



Women's Experience of Domestic Violence and Other Forms of Violence

Secondary data analysis report of CDHS 2014

September 2016

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Using the following data:

- ❖ Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey using data from CDHS 2000, 2005 and 2014
- ❖ Report on national survey on women's health and life experience in Cambodia (WHO 2015)

September 2016

PREFACE

This secondary analysis report is developed in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Health by using data from the Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), conducted in 2000, 2005 and 2014 and the World Health Organisation's National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences conducted in Cambodia in 2015 to allow an investigation of trends in violence over time, as well as to provide a comparison of results obtained through each of these investigations. The current report restructures the presentation of the results presented in the original CDHS report to allow for further understanding of how the data can contribute to violence prevention policy in Cambodia.

The United Nations defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”. While violence against women can occur within and outside the home, the majority of violence experienced by women is perpetrated by an intimate partner (a current or ex-spouse or boyfriend).

National prevalence studies are required to estimate the scope of the problem that women experienced violence by intimate partners, to identify high risk groups and understand risk factors. Regular administration of national prevalence studies is crucial for a better understanding of violence prevention activities, especially the study of its impact on the reduction of women's experience of violence in the home. The use of consistent data collection methods at each point in time provides an opportunity to explore trends in the experience of violence against Cambodian women, as perpetrated by their intimate partners and others.

It is anticipated that the findings from this analysis will enhance the understanding of important issues related to violence against women and development of policies and strategic action plans to effectively prevent violence against women.

Phnom Penh, Date: 27 September, 2016



Minister

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The report on *'secondary data analysis on women's experience of domestic violence and other forms of violence'* is developed based on the results of the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS) and the national survey of the World Health Organization in 2015, in close collaboration and efforts between the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Health together with development partners such as the United Nations of Population Fund (UNFPA) in Cambodia and Australian Government's Aid. This report presented a more in-depth data that can contribute to violence prevention policy development for Cambodia.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs would like to thank technical team from the National Institute of Statistics, the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Health, and working group members of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, including H.E Neang Chhayana, Under Secretary of State and H.E Nhean Sochetra, General Director of Social Development General Department and Department of Legal Protection, Department of Women and Health and Department of Planning that reviewed contents and provided comments on this report.

Special thanks are given to Dr. Henrica A.F.M. Jansen, International Researcher on Violence against Women, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) and Ms. Pauline Gulliver, International Consultant for their assistance with data analysis and write-up of this report, UNFPA Cambodia team and Australian Government's Aid for providing financial support for this analysis.

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¹ Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs. 2015 National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia. World Health Organisation, UN Women Cambodia, Royal Government of Cambodia. Accessed from <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/11/national-survey-on-women-s-health-and-life-experiences-in-cambodia#view> 12 July 2016.

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TERMINOLOGY

Term	Definition
Controlling behaviours	Excessive jealousy, isolating, monitoring whereabouts, social interactions, activities, access to health care and work in order to control the behaviour of a partner. ²
Domestic violence	Used by adults or adolescents against family members (domestic context). Includes a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviours. Most domestic violence is perpetrated by intimate partners. ³
Economic abuse	Withholding funds, denying participation in financial decision-making, deliberately not contributing financially to the family, controlling a person's access to employment or income generating activities. ⁴
Emotional abuse	Constant belittling, humiliating, scarring or intimidating. Verbal aggression and threats of violence with the intention to instil fear and control the behaviour of the victim. ⁴
Ever-partnered	Women who have ever had a relationship with an intimate partner. May not currently be in the relationship. Women who were "ever-married" are the largest sub-set of this group.
Gender based violence	An umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. ⁶
Incidence	The number of newly identified events that occur in a specified time period, this measure only includes those who were newly identified. ⁵
Intimate partner	Current and former husbands, cohabiting partners, fiancés, dating partners etc., whether or not there is or has been a sexual relationship. ² Does not include parents, neighbours, sweethearts etc. Note: this definition is the same as that used for HIV prevention.
Intimate partner violence	Physical, sexual, psychological or economic violence perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner. ²
Non-partner violence	Any violence by any perpetrator who is not a partner. This could be a family member (mother, father, sibling or extended family members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents), an acquaintance or a stranger.
Physical violence	Slapping, shaking, beating with a fist or object, strangulation, burning, kicking, threats with and actual harm resulting from use of a weapon. ⁴
Prevalence	The proportion of people in a population who have experienced an event in specified time period – this includes new and existing events (women who have just started experiencing violence, and those who have experienced violence for a long period of time). ⁵

² Breiding MJ, Basile KC, Smith SG, Black MC, Mahendra RR. Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance: Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements, Version 2.0. Atlanta (GA): National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2015.

³ UN Women. Definition of Domestic Violence. From <http://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/398-definition-of-domestic-violence.html> Accessed 29 August, 2016

⁴ UN Women. Glossary of Terms from Programming Essentials and Monitoring and Evaluation Sections. From <http://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/347-glossary-of-terms-from-programming-essentials-and-monitoring-and-evaluation-sections.html> Accessed 29 August 2016.

⁵ Last, J. M. A dictionary of epidemiology. 4th Edition. New York: Oxford University Press; 2001

Sexual violence	Coerced or forced sex or sexual acts through physical force or intimidation. ⁴
Violence against women	Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. ⁶

⁶ United Nations General Assembly. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (A/RES/48/104). 1993.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Contained within this report is a secondary analysis of the 2014 Domestic Violence module of the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), including an analysis of trends of intimate partner violence (IPV), using data from CDHS 2000, 2005 and 2014. The secondary analysis has been conducted to provide a more in-depth, contextualized interpretation of the data. Detailed methods, including terminology and the derivation of violence measures, are presented in Section 2 of this report.

Key findings

- Over 30% of Cambodian women had experienced physical, sexual, emotional or economic intimate partner violence experience in her lifetime.
- There was a high degree of overlap in physical and sexual intimate partner violence experience. The majority of women who experienced sexual intimate partner violence experienced both physical and sexual intimate partner violence.
- Key factors associated with Cambodian women's experience of intimate partner violence included:
 - Her intimate partner got drunk often
 - Her intimate partner displayed a higher number of marital controlling behaviours
 - She was fearful of her intimate partner
 - Low education for both the woman and her intimate partner
 - The respondent reported that her father had beat her mother when she was young
 - There was a higher number of live children.
- Divorced / separated women were more likely to report violence experience raising the possibility that either the violence experience was a reason for leaving their intimate partner or that the women felt more free to be able to talk about the violence experienced as a result of their partner no longer being a feature of their life.
- Survey participants most often sought, and received help from, family members, friends and neighbours.
- The women who experienced intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months, as a proportion of those who had ever experienced intimate partner violence, had reduced over time suggesting that the violence was either more likely to cease or the women were more able to leave their violent partner.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are discussed in detail in Section 6 of the report. Where results presented in this report corroborate those described in the National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences Report (2015), we have aligned the recommendations with those suggested in the report of the latter survey.

Promote gender equality and women's empowerment. International evidence is supported by data presented within this report, that where a woman has more resources available, she is less likely to have experienced violence in the previous 12 months.

Challenge social norms related to the acceptability of violence against women. Over 50% of the women who participated in the CDHS endorsed at least one reason that it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife.

Promote non-violent ways of being a man that are oriented towards equality and respect. Intimate partners were the main perpetrators to physical violence against women. Intimate partners were reported as perpetrators of physical violence by three times as many women than the next most frequently recorded perpetrator.

Promote healthy families and violence free environments for children. Women exposed to intimate partner violence between their parents as a child are more likely to experience physical or sexual violence by their intimate partners.

Address alcohol abuse. High levels of alcohol consumption were associated with increased risks of violence within this sample.

Further investment in support services is required to encourage women to access these services. Additional investment should consider on-going training for formal support services, actively marketing their services, and ensuring sufficient resources are available to respond to increased need.

Ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to respond to and prevent violence against women.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Contained within this report is a secondary analysis of the 2014 Domestic Violence module of the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), including an analysis of trends of intimate partner violence (IPV), using data from CDHS 2000, 2005 and 2014.

The DHS are nationally-representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition.⁷ The Domestic Violence⁸ module, which provides a measure of the prevalence and consequences of violence perpetrated by current or previous husbands or other intimate partners⁹, as well as other perpetrators, has been conducted three times in the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia – 2000, 2005 and 2014. For the 2014 survey, data analysis and report writing took place in 2015 ensuring the availability of data for monitoring the Cambodian Millennium Development Goal targets by the September 2015 deadline. The Domestic Violence chapter in the report followed a standard format of the tables and description of the results.¹⁰ However, while the analysis contained within the chapter was correct, there was a perception that there would be value in further exploring the CDHS Domestic Violence data beyond the standard analysis, to provide a more in-depth, contextualized interpretation of the data. It is anticipated that this will enable more concrete conclusions for more targeted programming and policy advocacy, to support the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women.¹¹

It is important to note that conducting secondary analysis does not imply that the original analysis of the data was incorrect. The purpose of this report is to present the available data in a more usable format for policy developers and advocates seeking to reduce the risk of intimate partner violence for women in Cambodia.

What is known on Domestic Violence in Cambodia from previous studies?

There have been a number of studies which document the prevalence of perpetration and experience of violence by a husband or other intimate partners¹² in Cambodia. In one of the first published reports, Zimmerman conducted an exploratory analysis of the nature of domestic violence, and its apparent causes and effects through in-depth interviews with 50 victims and others who support battered women who

⁷ <http://dhsprogram.com/What-We-Do/Survey-Types/DHS.cfm#sthash.2mYa0u3e.dpuf>

⁸ Throughout this report the term Domestic Violence will be used to describe physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse perpetrated by a husband against his wife.

⁹ Throughout this report, the term Intimate Partner will be used to describe current and former husbands, cohabiting partners (in where there is a relationship similar to that of a boyfriend or husband), fiancés, dating partners etc, whether or not there is or has been a sexual relationship. "Sweet hearts" - regular, trusted clients of sex workers are not included within this term.

¹⁰ National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF International, 2015. Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and Rockville, Maryland, USA: National Institute of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF International. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR312/FR312.pdf>

¹¹ Kingdom of Cambodia 2014. National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2014-2018. Approved by the Council of Members in the Plenary Session, 5 December 2014. Prepared by the Ministry of Women Affairs.

¹² Throughout this introduction, several different terms have been used to describe intimate partner violence, including domestic violence, spousal violence and intimate partner violence as the authors of this report have used the term employed by the authors of the reference document from which the information is drawn. Within the body of this report, we use only the term intimate partner violence – that perpetrated by an intimate partner of the interviewed woman.

search for assistance.¹³ The study found that the women and support persons reported extremely violent abuse, the frequency, nature and scope of which was often understated.

Subsequent to Zimmerman's initial investigation, the majority of work concerned with measuring the prevalence of intimate partner violence in Cambodia has been based on the Domestic Violence modules of the CDHS, previously conducted in 2000 and 2005. For example, Yount and Carrera reported from the 2000 CDHS that 24.7% of women indicated they had ever experienced any psychological, physical or sexual violence by a current or recent husband.¹⁴ Yount and Carrera explored the effects of marital resources and early life experiences on domestic violence and attitudes to wife abuse, and found that women reporting higher level of schooling achieved by their partner, urban childhood residence and domestic violence against their mothers were more likely to experience physical and psychological domestic violence.¹⁵

Eng and colleagues analysed the 2005 CDHS Domestic Violence data to explore the effects that husband's control and frequency of spousal discussion had on domestic violence against Cambodian married women. The study included the 1,707 married women who had completed the 2005 CDHS domestic violence module. Of these, the authors reported that 22% of women had experienced physical, sexual or emotional spousal violence since the age of 15 years. The experience of emotional and physical violence was associated with husband's use of controlling behaviours, while emotional violence was associated with frequency of spousal discussion. The authors interpreted these findings to suggest that where husbands held more patriarchal beliefs, women's more frequent discussion would be considered a violation of Cambodian norms for quiet, submissive wives.¹⁶

In 2006, the Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights published a qualitative investigation to understand the impact of Cambodian Government law as it stood in protecting women from violence. The report highlighted that no authorities were entrusted with the primary responsibility of enforcing laws to prevent domestic violence. As such, the League for the Promotion and Defence of Human Rights highlighted an urgent need for government programmes to educate the public and law enforcement officials, to redress the perceived inferiority of Cambodian women and recognise domestic violence as a serious problem.¹⁷

Most recently, in 2015, the Royal Government of Cambodia with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and UN Women conducted an investigation into the prevalence of intimate partner violence in Cambodia using the methodology developed for the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. The survey included women aged 15-64 years, while the CDHS includes women 15-49 years. Key findings included that, among ever-partnered women, 15.0% reported physical intimate partner violence, 10.2% sexual intimate partner violence and 20.9% physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence at some point in their lives.

¹³ Zimmerman, C. 1995 *Plates in a basket will rattle: domestic violence in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Project Against Domestic Violence, Cambodia, 1995. xi, 263 p.

¹⁴ In previous versions of the CDHS, those conducted in 2000 and 2005, only women who had been married were eligible to answer the domestic violence module. Hence the referral to violence perpetrated by husbands or ex-husbands, or spousal violence, in these reports.

¹⁵ Yount, K. M. Carrera, J. S. 2006 *Domestic Violence Against Married Women in Cambodia*. *Social Forces* 85(1): 354-387

¹⁶ Eng, S. Li, Y. Muslow, M. Fischer, J. 2010 *Domestic Violence Against Women in Cambodia: Husband's control, frequency of spousal discussion and domestic violence reported by Cambodian women*. *Journal of Family Violence* 25: 237-246. DOI 10.1007/s10896-009-9287-7

¹⁷ LICADHO 2006. *Violence against women in Cambodia*. Phnom Penh. Cambodian League for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights. <https://www.licadho-cambodia.org/reports/files/105LICADHOReportViolenceWoman2006.pdf>

Male perpetration of violence

Cambodia participated in the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific. Using self-reporting techniques, the investigators sought to understand men's use of different forms of violence against women, specifically intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. Of the nine sites included in the study, Cambodia provided the only national sample (the remaining countries provided rural and / or urban samples or samples from selected sites). Of the men included in the Cambodian sample, 16.4% reported that they had perpetrated physical violence against their intimate partner, while 20.8% reported that they had perpetrated sexual violence against their intimate partner (including forced or coerced sex). Further, 54.3% of men reported that they had perpetrated at least one emotionally abusive act, and 53.2% reported perpetrating at least one economically abusive act. Of interest from the report were the findings for motivations concerning the perpetration of sexual violence: *"The most commonly reported motivation for perpetrating rape across sites was related to men's sense of sexual entitlement"* (page 39).¹⁸

1.2. Objectives of the current investigation

It is apparent that a significant amount of work has been undertaken to collect data and understand the prevalence of intimate partner violence in the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia. The wealth of data provides an opportunity for further analysis in support of evidence based policies and programmes.

The secondary analysis of the data in this report has the following main objectives:

- a. To explore more fully the data on intimate partner violence compared to the results presented in the CDHS report. This facilitates comparability of results on intimate partner violence with other studies and reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG, Box 1)¹⁹ indicators in all the dimensions.
- b. Further, trends in intimate partner violence over time can be investigated using data from three waves of CDHS, exploring the story that the data tell us.
- c. A final section compares and explains some of the results on intimate partner violence with those of the national prevalence study that used the WHO methodology and took place in the same period.

Box 1.1. Sustainable Development Goals Violence Against Women Indicators

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence

1.3 Organization of this report

The results of this exploration are organized in the following sections:

- Chapter 2: Methods employed for the Domestic Violence module of the CDHS.

¹⁸ Fulu, E. Warner, X. Miedema, S. Jewkes, R. Roselli, T. Lang, J. 2013 Why do some men use violence against women and how can we prevent it? Quantitative findings from the United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific. Bangkok: UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNV.

¹⁹ United Nations. 2016 Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 5 Achieve Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls. <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> Access 11 July 2016.

- Chapter 3. Intimate Partner Violence as described in CDHS 2014: this chapter focusses on intimate partner violence (IPV) but also presents additional data also collected by the violence module on perpetrators who are not partners and help seeking behaviour for partner and non-partner violence
- Chapter 4. Intimate partner violence trends over time
- Chapter 5. Comparison of CDHS and WHO survey results on prevalence of physical or sexual intimate partner violence

Detailed statistical tables are presented in the Annex.

2. METHODS

Data for this investigation were drawn from the CDHS Domestic Violence module, 2014 (Chapter 3) with time-series analyses drawn from the CDHS Domestic Violence modules from 2000, 2005 and 2014 (Chapter 4). There are some slight differences in the methods employed in 2000, 2005 and 2014, which are described in Chapter 4. The following is a brief description of the methods employed for the 2014 data collection phase. A more complete description is provided in the full CDHS report.²⁰

2.1. Sample selection

The 2014 CDHS sample was a nationally representative sample of women and men between the ages of 15 and 49 years. The sampling frame used was drawn from the 2008 Cambodia General Population Census, provided by the National Institute of Statistics. A stratified sample selection was employed. In the first stage, 611 enumeration areas (188 urban and 423 rural with an average of 99 households per enumeration) were selected with a probability proportionate to size. Larger enumeration areas (those with more than 200 households) were divided into segments, with only one segment randomly selected to be included in the survey. In the second stage, using equal probability systematic sampling, a fixed number of 24 households were selected from every urban cluster and 28 households were selected from each rural cluster. Small areas and urban areas were over-sampled. Sample weights were used in the analysis to correct for differences in selection probability.

A total of 16,356 households were selected, of which 15,937 were occupied during data collection. Of these 15,825 (99%) completed the household questionnaire. In the interviewed households, 18,012 women were identified as eligible to take part in the interview (eligible women were all women aged 15-49 years who were either usual residents or visitors present in the household the night before the survey of the selected households). Among the eligible women 17,578 (97.6%) were interviewed.

The Domestic Violence module was implemented in a sub-sample of households. Only one woman was selected to participate per household. Of the original sample, 4,307 women aged 15-49 years (24.5%) completed the Domestic Violence module, and 3,245 (75%) of those had been ever-married.²¹ Sampling weights were constructed for the Domestic Violence subsample to ensure it was nationally representative, and accounting for the difference in the probability of selection within the household dependent upon the number of usually residing women. Of all women who were originally selected for the Domestic Violence module only 28 women (0.6%) could not be interviewed because privacy was not possible. It is noteworthy to mention that the interviewers who administered the Domestic Violence module were all female and had received additional training over and above the regular training for CDHS survey administration, on how to build rapport, measures to take to do the interview in private, how to keep the respondent safe and how to respond to difficult situations.

