UNDERSTANDING MALE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST MARRIED WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: A PDHS STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The present study uses Pakistan Demographic Household Survey (PDHS 2017-18) to investigate the household factors associated with domestic violence; physical, emotional and psychological violence among ever married women in Pakistan, which are most prevalent in our society or community. We examine the personal characteristics of respondents and their partners; age, region, residence, number of children, education, employment and asset holding. According to descriptive analysis 36% women included in our sample belong to Punjab province. Regarding the area or type of residence 46% of women belong to rural area. Average age of wife is 30. Regarding education wives who have no education are 50%. As for as employment is concerned 86% of wives included in our sample are not employed. Average age of husband is 35 years. Regarding education 28% husbands have no education while 96% husbands are employed who are engaged in domestic violence against their wives. Results of binomial logistic regression indicate that age and education of partners is negatively associated with domestic violence. As number of children increase domestic violence increase. Urban women face less physical violence and more emotional violence as compared to rural women. Furthermore, results show that women who belong to Punjab have less probability of domestic violence as compared to other regions. If women are employed and have asset holding, they face less physical violence by their husbands but still they face emotional and psychological violence. Results also show that employed husband commit less violence. It is recommended that better education and employment opportunities contribute to the family income, reduce the stress, quarrels and provide better ways to resolve the conflicts.

Keywords: education, employment, spousal violence, victim, kick, burn
JEL Codes: J 12

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is defined as any act of "gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of acts such as coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." (The UN Declaration on the elimination of violence against women 1993) (Aurat Foundation Annual Report 2014 violence against women in Pakistan); (The World's Women (2015). Violence against the women include the domestic violence, 'honor' crimes child marriage, female genital mutilation, sexual and the other violence perpetrated from the non-intimated partner, marketing/trafficking of the women, sexual harassment in the institutions, public place and in workplace. In all social communities female (women and girls) are subject to the physical, psychological and sexual exploitation that influence the class, culture and income. Such kind of violation is acknowledged as the contravention of the human rights and injustice contrary to women reflecting the pervasiveness showing the inequality of power among men and women (The World's Women 2015, violence against women). Violence against women has raised the global or worldwide attention among the researchers in growing and advanced economies in the current years. Household size, time of marriage, number of wives, religion, educational status and age are the main socio-economic causes of domestic violence. The major reason of domestic violence is the disagreement over the money. This is not surprising in poor and low-income economy where the earners are under undue stress and pressure. Due to financial pressures

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women most of the time bring quarrel with their husbands. Other reason of domestic violence against women is failure to perform domestic duties, sharing marital problem with friends and disobedience to the spouses (Ifeanyi-obi et al., 2017; Audi and Ali, 2017; Ali et al., 2021; Senturk and Ali, 2021).

Literature shows that there is significant co-relation between the husband's level of education and the violence against their women. Physical violence is more common in house wives as compared to the working women. The job of husbands is also strongly linked with the level of domestic violence. Women with average number of children experience low physical violence (Rasoulian et al. 2014). Husbands with low job status (low income) and low educational attainment level commit less violence to their wives as compared to those who have higher socio-economic status (Hoffman et al., 1994). Women who have less than $10,000 income, response rate to domestic violence by their husband is five times greater than those who have above $30000 annual income (Bureau of the Justice Statistics, 1994). Physical domestic violence rises with the increase of wife's income than the intimate partner as compared to those who both have equal income, similar results in case of level of education (Xu et al., 2011). Nearly 68% women have also faced the domestic violence who have seen their fathers commit violence against their mothers in their childhood. Practically 68% of women mentioned that they have seen their fathers beating their mothers (Ferdous et al., 2017).

