

Chapter 3

Preliminary Data Analysis

In this study we describe the preliminary analysis of the questionnaire responses obtained from the women in our study. These subjects comprised 611 pregnant women attending the Antenatal Care Clinic (ANC) in Pattani Hospital. In this chapter the frequency distributions of variables are shown, and then the associations between these variables are presented.

3.1 Description of the Variables

The roles of the variables may be classified as determinants, intervening variables, and outcomes. These variables and their roles and data types are listed in Table 3.1.

As Table 3.1 shown, there are 20 basic determinants. Seven (religion, residence, marital status, family type, previous partners, card-playing habit, and partner's number of wives) are binary, ten (length of relationship, family size, number of children, age, age at marriage, income, education, and partner's age, income, education) are ordinal, three (occupation, partner's occupation and partner's addiction) are nominal.

We classified the roles of two of the variables as intervening. Of these, the time of domestic abuse is nominal and duration of current pregnancy is classified into three ordinal categories.

The outcome of interest in this study is the nature of the domestic abuse, which is ostensibly of nominal data type, but can be classified as ordinal if an assumption is made about the severity levels of different kinds of abuse.

Variable	Role	Type
Subject number	Identifier	
Religion	Determinant	Binary
Residence	Determinant	Binary
Length of relationship	Determinant	Ordinal (3)
Marital status	Determinant	Binary
Family type	Determinant	Binary
Family size	Determinant	Ordinal (3)
Number of children	Determinant	Ordinal (3)
Age	Determinant	Ordinal (4)
Age at marriage	Determinant	Ordinal (3)
Education	Determinant	Ordinal (4)
Occupation	Determinant	Nominal (3)
Income	Determinant	Ordinal (4)
Card-playing habit	Determinant	Binary
Number of partners	Determinant	Binary
Partner's age	Determinant	Ordinal (4)
Partner's education	Determinant	Ordinal (3)
Partner's occupation	Determinant	Nominal (4)
Partner's income	Determinant	Ordinal (3)
Partner's number of wives	Determinant	Binary
Partner's addictions	Determinant	Nominal (6)
Time of domestic abuse	Intervening	Ordinal (8)
Duration of current pregnancy	Intervening	Nominal (4)
Nature of domestic abuse	Outcome	Ordinal (5)

Table 3.1: Variables and their roles and data types

3.2 Distributions of Determinants

Table 3.2 shows the frequency distributions determinants of women characteristics.

<i>Determinants</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Religion	Islamic	388	63.5
	Buddhist	223	36.5
Residence	Rural	150	24.5
	Urban	461	75.4
Length of relationship	1 year	150	24.6
	2-5 years	232	38.0
	6+ years	229	37.5
Marital status	Married	360	58.9
	De facto	251	41.1
Family type	Single family	393	64.3
	Expanded family	218	35.7
Family size	2-4 persons	373	61.0
	5-9 persons	210	34.4
	10+ persons	28	4.6
Number of children	None	202	33.1
	1-2 person	310	50.7
	3+ persons	99	16.2
Age	<25 years	229	37.5
	25-29 years	170	27.8
	30-34 years	148	24.2
	35 + years	64	10.5
Age at marriage	<20 years	233	38.1
	20-24 years	246	40.3
	25 + years	132	21.6
Education	Primary/Secondary school	261	42.7
	High school	212	34.7
	College	75	12.3
	University	63	10.3
Occupation	Housework	263	43.0
	Self employed	209	34.2
	Labourer	139	22.8
Income	None	263	43.0
	1-4,999 baht	232	37.8
	5,000-9,999 baht	95	15.7
	10,000 baht	21	3.5
Previous partner	No	566	92.6
	One or more	45	7.4
Card-playing habit	No	515	84.3
	Yes	96	15.7

Table 3.2: Frequency distributions determinants of women characteristics

Most of the women were of Islam religion (63.5%), and the rest were Buddhist. With respect to the residence of the women, 24.6% were rural and 75.4% were urban. With respect to length of relationship, 38.0% were of 2-5 years duration, 37.5% were of more than 5 years and 24.5% one year or less.