2.2. Terminology and operational definitions

The Domestic Violence module collects data on violence perpetrated by intimate partners and violence perpetrated by people who were not (or had not been) the respondent's intimate partner, as well as on help-seeking behaviours by women who have experienced violence. The complete domestic violence module, as administered in 2014, is presented in Annex D.

²⁰ National Institutes of Statistics, Directorate General for Health, and ICF International. 2015 Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Phnom Penh, Cambodia and Rockville, Maryland, USA: National Institutes of Statistics, Directorate General for Health and ICF International.

²¹ The term "ever-married" indicates that woman had been married at one point in time in her life. To be considered ever-married, the woman did not currently have to be married.

Domestic violence: Researchers in the past have sometimes used the term ‘domestic violence’ interchangeably with ‘intimate partner violence’. This is confusing because ‘domestic violence’ generally refers to any violence that happens between members of a household or between (blood) relatives. Legal definitions do not always include intimate partners if a woman is not legally married to this partner.

In this report we prefer not to use the term ‘domestic violence’ but to use the following terms that express more correctly what has been measured:

Intimate partner violence: any violence by a current or previous woman’s spouse (de jure partner) or cohabiting intimate partner (de facto partner). This term includes husbands, boyfriends and cohabiting sexual and non-sexual partners.

Non-partner violence: any violence by any perpetrator who is not a partner. This could be a family member (mother, father, and sibling or extended family members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents), an acquaintance or a stranger.

Measurement of violence

Violence experience was measured using a range of behaviour specific questions related to each type of violence, as follows.

Physical intimate partner violence

Ever-married women were asked if their current or former (for those who were formerly married) husband or intimate partner ever:

- a. Push you, shake you, or throw something at you?
- b. Slap you?
- c. Twist your arm or pull your hair?
- d. Punch you with his/her fist or something that could hurt you?
- e. Kick you, drag you, or beat you up?
- f. Try to choke you or burn you on purpose?
- g. Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?

When a woman answered “yes” to any of the items, a follow-up question about the frequency (often / sometimes / not in the past 12 months) of the acts in the 12 months preceding the survey was asked.

Sexual partner violence

Ever-married women were asked if their current or former (for those who were formerly married) husband or intimate partner ever:

- a. Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him / her even when you did not want to?
- b. Physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?
- c. Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?

When a woman answered “yes” to any of the items, a follow-up question about the frequency (often / sometimes / not in the past 12 months) of the acts in the 12 months preceding the survey was asked.

Emotional partner violence

Ever-married women were asked if their current or former (for those who were formerly married) husband or intimate partner ever:

- a. Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others?
- b. Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you?
- c. Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?

When a woman answered “yes” to any of the items, a follow-up question about the frequency (often / sometimes / not in the past 12 months) of the acts in the 12 months preceding the survey was asked.

Controlling behaviours

Ever-married women were asked if their current or former (for those who were formerly married) husband or intimate partner ever:

- a. Is jealous or angry if you talk to other men?
- b. Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful?
- c. Does not permit you to meet your female friends?
- d. Tries to limit your contact with your family?
- e. Insists on knowing where you are at all times?

Economic violence (part of the set for controlling behaviours)

Ever-married women were asked if their current or former (for those who were formerly married) husband or intimate partner ever:

- a. Does not give you money to cover the household expenses
- b. Does not trust you with money

Physical or sexual violence by previous (not current or most recent) intimate partners

Ever-married women were asked two further questions concerning intimate partner violence that was perpetrated by former husbands (i.e. husbands or intimate partners that were not the current or most recent):

- a. Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?
- b. Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?

Non-partner violence experience

All women who participated in the Domestic Violence module were asked about physical and sexual violence perpetrated by people other than intimate partners.

- From the time you were 15 years old has anyone [other than (your/any) (husband/partner)] hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?

Response options were:

Mother/step-mother
Father/step-father
Sister/brother
Daughter/son
Other relative
Former husband/partner
Current boyfriend
Former boyfriend
Mother-in-law
Father-in-law
Other in-law
Teacher
Employer/someone at work

Police/soldier

More than one perpetrator could be nominated.

Participants were then asked about violence experienced during pregnancy as well as additional questions concerning experience of forced sex or sexual acts by both intimate partners and others.

- Has anyone ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?
- At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?

Women answering positively to either of these questions were asked who did these acts. Response options given were:

Current husband/partner
Mother/step-mother
Father/step-father
Sister/brother
Daughter/son
Other relative
Former husband/partner
Current boyfriend
Former boyfriend
Mother-in-law
Father-in-law
Other in-law
Teacher
Employer/someone at work
Police/soldier

More than one perpetrator could be nominated (see Annex D).

Measurement of help-seeking behaviours

For those women who had experienced violence (either by a current or former intimate partner or non-partner physical or sexual violence), questions concerning help seeking behaviour were asked: *Have you ever tried to seek help? From whom have you sought help? Have you ever told anyone about this?* Response options for sources of help were:

Own family
Husband's/partner's family
Current/former husband / partner
Current/former boyfriend
Friend
Neighbour
Religious leader
Doctor/medical personnel
Police
Lawyer
Social service organization

More than one option could be selected as a source of help.

2.3. Statistical Analysis

The data were analysed using SPSS. Sample weights were used in the analysis to correct for differences in selection probability of households as well as for the number of eligible women in the household, because of the selection of only one woman per household. For all descriptive analysis, the weighted percentages and frequencies are presented in the tables.

Violence prevalence rates in this report reflect the proportion of women who have experienced violence. Violence prevalence rates are given for two reference periods:

- At any point in her lifetime.
- 12 months preceding the interview (which is also included in lifetime)

The box below summarizes the interpretation and use of these two types of prevalence rates.

Box 2.1. Comparison of lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates: uses and interpretation

12-month prevalence	
Interpretation	Use
The 12-month prevalence rate shows <i>the proportion of women who experienced one or more acts of violence in the past 12 months</i> and thus close to the point of time of measurement.	These data are very important for planning services because it shows how many women are living with violence at a certain point in time and who may be in need of services.
It includes violence that has just started, as well as violence that could have been ongoing since many years. The violence experience could have stopped in the past 12 months or still be ongoing.	The 12-month prevalence is also useful for monitoring change to show the effectiveness of a policy or programme as this rate is sensitive to picking up change if measured again in a follow-up survey a few years later.
Lifetime prevalence	
Interpretation	Use
The lifetime prevalence rate shows us the <i>proportion of women in the current population who ever experienced one or more acts of violence</i> at any time in a woman's life (and thus by definition they include women that are also measured in 12-month prevalence).	These data are important for advocacy purposes and awareness campaigns because it shows the proportion of women who ever in their life have experienced violence.
As with 12-month prevalence it does not tell us how long it lasted or how often, it just tells us if it ever happened, even if it was only once.	The lifetime prevalence is <u>not</u> useful to measure effectiveness of a policy or programme because it is not sensitive enough to measure change on the short run: a woman who has ever experienced violence who is interviewed 10 years apart, should the second time still be included in lifetime prevalence.

In addition to the interpretation of the prevalence for the two reference periods by themselves, the proportion of 12-month over lifetime prevalence rate is an estimate of the proportion of women who are still living with violence among those who ever experienced violence. It gives information about how difficult or easy it is to stop the violence or to break out of a violent relationship.

Intimate partner, and non-partner, violence have been analysed and presented separately in Chapter 3 (sections 3.1 and 3.2). Because of the small number of women who had not had an intimate partner but had experienced violence during pregnancy (4 women in total), this data is presented with the intimate partner violence data in section 3.1.

3. INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

This section of the report has been divided into two: (3.1) Intimate partner violence; (3.2) Other violence experience.

Only those women who have been married or had a cohabitating partner are included in the *Intimate Partner Violence* section, while the whole sample of women selected for the Domestic Violence Module of the CDHS are included in the *Non-partner Violence* section. As such, the sample size on which the prevalence estimates are generated differ for each section. Sample sizes are 3,245 ever-partnered²² women (*Intimate Partner violence section*) and 4,307 ever-partnered and non-partnered women who took part in the *Domestic Violence Module (Non-partner violence section)*.

3.1. Intimate partner violence

Overview of experiences of physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence by intimate partners

The survey measured four types of partner violence against women: physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence. For all these types of violence women were asked whether the acts were inflicted to her by her current or most recent intimate partner at some point in her life. Note that only for physical and sexual violence was it also asked whether a previous intimate partner had inflicted such acts on her.

To be able to make the comparison between the types of violence we compare the lifetime experience by current or most recent intimate partner (information was not collected on emotional and economic violence perpetrated by a previous intimate partner).

Detailed tables of all types of violence broken down by demographics are presented as Annex tables A1 and A2. Table A2 provides data that corresponds with SDG indicators 5.2.1: “The Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age”.²³ As highlighted in Box 2.1, while past-12 month prevalence rates provide information on the proportion of women who are currently experiencing intimate partner violence, lifetime prevalence rates are required to understand the proportion of all women in a population who have experienced intimate partner violence at some point in their life. Lifetime prevalence rates are useful for advocacy purposes and awareness raising while 12-month prevalence rates are useful for measuring the impact of violence prevention interventions over time.

Table 3.1: Summary of lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates (and 95% confidence intervals) of the types of violence measured in the CDHS, inflicted by current/most recent intimate partner, among ever-partnered women Cambodia 2014

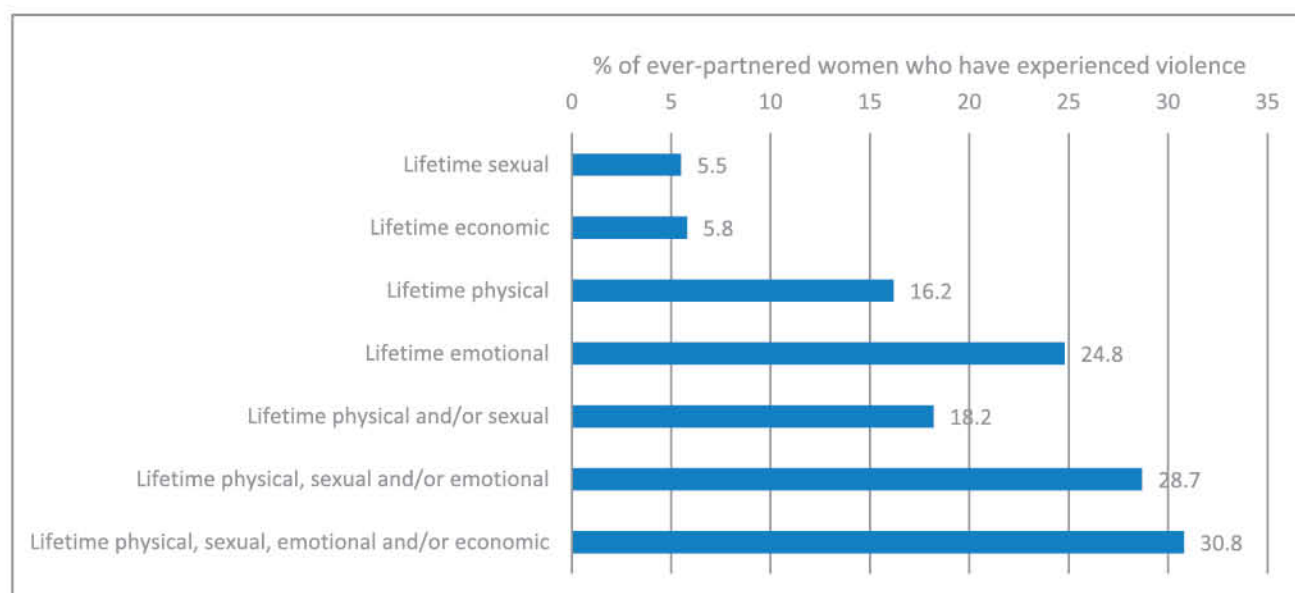
Type of violence	Prevalence rate %	95% Confidence interval
Lifetime physical	16.2	14.6-17.9
Lifetime sexual	5.5	5.5-6.7
Lifetime emotional	24.8	22.8-26.8

²² 98.5% of ever-partnered women were currently, or had been, married. The remaining 1.5% were or had been living with an intimate partner, but had not been married.

²³ Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators. 2016 Compilation of Metadata for the Proposed Global Indicators for the Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Page 4 From: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf>. Accessed July 11 2016.

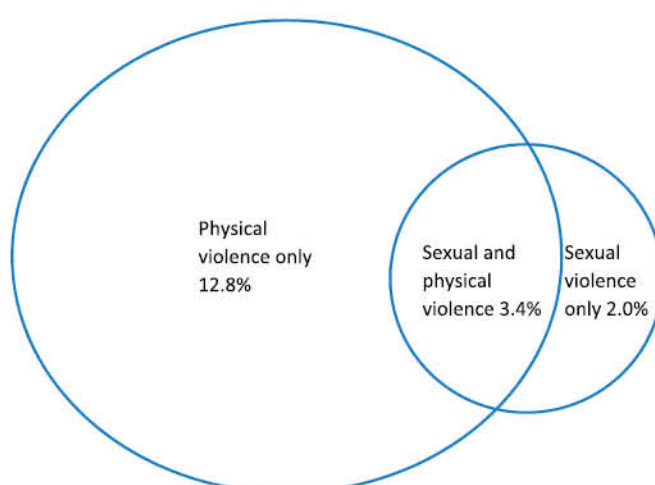
Lifetime economic	5.8	4.9-6.9
Lifetime physical and/or sexual	18.2	16.5-20.1
Lifetime physical, sexual and/or emotional	28.7	26.6-30.8
Lifetime physical, sexual, emotional and/or economic	30.8	28.7-32.9
12 month physical	9.3	8.1-10.7
12 month sexual	3.9	3.1-5.0
12 month physical or sexual	10.9	9.6-12.5

Figure 3.1: Proportion of women reporting physical, sexual, emotional and/or²⁴ economic violence at one point in their lifetime by current/most recent intimate partners, among ever-partnered women Cambodia 2014



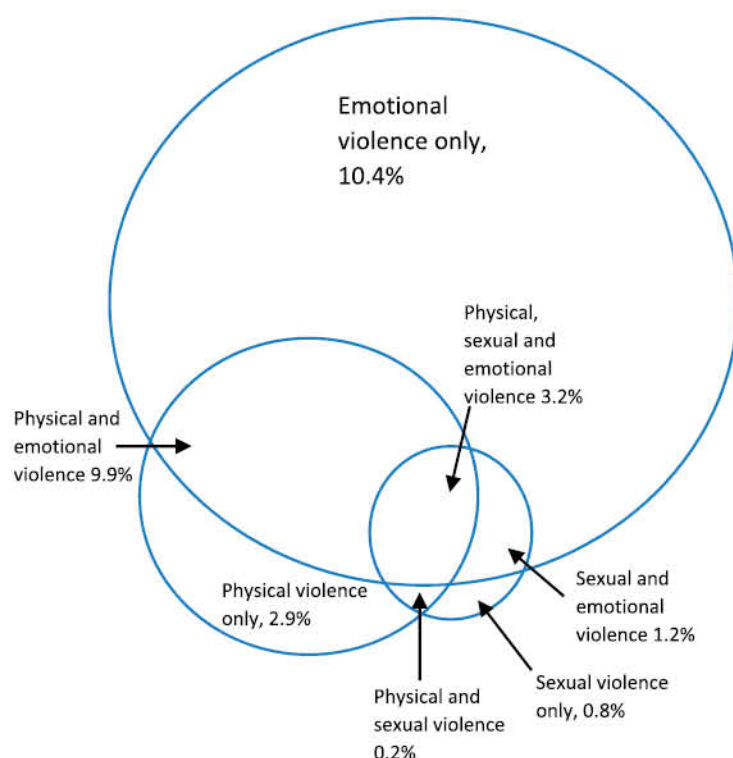
We explored how these types of violence overlapped or not. From all of the ever-partnered women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence, only 11% reported sexual intimate partner violence only. In contrast, the majority (79%) of women who had experienced physical intimate partner violence reported only physical intimate partner violence.

Figure 3.2: Overlap of lifetime experience of physical and sexual violence by current/most recent intimate partner, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014



²⁴ The term “and/or” is used throughout this report to describe when survey participants had experienced more than one of the types of the violence listed (“and”) or at least one of the types of violence listed (“or”).

Figure 3.3: Overlap of lifetime experience of physical, sexual and emotional violence by current/most recent intimate partner, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014



The majority of women (85%) who experienced partner sexual violence also experienced other forms of violence. 58% of women who experienced sexual intimate partner violence reported that they had experienced physical and sexual and emotional intimate partner violence experience. Similarly, 82% of women who reported experiencing physical intimate partner violence also reported other forms of violence – most commonly physical and emotional.

Physical violence by intimate partners

Lifetime and past 12-month experience of physical intimate partner violence among ever-partnered women by background characteristics is presented in Annex A, Table A4. The table presents the prevalence rate broken down by age, religion, residence, Province (district), number of living children, education and health quintile. This table presents data for violence by current or most recent partner (to enable comparison with previous CDHS waves) as well as for any partner. By including previous partners we should get a more accurate estimate of the proportion of women who have experienced this type of violence at some point in their life, in particular for women who have had several partners in her lifetime.