Mental and physical health of women is affected by domestic violence. Due to domestic violence victim bears constant depression, fear and pain (Ferdous et al., 2017). In severe cases violence can destroy women's common sense of self-worth and it can be incredibly harmful to the physical wellbeing and overall mental health (Women's health, 2013). It can also decrease productivity and fitness of the victim's (women) performance. It is a common problem that domestic violence against women is not reported in society like Pakistan. Women are dependent on their intimate partner and they do not report violence cases due to culture norms, social stigma and consider it their personal family matter. Seeking help for the violence and reporting are still not common. Almost 56% of married women who have faced sexual or physical violence neither told anyone nor sought help to reduce or stop violence, 30% women sought help and 14% who not ever sought help but told to somebody. Some women went to police, lawyers or the social organizations. Many women who had witnessed merely physical violence reported that they were scared of more violence (47%) or they can't bear more violence (30%). However, after reporting the violence 11% of women received some threats. In the same way, another 11% women said that they had been shame for seeking help (PDHS 2017-18). Nearly all developing countries face many types of violence, inequality and injustice almost in all field of life. In Colombia, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Pakistan and India thousand number of women casualties every year due to dowry issues, distorted by acid attack on their faces by their partners. It has become most prominent social-issues in the 21st century. Women who become victim of domestic violence, forced marriage, deaths caused by dowry issues, rape, exploitation, suicide, smuggling face health problems and psychological problems in Bangladesh (Hossain, 2016). In the developed countries domestic violence is least common in families with high socio-economic status, higher education and it is most common for poor women (Vameghi et al., 2018).

Pakistan is a developing country and 6th largest population in the world. Women whether they live in urban or rural areas of Pakistan suffer many kind of violence for instance domestic violence, sexual violence, acids attacks, honor killing, threatening (emotional violence), custodial abuse, torcher, dowry related violence, burning, female genital damage and rape (Rehman, 2009). They are deprived of their basic rights such as health care facilities, getting education, and independency in social and economic decisions (Hassan, 1995). According to PDHS (2017-18) overall, 28% women are affected by violence (such as physical and sexual violence, 23% women faced physical violence, 1% sexual violence and the 5% have witnessed both violence. 33% of women aged (15-19) are more vulnerable to all types of violence. There are most common forms of injuries that are reported by the women who experience violence; cuts, eye injuries, sprains, bruises, cuts or aches and dislocation, or burns.

As described above Pakistani women face many forms of domestic violence which affect their health and wellbeing therefore it is needed to address this problem. There is need to examine the factors associated with domestic violence and remedial measures are needed to undertake to overcome the violence. The study is important as it sheds light on different forms of violence that Pakistani women are facing; physical, emotional and psychological violence by their partner. We will discuss the frequency of each type of violence that will clear the picture that which type of violence Pakistani women are facing most and how it can be reduced. Further the study contributes by using latest PDHS (2017-18). The study is divided into five section. Section one describes introduction including the significance and objectives of the study. Second section provides a review from previous literature and also the

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research gap. Third section discusses data and methodology which includes theoretical frame work, model, data and description of variables. Last section discusses conclusion and policy recommendations.

II. EMPIRICAL REVIEW

This section provides a brief review of previous literature that also provides an insight for empirical analysis. History describes a lot about the women having no authority or rights over their property, children and choice of marriage, inheritance, education and freedom. Now the circumstances have improved with concerted efforts of feminist activists. Women's experience of sexual violence, emotional violence and physical violence by their parents or intimated partner is normally associated to the socio-economic characteristics [Johnson, Ollus, & Nevala (2008); Kaye et al. (2005); Aizer (2010); Ullah and Parvin (2015)]. Violence against women are associated to social, cultural as well as several other factors like early marriage, emotional, physical abuse, wattasatta, wani and honor killing. The main cause of prevalence domestic violence is culture and norms, tradition and even interpretation of religion express control relations inside the family structures and dictate men's strength over females in each parts of life [Pakeeza (2015); Qaisrani et al., (2016); Sadiq (2017)]. Hossain (2016) finds that mostly women are despoiled at domestic level by husband, in laws and from other family members. Apart from; the children who observed violence, they were at greater risk for behavioral, psychological and emotional problems, such as depression, anxiety, poor performance of school, disobedience, nightmare and low self-esteem. The Practice of the dowry system in Bangladesh might raise the risk of women's domestic violence. Moreover less social support and socio-economic status lead to domestic violence [Bates et al. (2004); Ribeiro et al. (2017)]. The level of male ideology (dominative behavior) is too related with the domestic violence. The exciting findings is that violence is lower in families who are under extremely poor circumstances (low income). It was also found that women with children and working women face more domestic violence [Kocacık et al., (2007); Eng et al. (2010)]. In addition to above factors the main reasons for domestic violence are contradiction over cash, inability to perform domestic chores, sharing the marital problems with friends and disobedience to husband (Ifeanyi-obi et al., 2017).

