
LINKAGE BETWEEN WOMEN AGENCY AND VIOLENCE IN INTIMATE RELATIONSHIP IN BANGLADESH AND NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

The critical contributors to women as agency and exert considerable influence on the development of women's personality and on strengthening their position in the household and in society in general. Women agency is the factor, which introduces to reduction in the domestic violence. Intimate relationships are comparatively better to capture the youth emotional and behavioral stability. Violence may influence through different expressions like violent thoughts, behavior change, and emotional instability. This article presents findings from an analysis of the DHS data of both countries, documenting the consequences of the women agency on adolescents and young women livelihood. Adolescents and young women are reported the higher work participation in Hindu religion (50%) in Nepal prior to Muslim women (23%) in Bangladesh in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Adolescents and young women have better job opportunity in the urban areas as compared to rural areas or better reporting may be the one prominent reason. It seems that the women of the poorer families are more likely to work for their betterment. Therefore, it gives immense pleasure that the women agency in important factor to reduces the gender based violence. It shows that, the lower status of indicators of women agency have responsible for the higher prevalence of various types of violence.

[**Key words:** Women as agency, adolescents and young women, violence]

INTRODUCTION

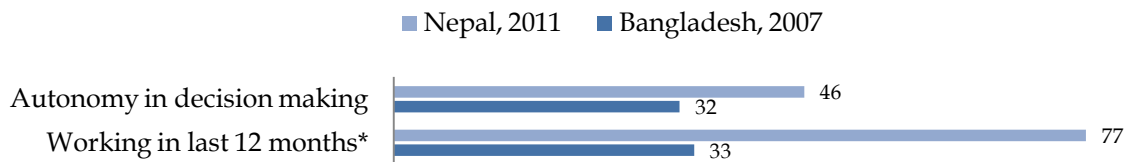
Gender based violence in intimate relationship is widely recognized as a public health and a human rights issue. A society that doesn't love women resorts to violence, conflicts and war. It's bound to be dangerous. Islam is the largest religion of Bangladesh, the Muslim population is approximately 90 percent of the total population as of census 2011, which is the fourth largest Muslim population in the world (after Indonesia, Pakistan and India). In other side, Nepal has the largest majority of Hindu population in the world. Almost 81 percent of the Nepalese people identified themselves as Hindus as of the census 2011. In view of different cultural, linguistic, and religious composition of Bangladesh and Nepal that gender relations are not all equitable and especially women suffer from various types of violence in each setting.

To improve the leaving standard and raise the status of women in Nepal and push factor of the country's economic development, government and development organizations have focused their efforts on empowering women. The women agency is the vital factor to improve the women status in any society, its results the violence reduces against women. Women agency involves gaining control over productive resources and enabling women to make independent financial decisions. The way of empowerment rests on to increasing women's decision-making power at the household, community, and national levels. The better infrastructures to work in either their agricultural land or private/government jobs among the women belong to Nepal (Fig.1.1). According to the Gender Development Index (GDI), socioeconomic conditions for Nepalese women are worse than for other South Asian women (GDI; NESAC, 1998). Gender-based violence is often reported in domestic as well as public arenas and is largely attributed to derogatory attitudes towards women, which is reinforced by low socioeconomic status (Ibid). Gender-based inequalities in access to healthcare, education, ownership of assets, and economic and social mobility are still profound. Therefore, when examining the impact of Islamic orthodoxy on women's status, some scholars and many leaders of Islamic groups have disputed the usefulness of the fundamentalist label (Muadudi 1982; Piscatori 1994; Sidahmed and Ehteshami 1996).

Everybody deserves to live a happy and abuse free relationship. Dance with danger a story of domestic abuse and survival. Sexual abuse is one of the controversial issues in the public health domain. It is always under-reported because sexual abuse is usually a hidden offense or act. Every man who has been married to a woman with baby fever knows what it's like to be pressured into having sex when he doesn't feel like it. Every person knows the presence of domestic abuse against women in any country of the world; but unfortunately, no one knows how bad it is. The most of the studies reveals that spousal violence adversely affects the health and well-being of women. Male dominance is often seen through the ways men use physical violence against their female partners or wives.

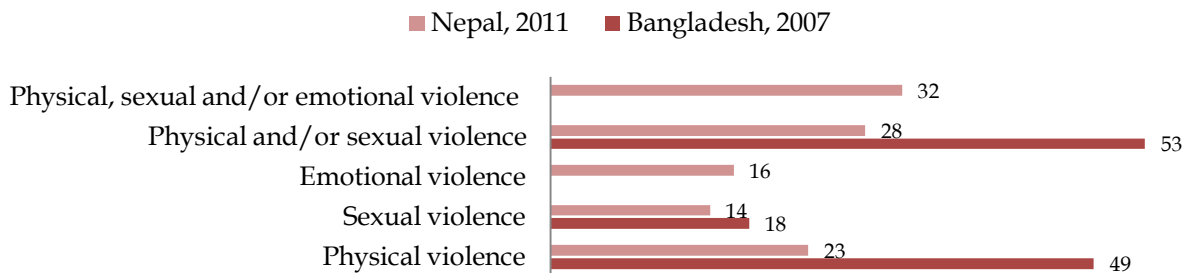
In general, it is evident that the economic conditions are also causes and effects of violence. A woman gain more education opens a range of opportunities; from paid jobs to a better understanding of low society works. From the beginning of time, patriarchal norms and other social practices have subjected women lower status in many societies. As such, women tend to have limited recourses of their own. Therefore, the lack of recourses leads to limited decision making because the value of the recourses one brings into the family is positively associated with power and greater autonomy (Kabeer, 1997). The prevalence of various types of violence reportedly higher in Bangladesh than Nepal. However, Bangladeshi women having a very high prevalence of violence (Fig.1.2).

Fig. 1.1: Percentage of indicators of women as agency reported by women (15-49)



Source: Demographic Health Surveys

Fig. 1.2: Percentage of various types of violence reported by women (15-49)



Source: Demographic Health Surveys

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In any form, violence and abuse profoundly affect individual health and well-being. The roots of all forms of violence are found in the many types of inequality, which continue to exist and grow in society. Violence and abuse are used to establish and maintain power and control over another person, and often reflect an imbalance of power between the victim and the abuser. Adolescent and young person violence not only contributes the pressure on the global burden of premature death, injury, or disability, but also have serious and lifelong impact on offenders and victim's family, friends and community. The study found that increases education, higher socioeconomic status and extended family residence to be associated with lower risks of violence. According to scholars, domestic violence is due to stress resulting from unemployment, bad work conditions, alcohol abuse, and poverty (Steinmetz, 1977). The study found in India, there is strong association between domestic violence and low household income, low

educational level of husband, consumption of alcohol and drugs, and witnessing, domestic violence during childhood, and an inverse relationship between women's educational attainment and domestic violence (Chandrasekaran et al., 2007).

Adolescent and young persons are seen as assets for any developing nation or society and violence is seen as the great obstacle to that, especially when they involved in this. Violence on adolescent and young person constitutes several violent acts, but most common acts are physically fighting and bullying or hounding. Literatures show that the prevalence of sexual abuse is much higher among people under age 18 years. In addition, it has very negative effect on victims of physical and mental health; and influences the social and behavioral activity.

STUDY RATIONALE

There are very less number of literature found the correlation between women as agency and violence. Literatures show that the prevalence of sexual violence is much higher among women under age 18 years. This paper explores the extent to which variation in women's attitudes about domestic violence is explained by variation in women as agency. The study assumes 15-24 years as a most perceptive age group, early to late biological and physiological transition phase, where hormonal changes are taking place and the feeling of any emotion has been very strong. Violence seems to be one of major public health concern in any country of the world. Adolescents and young women are found more prone to sexual abuse and violence. Host of socio-cultural factors may be blamed for this. The review suggests the need for effective program and policy, ensuring safety of adolescents and young women, especially those in intimate relationships. The highest risk age group 15-24 years and intimate partner violence is not clearly assessed in many literatures. There is strong associations in the south Asian region between women's abuse and various health consequences suggest the importance of inclusion of various health services and systems to intrude into the domain of domestic violence.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study is based on secondary sources of information on violence against adolescents and young women (age 15-24 years). The specific objectives of this study are;

- To examine the factors affecting women as agency in Bangladesh and Nepal.
- Does women agency reduces violence in intimate relationship in Bangladesh and Nepal.
- To estimate and compare various types of violence against adolescents and young women in intimate relationship in Bangladesh and Nepal.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

Data Source

The main data for this analysis come from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) for Bangladesh, 2007 and Nepal, 2011. These two countries are selected based on the availability of data. The DHS are cross-sectional, nationally representative surveys of all or ever-married women 15–49 years who live in low or middle-income countries. ICF Macro supports in conducting these surveys in collaboration with local institutions. The study includes all adolescents and young women both ever-married and unmarried in the age group 15-24 as per availability. The sample size of study variables varies with the husband level factors (table 1.1). This study includes five study variables and the indices of these variables are given in the table (table 1.2).