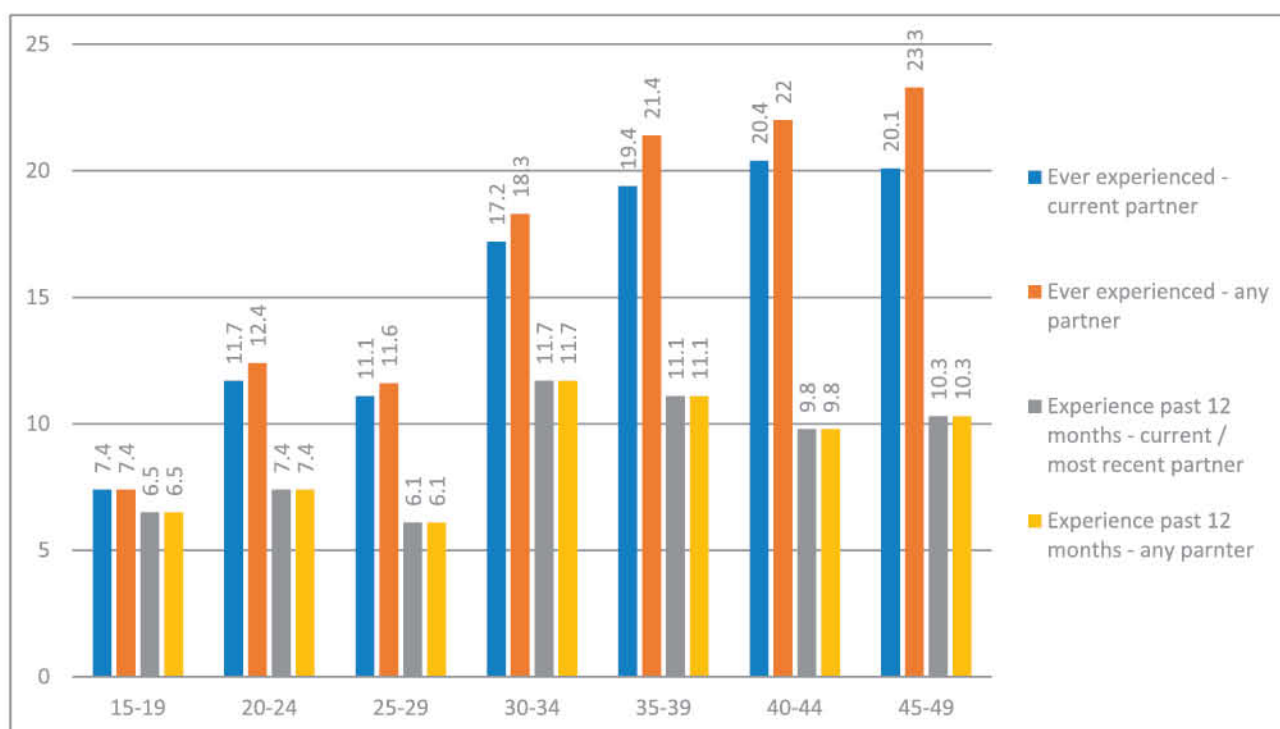
16.2% of women had ever experienced physical violence from their current or most recent intimate partner, while 17.6% reported experiencing ever experiencing intimate physical partner violence from any partner in their lifetime.

In the past 12 months (12 months preceding the interview), 9.3% of Cambodian women reported experiencing physical partner violence at the hands of her current or most recent intimate partner. Since no women reported violence in the past 12 months by a previous intimate partner, the 12-month prevalence rate is the same for 'any intimate partner'. This suggests that only current or most recent intimate partners were the perpetrators of physical violence experienced in the previous 12 months.

Figure 3.4 presents lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates for both current/most recent intimate partner and any intimate partner, by current age group. As is apparent in Figure 3.4, the prevalence of lifetime experience of physical intimate partner violence (for current/most recent as well as for any intimate partner) increased according to the age of the woman. This is to be expected because older women have lived longer and spent on average more time in relationships thus had the potential to accumulate ‘lifetime experience of violence’ over the years. When comparing the report for current/most recent intimate partner and for any intimate partner, we see that the older women report relatively more violence by previous partners, as shown by the difference between the first and the second series in the figure.

For physical intimate partner violence in the past 12 months there is no difference between violence by ‘current/most recent intimate partner’ and ‘any intimate partner’ because there was no violence reported by previous intimate partners in the past 12 months. It should be pointed out that ‘current violence’ is always counted as part of ‘lifetime violence’. In the youngest age group the 12-month prevalence rate is almost the same as the lifetime prevalence rate, showing the violence that has started early in these ‘young’ relationships. For many women the physical intimate partner violence does not continue, as can be seen by the fact that the proportion current (past 12 months) as part of lifetime decreases with age (from 87% in the 15-19 year old age group to 44% in the 45-49 year old age group). The proportion of women living with current physical intimate partner violence remains rather constant between age 30-49, showing that in Cambodia physical intimate partner violence does not only occur early in the relationship but that about one in 10 women of any age are currently living with intimate partner violence.

Figure 3.4: Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner physical violence experience, among ever-partnered women by age group, Cambodia 2014

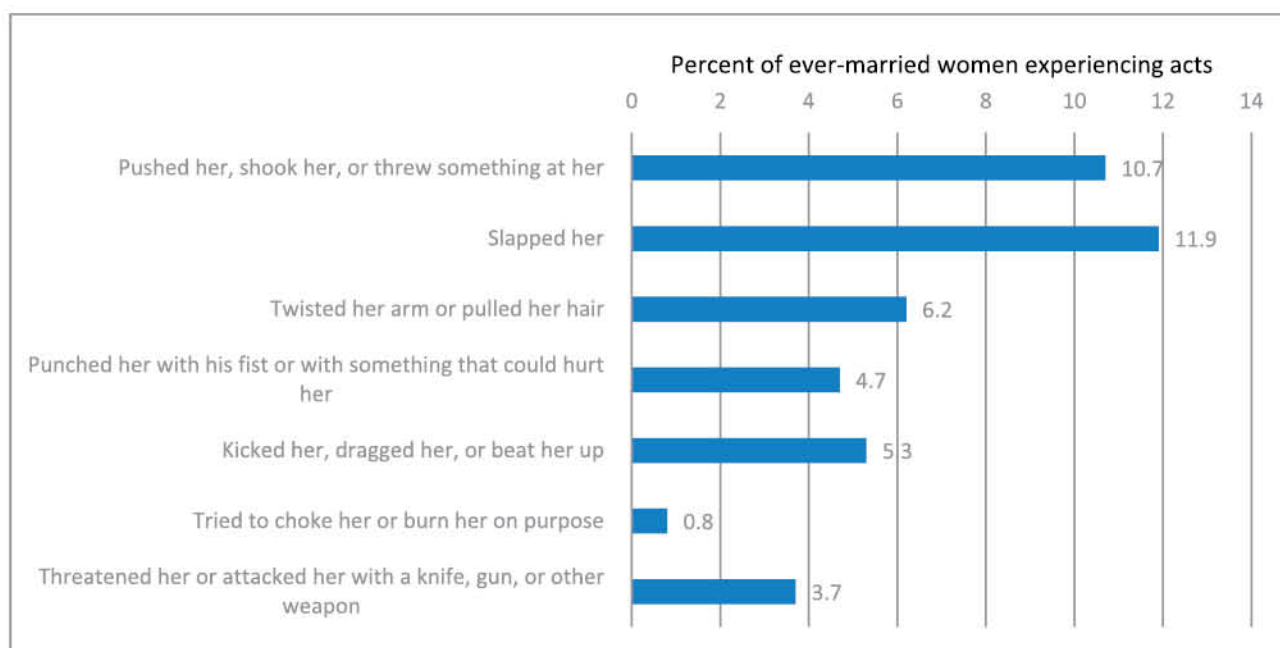


Other findings that stand out in Table A4 include the substantial variation between districts. Lifetime prevalence rates of physical intimate partner violence by any intimate partner range from 16.5% (Plains region) to 22.2% (Coastal region). Of interest is the finding that despite having a high life-time prevalence rate, the 12-month prevalence rate for the Coastal region was lower than the other regions. The breakdown by marital status shows the particularly high prevalence rates among divorced/separated women (36.6%) suggesting that the violence may have played a role in the breakup or that these women may be feeling more free to talk about a husband who is no longer part of her life, or both.

The proportion of women reporting that they had ever experienced intimate partner physical violence decreased with increased level of education and wealth, and increased with the number of living children.

Intimate partner physical violence experience was measured by asking about individual behavioural acts (Table A7). The most frequently reported acts of physical intimate partner violence by the current or most recent intimate partner was slapping (11.9% lifetime, 6.5% previous 12 months). The Table also provides information on the frequency (often or sometimes) of each act. For each act of physical violence mentioned, about one third of women reported that it happened often.

Figure 3.5: Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner physical violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014



Sexual violence by partners

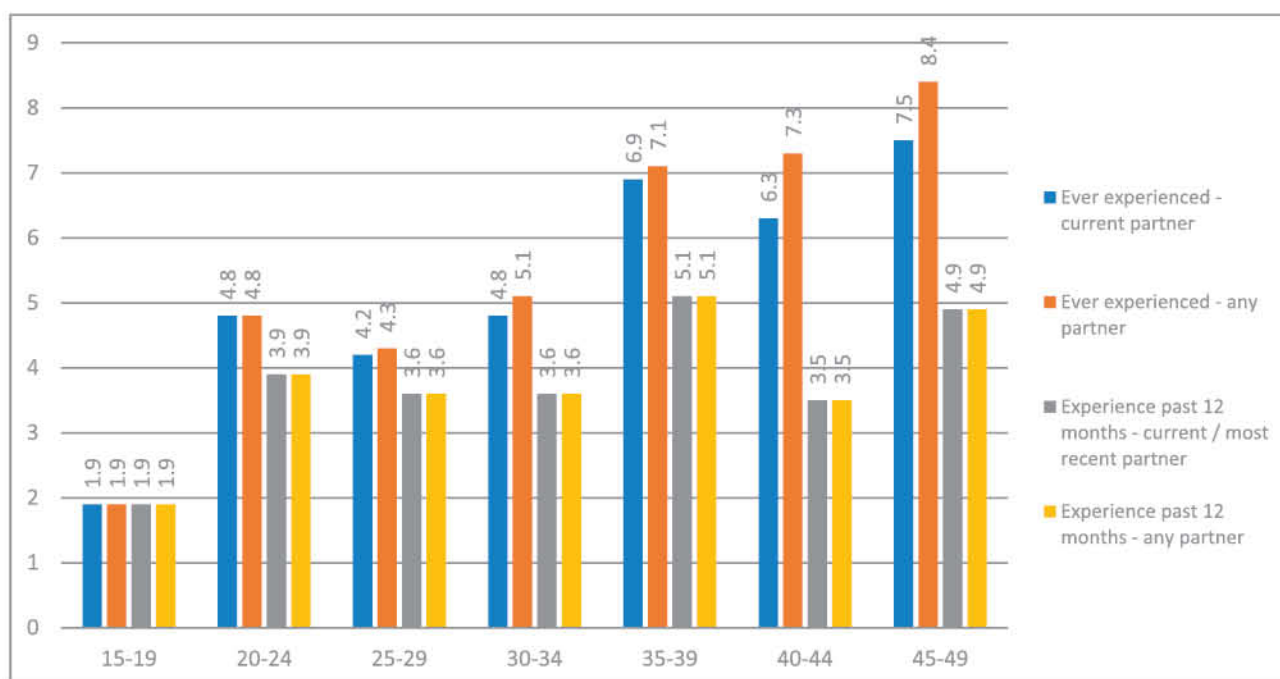
Lifetime and past 12-month experience of sexual intimate partner violence among ever-partnered women is presented in Annex A, Table A5, using the same breakdown for background characteristics as in Table A4.

There was 5.5% of the ever-partnered Domestic Violence sample who reported experiencing sexual partner violence by their current or most recent intimate partner over her lifetime. Slightly more (5.9%) reported experiencing sexual partner violence by any intimate partner over her lifetime.

In the previous 12 months, 3.9% of the ever-partnered domestic violence sample reported experiencing sexual intimate partner violence from either her current / most recent, or any other, intimate partner. As with the experience of physical violence in the previous 12 months the sexual violence experienced in the past 12 months was at the hand of only the current or most recent intimate partner (no violence in the past 12 months was attributed to a previous intimate partner).

As for intimate partner physical violence, the prevalence rates of lifetime sexual violence by current age group increases with age, and slightly more so if previous partners are considered (especially older women are more likely to report sexual violence in the past, committed by previous intimate partners, Figure 3.6). When looking at sexual violence in the previous 12 months, even though the prevalence rates are not very high, for each age group a rather constant proportion of 4-5% reports such violence, even in the older age groups. 12-month prevalence rates are lower (around 2%) in the 15-19 year old age group.

Figure 3.6: Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence experience among ever-partnered women, by age group, Cambodia 2014

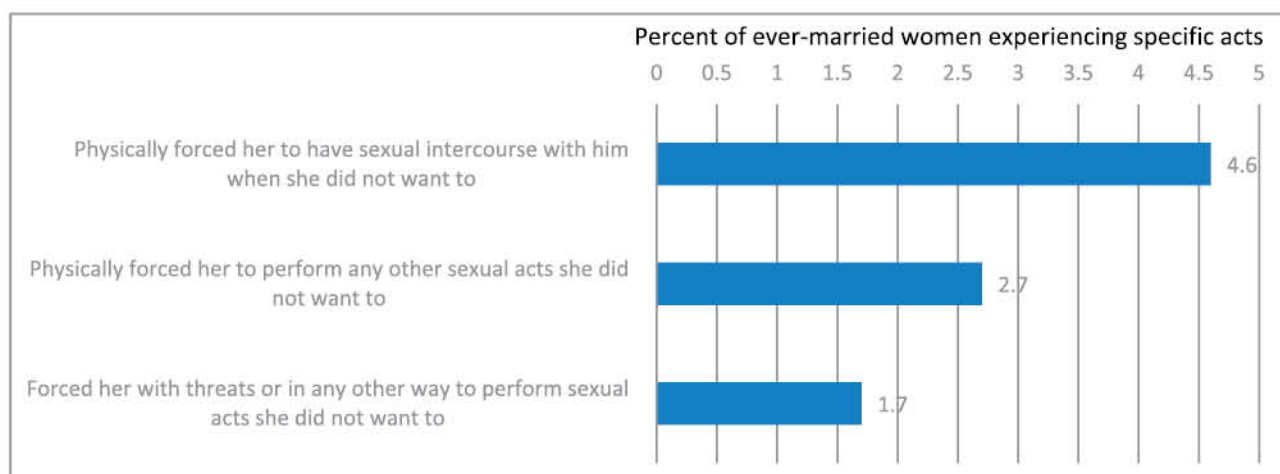


Also, as for physical partner violence, the proportion of women reporting ever having experienced sexual violence by any partner varies substantially between districts: from 5.9% (Plains region) to 2.6% (Coastal region). Divorced/separated women are more likely to report such violence (16.3%), perhaps because the violence has led to divorce or perhaps they feel more comfortable to talk about an intimate partner who is no longer in her life.

As with physical intimate partner violence, the proportion of women who reported experiencing sexual intimate partner violence in her lifetime increased with the number of live children born, and reduced according to level of education and wealth quintile.

Among the three acts of sexual violence that were asked, the most commonly mentioned was that her intimate partner physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to (4.6% lifetime, 3.3% previous 12 months, Table A7). Lifetime experience of specific acts of sexual intimate partner violence is presented in Figure 3.7.

Figure 3.7: Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner sexual violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014



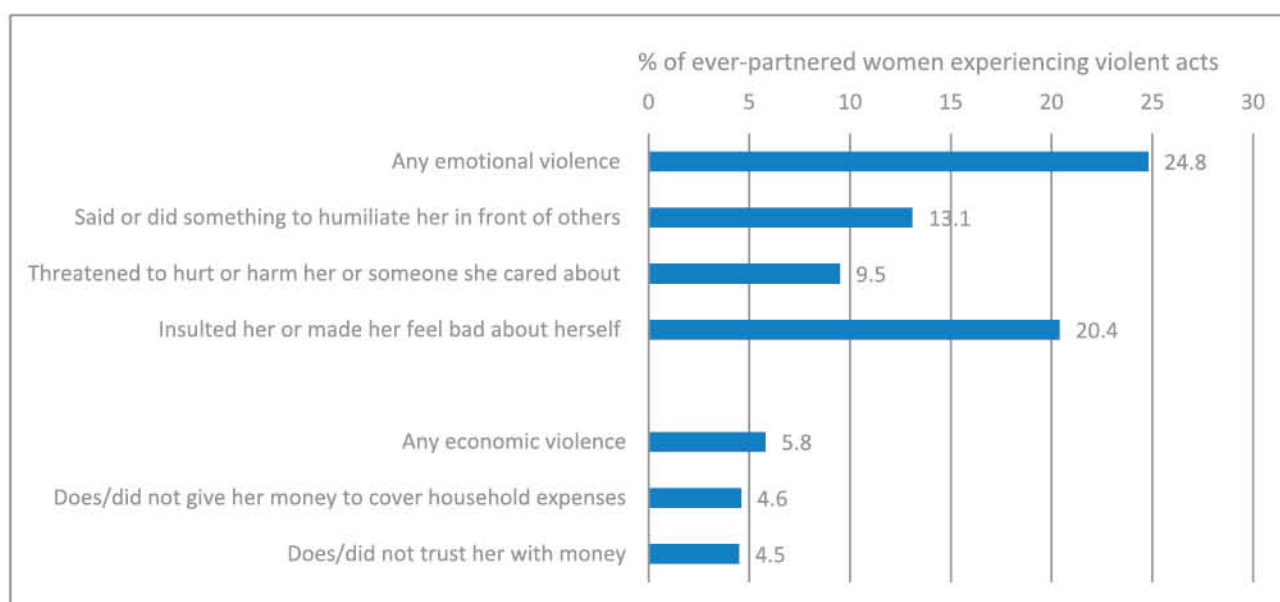
Emotional violence, economic violence and controlling behaviours

Table A6 provides detailed information on the background characteristics of ever-partnered women who had experienced emotional or economic abuse from their current or most recent intimate partner. One quarter of women (24.8%) reported emotional violence in her lifetime and 17.3% in the past 12 months. Regional variation was again significant, although inverted from reported physical and sexual intimate partner violence experience. Whereas women in the Plains region reported the highest lifetime rates of sexual intimate partner violence, they reported the lowest lifetime rates of emotional violence (22.9%). While the lowest rates of sexual intimate partner violence was reported by women in the Coastal region, they reported the highest rates of emotional violence (27.5%).

Economic violence was reported by only 5.8% of ever-partnered women, though this rate was high (22.7%) for divorced/separated women.

The proportion of women who responded “yes” to specific acts of emotional and economic violence in their lifetime are presented in Figure 3.8. The most frequently reported act of emotional violence was insulting her or making her feel bad about herself. Both types of measured economically violent acts were reported by approximately equal proportions of the ever-partnered Domestic Violence sample (around 5%).

