

# Violence perpetration by husbands and their risky sexual behaviour among young couples in India: Emerging Evidences from Demographic Health Survey (2015-16)

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## Research Article

**Keywords:** Violence, Sexual behaviour, Women. NFHS, India

**Posted Date:** April 19th, 2022

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-1548856/v1>

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# Abstract

**Objective:** To explore the association between sexual risk behaviour among men and their violence perpetration on their wives in India.

**Methods:** The data of Indian National Family Health Survey-4 was used for the present study. Analyses were limited to sample size of 18,631 husband, whose wife interviewed and selected for the domestic violence module. Logistic regression was used to see the association between violence perpetration by husbands and their risky sexual behaviour among young couples in India. Sexual activity with multiple partners, sexual intercourse with other than a spouse and number of lifetime partners, were classified as sexual risk behaviour.

**Results:** One third (31%) of the youth married women (15-29-year-old) experienced intimate partner violence in India. Men who reported having multiple sexual partners were more likely to involve in sexual violence (AOR=1.8) and emotional violence (AOR=1.93) on their wives. Similarly, Men with history of high-risk sex were 1.77 times more likely to have carried out emotional violence on their wives. Sexual abuse is also 1.4 times more among men who have more than a one-lifetime partner.

**Conclusion:** Men who perpetrate abuse represent increased risk regarding their wives' sexual health because they are more likely to participate in extramarital sexual behaviour.

## Introduction

Violence is a global problem that affects the physical and mental health of women, including their ability, power and prosperity to work and be in a relationship. Intimate partner violence is the most common forms of violence against women that includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and controlling behaviours by an intimate partner (WHO, 2012). Intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs in all settings and among all socioeconomic, religious and cultural groups, and this global burden of IPV is borne mainly by women. It has traditionally been justified, ignored or minimized and considered the private problem of a family, remaining invisible as a social problem and as a topic of research and study. Intimate partner violence is recognized both as a fundamental human rights issue and a critical health problem that has profound instant and long-term consequences for individuals and communities worldwide. The United Nations (2015) estimates that one-third of women worldwide have experienced physical and sexual violence from an intimate partner, or sexual violence from a non-partner, at some point in their lives. The prevalence of intimate partner violence in India is equal to the world level. Nearly 30 per cent of currently married women aged between 15–29 years have reported experience of any type of spousal violence ever committed by husbands in India. Wherein 29 per cent have reported experience of different types of physical violence, followed by 6 per cent sexual violence and 11 per cent emotional violence committed by husbands. The violence against women is a sign of inequality between men and women. In India, wife-beating is closely related to other less-acceptable behaviour on the part of men like alcohol consumption, extramarital and premarital sex. With this behaviour of husbands, the severity of violence increases on their wives.

There are many studies available on domestic violence in India and abroad. In a recent study, Messersmith et al. (2017) explained that men who experienced childhood trauma in their childhood were more likely to report perpetrating physical violence against their female partners than others. Men who had multiple sexual partners and used alcohol or drugs were more to report perpetrating sexual violence against their female partners than others. On the other hand, men who did not use condoms were less likely to report perpetrating emotional violence. Also, the female partners of men who used alcohol or drugs were significantly more likely to report perpetrating emotional violence. In Bangladesh Silverman et al. (2007) found a similar result, that those men who reported perpetration of IPV are more likely to have extramarital sexual behaviour and are at significantly increased risk for recent STI symptoms/diagnosis. IPV perpetration was associated with both extramarital sex and STI, indicating a potential concurrency of men's violence against wives and their extramarital sexual behaviour and related infection. This study also shows that abused wives faced injury and non-sexual health risk as well as sexual and reproductive health based on their husbands' sexual risk behaviours and STDs.

A study found that there is a strong relationship between abuse and men's premarital and extramarital sex, STD symptoms, and unplanned pregnancies. It is more in men who sexually abused their wives using physical force. More abusive men have tended to be sexually active with multiple partners, and these extramarital sexual activities may have resulted in STD infection and this infection transfers among their wives (Martin et al.1999).

In a study of Mumbai slums, Verma and Collumbien (2003) found that men who engaged in extramarital sex were more likely to behave violently and abusive, husbands were significantly more likely to have STI symptoms than those were non-abusive. Abused women may also be at higher risk of being exposed to STIs through their sexual behaviour. This study has demonstrated that poor sexual health among men is a significant risk marker for perpetrating abuse against women. The strength of the association is increased by the fact that the severity of abuse suffered by women shows a clear increasing trend with the reported prevalence of the husband's sexual problems.