Methodology

Indicators of women as agency

The women as agency includes the five indicators which evaluate which factor affects the women's status;

- **Working in the last 12 months:** Working status of women who were working in the last 12 months preceding the survey.
- **Autonomy in decision making:** The respondent taken alone decisions in specific household questions included “who decides how the money you earn will be used”, “who decides how your husband's earnings will be used”, “decisions about health care for yourself”, “decisions about making major household purchases”, “decisions about making purchases for daily household needs” and “decisions about visits to your family or relatives”.

Various types of violence

Various types of violence variables like physical violence, sexual violence and emotional violence; which includes;

- **Physical violence:** The questions were asked respondent ever “pushed, shook or threw something”, “slapped”, “punched with fist or something harmful”, “kicked or dragged”, “tried to strangle or burn” and “threatened or attacked with knife/gun or other”.
- **Sexual violence:** The questions were asked respondent ever “physically forced sex when not wanted” and “forced other sexual acts when not wanted”.
- **Emotional violence:** The questions were asked respondent ever has “humiliated respondent”, “threatened respondent with harm” and “insulted or make respondent feel bad”.

Background characteristics

The background characteristics combine household level factors, individual level factors, and the husband level factors, which are given as;

- **Household level factors:** Residence, religion, and wealth index
- **Individual level factors:** Age, education and marital duration, and
- **Husband level factors:** Husband education, and age gap between husband and wife.

Techniques of analysis: Bi-variate Analysis

Bi-variate and multivariate analysis have used to carry out the extent of differential in women as agency, estimates of various types of violence and its influence by their background characteristics. The study reveals that background characteristics significantly influence the women as agency, various types of violence.

Multivariate analysis

Binary logistic regression model has been used to assess the influence of certain variables on the probability of occurrence of women as agency indicators and various types of violence by using the SPSS data package. Logistic regression models were first fitted to investigate the influence of women as agency indicators that measures more directly women's actual and perceived position within the household. Subsequently, the logistic regression models were filled for both of the indicators of women as agency by including household level, individual level and husband level factors of our study to investigate the factors affecting women as agency. The first of these latter models includes household and individual level factors only, while the second model adds the husband level indicators as well.

Logistic regression model is commonly estimated by maximum likelihood function. For each of those above mentioned outcome variables, logistic model takes the following general form:

$$\text{Logit } P = \ln \left[\frac{p}{1-p} \right] = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + \dots \dots b_ix_i + e_i$$

Where $b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_i$ represent the co-efficient of each of the predictor variables included in the model, while e_i is an error term. $\ln(P/1-P)$ represents the natural logarithm of the odds outcome. Odds ratio indicates the magnitude of the predictors variables on the probability of the outcome occurring. As regards to the direction of the logit co-efficient, odds greater than one indicate an increased probability. On the other hand, a lack of effect or absence of a relationship between the independent variables is suggested by odds equating one.

Table 1.1 Sample size and eligible respondent of study variables

Variables	Bangladesh, 2007	Nepal, 2011
Working in the last 12 months ^o	3599 (EM)	5050 (AY)
Autonomy in decision making	3599 (EM)	2553 (EM)
Various types of violence	1471 (EM)	894 (EM)

^oPreceding the survey time, AY-Adolescents & young women and EM-Ever-married women

Table 1.2 Indices of the study variables

Variables	Variables by data set	Responses	Reorganized Res.
Working in the last 12 months ^o	Have you done any work in the last 12 months	Yes, No	No change
Autonomy in decision making	1. Who decides how the money you earn will be used 2. Who decides how your husband's earnings will be used 3. Decisions about health care for yourself 4. Decisions about making major household purchases 5. Decisions about making purchases for daily household needs 6. Decisions about visits to your family or relatives	1- Respondent 2- Husband 3- Respondent & Husband jointly 4- Someone else 5- Other response	1-High (Respondent alone), 2-Medium (Jointly with husband/partner) and 3- Low (All others)
Physical violence	1. Spouse ever pushed, shook or threw something 2. Spouse ever slapped 3. Spouse ever punched with fist or something harmful 4. Spouse ever kicked or dragged 5. Spouse ever tried to strangle or burn 6. Spouse ever threatened or attacked with knife/gun or other	Yes, No	By merging made it one
Sexual violence	1. Spouse ever physically forced sex when not wanted 2. Spouse ever forced other sexual acts when not wanted	Yes, No	By merging made it one
Emotional violence	1. Spouse has humiliated respondent 2. Spouse has threatened respondent with harm 3. Spouse has insulted or make respondent feel bad	Yes, No	By merging made it one

^o Preceding 12 months from the survey time

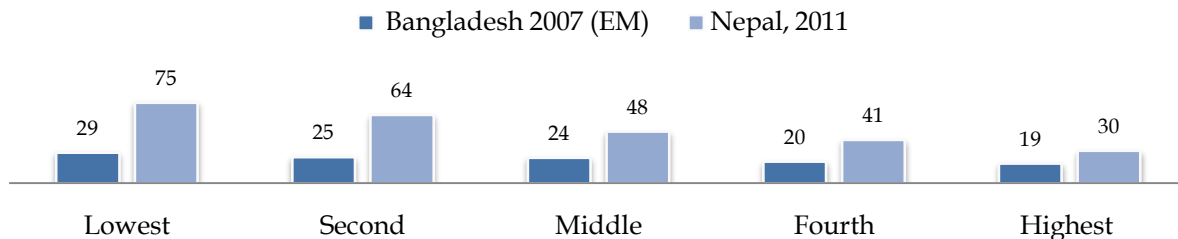
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Determinants of women agency

Table 1.3 shows that percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24, working in the last 12 months preceding the survey and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics. Women asked whether they were working at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they were working at any time during the 12 months preceding the survey.

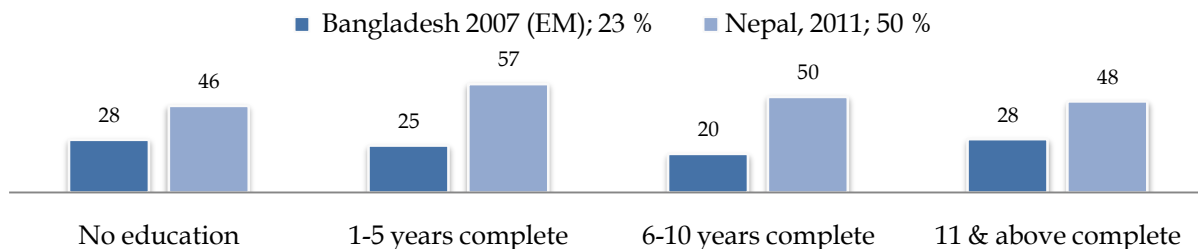
Results show that about 23 percent of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 reported working in the last 12 months preceding the survey. About 24 percent ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 of urban areas have a higher tendency of work in the last 12 months compared to women of rural areas preceding the survey. The better job opportunity is in the urban areas as compared to rural areas or better reporting may be the one prominent reason. Ever-married adolescents and young women are reported the higher work participation in Hindu religion (25%) prior to Muslim women (23%) in the last 12 months preceding the survey. The work participation among women is gradually decreasing with increasing wealth quintile in the last 12 months (Fig. 1.3).