With respect to marital status, 58.9% of the women were married and 41.1% were living in a de facto relationship. Most (64.3%) of the women's families were nuclear, and 35.7% were extended families. Regarding family size, 61.0% comprised 2-4 persons, 34.4% comprised 5-9 persons and 4.6% contained more than 10 persons.

One third (33.1%) of the women had no children, 50.7% had 1-2 children and 16.2% had more than three children. Slightly more than one third (37.5%) were less than 25 years of age, 27.8% were aged 25-29 years, 24.2% were aged 30-34 years and 10.5% were more than 35 years old. With respect to their ages at marriage, 40.3% were aged 20-24, 38.1% were less than 20 when they were married, and 21.6% were 25 or more. Nearly half (43.0%) of the women had no income at all, 37.8% earned some, but less than 4,999 baht/month, 15.7% earned between 5,000 and 10,000 baht/month, a small proportion (3.5%) earned more than 10,000 baht/month. The most common level of educational attainment was primary or secondary school (42.7%). For the remainder, 34.7% had completed high school, 12.3% had completed college, and 10.3% had completed a bachelor degree. With respect to occupation, 43.0% women were housework, 34.2% were self employed and 22.8% were labourers.

Most of women (92.6%) had lived with only one partner. Out of the 611 women studied, 96 (15.7%) admitted to a card-playing habit.

Table 3.3 shows the frequency distributions determinants of the women's partners' characteristics.

<i>Determinants</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Partner's age	<30 years	250	40.9
	30-34 years	176	28.8
	35-39 years	185	30.3
Partner's education	None/primary school	281	46.0
	Secondary/high school	212	34.7
	College/university	118	19.3
Partner's occupation	Self employed/ Government officer	134	21.9
	Company employed	144	23.6
	Fishery/Agriculture	121	19.8
	Laborer	212	34.7
Partner's income	<5,000 baht	305	49.1
	5,000-9,999 baht	232	38.0
	10,000 baht	74	12.1
Number of wives	1 person	564	92.3
	2+ persons	47	7.7
Partner's addictions	None	173	28.3
	Smoke only	216	35.4
	Betting only	18	3.0
	Drink only	29	4.8
	Drink + Bet + Drug	22	3.6
	Everything	153	25.0

Table 3.3: Frequency distributions determinants of partner characteristics

For the partner's ages, 40.9% were less than 30, 30.3% were aged 35-39, and 28.8% were 30-34 years old.

With respect to the partner's incomes/month, 49.1% had less than 5,000 baht, 38.0% earned 5,000-9,999 baht and 12.1% earned 10,000 baht.

The most common level of partner's educational attainment was none or primary school (46.0%). For the remainder, 34.7% had completed a secondary or high school and 19.3% had completed college or university.

With respect to occupation of partner, 34.7% were labourers, 23.6% were company employees, 21.9% were government officers or self-employed and 19.8% worked in fishery or agriculture.

Most partners had one wife (92.3%) and 7.7% had two or more wives.

Although 28.3% had no addiction, the most popular addiction was smoking only (35.4%). For the remainder, 25.0% were addicted to everything, 4.8% were drinkers only, 3.6% drank, gambled and used drugs, and 3.0% just gambled. In this case everything comprises smoking and at least one of other addictions.

3.3 Distributions of Intervening Variables

Table 3.4 shows the distributions of the intervening variables, comprising (1) the time when the abuse occurred with respect to the current pregnancy and (2) the duration in weeks of the current pregnancy at the time of the interview.

<i>Intervening variables</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Time of abuse	None	381	62.4
	Current pregnancy only	36	5.9
	Before pregnancy only	75	12.3
	Current and Before pregnancy	21	3.4
	Prior pregnancy only	21	3.4
	Prior pregnancy and Current pregnancy	1	0.2
	Prior pregnancy and Before pregnancy	26	4.3
	Prior pregnancy and Before pregnancy and Current	50	8.2
Duration of current pregnancy	1-12 weeks	93	15.2
	13-24 weeks	245	40.1
	25+ weeks	273	44.7

Table 3.4: Frequency distributions of intervening variables

3.4 Distribution of Outcome Variable

The type of abuse was classified as sexual, emotional, physical and severe physical, and the women could specify more than one type, giving rise to 15 distinct combinations of types of abuse. To simplify the analysis, we grouped these 15 categories into four broad categories, as shown in Table 3.5.