Socio demographic factors significantly higher percentage of the non-educated younger, lower income and ownership or property are more related to the violence. The occurrence of violence was higher among the women, whose intimate partners were younger, non-educated, drug addicted abuser, with history of the family problems and long-lasting illness. Spousal violence is merely significantly associated with the maternal health [Fahmy and Abd El-Rahman (2008); Tokuc et al., (2010); Fageeh (2014); Simona et al., (2015)]. One or other physical violence form had ever experienced among the illiterate women. It is proposed that significant reduction in the physical violence against women is also associated with increasing education level. Women's education and access to job opportunities decrease the susceptibility of domestic violence. However, the educational achievements of partners (both) is needed in reducing domestic violence [Khan et al., (2013); Chatha et al. (2014); Pambe et al. (2014); Rasoulian et al. (2014); Trinh et al. (2016); Ferdous et al. (2017); Vameghi et al. (2018); Chatha et al., (2014)]. We concluded from the literature that there are demographic and socio-economic factors that contribute to domestic violence moreover there are culture, norms and other social practices that contribute to domestic violence. Our study is concerned with emotional, psychological and physical violence using latest available PDHS (2017-18). Secondly regarding Pakistan, the empirical work on domestic violence just covers physical violence ignoring the other forms of violence therefore our study contributes by examining different forms of violence and their associated factors.
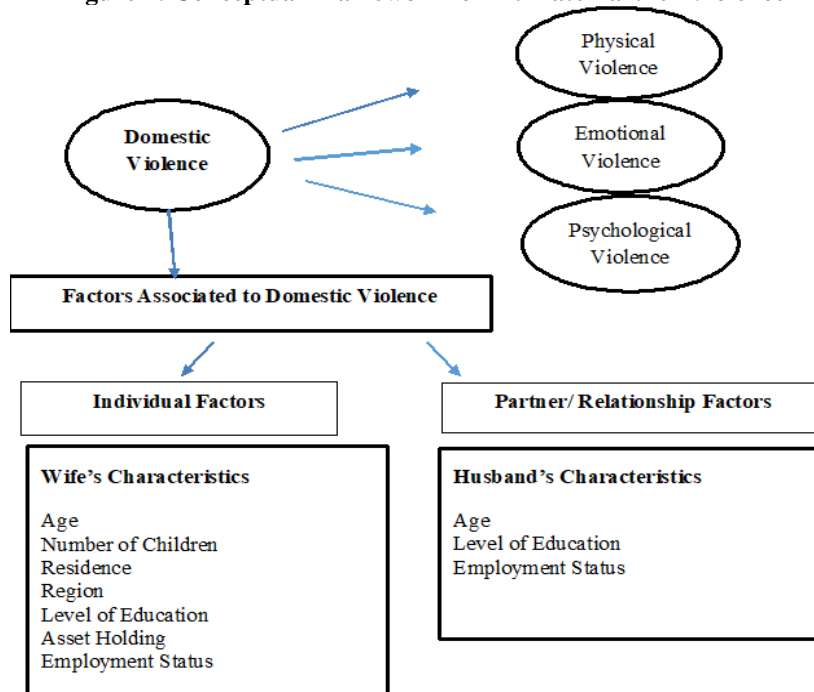
III. DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In this section we will discuss the theoretical frame work, data, formulation of model and description of the variables.

III.I. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are different theoretical approaches that discuss the intimate partner violence (IPV) and the factors related to it. Ecological model is one of them that provides a manifold picture of the factors associated with victim and offender as well. It was initially developed in 1970s (Garbarino & Crouter, 1978). This model explains that IPV is broadly related to four factors; individual, relationship, community, and societal. Present study focus only at individual and relationship factors. Individual factor is further related to socio-economic and demographic characteristics that may rise the probability to become a victim or offender. Relationship factors include the relations such as intimate partners and family members that may increase the likelihood of violence. We have developed a theoretical frame based on above discussion as shown in figure 1.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for intimate Partner Violence

III.II. DATA

The study will use latest available data from Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (PDHS) 2017-18, collected and published by National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS). The PDHS model questionnaire is a comprehensive questionnaire and has an extensive module related to violence against women in Pakistan. PDHS is a national survey that is covering rural and urban areas of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan and KP) of Pakistan. A total 3303 ever married women of age group 15 to 49 were interviewed for the domestic violence module.