Fig. 1.3: Working in the last 12 months preceding the survey by wealth index

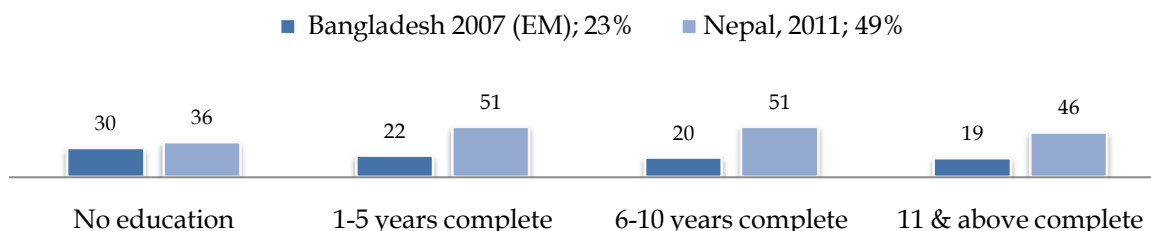


It seems that the women of the poorer families are more likely to work for their betterment. Women in the age group 15-19 have reported of their lower work participation (18%) compared to women of age group 20-24 (27%) in last 12 months preceding the survey. The work participation among ever-married women is zigzag with increasing education in the last 12 months preceding the survey (Fig. 1.4).

Fig. 1.4: Working in the last 12 months preceding the survey by education



However, adolescents and young women of completed education of 11 & above years was reported higher (28%). Results show that, the work participation among ever-married adolescents and young women in the last 12 months preceding the survey is gradually increasing with increasing marital duration. At the same time women, whose have their marital duration of 5 & above years, among them about 30 percent reported on their work participation in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Therefore, the burden of household needs increase with increasing the marital duration. Ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24, among them the work participation in the last 12 months preceding the survey is continuously decreasing with increasing husbands education (Fig. 1.5).

Fig. 1.5: Working in the last 12 months preceding the survey by husbands education

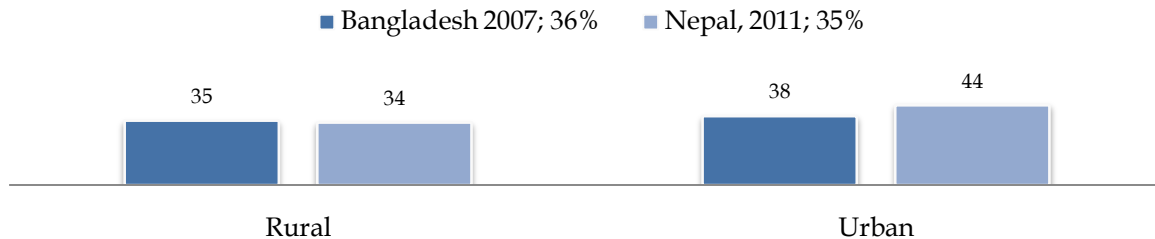
If the age gap between husband and wife increasing the work participation is gradually decreasing and it was found higher (30%) among women who have less than two years of age gap with their husbands in last 12 months preceding the survey.

The results of logistic regression showing the association of work participation among ever-married adolescents and young women by background characteristics in the last 12 months preceding the survey; Model 1 includes household variables like residence, religion and wealth quintile and individual level factors such as age, education, and marital duration. Results of logistic regression show that ever-married adolescents and young women in urban areas are 1.4 times ($OR=1.40$, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation in last 12 months at the time of survey as compared to women belong to rural areas. Results also show that ever-married adolescents and young women whose belong to fourth and highest wealth quintiles are 32 percent ($OR=0.68$, $p<0.01$) and 50 percent ($OR=0.50$, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation in last 12 months at the time of survey as compared to women of lowest wealth quintile respectively. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 11 & above years of education are 1.4 times ($OR=1.43$, $p<0.10$) more likely to have work participation compared to women whose have no education. Women whose have 5 & above years of marital duration are 1.9 times ($OR=1.91$, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation in last 12 months at the time of survey as compared to women whose have 0-4 years of marital duration. When we added some husband level factors like husbands education and age gap between husband and wife in model 2, the odds of predictor variables like residence, wealth quintile, women's education, and marital duration are remain same with very little change. Results also show that women whose husband having education of 1-5 years, 6-10 years, 11 & above years complete are 19 percent ($OR=0.81$, $p<0.10$), 21 percent ($OR=0.79$, $p<0.10$), and 33 percent ($OR=0.67$, $p<0.05$) less likely to have work participation in last 12 months at the time of survey as compared to women whose husband having no education.

Table 1.4 shows that the percentage distribution of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 having autonomy in decision-making and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics. Decision-making index has been constructed by making an index using five specific questions on decision-making. The questions which were asked as "who decides how the money you earn will be used", "who usually makes the decisions about health care for yourself", "who usually makes the decisions about making major household purchases", "who usually makes the decisions about making purchases for daily household needs", "who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives" and "who usually makes decisions about child's health care" which have five categories like "1- respondent alone", "2- respondent and husband/partner", "3- respondent and other person", "4-husband/partner alone" and "5-someone else". The index has been divided into 3 categories known as low, medium and high. Women who have taken their decision alone were categorise as high decision-making power, women whose taken their decision jointly with their husband/partner or others person were categorised as medium and women who did not participated in decision-making in specific decision were categorised as low decision-making power. Women may have a say in some but not other, decisions. The number of decisions, which a woman makes alone or jointly with her husband, is positively related to women as agency and reflects the degree of control women are able to exercise in areas that affect their lives and environments. The ever-married women participate in all five decisions varies with their background characteristics.

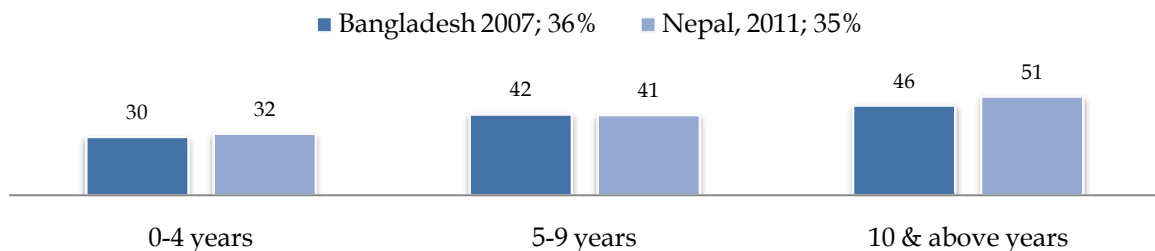
About 36 percent of ever-married adolescents and young women, age 15-24 reported having their decision alone on various household decisions prior to 49 percent of the women reported having their decision jointly with their husband. Ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 participation alone in decision-making increases steadily with increasing age and it was also found higher in urban areas as compared to women belong to rural areas (Fig.1.6).

Fig. 1.6: Autonomy in decision-making alone by type of residence



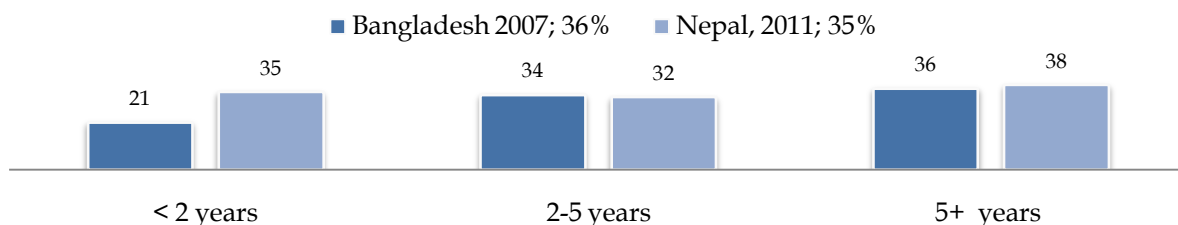
Women of Muslim religion, among them about 36 percent are most likely to participate in specific decisions alone. Women participation in decision-making alone in specific decisions increases with increases in marital duration and age gap between husband and wife (Fig.1.7).

Fig. 1.7: Autonomy in decision-making alone by marital duration



However, the proportion of women participation alone having 5 & above years of marital duration reported their higher participation (42%) in specific decisions. The proportion of women participation alone having 5+ years of the age gap with their husband in decision-making reported their higher participation (36%) in specific decisions (Fig.1.8).