Figure 3.8: Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner emotional and economic violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014

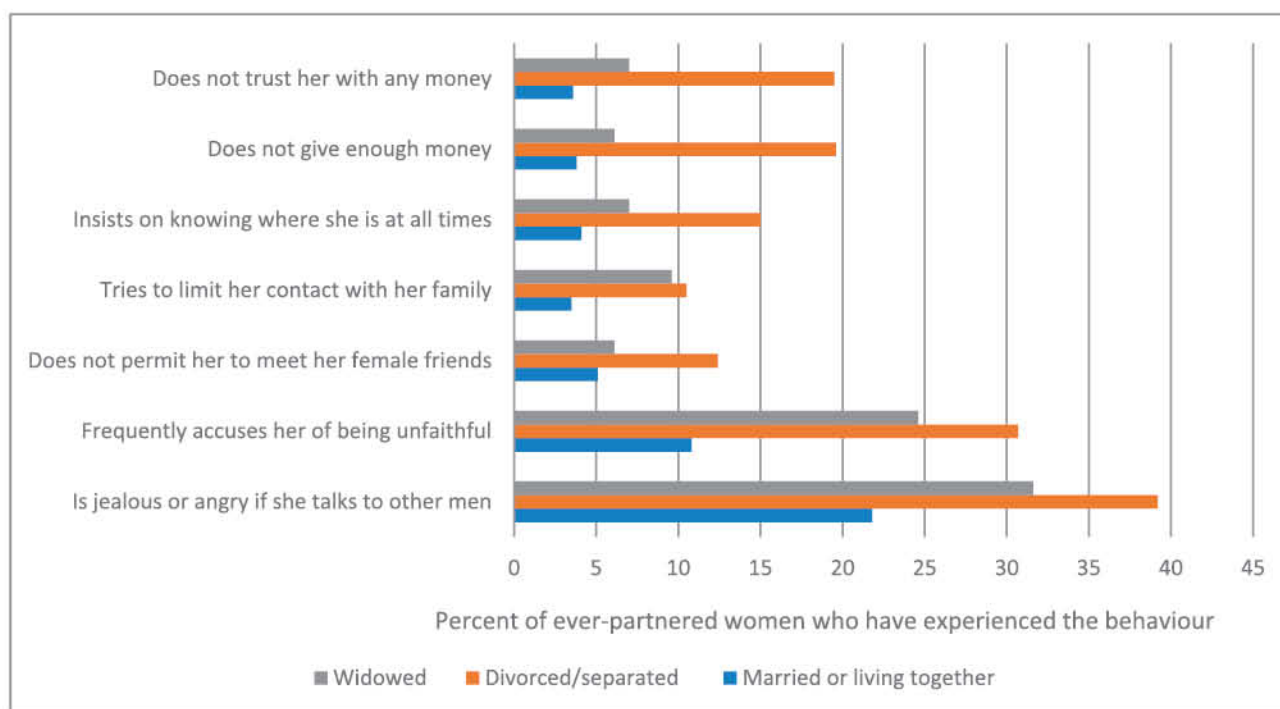


Controlling behaviours are sustained patterns of behaviour occurring over time, imposing power and control, forcing isolation, and including jealous behaviour. There is no consensus whether controlling behaviour is part of the continuum of psychological (emotional) abuse, although many researchers consider it so. Other researchers consider controlling behaviours a risk factor for intimate partner violence. In any case, controlling behaviours are closely related to other forms of intimate partner violence. Annex A, Table A8 presents details of the controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partners. Again women who were divorced or separated were much more likely (22.3%) to report experiencing three or more controlling behaviours from her most recent intimate partner than women who were currently married (6.1%). Also striking is that women who reported that they were afraid of their intimate partner most of the time were much more likely (31.4%) to have experienced three or more controlling behaviours by their current or most recent intimate partner than women who reported that they were never afraid of their intimate partner (5.3%). As with the experience of emotional violence, there was a higher proportion of women from the Coastal region (14.1%) and a lower proportion of women from the Plains region (5.4%)

who reported experiencing three or more controlling behaviours by their current or most recent intimate partner.

It is apparent from Figure 3.9 that a higher percent of women who were divorced or separated experienced all forms of controlling behaviour than their married / living together counterparts.

Figure 3.9: Proportion of women reporting experience of specific controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partner, by marital status, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014.



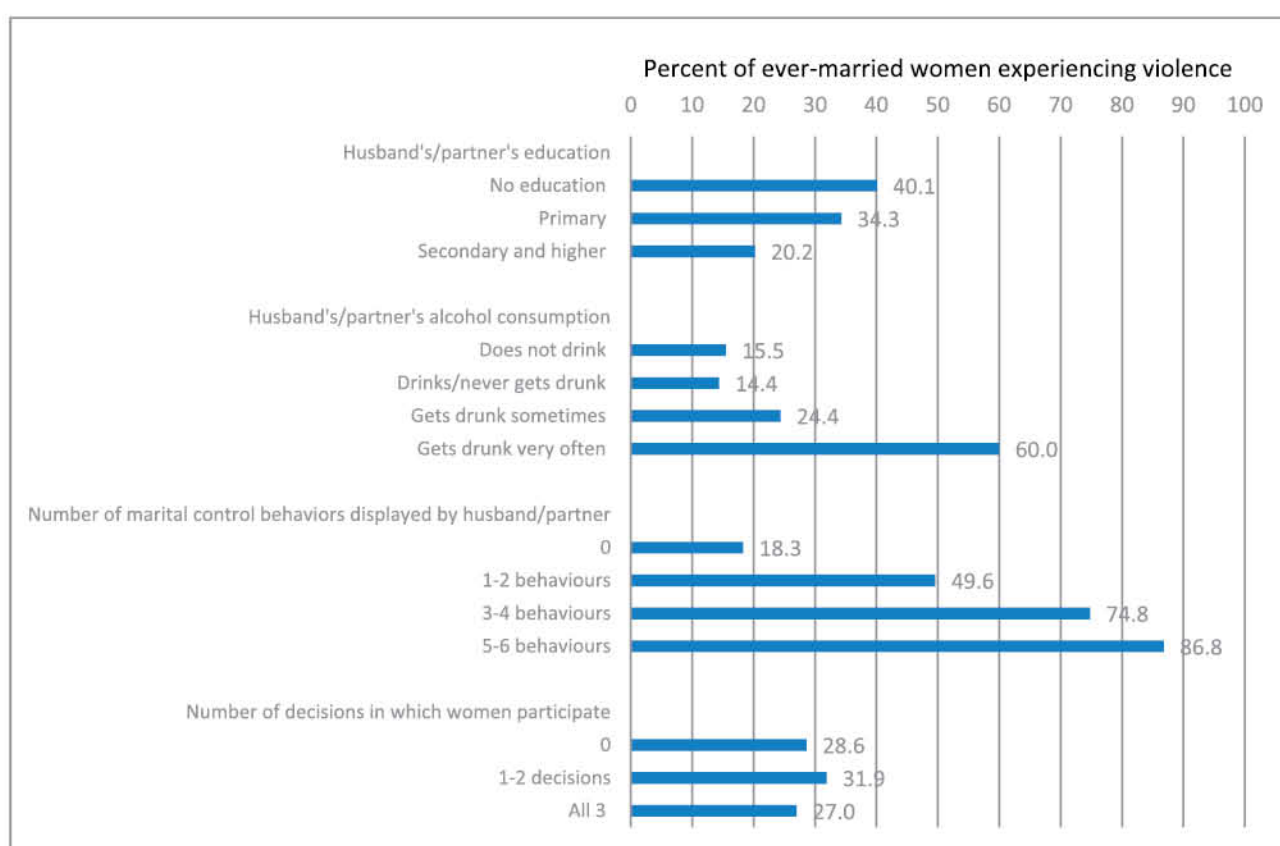
Factors associated with the occurrence of partner violence

The survey provided some details on the intimate partner (his education and alcohol consumption), on education and age differences of the intimate partners, her intimate partner's use of marital controlling behaviours, women's decision making powers, her attitudes around the acceptance of wife beating, whether her mother was beaten by her father and whether she was afraid of her intimate partner.

A detailed description of different types and combinations of intimate partner violence by these potential risk or protective factors is presented in Table A9. Consistent with findings from other countries, a high percentage of ever-partnered women whose intimate partners got drunk very often (60.0%) or displayed a high number of controlling behaviours (86.8%) reported lifetime experience of physical, sexual or emotional partner violence. There was also a high percent of women who were afraid of their husband or partner who had ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional partner violence (84.0%).

Women whose partner had no education, where neither partner was educated, or whose father beat her mother were more likely to experience physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence than where education was achieved or her mother hadn't been beaten.

Figure 3.10: Proportion of ever-partnered women reporting physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence by current or most recent intimate partner, by selected potential risk factors, Cambodia 2014.



Injuries as a result of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner

An analysis of injuries is relevant because injuries are one the elements that indicate the severity of the violence. Table 3.2 provides a description of the proportion of women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence who reported they were injured as a result of this violence. The results are presented for each type of violence separately as well as for the two types of violence combined. Only 11% of ever-partnered women who experienced either physical or sexual intimate partner violence reported only experiencing sexual violence (see section “Overview of violence” section, above). As such, it is difficult to disentangle the injurious effects of sexual violence from physical violence for these women. However, since the rates of injuries for the two (highly overlapping) types of violence are almost identical and physical violence makes up the most part of the violence, it can safely be assumed that physical violence is the main cause of the injuries.

It is important to note that due to the format of the CDHS questionnaire (see Annex D), women who only experienced violence outside of pregnancy were not asked if they experienced injuries as a result of the violence they experienced during pregnancy. Questions concerning the experience of violence during pregnancy were asked of all women who participated in the Domestic Violence module, irrespective of whether they had been ever-partnered or not, while injury experience was only asked of women who had experienced intimate partner violence outside of pregnancy.

Almost 50% of the ever-partnered women who had ever experienced physical intimate partner violence reported some type of an injury as a result of the violence. For almost one in ten women who experienced an injury, the injury was considered “serious”, including deep wounds, broken bones or broken teeth.

Table 3.2: Physical injuries resulting from lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent intimate partner, among ever-partnered women who report physical or sexual violence, Cambodia 2014

Type of violence	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of ever-married women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Experienced physical violence¹	45.2	22.2	4.6	49.0	581
Experienced sexual violence	47.9	25.5	2.7	50.8	178
Experienced physical or sexual violence¹	44.4	21.8	4.5	48.1	592

¹ Excludes women who reported violence only in response to a direct question on violence during pregnancy

Note: This corresponds with Table 20.14 in the Cambodian Health and Demographic Survey Report, 2014

Violence in pregnancy

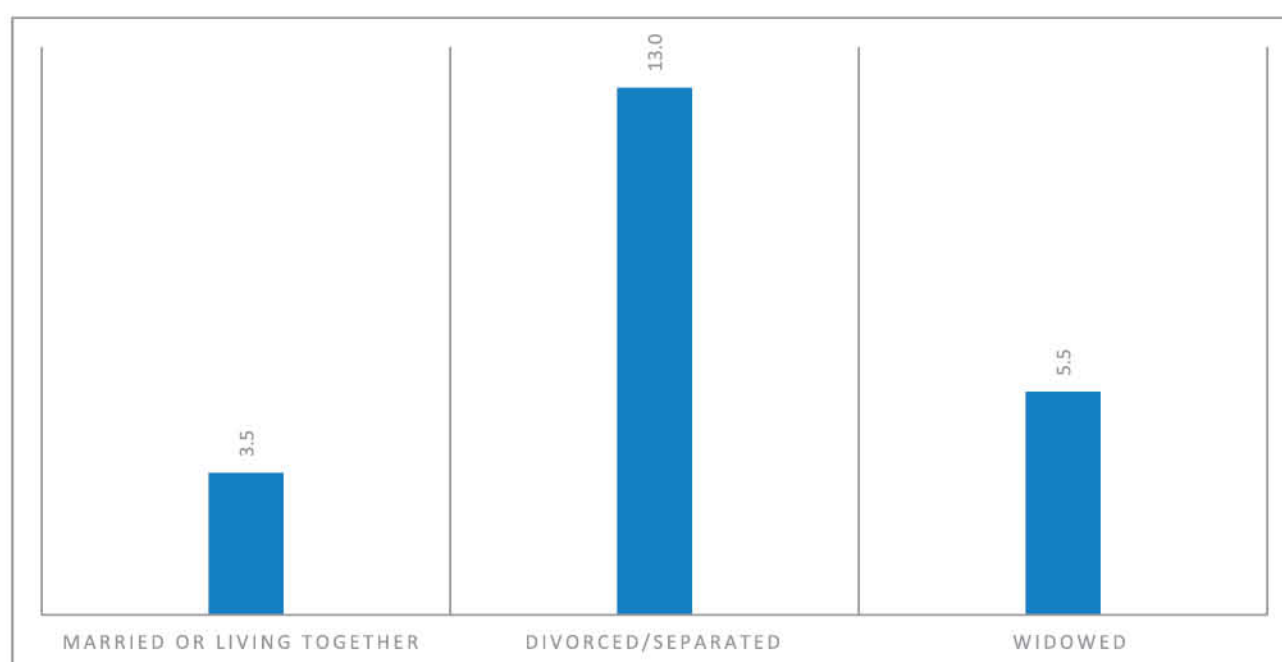
Violence in pregnancy is another element that reflects the severity of violence. It has been described as a “double intentioned violence” where the perpetrator intends to hurt both the woman and her unborn child.²⁵ As highlighted above, in the CDHS, all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module (irrespective of whether they had been ever-partnered or not) were asked if they had experienced violence during a pregnancy. Only four women reported that they had never been partnered and had experienced violence during a pregnancy. As such, violence during pregnancy is reported for ever-partnered women only because of their increased likelihood of pregnancy experience.

A detailed examination of the background characteristics of women who had experienced violence in pregnancy is presented in Table B3 of Annex B. Rural women were almost twice as likely as urban women to report experiencing violence during pregnancy. Further, violence during pregnancy rates increased substantially depending on the number of live children that the woman had. As with other forms of violence experienced, a higher proportion of women who had no education and who were in the lower wealth quintiles reported experiencing violence during pregnancy.

As is apparent from Figure 3.11, the prevalence of experience of violence during pregnancy was substantially higher for women who were divorced or separated than those who were currently married.

²⁵ Kelly, L. (1994) The inter-connectedness of domestic violence and child abuse: Challenges for research, policy and practice. In: Mullender, A. Morely, R. eds. *Children living with domestic violence*. London: Whiting and Birch.

Figure 3.11: Prevalence of violence during pregnancy, by marital status, ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014



Perpetrators of physical violence during pregnancy are listed in Table 3.3. The most frequently reported perpetrators were current or former husbands or partners of the respondent.

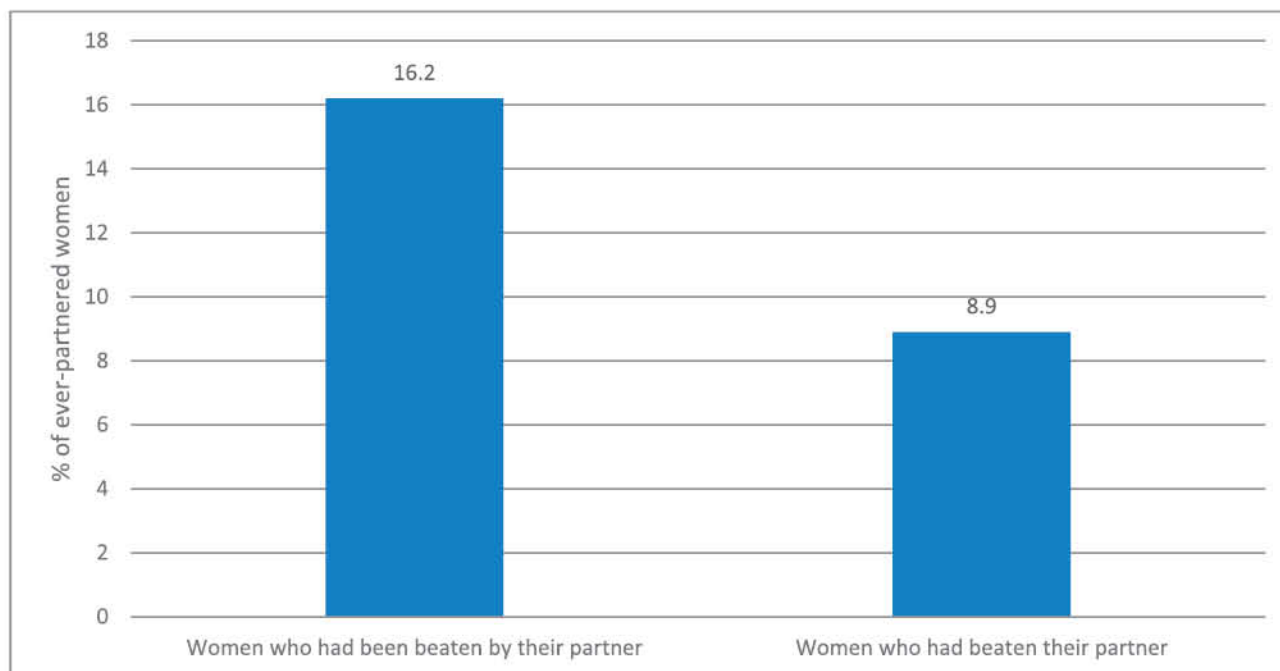
Table 3.3: Perpetrators of physical violence during pregnancy amongst ever-partnered women in Cambodia 2014

Perpetrator	%	Number of women experiencing violence during pregnancy
Husband / partner	2.4	77
Former husband / partner	1.0	32
Mother	0.2	6
Father / stepfather	0.1	5
Sister / brother	0.3	9
Other relative	0.1	4
Other	0.1	3

Women's physical violence against their intimate partner

A detailed description of women's use of violence against their partner when they were not being beaten, by background characteristics is presented in Annex A, Table A10. There was a higher proportion of women who had experienced intimate partner physical violence either ever (lifetime) or in the past 12 months who reported that they had committed physical violence against their current or most recent intimate partner when he was not already physically hurting her. There was also a higher percent of ever-partnered women from the lowest wealth quintile who reported that they had committed physical violence against her current or most recent partner compared with all other wealth quintiles. Similarly, there was a lower proportion of ever-partnered women who had secondary education or higher who reported using violence. It is important to note, however, that the proportion of ever-partnered women who reported beating their current or most recent intimate partner was half that who reported being beaten by their current or most recent intimate partner (Figure 3.12).

Figure 3.12: Comparison of the proportion of women who ever have beaten their current or most recent intimate partner with women who experienced physical intimate partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014



3.2. Other violence experience

This section describes other results drawn from the Domestic Violence module: violence by perpetrators who are not intimate partners ('non-partners') and help seeking behaviour. Because of the way the CDHS DV module collects data, some intimate partner violence data are also reflected in this chapter.

Violence by non-partners, overview

A detailed description of the background characteristics of women who had experienced non-partner physical or sexual violence is presented in Annex B, Tables B1 and B2. While there is a trend for increased prevalence of lifetime intimate partner violence experience as the age of the respondent increases (Figures 3.4 and 3.6, above), the same trend is not apparent for non-partner physical violence across age-groups (Table 3.4). The SDG indicator 5.2.2 requires the reporting of the "Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence".²⁶ However, only 0.1% of the domestic violence sample reported non-partner sexual violence experience in the previous 12 months (12 months prior to the survey). Therefore, it was not possible to report on this experience by age and place of occurrence.