Dunkle et al. (2004) examined among pregnant women that physical or sexual intimate partner violence was associated with increased odds of HIV infection. Having five or more male partners and having casual partners were associated with all measures of violence. Men who reported more IPV, both physical and sexual have the chance of more lifetime and past year partners than non-perpetrators. Perpetration of IPV was associated with more numbers of a lifetime and past year sexual partners, more recent intercourse, casual sex partners, transactional sex, substance use, and a greater likelihood of reporting sexual violence against women other than girlfriends. Men who perpetrate IPV engage in more risk of HIV than others. (Dunkle et al. 2006).

Decker et al. (2010) found that 1 in 100 (0.9%) Indian men reported past-year CSW contact; over half of such men said inconsistent condom use with CSWs. Among them, 20.5% reported that they felt that husbands had the right to get angry if a wife refuses sex, and 4.2% felt that husbands had the right to have sex with another woman when faced with sexual refusal from wives. In a study it was found that extramarital high-risk sexual behaviour of abusive men appears to relate to a higher prevalence of HIV. Indian women who are

married and experienced both physical and sexual violence have the chance of HIV infection four times than non-abused women (Silverman et al. 2008). Decker et al. (2009) found that women whose husbands were violent suffering approximately seven times than others for the risk of becoming infected with HIV based on exposure to their husband's infection. Compared with non-abusive husbands, abusive husbands demonstrated almost twice the odds of acquiring HIV outside their marital relationship and subsequently introduce infection into their marital relationships. As well as elevated HIV transmission within abusive relationships.

Despite the general belief that violence experienced by women needs to be understood within a gender framework, very little attention is given, in the research to the perpetrators of violence in developing countries. Much of the evidence currently available on high-risk sexual behaviour comes from studies conducted largely in developed countries or African countries. In India, most of the studies on sexual behaviour related to small sample size and in some limited settings, particularly on high-risk groups. It is necessary to study the risk behaviour of the general population with large sample size. there are very few studies on the effect of sexual risk behaviour on intimate partner violence. In this context, this study explores the association between different types of sexual risk behaviour among currently married men and their violence perpetration behaviour on their wives in India.

## **Data Source**

The study is based on secondary data available from National Family Health Survey-4 (NFHS-4) carried out in 2015-16. This is India's version of the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) undertaken worldwide. 6,01,509 households were surveyed, with a sample of 699,686 women and 112,122 men, respectively. The survey provides information on fertility, infant and child mortality, family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, utilization and quality of health services. It is also designed to provide information on sexual behaviour; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour; and domestic violence.

## **Methodology**

The analysis is done mainly for the youth population (15-29 years). The categorisation of the youth population is based on the National Youth Policy of 2014, in which the youth population is considered 15-29 years old. the couple file has used with the sample size of 18,631 for that husband, whose wife interviewed and selected for the domestic violence module. Different researchers give their own definition of high-risk sexual behaviour. As per the availability of data in this study, we define it as, sex with more than one partner, sex with someone other than their spouse or cohabiting partner without using condom, paid sex, more than the one-lifetime number of the partner. Consistent condom use is the effective way for the protection against sexually transmitted diseases and HIV; NFHS did not collect information about consistent condom use. Hence, the study took into account all sex, other than with the spouse as high-risk sexual behaviour (Kumari and Nair,2012).

## **Statistical technique**

In the present study, mainly bivariate and multivariate techniques have been used. Multivariate logistic regression has been used to see the odds of the outcome variables.

## Logistic regression

It is a statistical method for analysing a dataset in which there are one or more independent variables that determine an outcome. The outcome is measured with a dichotomous variable (in which there are only two possible outcomes). The logistic regression coefficients are the coefficients  $b_0, b_1, b_2 \dots b_k$  of the regression equation:  $\text{logit}(p) = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + \dots + b_kx_k$  (Where  $p$  is the probability of the presence of a characteristic, and the logit transformation is defined as the logged odds).

## Description of variable

### Dependent variable

In NFHS-4, questions related to domestic violence were asked in the household relation section (section 11) in women's questionnaire. Respondent was asked about seven forms of physical violence: whether her husband ever *"pushed/shook/threw something at her, slapped her, twisted her arm/pulled her hair, punched with fist or something that could harm her, kicked/dragged/ beat her up, tried to choke /burn her, threatened/attacked with knife, gun or any other weapon"*; three forms of emotional violence: *whether her husband ever "said/did something to humiliate her in front of others, threatened to hurt/harm her or someone close to her, insulted /made her feel bad about herself"*; and sexual violence: *whether "she physically forced to have sexual intercourse with him even when she did not want to; Physically force to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to; force her with threat or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to"*. If the respondent reported 'yes' then '1' otherwise '0'. From this a new variable also made ever experienced any of these different forms of violence, the response is coded as '1'(Yes) and the code is '0'(No) otherwise.

### Independent variables

High-risk sex (other than the spouse), multiple sexual partners, and number of lifetime partners are the main independent variable. Place of residence, caste, wealth index, religion, education level, age group, working status, the victim of violence, family structure, region are other confounding variables.