Fig. 1.8: Autonomy in decision-making alone by age gap b/n husband and wife



The results of logistic regression showing the association of among ever-married adolescents and young women having autonomy in decision-making by background characteristics; Model 1 includes household level factors like residence, religion and wealth quintile and individual level factors such as age, education, and marital duration.

Results of logistic regression show that ever-married adolescents and young women belong to the Muslim religion are 25 percent (OR=0.75, $p<0.05$) less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to women belong to Hindu religion. Ever-married adolescents and young women belong to age group 20-24 years are 29 percent (OR=0.71, $p<0.01$) less likely to having autonomy in decision-making compared to women belong to age group 15-19. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11 & above years of education are 17 percent (OR=0.83, $p<0.10$), 20 percent (OR=0.80, $p<0.05$) and 32 percent (OR=0.68, $p<0.05$) less likely to having autonomy in decision-making compared to women whose having no education respectively. Women whose having 5 & above years of marital duration are 35 percent (OR=0.65, $p<0.01$) less likely to having autonomy in decision-making compared to women having 0-4 years of marital duration. When we added some husband level factors like husbands education and age gap between in model 2, the odds of predictor variables like religion, age, education and marital duration are remain same with very little change.

Table 1.5 shows that the percentage of adolescents and young women age 15-24, working in the last 12 months preceding the survey and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics. Women asked whether they were employed at the time of the survey and, if not, whether they were working at any time during the last 12 months preceding the survey.

Results show that about 50 percent of adolescents and young women age 15-24 reported working in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Almost one in two rural adolescents and young women has been working in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Adolescents and young women reported of their work participation is decreasing with increasing wealth quintile (Fig. 1.3). Adolescents and young women, whose in the younger age 15-19 were less likely to have been work participation in last 12 months. However, work participation among adolescents and young women is gradually increasing from 48 percent among women whose in the adolescents age 15-19 to 52 percent among women whose in the younger age 20-24 in last 12 months preceding the survey. Work participation among adolescents and young women completed 1-5 years of education is slightly higher than women having other levels of education (Fig. 1.4). Adolescents and young women having 5 & above years of marital duration with their husband reported comparatively higher work participation (53.4 %) in last 12 months preceding the survey. Adolescents and young women 15-24, whose have less than two years age gap with their husband reported their higher work participation (58.2%) in last 12 months preceding the survey. Work participation is gradually decreasing with increasing age gap between husband and wife.

The results of logistic regression showing the association of work participation among adolescents and young women by background characteristics in last 12 months preceding the survey; Model 1 includes household level factors like residence, religion and wealth quintile and individual level factors such as age, education and marital duration. Results of logistic regression show that adolescents and young women of urban areas are 29 percent (OR=0.71, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation as compared to women belong to rural areas. It was also observed that Muslim women are 72 percent (OR=0.28, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation as compared to Hindu women whenever women belong to others religion are 1.5 times (OR=1.45, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation as compared to Hindu women. This is conversant that the adolescents and young women whose belong to second, middle, fourth and highest wealth quintile are 38 percent (OR=0.62, $p<0.01$), 69 percent (OR=0.31, $p<0.01$), 82 percent (OR=0.18, $p<0.01$) and 91 percent (OR=0.09, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation as compared to women of lowest wealth quintile respectively. Adolescents and young women belong to age group 20-24 years are 1.6 times (OR=1.61, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation as compared to women belong to age group 15-19. Adolescents and young women whose completed 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11 & above years of education are 1.5 times (OR=1.52, $p<0.01$), 1.9 times (OR=1.87, $p<0.01$) and 2.7 times (OR=2.69, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation as compared to women having no education respectively. Women whose having 0-4 years of marital duration with their husband are 24 percent (OR=0.76, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation as compared to never-married women.

When we added some husband level factors like husbands education, and age gap between husband and wife in model 2, the results show that adolescents and young women of urban areas are 24 percent (OR=0.76, $p<0.05$) less likely to having work participation as compared to women belong to rural areas. It was also observed that women

belong to Muslim religion are 89 percent ($OR=0.11$, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation as compared to Hindu women however women belong to others religion are 1.8 times ($OR=1.83$, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation as compared to Hindu women. This is conversant that the adolescents and young women whose belong to second, middle, fourth and highest wealth quintile are 38 percent ($OR=0.62$, $p<0.01$), 73 percent ($OR=0.27$, $p<0.01$), 82 percent ($OR=0.18$, $p<0.01$) and 90 percent ($OR=0.10$, $p<0.01$) less likely to have work participation as compared to women of lowest wealth quintile respectively. Adolescents and young women whose husband completed 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11 & above years of education are 1.6 times ($OR=1.57$, $p<0.01$), 2.1 times ($OR=2.07$, $p<0.01$) and 2.2 times ($OR=2.15$, $p<0.01$) more likely to have work participation as compared to women whose husband having no education respectively. The women having 5+ years age gap with their husband are 17 percent less likely to have work participation as compared to women having less than two years age gap with their husband.

Table 1.6 shows that the percentage distribution of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 having autonomy in decision-making by background characteristics. Decision-making index has been constructed by making an index using five specific questions on decision-making. The questions which were asked as “who decides how the money you earn will be used”, “who decides how your husband's earnings will be used”, “who usually makes the decisions about health care for yourself”, “who usually makes the decisions about making major household purchases”, and “who usually makes decisions about visits to your family or relatives” which have four categories like “1- respondent alone”, “2- respondent and husband/partner”, “3- husband/partner alone” and “4- someone else”. Index has been divided into 3 categories known as high, medium and low. Women who have taken their decision alone were categorise as high decision-making power followed by women whose who have jointly taken decision with their husband/partner person were categorised as medium and women who did not participate in any decision-making process with respondent were categorised as low decision-making power.

Results portray that about one-third of ever-married adolescents and young women reported having their decision alone on various household decisions prior to 27 percent of ever-married adolescents and young women reported having their decision jointly with their husband. Ever-married adolescents and young women participated alone in decision-making is increasing steadily with increasing age and it was also found higher in urban areas as compared to women belong to in rural areas (Fig.2.6). The participation alone (45%) in decision-making among ever-married adolescents and young women is higher in the highest wealth quintile. Participation alone (11%) in decision-making among ever-married adolescents and young Muslim women is lower in specific decisions. Women participation in decision-making alone in specific decisions does increasing with increasing years of education and marital duration (Fig.2.7). However, the participation alone in decision-making among ever-married adolescents and young women whose complete 11 & above years of education is reported their higher participation (48%) in specific decisions. The participation alone in decision-making in ever-married adolescents and young women participation alone whose have 10 & above years of marital duration reported their higher participation (51%) in specific decisions. Generally, the ever-married adolescents and young women whose husband never consume alcohol less likely participate in the specific decisions, as compared to 47.1 percent of ever-married adolescents and young women whose husband consume alcohol often.

The results of logistic regression showing the association among ever-married adolescents and young women having autonomy in decision-making by background characteristics; Model 1 includes household level factors like residence, religion and wealth quintile and individual level factors such as age, education, and marital duration. Results of logistic regression show that ever-married adolescents and young women belong to Christians and other religion are 40 percent and 33 percent less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to Hindu women respectively. However Muslim women are 3.6 times ($OR=3.60$, $p<0.05$) more likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to Hindu women. Ever-married adolescents and young women in the age group 20-24 years are 36 percent less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to women in the age group 19-20. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 1-5 years, 6-10 years, and 11 & above years of education are 34 percent, 43 percent and 60 percent less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to women whose having no education respectively. Women whose having 5-9 years and 10 & above years of marital duration are 35 percent and 62 percent less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to women

having 0-4 years of marital duration respectively. When we added some husband level factors like husbands education, the age gap between husband and wife and husband alcoholism in model 2, the odds of predictor variables like age remain same. The result of model 2 shows that the Muslim women are 4.4 times (OR=4.38, $p<0.05$) more likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to Hindu women. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 6-10 years, and 11 & above years of education are 47 percent and 72 percent less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to women whose having no education respectively. Women whose having 5-9 years of marital duration are 46 percent less likely to having autonomy in decision-making as compared to women having 0-4 years of marital duration.

