistan, showed similar findings (Inal et al., 2020; Nasrullah et al., 2017; Stake et al., 2020). Women's occupational opportunities may hold up women's perceptions of wife beating. Women with a lower level of employment status were more likely to justify wife-beating than women with a higher level of employment status. Women who were involved in service occupations showed significant variations in wife beating. It is a crucial finding for this study. Regional variation was highly significant for violence against women. A number of previous studies also showed geographical variation in the prevalence of wife beating (M. N. Khan & Islam, 2018). Place of residence was one of the most influential factors in justifying women's beatings. Women residing in rural areas were more likely to justify intimate partner violence compared to women residing in urban areas. Another study conducted in Benin showed an association between intimate partner violence and place of residence (Chung-Ya et al., 2021). There was a trend towards violent altercations with increasing household size. Women living in households with fewer than six members were more likely to justify wife-beating compared to women living in households with more than or equal to six members. But another study showed that there was no convincing association between women's beatings and household size (Andersson et al., 2007). The wealth index was another element that influenced the justification of women's beatings. The richest women were less likely to justify violence against women than other groups. On the contrary, research conducted in Bangladesh revealed that the wealth index had no influence on intimate partner violence among reproductive-aged women (Stake et al., 2020). The impact of mass media was highly significant in justifying women's beatings. It can play a vital role in reducing intimate partner violence among reproductive-aged women in Bangladesh. Women who were exposed to mass media were less likely to justify women's beatings than women who were not exposed to mass media. Another study showed that one type of mass media, including TV, had a significant impact on the justification of women beating (Jesmin & Amin, 2017). Another factor, religion, was significantly associated with the justification of wife beatings. Muslim women were more likely to justify violence against women compared to women of other religions. Another study explored the fact that there was a deep association between violence against women and religion that played a vital role in influencing the justification of women's beatings (Al-Tawil, 2012).

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

CONCLUSION

Wife beating is still high in Bangladesh. It is one of the most serious global health problems, both in developed and developing countries. The study recommended that attention to women's education, women's occupation, division, place of residence, household size, wealth index, exposure to mass media, and religion might help reduce violence against women in Bangladesh.

REFERENCES

- 1) Akmatov, M. K., Mikolajczyk, R. T., Labeeb, S., Dhaher, E., & Khan, M. M. (2008). Factors associated with wife beating in Egypt: Analysis of two surveys (1995 and 2005). *BMC Women's Health*, 8(1), 15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6874-8-15>
- 2) Al-Tawil, N. G. (2012). Association of violence against women with religion and culture in Erbil Iraq: A cross-sectional study. *BMC Public Health*, 12(1), 800. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-800>
- 3) Andarge, E., Gebru, Z., Sisay, Y., & Shiferaw, Y. (2021). Factors Associated with Attitude towards Wife-Beating among Married Women of the Reproductive Ages in Arba Minch Town, Southern Ethiopia: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Study. *The Scientific World Journal*, 2021, e9980268. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2021/9980268>
- 4) Andersson, N., Ho-Foster, A., Mitchell, S., Scheepers, E., & Goldstein, S. (2007). Risk factors for domestic physical violence: National cross-sectional household surveys in eight southern African countries. *BMC Women's Health*, 7(1), 11. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6874-7-11>
- 5) Arefaynie, M., Bitew, G., Amsalu, E. T., Kefale, B., Mucho, A., Fentaw, Z., Dewau, R., Melaku, M. S., Yalew, M., Adane, B., Adane, M., Chanie, M. G., Ayele, W. M., & Damtie, Y. (2021). Determinants of wife-beating acceptance among reproductive age women in Ethiopia: A multilevel analysis of 2016 Ethiopian demographic and health survey. *BMC Women's Health*, 21(1), 342. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-021-01484-1>
- 6) Chung-Ya, O., Masuma, Y., Gainel, U., Ming-Shinn, L., & Koustuv, D. (2021). Prevalence of intimate partner violence against women in Republic of Benin. *African Journal of Reproductive Health*, 25(4), 63–75.
- 7) Gurmu, E., & Endale, S. (2017). Wife beating refusal among women of reproductive age in urban and rural Ethiopia. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 17(1), 6. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-017-0115-5>
- 8) Hossain, Md. M., Abdulla, F., Rahman, A., & Khan, H. T. A. (2022). Prevalence and determinants of wife-beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a nationwide survey. *BMC Psychiatry*, 22(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12888-021-03652-x>
- 9) Inal, E., Ahmed, F., & Erbaydar, N. P. (2020). The factors associated to justify the physical partner violence among married women in Turkey. *Ethiopian Journal of Health Development*, 34(4), Article 4. <https://www.ajol.info/index.php/ejhd/article/view/203462>
- 10) Islam, M., Ahmed, Md. S., & Mistry, S. K. (2021). Factors associated with women's approval on intimate partner violence in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional analysis of latest demographic and health survey 2017–18. *Heliyon*, 7(12), e08582. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e08582>
- 11) Islam, T. M., Tareque, Md. I., Tiedt, A. D., & Hoque, N. (2014). The intergenerational transmission of intimate partner violence in Bangladesh. *Global Health Action*, 7(1), 23591. <https://doi.org/10.3402/gha.v7.23591>
- 12) Jesmin, S. S., & Amin, I. (2017). Impact of the Mass Media in Changing Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women in Bangladesh: Findings from a National Survey. *Journal of Family Violence*, 32(5), 525–534. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-016-9837-8>
- 13) Khan, A. (2017). Factors Associated with Domestic Violence against Rural Bangladeshi Women. *Multidisciplinary Journal of Gender Studies*, 6(1), 1208–1230. <https://doi.org/10.17583/generos.2017.2085>
- 14) Khan, M. N., & Islam, M. M. (2018). Women's attitude towards wife-beating and its relationship with reproductive healthcare seeking behavior: A countrywide population survey in Bangladesh. *PLOS ONE*, 13(6), e0198833. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0198833>
- 15) Lasong, J., Zhang, Y., Muyayalo, K. P., Njiri, O. A., Gebremedhin, S. A., Abaidoo, C. S., Liu, C. Y., Zhang, H., & Zhao, K. (2020). Domestic violence among married women of reproductive age in Zimbabwe: A cross sectional study. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1), 354. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-8447-9>
- 16) Nasrullah, M., Muazzam, S., Khosa, F., & Khan, M. M. H. (2017). Child marriage and women's attitude towards wife beating in a nationally representative sample of currently married adolescent and young women in Pakistan. *International Health*, 9(1), 20–28. <https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihw04>
- 17) Putra, I. G. N. E., Pradnyani, P. E., & Parwangsa, N. W. P. L. (2019). Vulnerability to domestic physical violence among married women in Indonesia. *Journal of Health Research*, 33(2), 90–105. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JHR-06-2018-0018>