<i>Domestic abuse type</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
None	276	45.2
Sexual abuse only	32	5.2
Sexual and Emotional abuse	122	20.0
Physical but not Severe physical abuse	107	17.5
Severe physical abuse	74	12.1

Table 3.5: Distribution of domestic abuse type

The most common form of abuse was sexual and emotional (20.0%), followed by physical abuse but not severe physical abuse (17.5%), severe physical abuse (12.1%) and sexual abuse only (5.2%).

3.5 Association between Outcome Variable and Determinants

Table 3.6 shows the statistical significance of the associations between the outcome and the determinants.

Since all of these variables are categorical, Pearson's chi-squared test may be used to give a p-value summarizing the statistical significance of the association in each case.

Table 3.6 shows that the factor most strongly associated with domestic abuse is having a previous partner. Other factors strongly associated with domestic abuse are age at marriage, marital status, partner's education, and card-playing habit. Other statistically significant risk factors for abuse are partner's addictions, length of relationship, education, income, and number of children.

<i>Determinant</i>	<i>Chi-square</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>P-value</i>
Religion	6.9	4	0.1420
Residence	3.0	4	0.5583
Length of Relationship	18.1	8	0.0204
Marital status	16.3	4	0.0027
Family type	5.1	4	0.2776
Family size	8.9	8	0.3549
Number of children	16.1	8	0.0413
Age	13.3	12	0.3461
Age at marriage	25.1	8	0.0015
Education	23.3	12	0.0254
Occupation	32.7	20	0.9301
Income	22.4	12	0.0335
Card-playing habit	15.0	4	0.0048
Previous partner	29.0	4	0.0000
Partner's age	3.7	8	0.8832
Partner's education	22.7	8	0.0038
Partner's occupation	13.3	12	0.3493
Partner's income	5.9	12	0.3422
Number of wives	2.6	4	0.6204
Partner's addictions	37.5	20	0.0101

Table 3.6: Associations between outcome and determinants

Figure 3.1 shows the association between the length of the relationship and the nature of domestic abuse, using an odd ratio plot. It shows that women whose relationships had lasted two to five years were more likely to physical, but not severe physical abuse, and less likely to suffer purely sexual abuse.

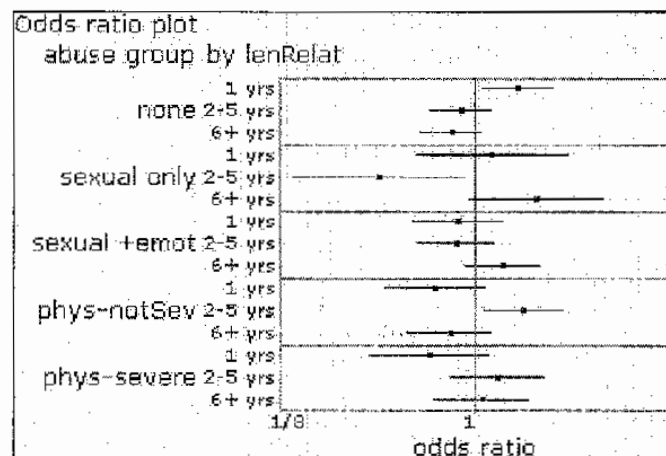


Figure 3.1: Association between length of relationship and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.2 displays a similar plot of the association between marital status and the nature of domestic abuse, showing that women in de facto relationships had a higher risk of physical abuse, but were less likely to suffer sexual and emotional abuse.