Affect of women agency on violence

Table 1.7 shows the percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 who have experienced different forms of violence by indicators of women as agency.

Bangladesh: Ever-married adolescents and young women whose working in the last 12 months preceding the survey and having autonomy in decision-making alone reported that they have faced higher prevalence of various types of violence. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose participate in decision-making (47.5%) in the specific decisions are suffering physical or sexual violence by their husband in the daily routine. Ever-married adolescents and young women having specific household decisions reported that they faced physical violence decreasing from decision taken alone (high) (47.6%) to decision taken by others (low) (36.7%). Overall, 17 percent of ever-married adolescents and young women who is working in last 12 months having ever experienced sexual violence.

Nepal: The sexual violence is very less among the women who have decision-making jointly with their husband/partner (medium). Moreover, physical, sexual or emotional violence is very high among the women who have decision-making alone (high). There is better indication of women agency in Nepal than Bangladesh.

Violence behaviour on adolescents and young women

Table 1.8 shows that the percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 by whether they have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics in Bangladesh. Domestic violence comes in many different forms, but all originate in the abuse of power at the household level. National and international research has shown that violence against women committed by the husband or spouse. BDHS 2007 collected information from ever-married women on whether they had ever experienced violent acts committed by their husbands. The clearly worded questions are used to estimate the prevalence of physical and sexual violence.

About 41.7 percent of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 reported they had ever experienced some form of physical violence by their husbands in their current or most recent marriage. Nearly fifteen percent report ever having been physically forced to have sex by their husbands when they did not want to. Less than half of all ever-married women (48%) have experienced some form of physical or sexual violence. Rural women are slightly more likely to report both sexual and physical or sexual violence than urban women. However, urban women are more likely to report physical violence than rural women. Ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 belong to Hindu religion are less likely to report both physical and physical or sexual violence than others religious women. Ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 are reported physical and physical or sexual violence decreasing with increasing wealth quintile, from lowest quintile (51.6%) to highest quintile (23.0%). The relationship between wealth quintile and sexual violence against ever-married adolescents and young women is mixed. In contrast, younger women are somewhat more likely to report ever having experienced sexual violence than adolescents women. More than one-sixths of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-19 has ever experienced sexual violence, compared with 14 percent of women age 20-24. Education is strongly related to physical and sexual violence. Ever-married adolescents and young women with no education are most likely to have ever experienced physical violence (54%) as well as sexual violence (15%). Result shows that as women's level of education increasing, the prevalence of physical violence decreasing. Nonetheless, about one-seven (15%) ever-

married adolescents and young women whose have completed 11 & above years of education reported having experienced physical violence. Physical violence is directly related to the duration of the marriage. For example, 32 percent of women who have been married for less than five years report ever having experienced physical violence, compared with 52 percent of women married for 5 and above years ever having experienced physical violence. In contrast, women are less likely to report sexual violence and physical or sexual violence as the duration of marriage increasing. Nevertheless, sexual violence is inversely proportional to the duration of the marriage. Husband's education is strongly related to physical and sexual violence. Ever- married adolescents and young women whose husbands have no education are most likely to have ever experienced physical violence (56%). Prevalence of physical violence against ever-married adolescents and young women are decreasing with increasing level of education. Nonetheless, about one-fifths (20%) ever- married adolescents and young women whose husband have completed 11 & above years of education, reported having experienced physical violence. The physical and sexual violence against ever-married adolescents and young women is decreasing with increasing the age gap between husband and wife.

Table 1.9 shows that the percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 by whether they have ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence committed by their husband, according to background characteristics Nepal, 2011. In the 2011 NDHS, information was obtained from ever-married women on violence committed by their current and former spouses and by others. Since international research shows that intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women.

Fourteen percent of ever-married adolescents and young women experienced emotional violence. Overall, 24 percent of ever-married women have experienced physical or sexual violence, and 26 percent have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence. Prevalence of different forms of violence is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. About one-fifths of ever-married adolescents and young women have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence. Prevalence of different forms of violence by religion shows that the rates are higher in Muslim women. The prevalence of various types of violence is mixed in the wealth quintile. Prevalence of physical or sexual violence, as well as emotional, physical or sexual violence, does not vary among women age 20-24. Differentials in the prevalence of different forms of violence are particularly large by education, of which 43 percent of women with no education experienced physical or sexual violence and 23 percent of women with 11 & above completed years of education. Notably, the prevalence of various types of violence increasing with increasing marital duration. The prevalence of different forms of violence are significantly large by 47 percent women whose husband have no education experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence and 17 percent women whose husband have 11 & above completed years of education.

Table 1.10 The results of logistic regression showing the association of physical violence and sexual violence among adolescents and young women by background characteristics; Bangladesh 2007.

The logistic regression model includes three level factors such as household level factors (residence, religion and wealth quintile), individual level factors (age, education, and marital duration), and husband level factors (husband education and age gap between husband and wife). Results show that ever-married adolescents and young women belong to urban areas are 1.8 times ($OR=1.78$, $p<0.01$) more likely to have physical violence as compared to women of rural areas. It was also observed that women belong to Muslim and Christian religious are 1.9 times ($OR=1.88$, $p<0.01$) and 3.31 times more likely to have physical violence as compared to Hindu women respectively. This is conversant that the ever-married adolescents and young women whose belong to highest wealth quintile are 61 percent ($OR=0.39$, $p<0.01$) less likely to have physical violence as compared to women of lowest wealth quintile. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 11 & above years of education are 63 percent ($OR=0.37$, $p<0.01$) less likely to have physical violence as compared to women whose have no education. Ever-married adolescents and young women those husband completed 1-5 years of education are 41 percent ($OR=0.59$, $p<0.01$) less likely to have physical violence as compared to women those husband have no education.

Results of logistic regression for sexual violence show that ever-married adolescents and young Muslim women are 2.6 times ($OR=2.63$, $p<0.05$) more likely to have sexual violence as compared to Hindu women. This is conversant that the ever-married adolescents and young women belong to middle, fourth and highest wealth quintile are 42

percent (OR=0.58, $p<0.05$), 48 percent (OR=0.52, $p<0.05$), and 62 percent (OR=0.38, $p<0.01$) less likely to have sexual violence as compared to women of lowest wealth quintile respectively. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose husband completed 1-5 years of education are 29 percent (OR=0.71, $p<0.01$) less likely to have sexual violence as compared to women whose husband have no education.

Table 1.11 The results of logistic regression showing the association of physical violence, sexual violence and emotional violence among adolescents and young women by background characteristics; Nepal 2011.

The model includes household level factors (residence, religion and wealth quintile), individual level factors (age, education and marital duration), and husband level factors (husband education, age gap between husband and wife). Results of logistic regression show that ever-married adolescents and young women belong to others religion are 74 percent (OR=0.26, $p<0.01$) less likely to have physical violence as compared to Hindu women. The women belong to second, middle and fourth wealth quintile are 1.9 times (OR=1.94, $p<0.05$), 2.1 times (OR=2.11, $p<0.05$) and 1.9 times (OR=1.94, $p<0.05$) more likely to have physical violence as compared to women belong to lowest wealth quintile respectively. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 1-5 years, 6-10 years and 11 & above years of education are 50 percent (OR=0.50, $p<0.01$), 70 percent (OR=0.30, $p<0.01$) and 69 percent (OR=0.31, $p<0.05$) less likely to have physical violence as compared to women whose have no education respectively. This regression concludes that the women have completed 5 & above years of marital duration are 1.7 times (OR=1.73, $p<0.05$) more likely to have physical violence as compared to women have completed 0-5 years of marital duration. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose husband completed 6-10 years and 11 & above years of education are 46 percent (OR=0.54, $p<0.05$) and 58 percent (OR=0.42, $p<0.10$) less likely to have physical violence as compared to women whose husband have no education respectively.

Result evidenced that ever-married adolescents and young women belong to others religion are 59 percent (OR=0.41, $p<0.10$) less likely to have sexual violence as compared to Hindu women. The women belong to the highest wealth quintile are 71 percent (OR=0.29, $p<0.10$), less likely to have sexual violence as compared to women belong to lowest wealth quintile. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 6-10 years of education are 53 percent (OR=0.47, $p<0.05$) less likely to have sexual violence as compared to women whose have no education. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose husband completed 1-5 years and 6-10 years of education are 54 percent (OR=0.46, $p<0.05$) and 50 percent (OR=0.50, $p<0.05$) less likely to have sexual violence as compared to women whose husband have no education respectively.