²⁶ Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators. 2016 Compilation of Metadata for the Proposed Global Indicators for the Review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Page 10 From: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf>. Accessed July 11 2016

Table 3.4: Lifetime experience of different forms of non-partner violence, among all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module by current age, Cambodia 2014

Current age	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual non-partner violence	Physical or sexual non-partner violence	Total
	%	%	%	%	
15-19 year	5.8	0.8	0.1	6.4	729
20-24 years	9.8	3.1	1.0	11.6	687
25-29 years	5.4	2.5	0.9	7.0	647
30-34 years	12.2	2.2	1.0	13.5	801
35-39 years	10.5	0.4	0.2	10.9	459
40-44 years	11.3	1.3	0.4	12.2	539
45-49 years	6.5	2.7	0.9	8.3	446
Total	8.8	0.8	0.7	10.1	4307

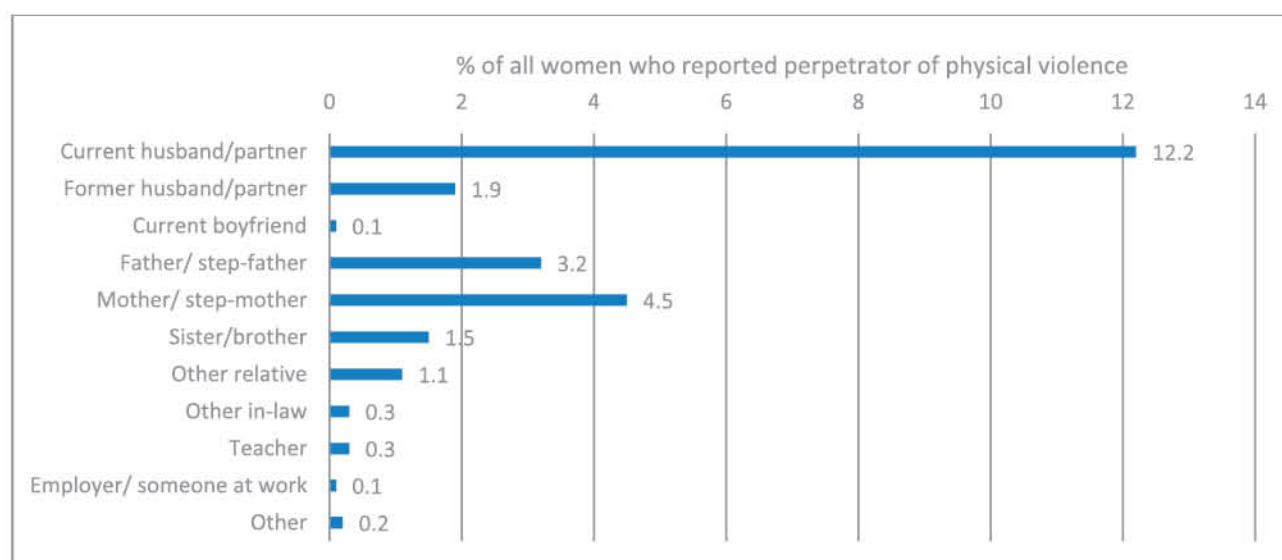
Perpetrators of physical violence

The perpetrators of partner and non-partner physical violence for all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module are reported in Table 3.5, by marital status. It should be noted that this table includes intimate partner-violence (this is due to the way the CDHS survey collects perpetrator data). It is apparent from the table that current or former husbands or partners are the most frequently reported perpetrators for physical violence experience, followed by mothers or step-mothers. This information is also presented diagrammatically in Figure 3.13.

Table 3.5: Perpetrators of physical violence among all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module by marital status, Cambodia 2014

Perpetrator of physical violence	Marital status		All women (N=4,307)
	Ever-married (N=2,975)	Never married (N=1,062)	
Current husband/partner	16.2	na	12.2
Former husband/partner	5.9	na	1.9
Current boyfriend	0.1	0.2	0.1
Former boyfriend	0.0*	0.0	0.0*
Father/ step-father	3.4	2.5	3.2
Mother/ step-mother	5.4	1.7	4.5
Sister/brother	1.4	2.0	1.5
Daughter/ son	0.1	0.0	0.0*
Other relative	1.2	0.6	1.1
Mother-in-law	0.0*	na	0.0*
Other in-law	0.3	na	0.3
Teacher	0.3	0.2	0.3
Employer/ someone at work	0.1	0.0	0.1
Police/ soldier	0.0	0.0*	0.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2
<0.1			
Number women who have experienced physical violence since age 15	840	70	910
na = Not applicable			

Figure 3.13: Perpetrators of physical violence among all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module by marital status, Cambodia 2014



Perpetrators of sexual violence by non-partners

All women who answered “yes” to the following question were then asked who forced them to have sexual intercourse or perform a sexual act the very first time this happened:

At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?

The perpetrators of sexual violence are reported in Table 3.6. No perpetrators were reported by more than 1% of the survey sample. For ever-married women, friends and own relatives were most frequently reported perpetrators of sexual violence. For never-married women, current or former boyfriends or strangers were most frequently reported as perpetrators of sexual violence.

Table 3.6: Perpetrator of first act of forced sex that a woman has experienced in her life, among all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module, by marital status, Cambodia 2014

Person	Marital status		Total
	Ever-married	Never married	
Current husband/partner	0.1	na	0.1
Former husband/partner	0.1	na	0.0*
Current/former boyfriend	0.2	0.8	0.3
Father / step father	0.1	0.0	0.1
Brother / step brother	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other relative	0.4	0.1	0.3
In-law	0.2	Na	0.2
Own friend / acquaintance	0.5	0.3	0.4
Family friend	0.1	0.0	0.1
Police / soldier	0.0*	0.0	0.0
Stranger	0.3	0.6	0.4
Number of women who have experienced sexual violence	241	21	262

¹ Women can report more than one person who committed the violence.

na = Not applicable

Note: This table corresponds with Table 20.4 from the CDHS 2014 report

The most frequently reported ages at which women reported they were first forced to have sex was between 20-24 and over 30 years or age for ever-married women. For never-married women, the most frequently reported ages at which they were first forced to have sex was over 25 years of age (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Age at first forced sex for women who experienced forced sex, among all women who took part in the Domestic Violence module, by marital status, Cambodia, 2014

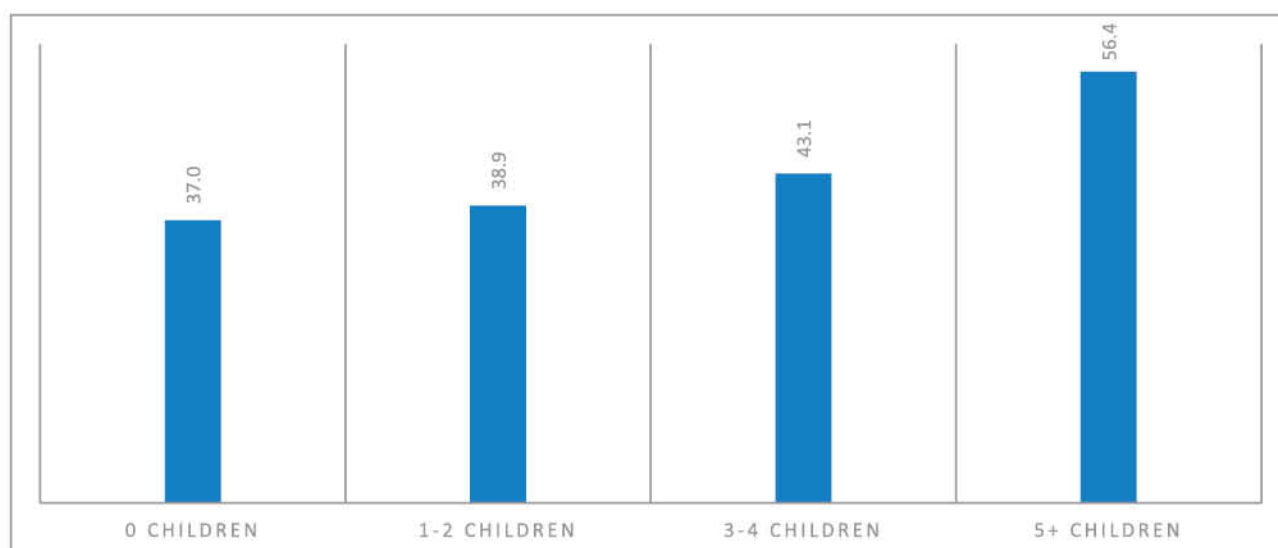
Background characteristic	Percentage who first experienced forced sex by age group:					
	<10 years	10-14 yrs	15-19 yrs	20-24 yrs	25-29 yrs	>30 years
Marital status						
Never married	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6
Ever married	0.1	0.0	0.3	2.1	1.6	3.0
All women	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.3	2.4

Help seeking behaviour

In this survey, all women who reported physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner were asked whether they sought help (“Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?”; “From whom have you sought help?”). Because of the way the question was structured and placed, it is not easy to disentangle the replies for intimate partner and for non-partner violence, but since more women suffered intimate partner than non-partner violence we can assume that this dominates the answers given.

Help seeking behaviours for all women participating in the domestic violence module who had experienced partner or non-partner violence, by background characteristics, is presented in Annex B, Table B4. A higher percentage of women who had five or more children sought help to stop the violence compared with women who had no children (Figure 3.14). Also of note is the higher percent of women aged 40-49 (52.5%) who sought help to stop the violence compared women who were aged 20-24 years (29.0%). It is possible that there is a strong relationship between age of the respondent and the number of live children. Given that lifetime experience of intimate partner violence also increases with age and number of children, we suspect there is a strong relationship between the amount of violence experienced and help seeking.

Figure 3.14: Percent of women who had experienced intimate partner or non-partner violence who sought help for the violence experienced, by number of live children, Cambodia 2014.



The most frequently identified sources of help for women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner or non-partner violence was the respondent's own family or her neighbour (Table 3.8). Only one in twenty women who experienced physical violence or one in ten who experienced physical or sexual violence reported that they sought help from the Police. The Police were identified as a source of help with almost the same frequency as the respondents' husband or partners' family (where she had been partnered).

Table 3.8: Sources of help, women who had experienced intimate partner or non-partner physical or sexual violence by type of violence experienced (physical only, sexual only, physical and sexual, physical or sexual violence), Cambodia 2014

Person	Type of violence experienced			
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	Physical or sexual (TOTAL)
Own family	23.3	25.3	31.3	24.9
Husband/partner's family	4.7	1.1	7.6	4.9
Husband/partner	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Boyfriend	0.8	2.7	0.0	0.3
Friend	2.9	7.2	3.1	3.3
Neighbour	12.4	0.0	19.3	12.2
Religious leader	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.3
Doctor/medical personnel	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Police	4.4	1.7	10.6	5.3
Lawyer	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.3
Social work organization	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.2
Other	6.0	2.5	13.2	7.0
Number of women who have experienced violence and sought help	281	30	95	406

Less than 1% of women who experienced physical violence reported that they had sought help from doctors or medical personnel. No women who had experienced sexual violence reported that they sought help from medical personnel. Given that a significant proportion of women who had experienced physical or sexual violence had sustained injuries that would warrant medical attention (see Table 3.2 above), the results suggest that further work is required to understand why women are not seeking help from medical personnel. From the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study it is apparent that fear, embarrassment and the normalisation of violence experience were the main reasons women did not seek help, suggesting that medical personnel need to help women feel comfortable about disclosing the violence they have experienced.

4. PARTNER VIOLENCE TRENDS OVER TIME

The fact that Cambodia now has three sets of DV data from three waves of CDHS conducted in 2000, 2005 and 2014, provides an opportunity to explore and explain changes in levels and patterns of intimate partner violence over time.

4.1. Differences in methodology

Since we know that differences in methodology is likely to result in differences in interpretation, and in order properly interpret the data, we have first investigated methodological similarities and differences between the three studies. Differences between the overall methodologies are summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Sample selection and sample characteristics for CDHS Domestic Violence modules, Cambodia 2000, 2005 and 2014

Description	2000 and 2005	2014
CDHS sampling strategy for women (overall CDHS)	All women age 15-49 years who were either usual residents of the selected households or visitors present in the household on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed (2000: 15,351 women, 2005: 16,823 women).	All women aged 15-49 years who were usual residents of selected households or visitors present in the household on the night before the survey were eligible to be interviewed.
Selection of households for Domestic Violence module	Sub-sample of households selected for the women's status module	Sub-sample of households selected for the implementation of the Domestic Violence module. Note that in the same households one man aged 15-49 years was selected for a male survey that collected information on family planning and knowledge and behaviour regarding HIV/AIDS and other STIs from men.
Number of women selected but not interviewed for Domestic Violence module due to privacy concerns	2000: not reported 2005: 34	28 (0.6%)
Marital status of women eligible for Domestic Violence module	Currently or previously married women 15-49	Currently or previously married women or cohabiting women 15-49 (questions on partner violence and violence by anyone), never married women (violence by anyone)
% of CDHS sample of women interviewed with the Domestic Violence module	2000: 25% of 15,351 2005: 25% of 16,823	25% of 17,578 (4,307 women)

Sample selection criteria for each of the CDHS survey waves were comparable (Table 4.1.), with the exception of eligibility criteria for women that would be administered the Domestic Violence module. In the two first surveys only previously and currently married 15-49 women were administered the Domestic Violence module, and intimate partner violence was calculated for 'ever-married women' 15-49. In 2014, the Domestic Violence module was administered to any women aged 15-49. For the calculation of intimate partner violence, the definition of ever-partnered was expanded to include ever-cohabited women. Moreover, in 2014 never married women were included in the Domestic Violence module to report about "other types of violence experienced".

The questions on the acts of physical and sexual violence also differed in a number of places between the first two and the last CDHS rounds as presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Questions on acts of violence in physical, sexual and emotional intimate partner violence in the CDHS domestic violence module 2000, 2005 and 2014.

Description	2000 and 2005	2014
Number of questions about intimate partner physical or sexual violence	Physical: 7 questions Sexual: 2 questions	Physical: 7 questions Sexual: 3 questions
Questions on acts of physical violence	Does/Did your (last) husband ever— a) Push you, shake you, or throw something at you? b) Slap you or twist your arm? c) Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? d) Kick you or drag you? e) Try to strangle you or burn you? f) Threaten you with a knife, gun, or other type of weapon? g) Attack you with a knife, gun, or other type of weapon?	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner ever: a) Push you, shake you, or throw something at you? b) Slap you? c) Twist your arm or pull your hair? d) Punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you? e) Kick you, drag you, or beat you up? f) Try to choke you or burn you on purpose? g) Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?
Questions on acts of sexual violence	Does/Did your (last) husband ever— a) Physically force you to have sexual intercourse even when you did not want to? b) Force you to perform types of other sexual acts you did not want to?	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner ever: a) Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him/her even when you did not want to? b) Physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? c) Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?
How physical and sexual violence within the previous 12 months was measured	For each act by current/most recent husband: Did this ever happen? How often in the last 12 months: 1-2 times, 3-5 times, More than 5 times?	For each act by current/most recent husband/partner: Did this ever happen? How often in the last 12 months: Often, sometimes? For previous partners: Single questions were asked for all physical and for all sexual acts together
How emotional violence was measured	Does/Did your (last) husband ever— a) Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) Threaten you or someone close to you with harm? c) Swear at you?	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner ever: a) Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you? c) Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?
How intimate partner violence defined (current / most recent / any partner)	Current / most recent partner (physical / sexual / emotional)	Current / most recent partner (physical / sexual / economic / emotional) Any partner (physical / sexual)

Among the differences it should be pointed out that in 2000 and 2005, among the questions on acts of physical violence respondents were asked if their current or most recent husband or partner had ever “slapped or twisted your arm”. In 2014, respondents were asked if their current or most husband or partner had ever “slapped” as a single question. There was an additional question in 2014 that asked whether the respondent had their arm twisted; together with whether they had ever had their hair pulled (the latter was not asked in the previous rounds). In addition, while in 2000 and 2005 respondents were

asked two separate questions about whether they had been threatened with a knife or gun, or whether they had a knife or gun used on them, in 2014, threaten or attack with knife or gun were combined in a single question.

Also in 2014, one additional question was added to the sexual violence section. In 2000 and 2005, the following components of sexual violence were measured: Spouse ever physically forced sex when not wanted; Spouse ever forced other sexual acts when not wanted. In 2014, this was changed to: ever been physically forced into unwanted sex by husband/partner; ever been forced into other unwanted sexual acts by husband/partner; and ever been physically forced to perform sexual acts respondent didn't want to.

Besides the differences mentioned so far we have not been able to explore whether the translations in Khmer were different or similar between versions.

Finally, an important difference was that in the most recent CHDS there had been more comprehensive training on gender and violence issues and the importance of safety and confidentiality for data quality compared to previous CHDS. Such training has been shown to result in higher disclosure of violence.

4.2. Difference in characteristics of the sample over time

The age, religion, residence (rural / urban), marital status and province of residence of study members who participated in the DHS domestic violence modules was similar across survey waves (2000, 2005 and 2014; Annex C, Table C1). There was a higher percent of women who had one or two children in 2014 than in 2000 (51.9% vs 33.5%), while a higher percent of women in 2000 had five or more children than in 2014 (28.0 vs 11.5%). Education levels of the survey sample changed slightly over time – in 2000 31% of survey respondents reported no education (15.3% in 2014), while 12.7% reported secondary education or higher (31.6% in 2014). Almost half of the women who participated in the 2000 wave were employed, but not for cash. In 2014, 7.3% of women were employed not for cash, while the majority of women were employed for cash (76.6%).

Detailed demographic characteristics of ever-married women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence are presented in Table C2 (Annex C).

While the lifetime prevalence rates for physical or sexual partner violence by the current or most recent partner across demographic characteristics are similar for the 2000 CDHS and the 2014 CDHS, those reported in 2005 are low. Prevalence rates for past 12-month physical or sexual intimate partner violence by current or most recent partner, by selected demographic characteristics are presented in Table 4.2. Of interest is that, while lifetime prevalence rates differed between 2005 and 2014, 12-month prevalence rates are more consistent and lower than that reported in 2000.