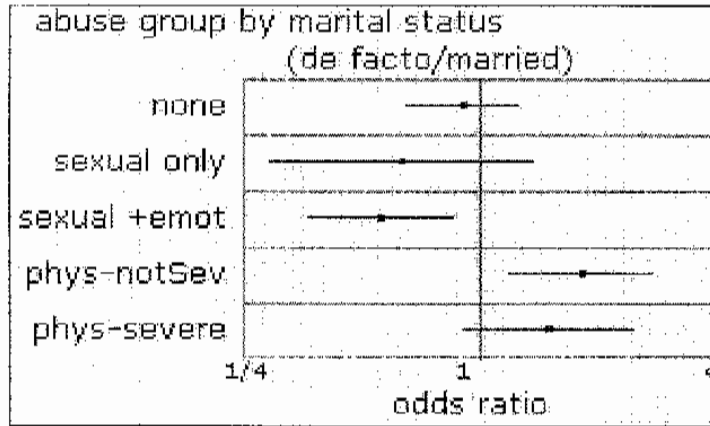


Figure 3.2: Association between marital status and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.3 shows the association between the number of children and the nature of domestic abuse. It shows that women with one or two children were at most risk of abuse, and women with no children had the least risk of abuse.

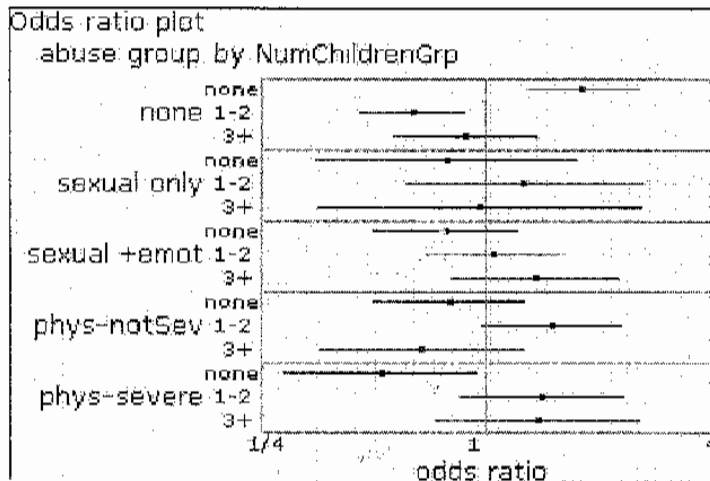


Figure 3.3: Association between number of children and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.4 shows the association between age at marriage and the nature of domestic abuse. The plot shows that women less than twenty years old had a higher risk of physical or severe physical abuse.

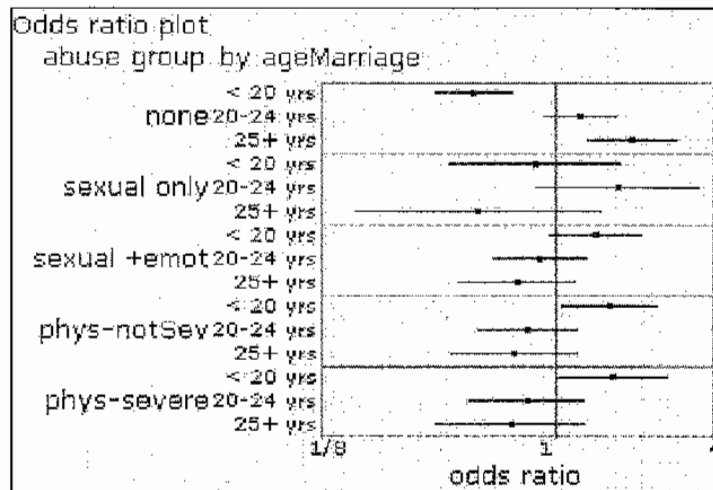


Figure 3.4: Association between age at marriage and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.5 shows the association between education and the nature of domestic abuse.

University-educated woman were less likely to suffer any kind of abuse.