III.III. FORMULATION OF THE MODEL

We will analyze the factors associated with domestic violence (physical, emotional and psychological violence) as discussed above. Our dependent variable is in discrete form i.e. either a woman is suffering from an act of violence or not. The relative probability of a woman who is a victim to the base category (not a victim) is given by:

$$\frac{Prob\ (y = 1)}{Prob\ (y = 0)} = e^{\beta^{(1)\prime}x}$$

Binomial logit model will be used because it directly evaluates (estimate) the probability of an individual being in a certain state as a function of observed characteristics.

$$Prob\ (y = j) = \frac{e^{\beta^{j\prime}x}}{\sum_{k=0} e^{\beta^{k\prime}x}}\ j = 1, 2, .., j$$

If one has only one choice so j=1 have the case of the binomial logit the log likelihood is derived when $d_{ij} = 1$ is defined as; if the individual i select an alternative j, and 0 if not, for the j-1 possible results. It means for every individual only one of the d_{ij}'s is1.

The log likelihood or possibility is a generalization of the binomial logit model:

$$\ln(L) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{j} d_{ij} \times \ln(prob\ (y_i = j)$$

Our model will take the following form:

$$DV_i = \alpha_0 + \sum_{j=1}^{J} \beta_j X_{j,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

DV represents domestic violence. Whereas X is the vector of victims (woman) and their husbands' characteristics (age, region, residence, number of children, education, employment and asset holding). We will estimate three

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equations. We have three dependent variables physical violence (PV), emotional violence (EV), psychological violence (PsyV).

III.IV. DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES
In this study domestic violence against women by their partner is outcome variable in the domestic household survey (DHS) domestic violence module; a chain of questions was asked to women for their experience of domestic violence:

Physical Violence
We consider here physical violence as if ever married women have faced at least one act of violence (ages 15-49) and the questions asked for this assessment are given as under:
    a) Does he shake, Push or throw something at her?
    b) Does he slap her?
    c) Does he heart her through pulling hair or twist her arm?
    d) Does he punch or hurt her with something?
    e) Does he drag her, kick her, or beat her up?
    f) Does he try to burn her on purpose or choke her?
    g) Does he attack or threat her with any type of weapon?

Emotional Violence
Emotional Violence is existence of minimum one act of violence among ever married women (ages 15-49) and the questions asked for this assessment are given as under:
    a) Say something or do to humiliate her in front of others?
    b) Does he harm her or threaten to hurt?
    c) Does he Insult her or make her feel bad about herself?
    Our dependent variable (domestic violence) is binary variable which is derived from above described questions. All questions have four responses (never, often, sometimes, yes but not in the last 12 months) for married women. We investigated such type of domestic violence which has been suffered by women during last 12 months. Responses that have found in case of "often" or "sometimes" by women were considered as they are facing domestic violence, for such responses we have given code 1. In case of other responses as they are not facing domestic violence, we have given code 0.

Psychological Violence
Psychological Violence was calculated on the basis of women's responses by series of question which are added in domestic violence module:
    a) He becomes angry or jealous if she talks to other men?
    b) He often accuses her of being unfaithful?
    c) He does not give permission to meet her female friends??
    d) He tries to limit his contact with her family?
    e) He insists about knowing where she is at all times in a day?

If a woman answered "yes" in any of the questions that are described above then we considered her as she is facing controlling behavior by her partner. The responses were 0 = no or 1 = yes.
The key independent variables include the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of respondents. These are age, region and residence, number of children, education, employment and asset holding). Age of both respondents is taken as continuous variable. Region is coded into four categories; Punjab, Sindh, KP and Baluchistan. Punjab is taken as base category. Residence is coded into two categories; rural and urban. Rural is taken as base category. If a woman has at least one child it takes the value one otherwise zero. We have coded education of both into four categories: no education, primary education, secondary education and higher level of education. We have taken primary education as the base category. Employment of both takes the value one if she/he is employed otherwise zero. If a woman holds an asset it takes the value one otherwise zero. It is observed from the economic literature that as the couple advance in both their duration of marriage and chronological age they tend to understands and tolerates to each other in better way thereby reducing domestic violence. The more educated couple faces less domestic violence as education exposes them to more meaningful ways of handling clashes (conflicts) in their homes. Women who are not employed or completely dependent on their partner may have more chances to suffer domestic violence. More children will increase responsibilities as the man will have more people to feed and cater for, the probability of facing domestic violence may also increase. Rural women are expected to face more

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domestic violence than urban women. A woman holding an asset is considered to be more powerful in taking the decisions which might reduce the domestic violence.