## Results

Fig1: In India thirty-one percent of ever-married youth women aged 15-29 have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (27%), followed by emotional violence (12%). Six percent of ever married women have experienced sexual violence.

**Table1:** In India, thirty-one percent of ever-married female youth (aged 15-29) have experienced either physical, sexual, or emotional spousal violence. The most common type of spousal violence is physical violence (27%), followed by emotional violence (12%). Six percent of ever married women also experienced sexual violence. In this study, we are analysing men's risky sexual behaviour and intimate partner violence. It is common and widely prevalent among all religions, castes, education level, wealth categories, and age groups. But, varies over different personal, behavioural and exposure-related factors. There are differentials in the level of violence penetration by selected characteristics of husbands. So, it is necessary to know the prevalence of violence among married men by socio-demographic characteristics. Men belonging to general castes (23%) did indulge in less **violence** than others. Men in the older age group (41-54 years old) (34%) did indulge in more violence than younger men (26%). Uneducated men (45%) engaged in more violence than educated men (17%). Working men (31%) indulge in less violence in comparison to those not working (33%). Men, who have seen their father beating their mothers (40%) indulge in more violence than others.

Regarding **physical violence**, men who belong to general castes (20%) indulge in less violence than others. Men in the older age (41-54 years old) group (30%) were responsible for more physical violence than younger ones (19%). Uneducated men (41%) perpetrated more physical violence than educated men (14%). Working men (27%) indulge in less physical violence in comparison to those not working (28%). Men, who have seen their father beating their mothers (37%) engaged in more physical violence than others.

In the case of **sexual violence**, men belong to general castes (5%) did engage in less violence than others. There is no difference in the age group. Uneducated men (11%) did more sexual violence than educated men (3%). Working men (6%) engage in more sexual violence in comparison to those not working (8%). Men belong to general castes (9%) were responsible for less emotional violence than others. Men in the older age group (17%) did more emotional violence than younger men (12%). It is found that men living in joint families, urban settings and belongs to higher economic status report comparatively less indulgence in violence than others. Men of the Eastern region are more likely penetrating all types of violence than other regions. Men who exposed to mass media are less likely to indulge in violence in comparison to those who are not exposed to mass media. Significant bivariate association were found between each of the men's sexual risk behaviour and violence perpetrated on their wives. Any type of violence by husband is higher (35%) among those who have multiple sexual partners, who engage in high- risk sex (38%) and who have more than a one-lifetime partner (34%) in comparison to others who are not engaged in these sexual risk behaviours. Men who reported as involved in sexual violence, they had significantly a greater number of multiple partners (10%), more lifetime partners (8%) and engage in high-risk sex (7.5%) than non-perpetrators.

**Table 2:** The results of binary logistic regression analysis reiterate the findings of bivariate analysis. The result from the **husband characteristics** reveal that men from general caste carried out more violence irrespective of **any form of violence** (AOR=1.30) in comparison to those from SC castes, which is opposite in the case of women. There is no significant association in age group and work status. Educated men involved in less violence (AOR=0.68) than uneducated men. Parental violence is a risk factor for promoting violence; the men who are the victims of violence in childhood; they are more likely to carry out violence than others.

But in case of **sexual violence, the** result is different, here parental violence, age group and working status are showing as insignificant. Education attainment is the only protective factor that escapes women from their husband's violence. Educated men are 40% less likely to engage in violence than uneducated men.

Table 3: This table shows the percentage of sexual risk behaviour among Indian married men by different background characteristics. In India, two-per-cent of currently married men have multiple sexual partners, 1.2% have sex with someone other than spouse, and 15% have more than a one-lifetime partner. Rural men (2%) have more sexual partners than urban men. ST caste (2.12%) have more multiple partners than others. It is more prevalent in younger age (3.4%) than older. Currently not working (3%), joint family (2%) and victims of parental violence (3%) all are risk factor for having multiple sexual partners.

Further when we see high-risk sex, it is more prevalent in ST caste (2%) and those belonging to the younger age group (3%). High risk sex is inversely related to wealth index. Men belong to Joint family (1.44%) and who are victims of parental violence (2%) are more engage in high-risk sex in comparison to those who belong to nuclear family and did not witness the parental violence.

Similar results obtained from the number of lifetime partners, more than a one-lifetime partner is higher in ST caste category (18%) and in rural areas (15%). Men who are currently not working (17%), the victims of parental violence (19%) and belong to the nuclear family (15%) have a greater number of lifetime partners. On the other hand, Men belong to the lowest wealth status have a greater number of lifetime partners in comparison to those who belong to richest families.