Table 4.3: Demographic characteristics of ever-married women who had experienced intimate partner physical or sexual violence in previous 12 months, current or most recent partner only, CDHS Domestic Violence modules, Cambodia 2000, 2005 and 2014

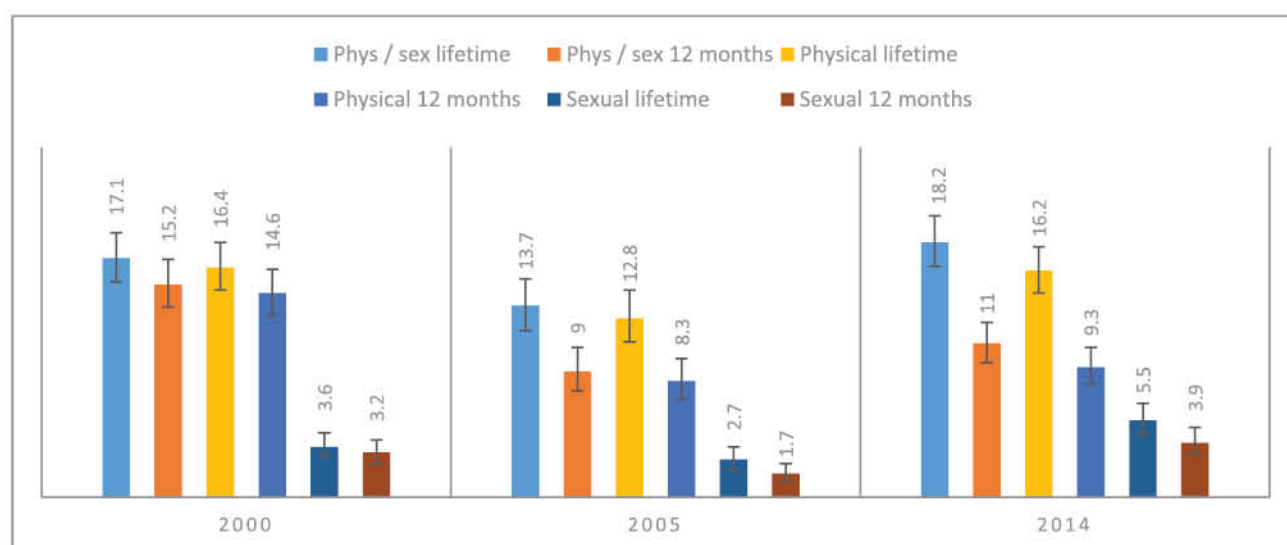
	2000		2005		2014	
	N	% (weighted)	N	% (weighted)	N	% (weighted)
Age (10 year age bands)						
15-19	4	4.0	5	7.5	8	7.3
20-29	99	16.2	53	8.6	90	8.7
30-39	159	16.7	70	10.1	154	13.3
40-49	103	13.9	56	8.4	103	11.0
Marital status						
Married / living together	307	14.8	172	9.6	323	10.9
Separated / divorced	30	17.8	9	6.9	21	13.6
Widowed	30	13.8	4	3.7	12	10.4
Residence						
Rural	54	13.9	19	6.3	27	5.5
Urban	312	15.5	165	9.5	328	11.9
Education						
No education	133	17.8	52	10.1	87	17.5
Primary	201	14.9	121	10.1	210	12.2

Secondary and higher	32	10.5	11	3.3	59	5.8
Employment status						
Employed for cash	138	15.0	99	9.7	278	11.2
Employed not for cash	164	14.7	65	9.0	29	12.2
Not employed	63	17.2	20	6.9	49	9.4
Literacy						
Cannot read at all	148	17.7	70	9.6	163	17.3
Able to read parts of a sentence	103	16.6	36	10.7	89	12.4
Able to read whole sentence	114	12.3	73	7.6	103	6.5
Blind / visually impaired /	14	8.3	5	83.3	1	33.3

4.3 Trends in IPV over time

There was a smaller percent of women who reported ever experiencing sexual or physical intimate partner violence by their current or most recent partner in 2005 compared with either 2000 or 2014. A higher proportion of women reported experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence by their current or most recent partner in the previous 12 months in 2000 compared with either 2005 or 2014 (Figure 4.1). It is our suggestion that the lower lifetime prevalence rates for physical or sexual intimate partner violence for ever-partnered women in 2005 represents an anomaly. Lifetime prevalence rates are not expected to vary dramatically over time as those people who had experienced violence ever in their lifetime in 2000 would have also have ever experienced violence in 2005 and 2014 (see Box 2.1). Therefore, the different results in 2005 are unexpected and, as yet, unexplained.

Figure 4.1: Comparison of lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner violence experience over time, ever-partnered women only, current or most recent partner, CDHS 2000, 2005 and 2014 with error bars²⁷



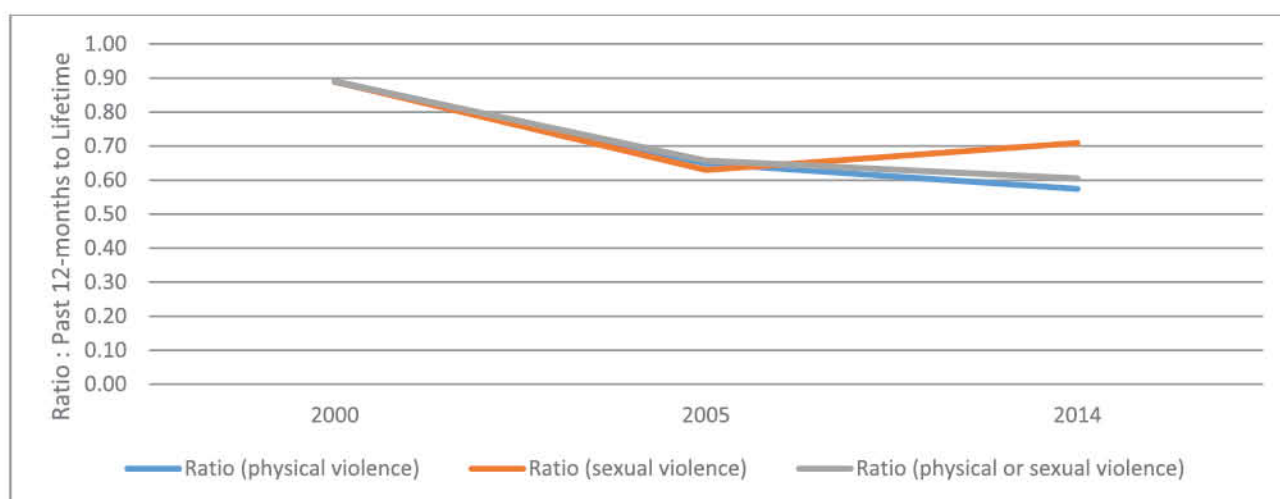
When comparing the prevalence estimates for 2000 and 2014, it is apparent that there is an overlap in the confidence intervals for lifetime prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence; physical violence and sexual violence. In contrast, there is no apparent overlap in the 12-month prevalence estimates for physical and/or sexual violence and physical violence. Figure 4.1 suggests, therefore, that there has been a reduction in the reported 12-month prevalence rates of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence combined, a reduction that is largely driven by the reduced reported 12-month prevalence rates of physical intimate partner violence experience.

²⁷ The error bars contained within the figure are the confidence intervals for the estimates of lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates. Confidence intervals provide an estimate of the limits within which the true value of the lifetime and 12-month prevalence estimates lie. Where there is an overlap in the confidence interval between years (for example, between the estimates for 2000 and 2005, or 2005 and 2014, or 2000 and 2014), this indicates that there is no real difference in the prevalence estimates for these years.

Of the women who reported ever experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence, there was a lower percent who reported experiencing this violence in the previous 12 months over time. In 2000, 89% of women who reported ever experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence experienced this violence in the previous 12 months, which reduced to 66% in 2005 and 60% in 2014. The reduction was more apparent for physical intimate partner violence than sexual intimate partner violence experience, where the trend reversed somewhat in 2014. However, this may be due to the addition of another question about sexual intimate partner violence experience in 2014, or improved interviewer training, making it more likely that women would report the intimate partner sexual violence they are experiencing.

The relative prevalence of sexual intimate partner violence experience (ever or in the past 12 months) was substantially lower than that for physical intimate partner violence experience (Figure 4.1). The trend towards a reduced proportion of past 12-month to lifetime experience is likely to be reflective of an increased likelihood of women who are experiencing violence to either be able to take actions to stop the violence from occurring or to leave the violent relationship.

Figure 4.2: Ratio of proportion of ever-partnered women who experienced physical; sexual; or physical or sexual intimate partner violence in past 12-months over proportion who experienced such violence in lifetime, CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014



The data presented suggest that there has been a reduction in the 12-month prevalence of physical intimate partner violence for women in Cambodia. We cannot identify, from the results present, the factors that have led to this change. Findings from international literature suggest that, in developed countries, personal income generation enhances the likelihood of a woman leaving a violent relationship. Indeed, when comparing the 2000 and 2014 CDHS Domestic Violence survey samples, it is apparent that there are a higher proportion of women in the 2014 sample who were employed for cash (than employed, but not for cash). Further, the 2014 sample was better educated than that in 2000. Once again, drawing from international literature (as well as that presented in Chapter 3), it is possible that increased education and literacy enhances women's empowerment, and reduces the likelihood of current experience of intimate partner violence. Further work is required to determine if the positive trends in increased education and employment are reflective of changes in the general population of Cambodian women, or if these changes are restricted to the sample selected to participate in the Domestic Violence module.

4.4 Indicators

Regular collection of information on the experience of intimate partner violence through the Domestic Violence module of the CDHS enables reporting on, and monitoring against, both local and international indicators where these have been specified.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have two indicators specified for measuring the impact of initiatives designed to reduce the experience of Violence Against Women (of which intimate partner violence is the main component). Indicator 5.2.1 is the “Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group”, and is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group

Age group	2000			2005			2014		
	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Emotional	Physical	Sexual	Emotional
15-19	4.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	1.5	13.6	6.5	1.9	13.0
20-24	10.7	3.1	6.1	8.6	1.7	13.2	7.4	3.9	12.1
25-29	18.6	3.7	7.7	7.4	1.9	13.1	6.1	3.6	13.5
30-34	16.0	3.4	7.1	10.7	0.9	14.8	11.7	3.6	18.8
35-39	16.2	3.5	9.2	8.9	1.3	13.7	11.1	5.1	20.9
40-44	10.3	1.8	7.2	7.5	1.8	13.5	9.8	3.5	20.6
45-49	16.7	4.2	9.9	7.5	2.5	15.4	10.3	4.9	18.9

The Violence Against Women indicator is “5.2.2: Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence”. In the 2014 Domestic Violence Module of the CDHS survey, the first CDHS survey in which information was collected on non-partner sexual violence experience, only 0.1% of respondents reported that they had experienced non-partner sexual violence in previous 12 months. This number is too small to provide breakdown by age and place of occurrence.

Cambodia National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women

Within the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia’s National Action Plan to prevent Violence Against Women, Strategic area 5: Review, monitoring and evaluation outlines activities to be conducted to monitor violence experience by women in Cambodia. These activities are outlined in Box 4.1.

The activities reported on within this report correspond to the Outcome Indicators as listed. As highlighted within this report, the most recent CDHS and World Health Organisation prevalence surveys were conducted in line with current international standards, requiring in-depth training of interviewers. Further, this secondary analysis has enabled further exploration of the results contained within the CDHS, to facilitate policy development for the reduction of violence experience by Cambodian women.

Box 4.1. Outcome indicator 18.2

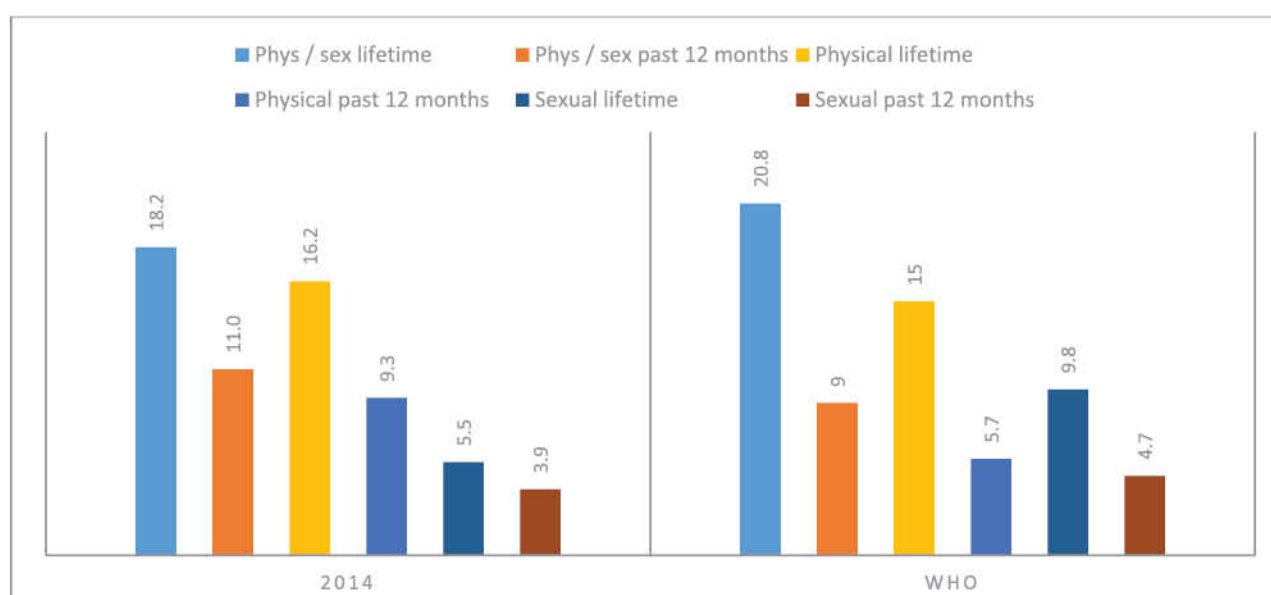
- WHO Multi-country Prevalence Survey, Violence Against Children Prevalence Survey and CDHS 2014 completed and presented to the public
- Prevalence studies conducted meet national and international research standards
- Results and recommendations of Prevalence Survey discussed in TWGG-GBV

5. COMPARISON OF CDHS AND WHO SURVEY RESULTS ON PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE

In 2015, the World Health Organisation Violence Against Women survey was conducted in the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia. The WHO survey employs similar methods to those employed in the Domestic Violence module of the CDHS, and therefore is a useful comparison for the CDHS intimate partner violence prevalence estimates. From Figure 5.1 it is apparent that the CDHS and WHO violence surveys provide comparable estimates of lifetime experience of physical or sexual partner violence. According to both surveys, approximately one in five Cambodian women has experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of any intimate partner over her lifetime. While the WHO study reports a lower percent of women have experienced physical violence by any intimate partner either over the lifetime or in the previous 12 months, the percent of women who reported experiencing sexual intimate partner violence in the WHO survey is higher than in the DHS survey.

Of interest is the relative percent of women who have experienced intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months compared with ever in their lifetime across the WHO and CDHS surveys. From the CDHS 2014 survey, over half (55%) of women who had experienced physical intimate partner violence in their lifetime had also experienced physical intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months. In contrast, in the WHO 2015 survey, slightly over one-third (38%) of women who reported experiencing physical intimate partner violence in their lifetime also reported experiencing physical partner violence in the previous 12 months. The differences in the prevalence estimates between the two surveys may be explained by slightly different characteristics of the study samples. For example, results from the CDHS 2014 survey show that of the women who had experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime, there was a lower percent of urban women (38%) who had experienced physical partner violence in the previous 12 months compared with rural women (60%, Annex A, Table A4).

Figure 5.1: Prevalence rates of physical or sexual violence. Comparison results from CHDS 2014 and Cambodia national prevalence study (WHO method) 2015



In a comparison of the results from the CDHS and WHO studies, Jansen observed that although overall, lifetime prevalence rates of physical and sexual partner violence were similar between the WHO and CDHS studies, there were differences between reported rates of physical and sexual violence as measured by each survey. Physical partner violence measured by the CDHS was higher (16.2 CDHS vs 15.0 WHO,

respectively), while sexual violence measured by the CDHS survey was lower (5.5% CDHS vs 9.8% WHO, respectively), much of the difference could be attributed to differences in the wording of the questions as used in the two surveys. Sexual violence as measured by the WHO questionnaire was concerned with coerced sex and sexual acts, while the CDHS measured physically forced sex and sexual acts (i.e. there was more physical violence involved with the sexual violence as measured by the CDHS due to the requirement that the respondent was reporting being physically forced to perform sexual acts). This is apparent in the overlap of intimate partner physical and sexual violence as measured for each of the surveys (Figure 5.2). Figure 5.2a presents the overlap of lifetime experience of physical and sexual intimate partner violence as measured by the WHO survey. Figure 5.2b presents the overlap of lifetime experience of physical and sexual intimate partner violence as measured by the CDHS 2014. It is apparent that, of the women who reported either physical, sexual or physical and sexual intimate partner violence in the WHO survey, a larger proportion reported experiencing sexual violence only than in the CDHS.

Figure 5.2a: Overlap of lifetime physical and sexual intimate partner violence among ever-partnered women who reported having experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (WHO 2015)²⁸

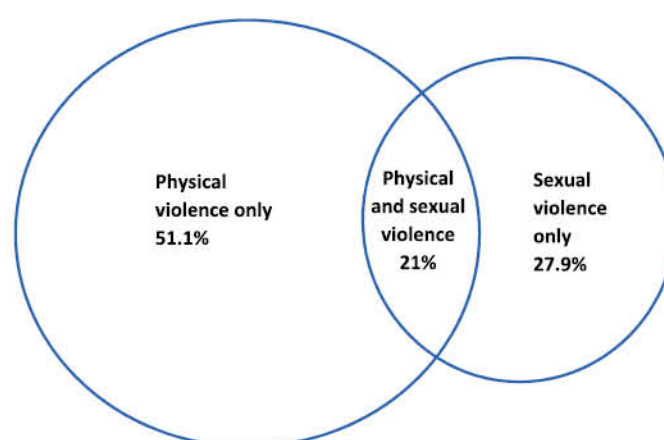
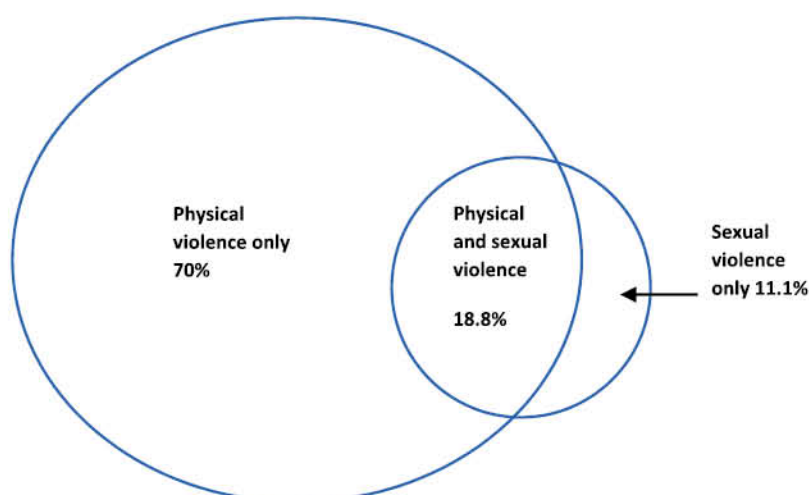


Figure 5.2b: Overlap of lifetime physical and sexual intimate partner violence among ever-partnered women who reported having experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (CDHS 2014)



²⁸ Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs. 2015 National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia. World Health Organisation, UN Women Cambodia, Royal Government of Cambodia. Accessed from <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/11/national-survey-on-women-s-health-and-life-experiences-in-cambodia#view> 12 July 2016.