Table 1: Summary of the Variables

Explanatory Variables	Description
Age of wife	Age in years
Number of children	=1 if at least 1 child, 0 other wise
Residence (Rural as base category)	=1 if urban, 0 other wise
Region (Punjab is the base category)	
Sind	=1 if Sind, 0 other wise
KP	=1 if KP, 0 other wise
Baluchistan	=1 if u Baluchistan, 0 other wise
Level of Education (Primary is the base category)	
No education	=1 if a woman has no education, 0 other wise
Secondary education	=1 if a woman has secondary education, 0 other wise
Higher level education	=1 if a woman has higher level of education, 0 other wise
Employment status (not employed as base)	=1 if a woman is employed, 0 other wise
Asset holding	=1 if she holding assest,0 other wise
Husbands' age	Age in years
Husband's Education (Primary is the base category)	
No education	=1 if husband has no education, 0 other wise
Secondary education	=1 if husband has secondary education, 0 other wise
Higher level of education	=1 if husband has higher level of education, 0 other wise
Husband's employment status (not employed as base)	=1 if husband is employed, 0 other wise

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section we will discuss our results. First we will discuss descriptive analysis and second frequency of each type of domestic violence which women face. Third the results of our logistic regression analysis are discussed. STATA 14 has been used for analysis. Univariate analysis is used to obtain the descriptive statistics about the characteristics of respondents. Descriptive analysis shows the summary statistics of the variables.

Table 2 shows the summary of background characteristics of wives as well as of partner. As for as region is concerned 36% of women included in our sample belong to Punjab province, 27% of women belong to Sindh, 17% of women belong to KPK and 18% belong to Baluchistan. Regarding the area or type of residence 46% of women belong to rural area who are victim of different types of domestic violence by their husbands and 53% of women belong to urban area. Average age of wife is 30, and average number of children is approximately 1.93 (2). Regarding education statistics show that 50% wives are not educated and those who have primary level of education are 13%, secondary education 20% and 15% of wives who have higher level of education. As for as employment is concerned 86% of wives included in our sample are not employed and 13% wives are employed. According to statistics 23% women hold assets. Table 1 also shows background characteristics of husband. Average age of husband is 35 years. Regarding education 28% of husbands have no education, 14% have primary education and 32% secondary education and 24% with higher level of education who involved in domestic violence against their wives. Statistics show that 96% husbands are employed who are engaged in domestic violence against their wives and approximately 4% of husbands are unemployed.

Table 2: Descriptive Analysis

Background characteristics	N	Mean	Std.Dev	Min	Max
Region					
Punjab	2629	.3609738	.4803743	0	1
Sindh	2629	.2776721	.447936	0	1
KP	2629	.1787752	.3832369	0	1
Baluchistan	2629	.1825789	.3863944	0	1
Residence					
Urban	2629	.5302396	.4991797	0	1
Rural	2629	.4697604	.4991797	0	1
Wife age	2629	30.42564	7.514489	15	49
Number of children	2629	1.936858	1.22528	0	7
Education					
No education	2629	.505135	.5000687	0	1
Primary	2629	.1342716	.3410087	0	1
Secondary	2629	.2073032	.4054517	0	1
Higher	2629	.1532902	.3603356	0	1
Employment Status					
Unemployed	2629	.8645873	.3422289	0	1
Employed	2629	.1354127	.3422289	0	1
Asset holding	2629	.2311110	.4123231	0	1
Husband Characteristics					
Age	2629	35.2154780	.1211130	22	65
Education					
No education	2629	.289844	.4537762	0	1
Primary	2629	.1407379	.3478172	0	1
Secondary	2629	.3202739	.4666705	0	1
Higher	2629	.2487638	.4323789	0	1
Employment					
Unemployed	2629	.0372765	.1894747	0	1
Employed	2629	.9627235	.1894747	0	1

Table (3) shows the frequency of each type of spousal violence. Table shows that 23% female/wives bear physical violence by their partner, 33% face emotional violence while 37% face psychological violence. Highest percentage of wives bears psychological violence followed by emotional violence by their husbands.

Table 3: Forms of Spousal Violence

Violence Experienced	Physical Violence	Emotional Violence	Psychological Violence
Ever faced	0.23	0.33	0.37
Never faced	0.77	0.67	0.63
Total	100	100	100

Three separate logistic regression models were fitted to observe the association of domestic violence with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of partners.