Table 4: Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed the association of sexual risk behaviour and background characteristics. This analysis confirmed that no association are identified across multiple sexual partners and all castes, age groups, education levels and place of residence. Joint family is a risk factor for multiple sexual partners. Working men are 36% less likely than not working to have multiple sexual partners. Further in case of High-risk sex, men belong to joint families is 1.66 times more likely to engage in high-risk sex in comparison to those who belong to nuclear families. There is no statistically significant result regarding place of residence, caste, age group education level, wealth index and working status. Results from lifetime partner analysis that place of residence, education level, family structure and wealth index are not significantly associated with the number of lifetime partners. Older men (AOR=4.25) are more likely to have a high number of lifetime partners than younger ones. Men who are working is 20% less likely to have more lifetime partners than those not working.

**Table 5:** Assessment of the extent to which risky sexual behaviour of husbands represents a risk for IPV penetration is conducted via multivariate logistic regression after controlling for the men's socio-demographic characteristics. It is found that there is a statistically significant association between sexual risk behaviour and husband's abusive behaviour. Men who reported sexual risk behaviour were more likely than those without such a history of penetrative violence on their wives. Men who are reported multiple sexual partners were more likely to engage in sexual violence (AOR=1.8), emotional violence (AOR=1.93) on their wives. Similarly, Men with a history of high-risk behaviour were 1.77 times more likely to have carried out emotional violence on their wives. More than a one-lifetime partner is also a risk factor of abusive

husbands. Therefore, the likelihood of sexual violence is 1.4 times more among men who have more than a one-lifetime partner.

## Discussions

Sexual risk behaviour is a cause for intimate partner violence. In India, one-third of women experienced any form of spousal violence. It is found that rural men indulge in more violence than urban areas (Martin et al.1999, Silverman et al.2007). Men reporting a high level of education are less likely to be abusive, working men do indulge in less violence in comparison to not working men. Across wealth categories, wealthier married men are less likely to report past-year perpetration of any form of IPV. Men, who have seen their fathers beating their mothers did engage in more violence than others.

Men who reported as having multiple sexual partners were more likely to involve in sexual violence (AOR = 1.8) and emotional violence (AOR = 1.93) on their wives. These findings are consistent with previous research, more abusive men may have tended to be sexually active with multiple partners (Martin et al,1999). Similarly, Men with a history of high-risk sex were 1.77 times more likely to have carried out emotional violence on their wives. It is also found in a study that men are reporting perpetrating, both physical and sexual violence are more likely to have extramarital sex (Silverman et al.2007, Verma and Collumbien,2003). More than a one-lifetime partner is also a risk factor for the penetrative violence by abusive husbands. Therefore, the likelihood of sexual abuse is 1.4 times more among men who have more than a one-lifetime partner. (Dunkle et al,2006). Although the association between sexual risk behaviour and physical violence and any form of violence is not clear in this study.

## Conclusions

This study has demonstrated that sexual risk behaviour among youth has negative consequences for their health. Married men with the history of extramarital sex and multiple sex partners are more abusive on their wives in comparison to others. We can say that sexual risk behaviour is a risk marker because of, risky sexual behaviour there is an increase in the severity of violence perpetration by husbands on their wives.

## Limitations Of The Study

Prevalence of violence in this study were based on women's reporting of experienced violence, which may have been under-reported. Being a sensitive issue; respondent hesitate to talk about their sexual experience; hence there may be more under reporting of the incidence in females and may be over reporting among males.

## Declarations

### Availability of data and materials:

Data are freely available from international institute for population sciences website (IIPS), Mumbai

**Ethics approval and consent to participate:**

Not Applicable because of secondary data.

**Competing interests:**

The authors declares that they have no competing interests.

**Funding:**

This research is carried out without any funding.

**Authors' contributions:**

Manisha has done Conceptualization, calculation and write up part of the paper. Tushar Dakua checks and corrected the result. Finalisation done by both the authors.