Sociodemographic Factors Associated With Wife Beating in Bangladesh: Evidence from a Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 2017–2018

- 18) Rashid, M., Kader, M., Perera, N. K. P., & Sharma, A. (2014). Wife Beating: A Population-Based Study in Bangladesh. *Violence and Gender*, 1(4), 170–175. <https://doi.org/10.1089/vio.2014.0015>
- 19) Schuler, S. R., Lenzi, R., Nazneen, S., & Bates, L. M. (2013). Is women's empowerment contributing to a decline in intimate partner violence against women in Bangladesh? Evidence from a qualitative study. *Studies in Family Planning*, 44(3), 243–257. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1728-4465.2013.00356.x>
- 20) Seidu, A.-A., Dzantor, S., Sambah, F., Ahinkorah, B. O., & Ameyaw, E. K. (2021). Participation in household decision making and justification of wife beating: Evidence from the 2018 Mali Demographic and Health Survey. *International Health*, ihab008. <https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihab008>
- 21) Semahegn, A., Belachew, T., & Abdulahi, M. (2013). Domestic violence and its predictors among married women in reproductive age in Fagitalekoma Woreda, Awi zone, Amhara regional state, North Western Ethiopia. *Reproductive Health*, 10(1), 63. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1742-4755-10-63>
- 22) Sinha, A., Mallik, S., Sanyal, D., Dasgupta, S., Pal, D., & Mukherjee, A. (2012). Domestic violence among ever married women of reproductive age group in a slum area of Kolkata. *Indian Journal of Public Health*, 56(1), 31. <https://doi.org/10.4103/0019-557X.96955>
- 23) Stake, S., Ahmed, S., Tol, W., Ahmed, S., Begum, N., Khanam, R., Harrison, M., & Baqui, A. H. (2020). Prevalence, associated factors, and disclosure of intimate partner violence among mothers in rural Bangladesh. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition*, 39(1), 14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41043-020-00223-w>
- 24) Tu, X., & Lou, C. (2017). Risk factors associated with current intimate partner violence at individual and relationship levels: A cross-sectional study among married rural migrant women in Shanghai, China. *BMJ Open*, 7(4), e012264. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2016-012264>
- 25) Wandera, S. O., Kwagala, B., Ndugga, P., & Kabagenyi, A. (2015). Partners' controlling behaviors and intimate partner sexual violence among married women in Uganda. *BMC Public Health*, 15(1), 214. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-015-1564-1>
- 26) Zegeye, B., Shibire, G., Ahinkorah, B. O., Keetile, M., & Yaya, S. (2021). Urban-rural disparities in wife-beating attitude among married women: A decomposition analysis from the 2017 Senegal Continuous Demographic and Health Survey. *Archives of Public Health*, 79(1), 102. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13690-021-00612-5>



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.