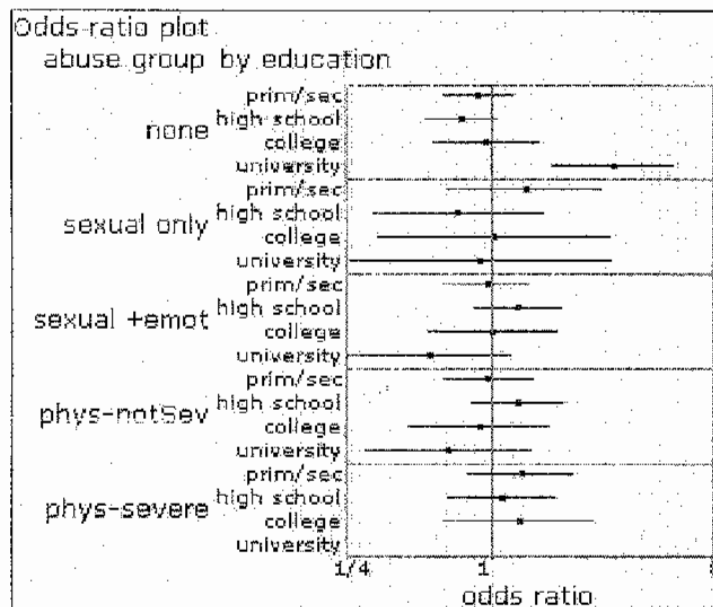


Figure 3.5: Association between education and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.6 shows the association between income and nature of domestic abuse. The plot shows that women with monthly incomes of 10,000 baht or more were less likely to suffer any kind of abuse.

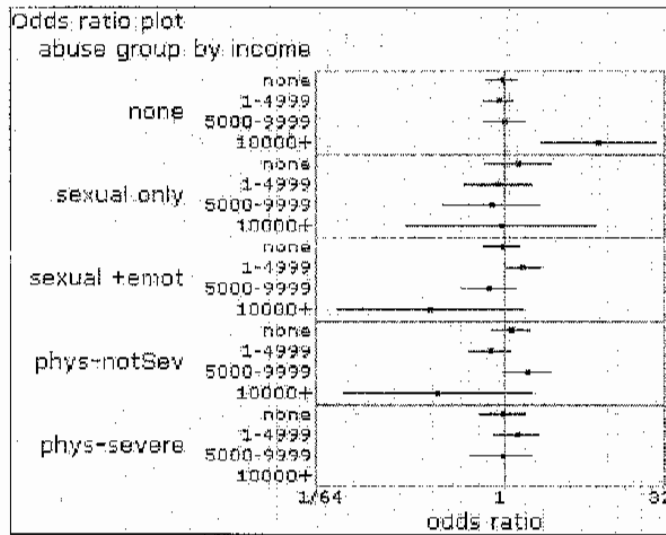


Figure 3.6: Association between income and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.7 shows the association between the card-playing habit of the women and the nature of domestic abuse. It shows that card-playing women had a higher risk of physical abuse, but were less likely to suffer sexual and emotional abuse.

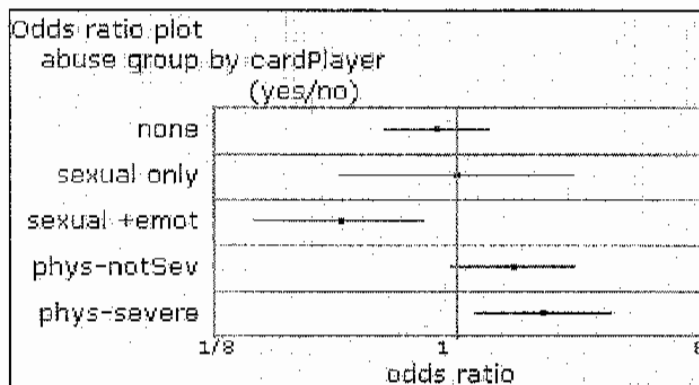


Figure 3.7: Association between card-playing habit and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.8 shows the association between the nature of domestic abuse and the number of partners. The women with a previous partner had higher risk of a physical abuse outcome.