**Acknowledgements:**

Not Applicable

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## Tables

### Table 1

#### Percentage of violence penetration by husbands with background characteristics India, 2015-16

Husband characteristics	Physical violence		sexual violence		emotional violence		Any type of violence	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
<b>caste</b>								
SC	31.79	3,957	7.08	3,957	13.20	3,957	35.48	3,957
ST	31.04	1,933	8.23	1,933	12.86	1,933	34.21	1,933
OBC	28.78	8,222	6.11	8,222	11.57	8,222	32.29	8,222
Other	20.21	4,519	4.8	4,519	9.40	4,519	23.65	4,519
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu	28.05	15,241	6.2	15,241	11.80	15,241	31.54	15,241
Muslim	26.06	2,503	5.8	2,503	11.28	2,503	29.84	2,503
Other€	23.71	888	7.71	888	7.58	888	26.56	888
<b>Age Group</b>								
16-20	18.66	276	5.33	276	12.28	276	26.7	276
21-30	27.64	11,021	6.23	11,021	11.3	11,021	30.83	11,021
31-40	27.72	6,999	6.29	6,999	11.57	6,999	31.47	6,999
41-54	29.79	336	5.20	336	17.18	336	34.08	336
<b>Education Level</b>								
No education	41.19	2,477	10.52	2,477	18.4	2,477	45.4	2,477
Primary	34.15	2,812	8.42	2,812	12.96	2,812	38.03	2,812
Secondary	26.28	10,546	5.49	10,546	11.01	10,546	29.54	10,546
Higher	13.78	2,797	2.95	2,797	5.95	2,797	17.16	2,797
<b>Currently working</b>								
No	28.37	1,477	7.72	1,477	13.01	1,477	33.09	1,477
Yes	27.51	17,153	6.09	17,153	11.4	17,153	30.9	17,153
<b>Victim of parental violence</b>								
No	25.16	14,669	5.89	14,669	10.34	14,669	28.60	14,669
Yes	36.53	3,962	7.43	3,962	15.9	3,962	40.21	3,962
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Urban	22.62	6,314	4.39	6,314	9.14	6,314	25.44	6,314

Rural	30.11	12,317	7.15	12,317	12.74	12,317	33.96	12,317
<b>Family Structure</b>								
Nuclear	33.70	8,231	7.32	8,231	13.50	8,231	37.31	8,231
Joint	22.72	10,400	5.35	10,400	9.96	10,400	26.13	10,400
<b>wealth index</b>								
Poorest	39.52	3,242	10.71	3,242	16.87	3,242	43.25	3,242
Poorer	32.86	3,882	7.36	3,882	13.87	3,882	36.58	3,882
Middle	29.2	4,213	6.47	4,213	12.44	4,213	33.11	4,213
Richer	22.90	4,046	4.58	4,046	8.23	4,046	25.85	4,046
Richest	13.05	3,248	2.08	3,248	6.30	3,248	16.19	3,248
<b>Region</b>								
North	20.78	2,395	4.84	2,395	7.21	2,395	23.52	2,395
Central	31.2	3,805	6.69	3,805	10.65	3,805	34.09	3,805
East	32.23	4,009	9.83	4,009	14.08	4,009	36.38	4,009
North East	23.57	711	5.33	711	11.46	711	27.43	711
West	18.14	3,150	2.95	3,150	7.91	3,150	21.04	3,150
South	31.16	4,562	5.78	4,562	14.79	4,562	35.35	4,562
<b>Media</b>								
No	35.49	3,293	8.77	3,293	14.89	3,293	39.56	3,293
Yes	25.88	15,339	5.67	15,339	10.8	15,339	29.25	15,339
<b>Sexual risk behaviour</b>								
No	27.5	16974	6.1	16974	11.3	16974	31.0	16974
Yes	31.7	315	10.4	315	19.9	315	35.4	315
<b>High risk sex</b>								
No	27.5	17079	6.2	17079	11.4	17079	31.0	17079
Yes	34.2	210	7.5	210	18.8	210	37.7	210
<b>Lifetime Partner</b>								
No	27.1	15127	5.9	15127	11.1	15127	30.6	15127
Yes	30.4	2648	8.1	2648	13.3	2648	33.9	2648
India	27.58	18,631	6.22	18,631	11.52	18,631	31.07	18,631

€ Religions other than Muslim and Hindu

Table2:

Adjusted logistic regression model for violence perpetration by husband with background characteristics, India, 2015-16

Background characteristics	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Emotional violence		Any type of violence	
	AOR#	C.I.(95%)	AOR#	C.I.(95%)	AOR#	C.I.(95%)	AOR#	C.I.(95%)
<b>Caste</b>								
SC®								
ST	1.13*	(0.93 - 1.39)	0.87*	(0.62- 1.22)	0.80*	(0.61- 1.03)	1.01*	(0.83- 1.23)
OBC	1.22**	(1.04 - 1.43)	1.46***	(1.11- 1.93)	1.28**	(1.03- 1.59)	1.32***	(1.13- 1.55)
Other	1.14*	(0.94 - 1.38)	1.62***	(1.17- 2.27)	1.44***	(1.12- 1.86)	1.30***	(1.08- 1.57)
<b>Religion</b>								
Hindu®								
Muslim	0.68***	(0.49 - 0.92)	0.34***	(0.21- 0.59)	0.60**	(0.39- 0.91)	0.67***	(0.5- 0.91)
Other€	0.87	(0.65- 1.16)	1.45	(0.91- 2.30)	0.57***	(0.38- 0.83)	0.91	(0.69- 1.21)
<b>Age Group</b>								
16-20®								
21-30	1.37*	(0.98 - 1.94)	1.16*	(0.65- 2.08)	1.05*	(0.7- 1.58)	1.05*	(0.77- 1.43)
31-40	1.26*	(0.89 - 1.8)	1.15*	(0.63- 2.08)	0.99*	(0.65- 1.51)	1.00*	(0.73- 1.38)
41-54	1.24*	(0.81 - 1.92)	0.80*	(0.37- 1.72)	1.46*	(0.88- 2.44)	1.00*	(0.67- 1.49)
<b>Education Level</b>								
No education®								
Primary	0.86**	(0.77 - 0.98)	0.90*	(0.74- 1.09)	0.77***	(0.66- 0.9)	0.86**	(0.77- 0.97)
Secondary	0.84***	(0.76 - 0.94)	0.80**	(0.67- 0.96)	0.85**	(0.74- 0.98)	0.82***	(0.74- 0.91)
Higher	0.65***	(0.55 - 0.78)	0.73**	(0.54-1)	0.62***	(0.5- 0.79)	0.68***	(0.59- 0.81)
<b>Currently working</b>								
No®								