Result in the table show that ever-married adolescents and young women belong to others religion are 51 percent (OR=0.49, $p<0.10$) less likely to have emotional violence as compared to Hindu women. The women belong to the highest wealth quintile are 64 percent (OR=0.36, $p<0.10$), less likely to have emotional violence as compared to women belong to lowest wealth quintile. Ever-married adolescents and young women of age 20-24 years are 1.6 times (OR=1.64, $p<0.10$) more likely to have emotional violence as compared to women age 15-19 years. Ever-married adolescents and young women whose completed 6-10 years of education are 48 percent (OR=0.52, $p<0.05$) less likely to have emotional violence as compared to women whose have no education.

CONCLUSIONS

The concept of women as agency has recently gained the attention of development partners, policymakers, planners, and researchers all over the world. Woman as agency takes top priority on the list of improvements in the social and economic conditions of its people. All of these are critical contributors to women as agency and exert considerable influence on the development of women's personality and on strengthening their position in the household and in society in general. Information were collected on the working in the last 12 months preceding the survey and a wife's participation in household decision-making in which the respondent participates.

About one in two adolescent and young women reported that they were working in Nepal in last 12 months preceding the survey, which is comparatively higher as compared to Bangladesh (Fig.1.4). About one-third ever-married adolescent and young women give their views that they have decision-making power in specific questions

in Bangladesh, which is relatively higher than Nepal (Fig.1.6). The better job opportunity is in the urban areas as compared to rural areas or better reporting may be the one prominent reason. Adolescents and young women are reported the higher work participation in Hindu religion (50%) in Nepal prior to Muslim women (23%) in Bangladesh in the last 12 months preceding the survey. The work participation among women is gradually decreasing with increasing wealth quintile in the last 12 months in both countries. It seems that the women of the poorer families are more likely to work for their betterment. As we are seeing in the table 1.7 the gender based violence reduces with developing women agency. Therefore, it gives immense pleasure that the women agency in important factor to reduces the gender based violence.

It portrayed that about one-third of ever-married adolescents and young women reported having their decision alone on various household decisions in both countries. Women participation in decision-making alone in specific decisions does increasing with increasing age, years of education and marital duration and significant for both countries. Ever-married adolescents and young Bangladeshi women whose working in the last 12 months preceding the survey and having autonomy in decision-making alone reported that they have faced higher prevalence of various types of violence as compared to Nepal. It shows that, the lower status of indicators of women agency have responsible for the higher prevalence of various types of violence. About 42 percent of ever-married adolescents and young Bangladeshi women prior to 19 percent Nepali women reported they had ever experienced some form of physical violence by their husbands in their current or most recent marriage. Whereas, one-fourth of ever-married Nepali and two-fourth Bangladeshi women have experienced physical or sexual violence.

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TABLES**Table 1.3** Percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24, working in the last 12 months preceding the survey and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2007

Background characteristics	Working in the last 12 months ^a						
	Percent	N	Model 1			Model 2	
			ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI
				Lower	Upper		Lower Upper
Household/Individual level factors	23.1	3599					
Household level factors							
Residence							
Rural ^a	22.9	2852					
Urban	24.0	747	1.40***	1.15	1.70	1.37***	1.12 1.68
Religion							
Hindu ^a	25.3	273					
Muslim	22.9	3304	0.86	0.64	1.14	0.84	0.63 1.14
Christian	19.7	7	1.32	0.23	7.55	1.33	0.23 7.61
Others	23.9	16	0.77	0.15	3.85	0.88	0.17 4.54
Wealth index							
Lowest ^a	28.8	623					
Second	24.7	737	0.82	0.62	1.07	0.80	0.61 1.06
Middle	23.9	782	0.82	0.63	1.07	0.83	0.63 1.10
Fourth	20.2	792	0.68***	0.51	0.90	0.68**	0.51 0.92
Highest	18.5	664	0.50***	0.36	0.69	0.46***	0.32 0.65
Individual level factors							
Age							
15-19 ^a	17.8	1424					
20-24	26.6	2175	1.08	0.87	1.34	1.10	0.88 1.39
Education							
No education ^a	27.8	536					
1-5 years complete	24.7	1029	0.95	0.74	1.22	1.04	0.80 1.36
6-10 years complete	20.2	1825	0.85	0.67	1.09	1.08	0.82 1.43
11 & above complete	28.0	210	1.43*	0.97	2.12	2.09***	1.32 3.31
Marital duration¹							
Never-married ^{NA}							
0-4 years ^a	16.7	1894					
5 & above years	30.2	1705	1.91***	1.55	2.35	1.88****	1.51 2.34
Husband level factors							
Education	23.1	3598					
No education ^a	29.6	1026					
1-5 years complete	21.8	1040				0.81*	0.64 1.02
6-10 years complete	19.8	1107				0.79*	0.61 1.02
11 & above complete	19.3	425				0.67**	0.46 0.99
Age gap b/n husband and wife	22.3	3464					
< 2 years ^a	29.8	53					
2-5 years	22.7	541				0.75	0.37 1.51
5+ years	22.1	2870				0.69	0.35 1.34

^aPreceding the survey time, ^bReference category, ¹Excludes married gauna not performed, NA-Not available and ***,** and *Statistically significant at 99, 95 and 90 percent confidence interval respectively

Table 1.4 Percentage distribution of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 having autonomy in decision-making and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2007

Background characteristics	Autonomy in decision-making									
	High	Medium	Low	N	Model 1			Model 2		
					ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI	
						Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Household/Individual level factors	35.8	48.5	15.7	3599						
Household level factors										
Residence										
Rural*	35.3	48.5	16.2	2852						
Urban	37.8	48.4	13.9	747	0.86*	0.73	1.02	0.86*	0.72	1.02
Religion										
Hindu*	31.4	49.6	19.0	273						
Muslim	36.2	48.3	15.5	3304	0.75**	0.58	0.98	0.75**	0.57	0.98
Christian	19.7	80.3	0.0	7	1.01	0.18	5.72	0.93	0.16	5.35
Others	32.5	47.9	19.6	16	0.52	0.13	2.03	0.42	0.10	1.76
Wealth index										
Lowest*	36.4	48.4	15.2	623						
Second	34.6	48.6	16.8	737	1.02	0.80	1.29	1.01	0.79	1.30
Middle	33.6	51.0	15.4	782	1.13	0.89	1.45	1.14	0.89	1.47
Fourth	39.4	44.7	15.9	792	0.91	0.71	1.17	0.91	0.70	1.18
Highest	34.9	49.9	15.2	664	1.21	0.91	1.59	1.24	0.92	1.66
Individual level factors										
Age										
15-19*	28.6	50.9	20.5	1424						
20-24	40.5	46.9	12.6	2175	0.71***	0.59	0.85	0.71***	0.59	0.86
Education										
No education*	32.0	48.6	19.4	536						
1-5 years complete	36.9	48.3	14.8	1029	0.83*	0.66	1.04	0.80*	0.63	1.01
6-10 years complete	35.5	49.0	15.5	1825	0.80**	0.64	1.00	0.76**	0.59	0.97
11 & above complete	42.3	45.1	12.7	210	0.68**	0.48	0.96	0.72	0.49	1.07
Marital duration¹										
Never-married ^{NA}										
0-4 years*	29.9	49.8	20.3	1894						
5 & above years	42.3	47.1	10.6	1705	0.65***	0.55	0.78	0.67***	0.56	0.80
Husband level factors										
Education	35.8	48.5	15.7	3598						
No education*	36.7	46.4	16.9	1026						
1-5 years complete	34.4	51.9	13.7	1040				1.18	0.97	1.44
6-10 years complete	34.2	48.6	17.2	1107				1.09	0.87	1.36
11 & above complete	41.3	44.9	13.9	425				0.99	0.73	1.34
Age gap b/n husband and wife	35.6	49.2	15.2	3464						
< 2 years*	21.2	64.0	14.9	53						
2-5 years	33.5	50.6	15.9	541				0.59	0.29	1.20
5+ years	36.3	48.7	15.1	2870				0.57	0.29	1.13

