
Subject: Domestic violence

Posted by [Catherine K](#) on Wed, 08 Apr 2020 11:43:38 GMT

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Hello all,

I am conducting research on IPV against men in Kenya using DHS 2014 using approx 10 variables both demographic and on physical & sexual abuse by former/current wife or partner. When i run statistical analysis, i get a lot of missing values. How do i focus mainly on men who participated in the DV interview (only 39%) (SMDV) and how do i track/flag who answered the related demographic questions.

In addition:

MV501

MV502

MV504

All address the former/current partner. Data did not make sense when I recoded then combined.

MD106, 107, & 130A all address physical IPV.

MD108 & MD 130B- sexual abuse. Can I combine them?

MD120- is blank, no data

Thanks.

Catherine.

Subject: Re: Domestic violence

Posted by [Trevor-DHS](#) on Fri, 10 Apr 2020 14:59:45 GMT

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The variable SMDV indicates whether a man was selected for the DV module in this survey. Select for SMDV equal to 1. The demographic variables MV501 and MV502 should be available for all cases. MV504 only has data for those reported as married or living together in MV501. MV502 is just a recoding of MV501. You say that data did not make sense when you combined them, but this does not give enough information. Please provide details including your code and output for us to be able to help.

For the MD variables you listed, again, your explanation is insufficient to be able to help. Please provide more details of the issues you are having together with your code and output.

MD120 is blank as the question was not asked in the Kenya survey.

Subject: Re: Domestic violence

Posted by [Catherine K](#) on Tue, 14 Apr 2020 12:13:43 GMT

Thanks for the feedback.

I am trying to find out whether there is a correlation between several variables (marital status, wealth, etc) and physical/sexual abuse.

Several variables in the dataset address these 2 types of abuse. My focus is abuse by current and former wife/partner. How do i combine these variables?

Subject: Re: Domestic violence

Posted by [Trevor-DHS](#) on Tue, 14 Apr 2020 15:18:14 GMT

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That is really for you to decide. You could start by looking at the literature that already exists, and as there isn't much on the abuse of men, looking at how the variables are used for women. The Guide to DHS Statistics can give you ideas about how the variables for women are used - see chapter on Domestic Violence, and you may be able to apply the same logic to the variables for men.

Subject: Re: Domestic violence

Posted by [Catherine K](#) on Fri, 26 Jun 2020 12:29:06 GMT

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Hello DHS,

Follow-up

I am trying to get further clarification on the combined DV variables for men (men dataset, 2014).I was unable to follow your prior suggestion- above.

I am trying to create 2 categories, physical & sexual DV by combining physical IPV (MD 106 & 107). I'm not sure if this is appropriate as some may have answered yes to both questions. Is it better to analyze separately? The merged output of the combined variable is confusing as below. what does 2 represent? Thanks in advance.

currentany_physical

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
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Valid None	3041	92.5	92.6	92.6
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Yes	162	4.9	4.9	97.6
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2	80	2.4	2.4	100.0
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Total	3283	99.8	100.0	
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Missing System	5	.2		
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Total	3288	100.0		
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Subject: Re: Domestic violence

Posted by [Bridgette-DHS](#) on Tue, 30 Jun 2020 21:03:59 GMT

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Following is a response from DHS Research & Data Analysis Director, Tom Pullum:

When you combine two variables to construct a third, it's better to describe that as a recode rather than a merge. You have not given the recode commands, so I cannot interpret the different values. The most obvious recode of two variables, each of which is coded 0 for no or 1 for yes would be into three categories: 0: no/no; 1: yes/no or no/yes; 2: yes/yes

It's up to you whether combining these two variables into one is meaningful. But if you do construct a recode like this I strongly recommend that you treat the combinations as ordered categories and not use a method such as linear regression that assumes they are equidistant.