Yes	0.1*	(0.88 - 1.13)	0.88*	(0.71-1.09)	0.86*	(0.74-1.03)	0.94*	(0.83-1.06)
<b>Victim of parental violence</b>								
No®								
Yes	1.40***	(1.29 - 1.52)	1.09*	(0.94-1.26)	1.30***	(1.16-1.45)	1.36***	(1.25-1.47)
<b>Place of residence</b>								
Urban®								
Rural	1.03*	(0.95 - 1.13)	1.06*	(0.91-1.26)	1.08*	(0.96-1.23)	1.09**	(1.01-1.19)
<b>Family Structure</b>								
Nuclear®								
Joint	0.74***	(0.69 - 0.8)	0.93*	(0.82-1.06)	0.88***	(0.8-0.97)	0.76***	(0.7-0.81)
<b>wealth index</b>								
Poorest®								
Poorer	0.88**	(0.79 - 0.99)	0.84*	(0.71-1.01)	0.86**	(0.75-1)	0.90**	(0.81-1)
Middle	0.80***	(0.71 - 0.9)	0.88*	(0.72-1.08)	0.80***	(0.68-0.94)	0.84***	(0.75-0.95)
Richer	0.68***	(0.59 - 0.78)	0.72***	(0.57-0.93)	0.57***	(0.47-0.69)	0.70***	(0.61-0.8)
Richest	0.53***	(0.45 - 0.64)	0.44***	(0.31-0.63)	0.64***	(0.51-0.82)	0.61***	(0.52-0.72)
<b>Region</b>								
North®								
Central	1.25***	(1.09 - 1.43)	1.04*	(0.81-1.32)	1.11*	(0.91-1.36)	1.23***	(1.08-1.41)
East	1.37***	(1.2 - 1.58)	1.56***	(1.23-1.99)	1.52***	(1.25-1.85)	1.43***	(1.25-1.64)
North East	1.02*	(0.82 - 1.28)	0.87*	(0.58-1.3)	1.44**	(1.07-1.94)	1.08*	(0.88-1.34)
West	0.85**	(0.73 - 0.98)	0.52***	(0.39-0.71)	1.07*	(0.87-1.34)	0.86*	(0.75-1)

South	1.24***	(1.08 - 1.42)	0.90*	(0.7- 1.16)	1.76***	(1.45- 2.14)	1.31***	(1.15- 1.49)
<b>Media</b>								
No								
Yes	0.64***	(0.59- 0.69)	0.62***	(0.54- 0.71)	0.67***	(0.61- 0.75)	0.63***	(0.59- 0.68)

**Note** ® Reference category; Level of significance \*\*\*<p 0.0, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.1 € Religions other than Muslim and Hindu; # Adjusted odds ratio

**Table 3:**

**Percentage of sexual risk behaviour by different background characteristics among husbands in Indian households,2015-16**

Background characteristics	Multiple sexual Partner		High risk sex		Lifetime Partner	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
<b>Place of residence</b>						
Urban	1.56	5,822	1.04	5,822	14.05	5,974
Rural	1.96	11,468	1.31	11,468	15.33	11,802
<b>Caste</b>						
SC	1.9	3,715	1.41	3,715	15.4	3,805
ST	2.12	1,757	1.9	1,757	18.07	1,836
OBC	1.87	7,581	1.2	7,581	15.52	7,817
Other	1.55	4,237	0.8	4,237	11.97	4,317
<b>Religion</b>						
Hindu	1.66	14,143	1.16	14,143	14.95	14,559
Muslim	2.32	2,318	1.08	2,318	14.58	2,365
Other	3.32	829	2.55	829	14.93	851
<b>Age Group</b>						
16-20	3.42	266	2.66	266	14.16	274
21-30	2.05	10,295	1.52	10,295	14.59	10,572
31-40	1.4	6,430	0.69	6,430	14.55	6,613
41-54	1.67	298	0.69	298	33.1	317
<b>Education Level</b>						
No education	1.53	2,287	0.74	2,287	14.23	2,359
Primary	2.37	2,621	1.92	2,621	16.07	2,708
Secondary	1.73	9,774	1.17	9,774	15.74	10,052
Higher	1.88	2,607	1.1	2,607	11.11	2,657
<b>Currently working</b>						
No	2.79	1,359	1.41	1,359	17.44	1,426
Yes	1.74	15,930	1.2	15,930	14.68	16,349
<b>Media</b>						
No	1.69	3,074	1	3,074	14.78	3,718
Yes	1.85	14,215	1.26	14,215	14.92	14,598