Reference category, NA-Not available, ¹Excludes married gauna not performed, **Decision-making:** High-Respondent alone, Medium-Jointly with husband and Low-Others and ***,** and *Statistically significant at 99, 95 and 90 percent confidence interval respectively

Table 1.5 Percentage of adolescents and young women age 15-24, working in last 12 months preceding the survey and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics, Nepal 2011

Background characteristics	Working in last 12 months [*]							
	Percent	N	Model 1			Model 2		
			ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI	
				Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Household/Individual level factors	50.2	5050						
Household level factors								
Residence								
Rural [*]	53.2	4358						
Urban	32.0	692	0.71***	0.61	0.82	0.76**	0.60	0.96
Religion								
Hindu [*]	50.3	4231						
Muslim	20.0	207	0.28***	0.18	0.44	0.11***	0.05	0.26
Christian	50.7	80	1.36	0.86	2.16	1.17	0.58	2.38
Others	61.6	533	1.45***	1.17	1.78	1.83***	1.33	2.54
Wealth index								
Lowest [*]	75.3	811						
Second	63.7	983	0.62***	0.50	0.77	0.62***	0.46	0.83
Middle	48.2	1095	0.31***	0.25	0.38	0.27***	0.20	0.36
Fourth	40.7	1142	0.18***	0.14	0.22	0.18***	0.13	0.25
Highest	30.2	1020	0.09***	0.07	0.12	0.10***	0.07	0.15
Individual level factors								
Age								
15-19 [*]	48.4	2753						
20-24	52.4	2297	1.61***	1.37	1.88	1.30**	1.04	1.62
Education								
No education [*]	45.6	900						
1-5 years complete	57.0	853	1.52***	1.22	1.90	1.41**	1.08	1.84
6-10 years complete	50.2	2775	1.87***	1.52	2.30	1.93***	1.47	2.53
11 & above complete	47.7	523	2.69***	2.02	3.57	2.29***	1.48	3.53
Marital duration¹								
Never-married	52.0	2475	Never married [®]					
0-4 years	46.1	1706	0.76***	0.65	0.88	0-4 years [®]		
5 & above years	53.4	869	0.90	0.72	1.12	1.42***	1.14	1.77
Husband level factors								
Education	48.6	2575						
No education [*]	35.6	337						
1-5 years complete	51.4	560				1.57***	1.12	2.22
6-10 years complete	51.4	1321				2.07***	1.48	2.87
11 & above complete	46.0	358				2.15***	1.43	3.22
Age gap b/n husband and wife	48.4	2553						
< 2 years [*]	58.2	520						
2-5 years	50.0	980				1.01	0.79	1.28
5+ years	42.1	1053				0.83	0.65	1.06

^{*}Preceding the survey time, [®]Reference category, ¹Excludes married gauna not performed, NA-Not available and ***,** and *Statistically significant at 99, 95 and 90 percent confidence interval respectively

Table 1.6 Percentage distribution of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 having autonomy in decision-making and odd ratios showing the association by background characteristics, Nepal 2011

Background characteristics	Autonomy in decision-making									
	High	Medium	Low	N	Model 1			Model 2		
					ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI	
						Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Household/Individual level factors	35.1	26.6	38.3	2553						
Household level factors										
Residence										
Rural [*]	34.2	25.8	40.0	2300						
Urban	43.7	33.9	22.4	253	1.08	0.86	1.36	1.07	0.85	1.35
Religion										
Hindu [*]	35.5	26.0	38.5	2164						
Muslim	10.8	29.5	59.7	121	0.27***	0.14	0.54	0.25***	0.13	0.50
Christian	50.6	19.9	29.5	35	1.66	0.86	3.21	1.72	0.89	3.36
Others	42.0	32.1	25.9	233	1.49***	1.11	1.99	1.45**	1.08	1.94
Wealth index										
Lowest [*]	33.0	23.7	43.3	441						
Second	30.5	30.5	38.9	534	0.89	0.67	1.17	0.91	0.69	1.20
Middle	31.9	22.0	46.1	623	0.97	0.73	1.28	1.00	0.75	1.32
Fourth	38.0	25.8	36.2	589	1.13	0.85	1.52	1.17	0.87	1.58
Highest	45.2	33.7	21.1	366	1.28	0.91	1.81	1.35*	0.95	1.93
Individual level factors										
Age										
15-19 [*]	24.5	25.3	50.2	792						
20-24	39.9	27.2	32.9	1761	1.57***	1.26	1.95	1.64***	1.31	2.05
Education										
No education [*]	25.7	22.8	51.5	701						
1-5 years complete	34.2	25.7	40.1	570	1.49***	1.15	1.93	1.56***	1.19	2.03
6-10 years complete	39.4	28.5	32.1	1098	1.73***	1.35	2.23	1.96***	1.49	2.57
11 & above complete	48.4	32.8	18.7	183	2.46***	1.67	3.63	3.23***	2.11	4.93
Marital duration¹										
Never-married ^{NA}										
0-4 years [*]	31.7	27.3	41.0	1695						
5 & above years	41.2	25.4	33.3	787	0.65*	0.52	0.80	0.54*	0.37	0.77
Husband level factors										
Education										
No education [*]	32.6	19.0	48.4	333						
1-5 years complete	32.4	27.8	39.8	555				0.83	0.59	1.17
6-10 years complete	37.2	26.9	36.0	1310				0.71**	0.52	0.99
11 & above complete	34.0	31.2	34.8	355				0.51***	0.34	0.77
Age gap b/n husband and wife										
< 2 years	34.7	28.1	37.3	520						
2-5 years	32.4	24.4	43.2	980				0.96	0.76	1.22
5+ years	37.8	28.0	34.2	1053				1.17	0.92	1.48

^{*}Reference category, NA-Not available, ¹Excludes married gauna not performed, **Decision-making:** High-Respondent alone, Medium-Jointly with husband and Low-Others and ***, ** and *Statistically significant at 99, 95 and 90 percent confidence interval respectively

Table 1.7 Percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 who have experienced various forms of violence by women as agency

Women as agency	Various forms of violence					N
	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Physical, sexual or emotional violence	
Bangladesh, 2007						
Working in last 12 months*	50.0	16.8	NA	57.2	NA	356
Autonomy in decision-making	41.7	14.9	NA	47.5	NA	1471
High	47.6	14.2	NA	52.2	NA	528
Medium	38.9	16.0	NA	46.2	NA	730
Low	36.7	12.7	NA	40.1	NA	212
Nepal, 2011						
Working in last 12 months*	17.4	13.6	13.0	23.9	25.1	469
Autonomy in decision-making	18.9	12.1	13.4	23.8	25.5	881
High	20.7	13.3	15.4	24.9	27.4	289
Medium	15.2	9.6	12.3	19.4	20.9	213
Low	19.7	12.5	12.4	25.4	26.5	380

*Preceding 12 months from the survey time and **Decision-making:** High-Respondent alone, Medium-Jointly with husband and Low- Others

Table 1.8 Percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 who have experienced different forms of violence by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2007

Background characteristics	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, Physical or sexual violence	Number of adolescents and young Women
Household/Individual level factors	41.7	14.9	NA	47.5	NA	1471
Household level factors						
Residence						
Rural	41.6	15.8	NA	47.9	NA	1161
Urban	42.1	11.4	NA	45.7	NA	310
Religion						
Hindu	26.5	9.3	NA	30.9	NA	105
Muslim	42.7	15.4	NA	48.7	NA	1359
Christian	66.0	0.0	NA	66.0	NA	5
Others	67.6	0.0	NA	67.6	NA	2
Wealth index						
Lowest	51.6	21.4	NA	57.7	NA	279
Second	49.1	16.7	NA	54.0	NA	301
Middle	45.7	11.4	NA	49.3	NA	302
Fourth	38.0	12.2	NA	42.9	NA	319
Highest	23.0	13.2	NA	33.0	NA	270
Individual level factors						
Age						
15-19	39.5	16.2	NA	46.4	NA	590
20-24	43.1	14.0	NA	48.2	NA	881
Education	41.7	14.9	NA	47.5	NA	1471
No education	54.2	16.7	NA	59.2	NA	240
1-5 years complete	51.3	16.0	NA	54.7	NA	413
6-10 years complete	35.7	14.0	NA	42.5	NA	720
11 & above complete	14.7	12.1	NA	24.7	NA	98
Marital duration¹						
Never-married ^{NA}						
0-4 years	32.1	16.5	NA	41.0	NA	773
5 & above years	52.3	13.0	NA	54.6	NA	698
Husband level factors						
Education	41.7	14.9	NA	47.5	NA	1471
No education	56.3	17.5	NA	59.8	NA	445
1-5 years complete	45.9	12.2	NA	49.9	NA	433
6-10 years complete	30.4	16.5	NA	39.7	NA	426
11 & above complete	20.4	10.6	NA	28.0	NA	167
Age gap b/n husband and wife	40.4	15.4	NA	46.4	NA	1419
< 2 years	76.9	34.9	NA	76.9	NA	24
2-5 years	42.9	16.1	NA	52.1	NA	228
5+ years	39.1	14.9	NA	44.6	NA	1166

