

**DETERMINANTS OF HOME VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN AGED 1 TO 14 YEARS  
IN VIETNAM**

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**ABSTRACT**

Child violence is recognized as a global issue that has left a huge negative impact on societies and therefore, Vietnam recognized and is putting the early efforts to end it.

This cross-sectional study considered data collected from 2013 to 2014 using the Vietnam Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS5) – a household survey project administrated by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF). This study was conducted to examine factors associated with violence at home of 5,231 children aged 1-14 years in Vietnam. The outcome variable used for this study was whether the child undergoes psychological aggression, physical punishment or both. Chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression were used to examine the relationships between the outcome variable and the selected factors.

Nearly two-thirds of children aged 1-14 years underwent psychological aggression at home, 43 percent of the children encountered physical punishment at home and more than one-third of those children suffered from both psychological and physical violence at home. From the final model, sex, age of the child; region, and education of mother were associated with all three outcomes (p-value <0.05). Religion of the household head were found to be significantly associated with psychological aggression and physical punishment (p-value <0.05); the wealth index of the household (in quintiles) were associated with physical punishment or both at p-value <0.05. The area where the child was living and the mother’s age of marriage were statistically associated with physical punishment at p- value <0.05.

The study indicated that violence against children at home in Vietnam was a critical problem. Recommendations for reducing violence against children at home; are spreading knowledge about negative effects from child violence via media, and elevating the educational level of mothers.

**KEY WORDS: CHILD VIOLENCE/ PSYCHOLOGY AGGRESSION/  
PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT/ VIETNAM**

78 pages