<b>Victim of parental violence</b>						
No	1.58	13,627	1.00	13,627	13.72	14,012
Yes	2.74	3,662	2.04	3,662	19.26	3,764
<b>Family Structure</b>						
Nuclear	1.51	7,572	0.93	7,572	15.15	7,828
Joint	2.07	9,718	1.44	9,718	14.7	9,948
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest	1.84	3,062	1.32	3,062	15.02	3,154
Poorer	2.15	3,595	1.49	3,595	15.99	3,694
Middle	2.16	3,865	1.53	3,865	16.09	4,009
Richer	1.58	3,719	0.9	3,719	14.98	3,824
Richest	1.31	3,048	0.78	3,048	11.82	3,095
<b>Region</b>						
North	1.28	2,301	1.31	2,301	10.88	2,324
Central	1.87	3,694	1.56	3,694	19.96	3,757
East	1.53	3,762	0.70	3,762	13.42	3,885
North East	1.21	613	0.24	613	8.89	640
West	1.9	3,007	1.00	3,007	16.50	3,080
South	2.42	3,913	1.65	3,913	13.67	4,089
<b>India</b>	<b>1.82</b>	<b>17,290</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>17,290</b>	<b>14.90</b>	<b>17,776</b>

€ Religions other than Muslim and Hindu

**Table 4:**

**Logistic regression model for sexual risk behaviour among husbands in Indian households,2015-16**

Background characteristics	Multiple sexual Partner			High risk sex			Lifetime Partner		
	AOR#	C.I (95%)		AOR#	C.I(95%)		AOR#	C.I(95%)	
		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper		Lower	Upper
<b>Place of residence</b>									
Urban®									
Rural	1.05	0.79	1.40	0.87	0.61	1.24	1	0.90	1.12
<b>Caste</b>									
SC®									
ST	1.11	0.73	1.69	1.53*	0.96	2.42	1.23***	1.06	1.44
OBC	1.01	0.75	1.37	0.98	0.69	1.41	0.99	0.89	1.11
Other	0.93	0.63	1.36	0.91	0.56	1.46	0.76***	0.66	0.88
<b>Religion</b>									
Hindu®									
Muslim	1.8***	1.29	2.52	1.31	0.83	2.07	1.13*	0.99	1.30
Other	2.41***	1.58	3.67	2.86***	1.76	4.64	1.18*	0.97	1.45
<b>Age Group</b>									
16-20®									
21-30	0.68	0.34	1.35	0.69	0.32	1.51	1.14	0.81	1.62
31-40	0.49**	0.24	1.00	0.36**	0.16	0.82	1.24	0.87	1.77
41-54	0.63	0.20	1.92	0.41	0.09	2.01	4.25***	2.78	6.49
<b>Education Level</b>									
No education®									
Primary	1.65**	1.08	2.52	2.81***	1.61	4.90	1.19**	1.01	1.39
Secondary	1.3	0.88	1.92	1.83**	1.08	3.12	1.18**	1.03	1.36
Higher	1.75**	1.07	2.87	2.28**	1.17	4.42	0.85*	0.70	1.02
<b>Currently working</b>									
No®									
Yes	0.64***	0.45	0.91	0.95	0.59	1.55	0.8***	0.69	0.93
<b>Victim of</b>									

<b>parental violence</b>									
No®									
Yes	1.59***	1.23	2.05	1.82***	1.35	2.47	1.58***	1.43	1.75
<b>Media</b>									
No									
Yes	1.10	0.82	1.49	1.27	0.86	1.86	1.01	0.91	1.13
<b>Family Structure</b>									
Nuclear®									
Joint	1.47***	1.16	1.87	1.66***	1.23	2.24	1.02	0.94	1.12
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest®									
Poorer	1.07	0.74	1.54	1.03	0.67	1.59	1.17**	1.02	1.35
Middle	0.98	0.67	1.45	0.95	0.60	1.51	1.22***	1.05	1.41
Richer	0.66*	0.42	1.04	0.5**	0.28	0.87	1.15*	0.97	1.35
Richest	0.51**	0.29	0.88	0.38***	0.19	0.75	1.02*	0.84	1.24
<b>Region</b>									
North®									
Central	1.4	0.88	2.23	1.05	0.65	1.68	2.01***	1.70	2.37
East	1.07	0.65	1.74	0.44***	0.25	0.78	1.23**	1.03	1.46
North East	0.73*	0.31	1.70	0.12***	0.02	0.62	0.69**	0.50	0.95
West	1.76**	1.09	2.84	0.8	0.47	1.37	1.72***	1.45	2.05
South	1.95***	1.23	3.09	1.21	0.75	1.97	1.07	0.90	1.27