As stressed by Jansen it should also be realized that prevalence rates are estimates of violence experience, and that they report the minimum violence experience.²⁹

Comparisons with the WHO survey also allow a better understanding of some aspects of help seeking for which limited information was collected during the CDHS. As is apparent from Table B4, 42.6% of women who reported experiencing violence in the CDHS (by either a partner or someone else) indicated that they had sought help. A further 18.8% reported that they had not sought help but had told someone about their experience. From the WHO study, 51% of women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence reported that they had told someone about the violence they had experienced. Of the women who reported experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the WHO study, 47% reported that someone had tried to help. It is likely that the differences in the reported levels of help-seeking behaviour at least partially stem from different denominations used to generate the percentages reported. In the CDHS, all women who had experienced violence were used in the denominator, while for the WHO survey, it was restricted to women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence. When analysed for only those women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence, 51% of women in the CDHS reported seeking help.

There are similarities between who the respondent sought help from in both the WHO study and the CDHS. The most frequently reported source of help was family members. In both surveys, of those who sought help, the most frequently nominated source was family members. Formal support services were identified as a source of help by a very small minority of those who sought help. Of the formal support services nominated, the Police were nominated more than other formal support services. The results underscore the importance of ensuring an adequately trained Police force to ensure that they are providing appropriate support when physical and / or sexual intimate partner violence is reported.

Figure 5.3 provides a description of the reasons for and for not seeking help as reported in the WHO study. The most frequently reported reason for seeking help was that the woman could not endure anymore violence. In contrast, the most frequently reported reason for not reporting violence was that she thought the violence was normal, was not serious or that she was embarrassed or ashamed. These findings highlight the importance of counteracting commonly accepted norms around the acceptability of violence in intimate relationships.

Table 5.1: Reasons for help seeking and reasons for not help seeking, women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence, WHO survey 2015³⁰

Reasons for seeking help (n=153)	N	%	Reasons not to seek help (n=481)	N	%
Friends / family encourage	37	24.2	Don't know	59	12.3
Could not endure anymore	75	49.0	Fear of threats / consequences	30	6.2
Badly injured	19	12.4	Violence normal / not serious	193	40.1
Threatened to kill her	15	9.8	Embarrassed / ashamed	139	28.9
Saw children suffering	28	18.3	Afraid would end relationship	29	6.0
Thrown out of home	8	5.2	Afraid would lose children	58	12.1
Afraid she would kill him	6	3.9	Bring bad name to family	44	9.1
Afraid he would kill her	17	11.1	Did not know options	5	1.0
Afraid he would hit her / more violence	36	23.5	Other	58	12.1

²⁹ Jansen, H. A. F. M. 2015 Physical and/or sexual violence by partners in Cambodia 2000-2005-2014/15. Presented in Phnom Penh, November 2015. UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office

³⁰ Cambodian Ministry of Women's Affairs. 2015 National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences in Cambodia. World Health Organisation, UN Women Cambodia, Royal Government of Cambodia. Accessed from <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2015/11/national-survey-on-women-s-health-and-life-experiences-in-cambodia#view> 12 July 2016.

6. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDED POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Contained within this report is a secondary analysis of the 2014 Domestic Violence module of the Royal Kingdom of Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), including an analysis of trends of intimate partner violence (IPV), using data from CDHS 2000, 2005 and 2014. Overall, the results reported reinforce the need for the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women, as prepared by the Royal Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Women's Affairs and approved by the Council Minister Plenary Session on 5 December 2014. Over 30% of Cambodian women have experienced physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence in her lifetime. Almost one in five women (19.6%) experienced physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence in the 12 months prior to the CDHS 2014. Intimate partner violence continues to be a significant public health problem for women in Cambodia.

Where results presented in this report corroborate those described in the National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences Report (2015), we have aligned the recommendations with those suggested by the World Health Organisation.

Promote gender equality and women's empowerment. International evidence is supported by data presented within this report and the Women's Health and Life Experiences Report, that where a woman has more resources available, she is less likely to have experienced violence in the previous 12 months. Empowerment opportunities include ensuring adequate education, and access to income generating employment and contraception. While there was a reduction in the 12-month prevalence of physical and sexual intimate partner violence experience between 2000 and 2014, this was associated with a higher proportion of the survey participants completing secondary education or more and a lower proportion of the survey participants having five or more live children or being employed, but not for cash.

Challenge social norms related to the acceptability of violence against women. Over 50% of the women who participated in the CDHS endorsed at least one reason that it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife. Similar results were presented in the Women's Health and Life Experiences Report, with the main reason for not seeking help was because they thought the violence was normal. While it is apparent within the National Plan of Action that work is required to address the social acceptability of wife beating for men and boys in Cambodia, the results presented within this report that this work should also stretch to address views held by women and girls.

Promote non-violent ways of being a man that are oriented towards equality and respect. Intimate partners were the main perpetrators to physical violence against women. Intimate partners were reported as perpetrators of physical violence by three times as many women that the next most frequently recorded perpetrator. Further, where intimate partners used controlling behaviours, women were more likely to be fearful and to have experienced physical or sexual violence. Promoting non-violence ways of being a man will compliment efforts put in place to reduce the social acceptability of violence against women.

Promote healthy families and violence free environments for children. Women exposed to intimate partner violence between their parents as a child are more likely to experience physical or sexual violence by their intimate partners. This recommendation builds on the two above to highlight how changed social norms and non-violent ways of being a man can positively impact on the family environment. Each of these recommendations are mutually reinforcing, as children who are raised in violence free households are less likely to grow up endorsing social norms which accept violence against women and are more likely to understand and practice non-violent ways of being.

Address alcohol abuse. High levels of alcohol consumption were associated with increased risks of violence within this sample, as they were for women who participated in the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study. International evidence has shown a relationship between reductions in alcohol availability intimate

partner violence experience. In addition, while alcohol consumption may not cause violence, the physical violence that is experienced is more likely to be severe when alcohol is present.

Further investment in support services is required to encourage women to access these services. While there is little information about why women do or do not seek help for the intimate partner violence they have experienced, it is apparent from the results presented that only a small minority of women are seeking help from formal services such as the police, health service providers and counsellors. Indeed, all agencies that provide help or support to families (including education providers) should be resourced to be able to respond to violence if it has been disclosed. Additional investment should consider on-going training for formal support services, actively marketing their services, and ensuring sufficient resources are available to respond to increased need.

The Women's Health and Life Experiences Study highlighted the major health and social consequences associated with intimate partner violence experience. While health and social outcomes of violence experience were not documented in the CDHS, similarities in prevalence estimates between the two investigations reinforce the need for a **comprehensive and coordinated approach to respond to and prevent violence against women**.

Finally, repeat administration of the Demographic and Health Surveys allows a comparison of the prevalence of violence experience over time, and fulfils the research, monitoring and evaluation recommendation from the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study. However, the structure of the Domestic Violence module prevents a good understanding of help seeking behaviour for women who have experienced violence. Within the current structure of the questionnaire, help seeking behaviour is not specifically associated with intimate partner violence experience. Further, there are no follow-up questions concerning why help was sought, or why the woman did not seek help. Answers to such questions are required to help overcome the perceived barriers associated with seeking help. Options for collecting such information include further development of the DHS Domestic Violence module, or triangulating results derived from administrations of the DHS with other population-based surveys, such as the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study.

ANNEXES: STATISTICAL TABLES

Annex A: Detailed tables, intimate partner violence

Table A1: Lifetime prevalence rates for physical; sexual; emotional; physical or sexual; and physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence, by current or most recent partner, by demographics

	Physical partner violence	Sexual partner violence	Emotional partner violence	Physical or sexual partner violence	Physical, sexual or emotional partner violence
	Current / most recent partner ¹				
	%				
Age					
15-19	7.4	1.9	13.8	7.4	14.8
20-24	11.7	4.8	15.2	14.3	19.3
25-29	11.1	4.2	18.7	13.0	22.4
30-34	17.2	4.8	26.3	18.5	30.7
35-39	19.4	6.9	30.0	23.9	34.6
40-44	20.4	6.3	31.4	21.6	34.4
44-49	20.1	7.5	30.3	22.0	34.5
Religion					
Buddhist	16.2	5.5	24.8	18.2	28.7
Muslim	17.6	1.3	27.0	18.9	29.3
Christian	3.0	12.5	15.6	15.6	18.2
Other/missing	23.3	4.7	23.3	23.3	32.6
Residence					
Urban	12.3	3.9	18.2	13.5	23.1
Rural	16.9	5.7	25.9	19.1	29.6
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	13.8	4.9	19.4	14.6	23.6
Kampong Cham	20.4	5.0	34.7	22.2	35.4
Kampong Chhnang	9.2	5.5	16.5	11.9	21.8
Kampong Speu	15.2	3.4	19.3	15.6	23.9
Kampong Thom	13.1	2.0	17.6	13.1	19.0
Kandal	13.9	16.9	22.8	23.6	28.3
Kratie	20.2	7.4	25.5	21.1	31.6
Phnom Penh	11.3	3.7	15.6	12.6	22.3
Prey Veng	10.4	2.0	8.0	11.2	13.6
Pursat	11.0	2.0	24.0	11.0	26.0
Siem Reap	28.6	10.7	55.4	31.6	58.2
Svay Rieng	8.5	0.8	13.6	8.5	16.9
Takeo	20.1	5.7	32.5	20.6	35.6
Otdar Meanchey	15.9	6.3	17.5	17.5	19.0
Battambang/Pailin	12.8	5.6	22.2	17.5	26.4
Kampot/Kep	22.1	1.3	28.4	22.7	32.3
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	20.0	5.3	26.7	21.3	30.7
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	25.3	12.6	44.8	29.9	51.2
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	14.3	1.3	17.1	14.3	23.4
Region					
Plains region	15.1	5.8	22.9	17.5	26.8
Tonle Sap Region	15.8	5.7	27.1	18.0	30.1
Coastal Region	21.4	2.2	27.5	22.3	31.9
Plateau and Mountain Region	17.9	5.5	24.6	19.0	30.0
Marital status					
Never married	na				
Married or living together	14.9	4.8	23.9	16.9	27.6
Divorced / separated	35.1	15.7	39.6	38.3	46.8
Widowed	23.5	7.9	27.2	24.6	31.6
Number of living children					
0	8.1	2.0	8.1	8.1	12.7
1-2	13.3	4.8	20.3	15.5	23.9
3-4	18.8	6.6	30.2	21.1	34.4
5+	26.8	7.8	38.9	28.2	43.4

Employment					
Employed for cash	15.1	5.4	22.8	17.3	26.8
Employed not for cash	26.9	8.8	41.8	27.7	45.0
Not employed	16.7	4.2	26.1	18.4	30.5
Education					
No education	24.8	7.9	31.1	26.9	38.0
Primary	17.8	5.4	29.2	19.9	32.6
Secondary and higher	9.3	4.5	14.2	11.3	17.7
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.7	7.3	31.8	25.8	37.2
Second	18.7	6.6	30.3	21.1	33.0
Middle	16.4	3.9	23.8	17.8	27.4
Fourth	13.5	5.3	23.2	15.2	26.3
Highest	9.4	4.5	15.5	11.9	20.6
Total	16.2	5.5	24.8	18.2	28.7

* The prevalence by previous partners is not reported in this table as emotional violence experience by previous partners was not measured in the CDHS 2014.

Table A2: 12 month prevalence rates for physical; sexual; emotional; physical or sexual; and physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence, by current or most recent partner, by demographics.

	Physical partner violence	Sexual partner violence	Emotional partner violence	Physical or sexual partner violence	Physical, sexual or emotional partner violence
	Current / most recent partner¹				
	%				
Age					
15-19	6.5	1.9	13.0	7.3	14.8
20-24	7.4	3.9	12.1	9.8	15.0
25-29	6.1	3.6	13.5	7.8	15.3
30-34	11.7	3.6	18.8	12.8	21.5
35-39	11.1	5.1	20.9	14.1	23.4
40-44	9.8	3.5	20.6	11.2	22.9
44-49	10.3	4.9	18.9	11.0	20.7
Religion					
Buddhist	9.2	4.7	17.2	10.9	19.5
Muslim	14.9	0.0	21.6	14.9	21.6
Christian	0.0	3.0	15.2	3.0	15.6
Other/missing	16.3	2.3	16.3	16.3	23.8
Residence					
Urban	4.7	2.9	12.3	5.5	13.5
Rural	10.2	4.1	18.2	11.9	20.7
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	13.8	4.9	17.7	14.6	22.0
Kampong Cham	18.4	4.8	32.4	20.0	33.6
Kampong Chhnang	3.7	2.8	10.9	5.5	14.7
Kampong Speu	7.6	2.1	12.6	8.0	13.4
Kampong Thom	8.5	1.3	13.7	8.5	14.4
Kandal	8.4	13.5	13.1	16.0	19.8
Kratie	10.6	5.3	17.0	13.8	22.1
Phnom Penh	3.3	3.0	11.7	4.3	12.7
Prey Veng	4.0	1.2	3.6	4.8	6.8
Pursat	7.0	1.0	16.0	7.0	18.0
Siem Reap	15.8	7.7	37.8	18.9	39.8
Svay Rieng	5.1	0.8	7.6	5.1	8.5
Takeo	9.3	2.6	15.5	9.3	18.0
Otdar Meanchey	14.1	6.3	15.9	15.9	17.5
Battambang/Pailin	6.0	1.3	13.2	6.8	15.0
Kampot/Kep	8.4	1.3	18.2	9.1	19.4
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	8.0	4.0	14.7	8.0	16.0
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	11.5	6.9	26.4	16.1	29.9
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	7.8	1.3	13.0	7.8	16.9
Region					
Plains region	9.3	4.7	16.7	11.4	19.1
Tonle Sap Region	9.8	3.5	19.0	11.0	21.2
Coastal Region	8.3	1.7	17.0	9.2	18.3

Plateau and Mountain Region	8.9	3.4	15.9	10.5	18.3
Marital status					
Never married	na				
Married or living together	9.1	3.9	17.6	10.9	19.9
Divorced / separated	12.4	5.2	14.9	13.6	16.2
Widowed	10.4	3.5	12.3	10.4	15.7
Number of living children					
0	5.1	1.5	7.1	5.6	9.1
1-2	8.0	3.9	14.6	10.0	16.8
3-4	10.5	3.7	20.8	11.4	22.8
5+	14.7	5.9	26.0	16.9	29.2
Employment					
Employed for cash	9.4	4.2	16.5	11.2	18.8
Employed not for cash	10.5	5.5	27.4	12.2	30.3
Not employed	8.4	1.9	16.5	9.4	18.8
Education					
No education	15.2	6.5	22.4	17.5	26.1
Primary	10.7	3.7	20.9	12.2	23.0
Secondary and higher	4.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	10.7
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	15.8	6.1	23.6	18.3	27.0
Second	11.3	4.7	22.9	13.0	25.0
Middle	9.9	2.8	16.4	11.1	18.8
Fourth	6.5	3.2	15.5	7.6	17.3
Highest	3.6	3.1	9.0	5.4	10.7
Total	9.3	3.9	17.3	10.9	19.6

* The prevalence by previous partners is not reported in this table as emotional violence experience by previous partners was not measured in the CDHS 2014. This table corresponds with the SDG indicator 5.2.1

Table A3: Type of intimate partner violence experienced, ever-partnered women, by current or most recent partner, Cambodia 2014

Type of violence	Prevalence rate %	95% Confidence interval
Lifetime physical	16.2	14.6-17.9
Lifetime sexual	5.5	5.5-6.7
Lifetime emotional	24.8	22.8-26.8
Lifetime economic	5.8	4.9-6.9
Lifetime physical and/or sexual	18.2	16.5-20.1
Lifetime physical, sexual and/or emotional	28.7	26.6-30.8
Lifetime physical, sexual, emotional and/or economic	30.8	28.7-32.9
12 m physical	9.3	8.1-10.7
12 m sexual	3.9	3.1-5.0
12 m physical or sexual	10.9	9.5-12.4

Table A4: Lifetime and past 12-month experience of physical intimate partner violence, among ever-partnered women, by background characteristics, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced physical partner violence in lifetime		Percentage who have experienced physical partner violence in previous 12 months		Total
	Current / most recent partner ¹	Any partner ²	Current / most recent partner ¹	Any partner ²	N
	%	%	%	%	
Age					
15-19	7.4	7.4	6.5	6.5	108
20-24	11.7	12.4	7.4	7.4	461
25-29	11.1	11.6	6.1	6.1	577
30-34	17.2	18.3	11.7	11.7	726
35-39	19.4	21.4	11.1	11.1	435
40-44	20.4	22.0	9.8	9.8	509

45-49	20.1	23.3	10.3	10.3	429
Religion					
Buddhist	16.2	17.6	9.2	9.2	3095
Muslim	17.6	17.6	14.9	14.9	75
Christian	3.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	32
Other/missing	23.3	23.3	16.3	16.3	43
Residence					
Urban	12.3	15.1	4.7	4.7	489
Rural	16.9	18.0	10.2	10.2	2756
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	13.8	14.6	13.8	13.8	123
Kampong Cham	20.4	22.0	18.4	18.4	441
Kampong Chhnang	9.2	11.1	3.7	3.7	109
Kampong Speu	15.2	16.0	7.6	7.6	238
Kampong Thom	13.1	14.4	8.5	8.5	153
Kandal	13.9	13.9	8.4	8.4	237
Kratie	20.2	20.2	10.6	10.6	95
Phnom Penh	11.3	15.0	3.3	3.3	301
Prey Veng	10.4	10.8	4.0	4.0	250
Pursat	11.0	14.0	7.0	7.0	101
Siem Reap	28.6	30.1	15.8	15.8	196
Svay Rieng	8.5	10.2	5.1	5.1	118
Takeo	20.1	20.1	9.3	9.3	194
Otdar Meanchey	15.9	15.9	14.1	14.1	63
Battambang/Pailin	12.8	16.2	6.0	6.0	234
Kampot/Kep	22.1	22.6	8.4	8.4	154
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	20.0	21.3	8.0	8.0	75
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	25.3	27.6	11.5	11.5	87
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	14.3	14.3	7.8	7.8	77
Region					
Plains region	15.1	16.5	9.3	9.3	1540
Tonle Sap Region	15.8	17.8	9.8	9.8	979
Coastal Region	21.4	22.2	8.3	8.3	229
Plateau and Mountain Region	17.9	18.5	8.9	8.9	496
Marital status					
Never married	na		na		
Married or living together	14.9	16.4	9.1	9.1	2977
Divorced / separated	35.1	36.6	12.4	12.4	154
Widowed	23.5	23.5	10.4	10.4	114
Number of living children					
0	8.1	8.1	5.1	5.1	197
1-2	13.3	14.6	8.0	8.0	1683
3-4	18.8	20.1	10.5	10.5	992
5+	26.8	29.5	14.7	14.7	373
Education					
No education	24.8	26.5	15.2	15.2	495
Primary	17.8	19.4	10.7	10.7	1725
Secondary and higher	9.3	10.1	4.2	4.2	1025
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.7	25.4	15.8	15.8	620
Second	18.7	20.3	11.3	11.3	621
Middle	16.4	17.5	9.9	9.9	676
Fourth	13.5	14.7	6.5	6.5	659
Highest	9.4	17.6	3.6	3.6	670
Total	16.2	17.6	9.3	9.3	3245

¹ Figures for current / most recent partner have been presented to allow comparability over time.