¹Excludes married gauna not performed and NA-Not available

Table 1.9 Percentage of ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 who have experienced different forms of violence by background characteristics, Nepal 2011

Background characteristics	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Emotional violence	Physical or sexual violence	Emotional, Physical or sexual violence	Number of adolescents and young Women
Household/Individual level factors	18.9	12.4	13.7	24.1	25.7	894
Household level factors						
Residence						
Rural	20.7	13.1	14.7	25.6	27.2	720
Urban	11.3	9.7	9.3	17.9	19.5	175
Religion						
Hindu	18.7	13.4	14.1	24.5	26.2	753
Muslim	57.3	15.8	20.8	57.3	57.3	40
Christian	20.1	8.0	28.1	23.3	32.9	13
Others	2.7	3.5	4.9	5.2	6.8	89
Wealth index						
Lowest	15.3	14.7	11.5	25.2	26.4	191
Second	22.2	18.6	18.7	28.1	30.6	177
Middle	30.3	12.7	17.5	34.5	34.9	195
Fourth	16.4	10.0	13.3	20.2	23.3	217
Highest	4.9	3.2	3.7	5.3	6.0	114
Individual level factors						
Age						
15-19	16.1	11.8	10.1	21.4	23.4	261
20-24	20.0	12.7	15.2	25.1	26.7	634
Education						
No education	37.1	19.9	21.7	42.9	44.0	248
1-5 years complete	14.7	11.5	13.2	20.6	22.7	200
6-10 years complete	9.7	8.1	8.2	13.9	16.0	382
11 & above complete	16.1	12.1	16.4	22.5	22.5	64
Marital duration¹						
Never-married ^{NA}						
0-4 years	11.9	9.4	9.1	17.4	19.3	548
5 & above years	29.9	17.3	20.9	34.6	35.9	346
Husband level factors						
Education	18.9	12.4	13.7	24.1	25.7	894
No education	43.3	25.2	24.2	46.9	47.2	126
1-5 years complete	24.0	13.0	15.4	28.0	31.3	173
6-10 years complete	13.2	9.4	11.2	18.7	20.5	459
11 & above complete	9.1	10.3	10.1	16.0	16.6	137
Age gap b/n husband and wife	18.9	12.1	13.4	23.8	25.5	881
< 2 years	17.0	14.0	13.6	23.0	23.7	201
2-5 years	17.3	11.9	11.2	23.5	25.2	331
5+ years	21.5	11.2	15.4	24.5	26.8	349

¹Excludes married gauna not performed and NA-Not available

Table 1.10 Logistic regression odd ratios showing the association of various types of violence among ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 by background characteristics, Bangladesh 2007

Background characteristics	Physical violence			Sexual violence		
	ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Household level factors						
Residence						
Rural [*]						
Urban	1.78***	1.32	2.38	1.04	0.70	1.55
Religion						
Hindu [*]						
Muslim	1.88***	1.18	3.00	2.63**	1.13	6.15
Christian	3.31	0.26	42.66	NA	NA	NA
Others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Wealth index						
Lowest [*]						
Second	0.92	0.64	1.34	0.69	0.43	1.09
Middle	0.96	0.66	1.41	0.58**	0.35	0.95
Fourth	0.70*	0.47	1.06	0.52**	0.30	0.90
Highest	0.39***	0.24	0.64	0.38***	0.19	0.74
Individual level factors						
Age						
15-19 [*]						
20-24	0.78	0.58	1.07	1.03	0.68	1.55
Education						
No education [*]						
1-5 years complete	0.88	0.62	1.25	1.16	0.73	1.83
6-10 years complete	0.92	0.64	1.33	0.95	0.57	1.56
11 & above complete	0.37***	0.17	0.78	1.25	0.49	3.19
Marital duration ¹						
Never-married ^{NA}						
0-4 years [*]						
5 & above years	2.37***	1.76	3.20	0.96	0.64	1.44
Husband level factors						
Education						
No education [*]						
1-5 years complete	0.96	0.71	1.30	0.71***	0.47	1.06
6-10 years complete	0.59***	0.41	0.83	0.84	0.52	1.35
11 & above complete	0.65	0.38	1.11	0.71	0.33	1.56
Age gap b/n husband and wife						
< 2 years [*]						
2-5 years	0.49	0.16	1.54	0.44	0.13	1.51
5+ years	0.40	0.13	1.21	0.54	0.17	1.75

^{*}Reference category, ¹Excludes married gauna not performed and ***,** and *Statistically significant at 99, 95 and 90 percent confidence interval respectively

Table 1.11 Logistic regression odd ratios showing the association of various types of violence among ever-married adolescents and young women age 15-24 by background characteristics, Nepal 2011

Background characteristics	Physical violence			Sexual violence			Emotional violence		
	ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI		ORs	95% CI	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
Household level factors									
Residence									
Rural [*]									
Urban	0.84	0.48	1.45	1.50	0.80	2.79	0.75	0.40	1.40
Religion									
Hindu [*]									
Muslim	2.18	0.82	5.79	0.87	0.27	2.84	1.63	0.58	4.63
Christian	0.78	0.14	4.36	0.95	0.12	7.77	1.68	0.32	8.84
Others	0.26***	0.10	0.66	0.41*	0.16	1.05	0.49*	0.22	1.11
Wealth index									
Lowest [*]									
Second	1.94**	1.11	3.38	1.52	0.85	2.74	1.53	0.87	2.70
Middle	2.11**	1.19	3.72	1.08	0.57	2.03	1.00	0.54	1.86
Fourth	1.94**	1.02	3.70	0.72	0.34	1.53	1.07	0.54	2.12
Highest	0.94	0.37	2.41	0.29**	0.09	0.94	0.36*	0.12	1.10
Individual level factors									
Age									
15-19 [*]									
20-24	1.48	0.87	2.53	1.04	0.59	1.83	1.64*	0.93	2.90
Education									
No education [*]									
1-5 years complete	0.50***	0.30	0.83	0.74	0.42	1.31	0.77	0.45	1.32
6-10 years complete	0.30***	0.18	0.52	0.47**	0.25	0.88	0.52**	0.29	0.94
11 & above complete	0.31**	0.09	0.97	0.80	0.26	2.53	0.60	0.18	1.99
Marital duration¹									
Never-married ^{NA}									
0-4 years [*]									
5 & above years	1.73**	1.11	2.69	1.17	0.70	1.96	1.31	0.82	2.11
Husband level factors									
Education									
No education [*]									
1-5 years complete	0.96	0.55	1.70	0.46**	0.24	0.87	0.82	0.44	1.52
6-10 years complete	0.54**	0.31	0.96	0.50**	0.27	0.92	0.73	0.40	1.33
11 & above complete	0.42*	0.18	1.01	0.48	0.19	1.24	0.44	0.16	1.18
Age gap b/n husband and wife									
< 2 years [*]									
2-5 years	1.07	0.64	1.78	1.12	0.63	1.98	1.01	0.58	1.76
5+ years	1.09	0.64	1.86	1.05	0.58	1.92	1.42	0.81	2.51

^{*}Reference category, ¹Excludes married gauna not performed and ***,** and *Statistically significant at 99, 95 and 90 percent confidence interval respectively