**Note** ® Reference category; Level of significance \*\*\*<p 0.0, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0. # Adjusted odds ratio; € Religions other than Muslim and Hindu

**Table 5:**

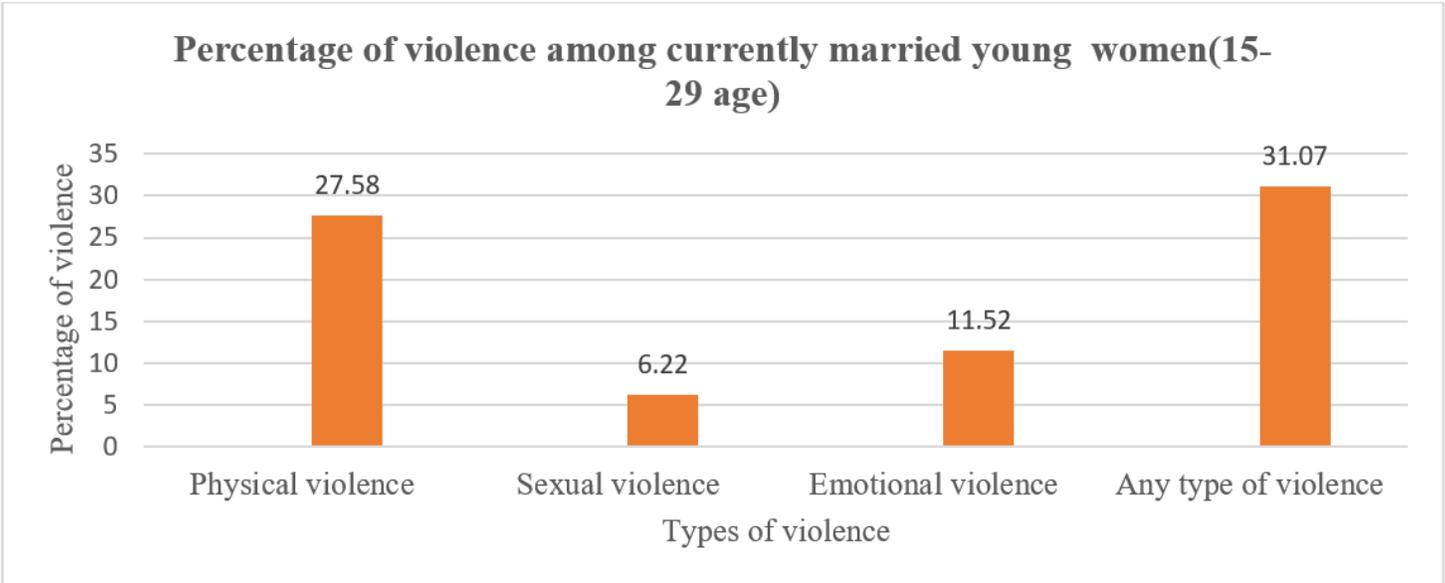
**Adjusted logistic regression model for violence perpetration by husbands and their sexual behaviours, India,2015-16**

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Emotional violence		Any type of violence	
Sexual behaviour	AOR#	C.I.(95%)	AOR#	C.I.(95%)	AOR#	C.I.(95%)	AOR#	C.I.(95%)
<b>Multiple sexual Partner</b>								
No®								
Yes	1.20	(0.94-1.55)	1.8***	(1.24-2.62)	1.93***	(1.44-2.57)	1.2	(0.94-1.52)
<b>High risk sex</b>								
No®								
Yes	1.314*	(0.97-1.77)	1.18	(0.7-2)	1.77***	(1.24-2.54)	1.29*	(0.96-1.73)
<b>Lifetime Partner</b>								
Only one lifetime partner®								
More than one lifetime partner	1.09*	(0.99-1.2)	1.4***	(1.19-1.64)	1.17**	(1.03-1.33)	1.09*	(0.99-1.19)

**Note** ® Reference category; Level of significance \*\*\*<p 0.0, \*\*p<0.05, \*p<0.

# Adjusted odds ratio

## Figures



**Figure 1**

Percentage of spousal violence among currently married young women,2015-16