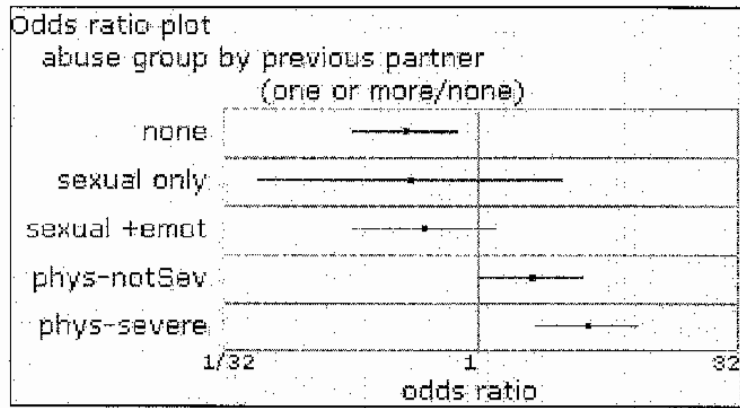


Figure 3.8: Association between previous partners and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.9 shows the association between partner's education and the nature of domestic abuse. It shows that women whose partners who had at most a primary school education had a highly risk of suffering severe physical abuse.

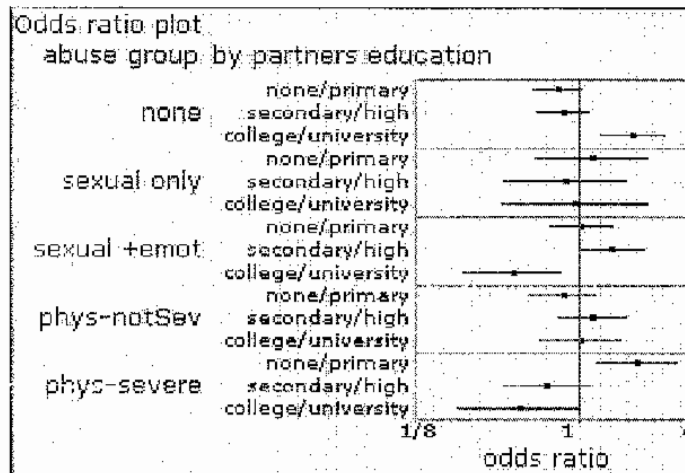


Figure 3.9: Association between partner's education and nature of domestic abuse

Figure 3.10 shows the association between partner's addiction and the nature of domestic abuse. It shows that women whose partners had every vice were likely to suffer physical abuse.

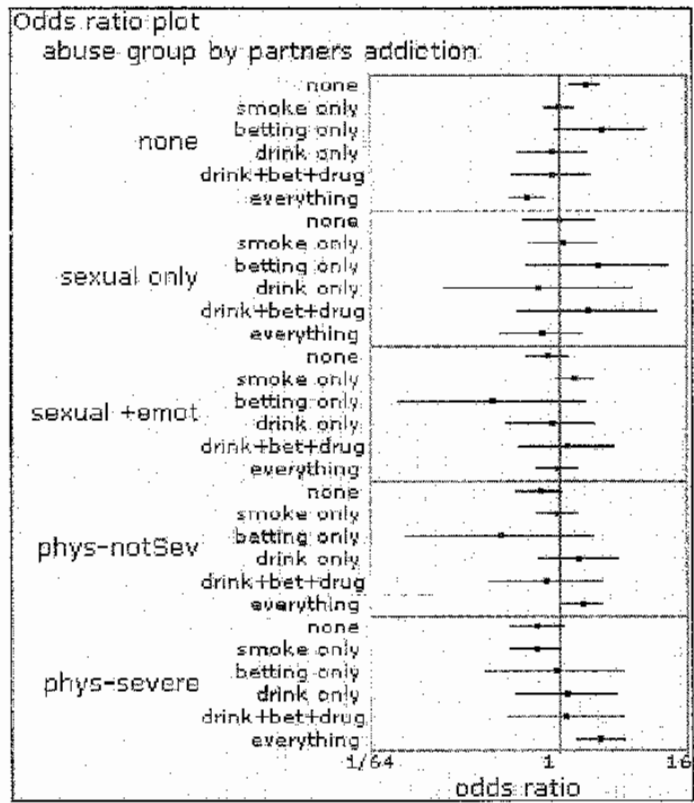


Figure 3.10: Association between partner's addiction and nature of domestic abuse