Results of logistic regression are described below; Results show that when the age of wife increases the probability of physical violence reduces by 18% and psychological violence by 22%. Domestic violence is more common among younger age women because of their immaturity and less experience for balanced and successful family life (Vameghi, et al. 2018). At the early stage of marriage they are totally dependent on their husbands about their choices (Ullah and parvin 2015). As women age increases they are more involved in decision making about the family matters. Old women is less likely to face domestic violence in family. One of very interesting phenomenon is that older women are respected in pakistan (Ali et al. 2008).

Table 4: Determinants of Violence Among Married Women Age 15 to 49

Independent Variables	Physical Violence	Psychological Violence	Emotional Violence
Age of wife	-0.182**	-0.221***	0.121
Number of children	0.523**	0.307	0.416*
Residence (Rural as base category)	-0.124***	0.114	0.321**
Region (Punjab as base category)			
Sind	0.805*	0.206**	0.339
KPK	0.719*	0.402***	0.729
Baluchistan	0.100	0.403***	0.180
Level of Education (Primary as base)			
No level of education	0.136**	0.161**	0.07*
Secondary level of education	0.765*	0.883	0.750**
Higher level of education	-0.472**	-0.662**	0.736
Employment status (not employed as base)	-0.499**	0.255*	0.291**
Asset holding	-0.717**	0.794*	0.673**
Husbands' age	-0.001**	0.004	0.008
Husband's Education (Primary as base)			
No level of education	0.066**	0.267**	0.156
Secondary level of education	0.825	0.019	0.899
Higher of education	-0.614***	0.845	-0.665**
Husband's employment status (not employed as base)	0.737	-0.624**	0.765

Note: * shows significance at 10 %, ** at 5% while *** at 1 % level of significance.

If wife belongs to urban area the probability of facing emotional violence increases while the probability of physical violence declines. Women living in urban area face less physical violence. This could imply that urban women are more educated and know about their rights. They are less economically dependent on their husbands so they have less chances to face physical violence. Husband may not commit physical violence but still more involved in emotional violence (Pambe et al. 2013). In certain cases, husband does not take interest in family matters so he hurt his wife through emotional violence. Male dominance is an important determinant of domestic violence. The authority of decision making makes man more dominated in family and society and it increases the chance of domestic violence against women (Ali et al. 2008). There is contrast study which shows that urban women face more domestic violence because urban families are not closely connected to each other (UNICEF, 2000).

Result show that if a woman belongs to region other than Punjab there is more probability of facing domestic violence. Cultural norms and traditions support the male dominated attitude, low educational attainment and less working opportunities in others areas as compared to Punjab may increase chance of domestic violence against women. A woman belongs to Punjab face less domestic violence because she has better educational and employment opportunities. Our findings are similar to (Xu et al., 2011 and Costa and Matzner, 2002).

Our findings show that as number of children increases the chances of physical violence increases by 52% while probability of emotional violence increases by 41%. As the number of children increase it increases the responsibility as the man will have more people to feed and cater for, the probability of physical and emotional violence increases. The reason behind this fact is that having more children increases the chances of stress and provide many reasons for disagreement. This conclusion has been confirmed by many other studies (Sahin and Sahin 2003; Balci and Ayranci 2005).

The women with no education have more risk to face all type of violence. It might be argued that uneducated women have no awareness about their rights and duties and most of time bring clashes or quarrel between them, which can be reason of domestic violence. If they have secondary level of education thy face more probability of physical violence (76%) and emotional violence (75%) as compared to those women who have no education. At the higher level of education there are fewer chances for women to experience physical violence (47% decrease significantly) and 66% decrease in psychological violence. Highly educated women experience low domestic violence such as education exposes them to more significant method of controlling clashes (conflicts) at their homes.

The results are in line with Obi et al. (2017) and Rasoulian et al. (2014) concluded that educational status is associated significantly and negatively with domestic violence. Educated women have awareness of human rights and they involve in decision making in different family matters (Pambe et al. 2014).

If a woman is employed chances of physical violence reduce to 49% and probability of facing emotional and psychological violence increases. Working women are financially independent and get some better position in family so they do not face physical violence by their husbands. They face humiliating and aggressive behavior by the partner as he imposes extra restrictions. Husband has dominating behavior in our society and he want to control his wife through different ways including emotional and psychological violence. Another reason behind this result is that working wives are earning but they do not get position as an earning member in family and their husbands feel jealous and possessive about their job and mistrust them so they commit emotional and psychological violence against their wives. Our findings are in line with Xu et al. (2011); Ferdous et al. (2017).

