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Subject: Determining 'Ever-Married' sample  
Posted by [David34](#) on Fri, 24 Nov 2023 10:05:49 GMT  
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For the most recent Cambodia DHS2021-22, women who were never married but had intimate partners/boyfriends were also included for the estimation of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, in the previous Cambodia DHS2014 only ever-married women were asked about intimate partner violence.

I am trying to look at the trends of intimate partner violence using the 2014 and 2021-22 DHSs conducted in Cambodia and need to ensure that when I compare IPV from Cambodia DHS 2014 with Cambodia DHS 2021-22, I am using only the ever-married sample from DHS2021-22 survey.

The variable v502 provides information on "currently/formerly/never in union", while v501 provides information on "current marital status". But I am not quite sure how to identify/select the ever-married sample from Cambodia DHS2021-22; would removing variable v501's category 2="living with a partner", and category 5="no longer living together/separated", make the sub-sample "ever-married"?

Could you kindly guide me as to how I should ensure that I select 'ever-married women' only from the Cambodia DHS2021-22 to correctly look at the trends please?

Thank you!

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Subject: Re: Determining 'Ever-Married' sample  
Posted by [Janet-DHS](#) on Wed, 06 Dec 2023 21:54:01 GMT  
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Following is a response from DHS staff member, Tom Pullum:

For the most part, the 2014 and 2022 Cambodia surveys had very similar designs with respect to selection for the DV module. In the household file, both of them include a variable hv044 (v044 in the IR file) that is 1 if the household was selected for the DV module and 0 if it was not. (Another variable, hv027 or v027, indicates whether the household was selected for the male interview; exactly the same households were selected or deselected for both.) In the 2022 survey, it was a 50% subsample, consisting of households with an odd household number (hv002=1, 3, 5, etc.) In the 2014 survey, it was a 1/3 subsample (of households with hv002=1, 4, 7, etc.). Then, in both surveys, one eligible woman (if there was more than one) was selected at random. As is usual, eligibility for the women's survey was based on de facto residence (hv103=1) and age 15-49 and is given in the PR file with hv117=1.

The selection on marital status for the DV module in the 2014 survey that you are talking about was apparently made during the women's interview. It was not done as part of the household survey and was not based on the report of marital status in the household survey, but on v502 in the IR file. To identify which women in the IR file actually were given the DV module, you can

select any of the DV variables and find which cases are not NA. I arbitrarily picked d104 for this purpose. Then "tab d104 v502,m" in the IR file for the 2022 survey gives this:

experience				
d any				
emotional				
violence	currently/formerly/never in			
(d103x	union			
series)	never in	currently	formerly	Total
-----+-----+-----				
no	133	4,560	264	4,957
yes	9	1,080	158	1,247
.	4,474	8,115	703	13,292
-----+-----+-----				
Total	4,616	13,755	1,125	19,496

In the 2014 survey you get this:

experience				
d any				
emotional				
violence	currently/formerly/never in			
(d103x	union			
series)***	never in	currently	formerly	Total
-----+-----+-----				
no	0	2,530	178	2,708
yes	0	693	97	790
.	4,651	8,445	984	14,080
-----+-----+-----				
Total	4,651	11,668	1,259	17,578

Therefore, I infer that you will get a subsample in the 2022 survey that is comparable to the 2014 survey if you drop the cases with v502=0 in the 2022 survey. As you can see, it only amounts to dropping a few (142 unweighted) cases. I'll add that I believe the DV module is usually restricted to women who have been in a union and I don't quite understand how the reference to a spouse or partner could even apply to women who have never been in a union. However, the current version of the module includes potential abusers beyond the spouse or partner, and for them a restriction based on v502 would not be appropriate.