If a woman holds an asset, then 71% less chances to experience physical violence and 67% more chances to face emotional violence and 79% more of psychological violence. Women who own wealth, assets or immovable property experience lower domestic violence than women having no asset or property (Panda and Agarwal, 2005). Women who have property or asset are considered powerful in family that saves them from physical violence as they are financially and economically not dependent on their partner. Still they face emotional and psychological violence because husbands misuse their rights and power. Violence appears as male partner (husband) wants to get complete control over his wife. Smith (1990) confirmed that the higher chance of domestic violence (beating) against wife occurs in such families where the husbands have strong hold on male-controlled ideology.

Husbands' age is negatively associated with physical violence against their wives. Younger husband is more engaged in domestic violence as compared to aged/older Fahmy et al (2008). These findings infer that partner (husband) may have immature behavior and they are not able to manage or handle with family duties and responsibilities or liability displacing their rage (anger) or aggression to spouse (wife). With the time and age, they become mature and understanding develops, build up trust, care and respect for their wives. Similarly, Gelles and Cante (2003); Abdul Megeid (2004) mentioned that wives face domestic abuse more if their husbands are younger.

When we take into account the husband characteristics then we come to know that higher the education of a husband less the chances are that he will engage in domestic violence against woman. Hoffman et al. (1994) conclude that educated husband has less violent behavior. If husband has no education there are more chances that he will involve in physical violence and psychological violence. Less awareness and low education might be correlated with low quality of lifestyle or low standard of living creating anxiety, stress and depression in the family. This finding is similar to Fahmy et al. (2008).

If husband is employed, then there is no chance of physical and emotional violence while chance psychological violence reduces. Unemployment increases the probability of depression and violent behavior increases (Manzoor, 2013; Ali et al.,2008). Fahmy et al. (2008) concluded if husband is employed misunderstandings between them, stress, depression and violent behavior resolve that causes domestic violence.

V. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATION
This section provides a brief conclusion. It sheds light on the objectives and findings of the study. At the end we discuss some policy recommendations. Domestic violence is common in different forms in Pakistan. Physical violence, emotional and psychological violence normally exists in society and it affects women's mental and physical health. We aim to evaluate the household factors which are related to physical violence, emotional and psychological violence against women in Pakistan using PDHS 2017-2018. We examine the personal characteristics of respondents and their partners; age, region, residence, number of children, education, employment and asset holding. Results of the binomial logistic regression indicate that younger women face more domestic violence is as compared to matured/older women. We found that as number of children increase physical and emotional violence increase because it increases the responsibility as man will have more people to feed, the chance of facing emotional and physical violence also increase. Women of urban area face less physical violence and experience more emotional violence as compared to rural women. Findings show that if a woman belongs to province other than Punjab there is more probability of facing domestic violence because other regions are less developed as compared to Punjab province. Employment level is positively associated with emotional and psychological violence and negatively linked with physical violence. Working women are financially independent and get some better position

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in family so they do not face physical violence by their husbands. Asset holding of a woman is however negatively related to physical violence among ever married women. A woman holding an asset is considered to be more powerful in taking the decisions which may reduce the probability of physical violence. The women with no education have more risk to face all type of violence. At the higher level of education there are fewer chances for women to experience domestic violence. More educated female better able to stop the physical violence and they are well anticipated to problematic conditions and try to avoid or prevent them. Education gives new ways or opportunity to respond or react particular stressful conditions or bad circumstances to the women. Educated wife might be more aware and report violence. Husbands commit more non-physical abuse to assert their dominance. Regarding the characteristics of husband, we find that husband's higher education protects his wife from domestic violence. Younger husbands commit more domestic violence than older husbands. The results also show that husband's employment level is adversely related to domestic violence against women. We conclude that unemployment and lower level of education are the risk factors of aggressiveness, depression, anxiety and violent attitude which can cause the domestic violence. Both are the most important determinants of the domestic violence against women. Education enables women to stand up against gender discrimination or husband's violent behavior. Better education and employment opportunities contribute to the family income, reduce the stress, quarrels and provide better ways to resolve the conflicts. Women should be highly educated so they might be economically strong and this will also help in discouraging or reducing the domestic violence against women.

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