² Figures for any partner have been presented in compliance with the UN Indicators for Violence Against Women

Table A5: Life time and past 12-month experience of sexual intimate partner violence, ever-partnered women by background characteristics, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced sexual partner violence (any partner) in lifetime		Percentage who have experienced sexual partner violence in previous 12 months (current / most recent partner)		Total
	Current/most recent partner ¹	Any partner ²	Current/most recent partner ¹	Any partner ²	N
	%	%	%	%	
Age					
15-19	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	108
20-24	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.9	461
25-29	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.6	577
30-34	4.8	5.1	3.6	3.6	726
35-39	6.9	7.1	5.1	5.1	435
40-44	6.3	7.3	3.5	3.5	509
45-49	7.5	8.4	4.9	4.9	429
Religion					
Buddhist	5.5	5.9	4.7	4.1	3095
Muslim	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0	75
Christian	12.5	12.5	3.0	3.0	32
Other/missing	4.7	4.7	2.3	2.3	43
Residence					
Urban	3.9	4.5	2.9	2.9	489
Rural	5.7	6.1	4.1	4.1	2756
Province					
Banteay Meanchey	4.9	6.5	4.9	4.9	123
Kampong Cham	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.8	441
Kampong Chhnang	5.5	5.5	2.8	2.8	109
Kampong Speu	3.4	3.8	2.1	2.1	238
Kampong Thom	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	153
Kandal	16.9	16.9	13.5	13.5	237
Kratie	7.4	7.4	5.3	5.3	95
Phnom Penh	3.7	4.3	3.0	3.0	301
Prey Veng	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	250
Pursat	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	101
Siem Reap	10.7	10.7	7.7	7.7	196
Svay Rieng	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	118
Takeo	5.7	6.7	2.6	2.6	194
Otdar Meanchey	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	63
Battambang/Pailin	5.6	6.0	1.3	1.3	234
Kampong Kep	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	154
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	5.3	6.7	4.0	4.0	75
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	12.6	12.6	6.9	6.9	87
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	77
Region					
Plains region	5.8	6.2	4.7	4.7	1540
Tonle Sap Region	5.7	5.9	3.5	3.5	979
Coastal Region	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.7	229
Plateau and Mountain Region	5.5	5.8	3.4	3.4	496
Marital status					
Never married					
Married or living together	4.8	5.2	3.9	3.9	2977
Divorced / separated	15.7	16.3	5.2	5.2	154
Widowed	7.9	7.9	3.5	3.5	114
Number of living children					
0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	197
1-2	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	1683
3-4	6.6	7.0	3.7	3.7	992
5+	7.8	9.1	5.9	5.9	373
Education					
No education	7.9	8.3	6.5	6.5	495
Primary	5.4	5.9	3.7	3.7	1725
Secondary and higher	4.5	4.6	3.1	3.1	1025
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	7.3	7.4	6.1	6.1	620

Second	6.6	6.6	4.7	4.7	621
Middle	3.9	4.9	2.8	2.8	676
Fourth	5.3	5.8	3.2	3.2	659
Highest	4.5	4.8	3.1	3.1	670
Total	5.5	5.9	3.9	3.9	3245

¹ Figures for current / most recent partner have been presented to allow comparability over time.

² Figures for any partner have been presented in compliance with the UN Indicators for Violence Against Women

Table A6: Life time experience of emotional and economic intimate partner violence by current or most recent partner, among ever-partnered women, by background characteristics, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who have experienced emotional violence		Percentage who have experienced financial partner violence	Total
	Current / most recent partner ever ¹	Current / most recent partner past 12 months ¹	Current / most recent partner ever	N
	%	%	%	
Age				
15-19	13.8	13.0	4.6	108
20-24	15.2	12.1	6.3	461
25-29	18.7	13.5	4.3	577
30-34	26.3	18.8	5.0	726
35-39	30.0	20.9	8.1	435
40-44	31.4	20.6	4.5	509
45-49	30.3	18.9	8.2	429
Religion				
Buddhist	24.8	17.2	5.9	3095
Muslim	27.0	21.6	5.4	75
Christian	15.6	15.2	0.0	32
Other/missing	23.3	16.3	7.0	43
Residence				
Urban	18.2	12.3	9.6	489
Rural	25.9	18.2	5.2	2756
Province				
Banteay Meanchey	19.4	17.7	1.6	123
Kampong Cham	34.7	32.4	8.2	441
Kampong Chhnang	16.5	10.9	3.7	109
Kampong Speu	19.3	12.6	2.5	238
Kampong Thom	17.6	13.7	3.3	153
Kandal	22.8	13.1	4.6	237
Kratie	25.5	17.0	2.1	95
Phnom Penh	15.6	11.7	8.0	301
Prey Veng	8.0	3.6	2.4	250
Pursat	24.0	16.0	7.9	101
Siem Reap	55.4	37.8	3.1	196
Svay Rieng	13.6	7.6	4.2	118
Takeo	32.5	15.5	5.2	194
Otdar Meanchey	17.5	15.9	7.8	63
Battambang/Pailin	22.2	13.2	6.0	234
Kampot/Kep	28.4	18.2	4.5	154
Preah Sihanouk/Koh	26.7	14.7	29.3	75
Kong				
Preah Vihear/Stung	44.8	26.4	9.2	87
Treng				
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	17.1	13.0	9.1	77
Region				
Plains region	22.9	16.7	6.0	1540
Tonle Sap Region	27.1	19.0	4.5	979
Coastal Region	27.5	17.0	12.7	229
Plateau and Mountain Region	24.6	15.9	4.6	496
Marital status				
Married or living together	23.9	17.6	4.8	2977
Divorced / separated	39.6	14.9	22.7	154
Widowed	27.2	12.3	8.8	114
Number of living children				
0	8.1	7.1	3.0	197
1-2	20.3	14.6	6.1	1683

3-4	30.2	20.8	5.5	992
5+	38.9	26.0	6.7	373
Education				
No education	31.1	22.4	5.3	495
Primary	29.2	20.9	6.3	1725
Secondary and higher	14.2	8.9	5.4	1025
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	31.8	23.6	5.8	620
Second	30.3	22.9	5.3	621
Middle	23.8	16.4	5.2	676
Fourth	23.2	15.5	5.5	659
Highest	15.5	9.0	7.3	670
Total	24.8	17.3	5.8	3245

¹ This was only collected for current / most recent partner.

Table A7: Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence experience, ever-partnered women only, Cambodia 2014

Type of violence	% Ever experienced	Past 12 months experience		
		Often	Sometimes	Often / Sometimes
Spousal violence committed by current or most recent husband/partner				
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	16.2	2.1	7.2	9.3
..Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	10.7	1.6	4.7	6.3
..Slapped her	11.9	0.9	5.6	6.5
..Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	6.2	0.9	2.6	3.5
..Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	4.7	0.6	2.1	2.7
..Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	5.3	0.6	2.4	3.0
..Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5
..Threatened her or attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	3.7	0.6	1.7	2.3
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	5.5	0.7	3.3	3.9
..Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	4.6	0.6	2.7	3.3
..Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	2.7	0.2	2.0	2.2
..Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	1.7	0.2	1.1	1.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	24.8	3.5	13.8	17.3
..Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	13.1	1.5	7.9	9.3
..Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	9.5	1.5	4.7	6.2
..Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	20.4	3.0	10.8	13.8
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	18.2	2.3	8.7	10.9
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	28.7	4.5	15.1	19.6
Economic violence				
Any economic violence	5.8	na	na	na
Does/did not give her money to cover household expenses	4.6	na	na	na
Does/did not trust her with money	4.5	na	na	na
Spousal violence committed by any husband/partner				
Physical violence	17.6	0.0	9.3	9.3
Sexual violence	5.8	na	na	3.9

Economic violence	5.8	na	na	na
Physical and/or sexual violence	19.6	na	na	10.9
Number of ever- married women	3,245	3,245	3,245	3,245

Note: This corresponds with Table 20.9 in the Cambodian Health and Demographic Survey Report, 2014

Table A8: Lifetime experience of marital controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partners, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Frequently accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not give enough money	Does not trust her with any money	Displays at least one of the specific behaviours	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviours
Age									
15-19	29.0	10.8	4.1	2.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	30.6	5.8
20-24	29.4	11.8	9.3	3.0	4.1	5.7	5.1	35.4	7.3
25-29	20.1	7.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	3.6	3.9	22.2	4.3
30-39	23.8	13.7	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.8	4.0	28.6	7.2
40-49	19.8	13.4	6.2	5.7	7.5	4.5	5.3	25.6	8.7
Religion									
Buddhist	23.0	12.5	5.4	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	27.6	7.2
Muslim	19.8	2.0	3.4	0.5	0.5	5.7	3.4	28.0	3.9
Christian	(29.0)	(8.4)	(14.3)	(0.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43.8	(2.9)
Other / missing	21.0	12.4	5.2	3.7	6.7	4.0	6.0	20.9	8.2
Residence									
Urban	24.8	11.8	10.7	4.6	5.5	9.0	7.8	32.3	9.7
Rural	22.6	12.3	4.5	3.9	4.6	3.8	3.9	26.8	6.6
Province									
Banteay Meanchey	19.1	8.1	3.0	3.9	3.1	1.3	1.7	19.5	5.9
Kampong Cham	23.6	11.1	2.6	3.6	4.1	5.3	4.3	29.9	4.2
Kampong Chhnang	26.4	17.2	2.5	2.4	2.0	4.0	3.6	26.6	4.1
Kampong Speu	23.4	10.4	4.5	4.1	7.2	2.0	2.4	25.6	6.8
Kampong Thom	24.1	10.1	2.4	3.3	1.7	3.0	3.0	26.8	4.9
Kandal	25.9	8.6	4.7	3.0	4.5	4.8	3.3	30.0	4.7
Kratie	25.3	18.0	7.0	5.5	3.1	2.4	2.2	27.7	8.4
Phnom Penh	24.1	10.4	10.5	5.3	4.9	7.7	6.2	30.9	7.9
Prey Veng	15.0	6.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.9	17.2	3.0

Pursat	20.0	13.3	1.9	1.7	3.0	3.4	4.3	26.7	4.2
Siem Reap	27.7	21.8	6.0	7.8	9.0	2.8	1.9	33.7	12.2
Svay Rieng	21.9	15.5	3.7	1.9	7.2	3.8	2.5	24.8	7.9
Takeo	21.8	14.0	4.2	3.4	2.2	4.5	5.2	23.2	6.7
Otdar Meanchey	12.9	11.4	6.1	4.9	5.7	3.7	6.1	15.6	8.2
Battambang/Pailin	25.2	13.5	8.2	4.0	6.6	2.2	5.7	31.2	7.5
Kampot/Kep	23.3	11.0	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.2	4.7	26.5	7.2
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	21.9	15.8	28.0	8.3	6.0	27.8	25.1	50.7	30.7
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	29.2	20.9	9.2	5.0	10.4	7.4	8.7	36.8	13.7
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	17.7	8.9	6.0	6.6	7.2	8.7	8.1	20.8	7.8
Region									
Plains region	22.3	10.5	4.7	3.3	3.9	4.9	4.1	26.9	5.4
Tonle Sap Region	23.6	14.2	4.8	4.3	4.9	2.8	3.7	27.6	6.7
Coastal Region	22.7	12.7	11.8	5.2	4.8	11.4	11.4	34.1	14.1
Plateau and Mountain Region	23.8	13.5	6.0	4.8	7.1	4.0	4.4	27.0	8.5
Marital status									
Married or living together	21.8	10.8	5.1	3.5	4.1	3.8	3.6	26.0	6.1
Divorced/separated	39.2	30.7	12.4	10.5	15.0	19.6	19.5	53.2	22.3
Widowed	31.6	24.6	6.1	9.6	7.0	6.1	7.0	36.0	8.3
Number of living children									
0	25.2	9.3	5.9	3.1	4.8	3.0	3.6	27.9	5.5
1-2	22.8	10.5	4.8	2.7	3.5	5.3	4.7	27.5	6.0
3-4	20.5	13.3	5.7	4.3	5.5	4.3	3.9	25.0	8.0
5+	27.9	19.0	7.3	9.1	8.0	3.7	6.1	35.7	10.5
Employment									
Employed for cash	22.9	12.2	5.6	3.9	5.1	5.0	4.5	27.8	7.1
Employed not for cash	28.5	19.5	7.2	7.3	5.5	3.2	4.1	27.9	10.9
Not employed	20.7	8.8	3.9	2.9	2.7	3.4	4.9	26.2	5.4
Education									
No education	25.4	16.8	5.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	29.9	8.1
Primary	22.7	12.7	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.1	4.3	27.9	7.8
Secondary and higher	22.2	9.1	5.7	2.8	3.8	4.1	4.9	26.2	5.3

Wealth quintile									
Lowest	27.3	19.0	5.9	4.8	5.8	3.5	4.7	31.7	9.1
Second	26.7	16.2	5.0	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.7	30.8	7.4
Middle	18.0	10.2	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.6	21.7	6.3
Fourth	21.4	6.6	2.8	3.4	4.0	4.2	3.7	25.9	4.7
Highest	22.0	9.8	9.5	3.8	4.8	6.7	5.9	28.7	8.0
Woman afraid of husband/partner									
Most of the time afraid	49.5	39.6	14.9	17.8	20.7	19.5	23.4	59.4	31.4
Sometimes afraid	25.4	13.8	5.7	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.0	30.5	6.9
Never afraid	18.5	8.6	4.6	3.1	4.4	3.9	3.8	22.4	5.3
Total	23.0	12.2	5.4	4.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	27.7	7.1

Note: This corresponds with Table 20.8 in the Cambodian Health and Demographic Survey Report, 2014

Table A9: Prevalence of emotional, physical, sexual intimate partner violence (and the combinations of these types) by potential risk factors related to partner, the couple, and the woman (including empowerment indicators), among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Husband's/partner's education								
No education	33.3	23.0	11.9	8.3	8.3	26.6	40.1	327
Primary	29.5	20.1	5.8	3.8	3.8	22.1	34.3	1,464
Secondary and higher	17.7	10.6	3.7	2.0	2.0	12.2	20.2	1,435
Husband's/partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink	13.3	8.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	9.2	15.5	490
Drinks/never gets drunk	11.1	8.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	10.2	14.8	108
Gets drunk sometimes	20.6	12.3	3.8	2.1	2.0	13.9	24.4	2,103
Gets drunk very often	53.9	39.6	16.2	11.0	10.3	44.8	60.0	543
Spousal education difference								
Husband better educated	24.4	16.3	4.8	2.7	2.6	18.4	28.5	1,699
Wife better educated	22.5	14.6	4.8	3.3	3.2	16.1	26.5	876
Both equally educated	27.0	17.1	7.8	5.1	4.4	19.8	30.4	474
Neither educated	30.0	19.4	10.0	6.5	5.9	22.9	35.3	170
DK/missing	44.0	23.1	7.7	4.0	4.0	24.0	44.0	26
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	24.3	17.1	6.1	4.1	3.7	19.3	28.7	540
Wife is same age	22.8	11.1	5.9	1.2	1.2	15.7	27.7	253

Wife's 1-4 years younger	25.2	15.6	4.8	3.5	3.2	17.0	29.0	1,219
Wife's 5-9 years younger	22.9	15.0	3.4	1.9	1.7	16.6	26.5	699
Wife's 10+ years younger	20.5	10.3	4.6	1.1	1.1	13.7	22.1	263
Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband/partner²								
0	15.2	8.3	2.0	1.1	0.9	9.1	18.3	2,371
1-2	42.9	30.4	10.2	4.8	4.5	35.8	49.6	675
3-4	70.5	57.1	23.1	20.5	20.4	59.2	74.8	147
5-6	84.9	64.2	45.3	32.1	32.1	77.4	86.8	53
Number of decisions in which women participate¹								
0	28.6	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	28.6	28
1-2	25.2	15.5	6.1	3.3	2.5	18.5	31.9	362
All 3	23.6	14.8	4.7	2.8	2.6	16.7	27.0	2,586
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified²								
0	20.5	14.1	4.3	3.1	3.0	15.3	23.3	1,482
1-2	29.7	18.5	7.7	3.9	3.6	22.4	34.9	934
3-4	26.1	18.4	5.7	3.8	3.3	20.2	31.3	662
5-6	30.1	12.7	3.0	2.4	2.4	13.3	30.7	166
Woman's father beat her mother								
Yes	35.6	25.2	7.2	4.2	4.0	28.4	41.6	595
No	20.5	12.7	4.9	3.1	2.8	14.5	23.6	2,426
DK/Missing	42.4	30.5	6.7	5.4	4.9	32.3	49.3	224
Woman afraid of husband/partner								
Most of the time afraid	74.5	77.4	30.2	30.2	28.3	77.4	84.0	106
Sometimes afraid	27.8	17.4	5.9	3.7	3.3	19.6	32.0	1,637
Never afraid	18.0	10.6	3.3	1.3	1.3	12.6	21.3	1,495
Total	24.8	16.2	5.5	3.4	3.2	18.2	28.7	3,245

Note: This corresponds with Table 20.11 in the Cambodian Health and Demographic Survey Report, 2014

Table A10: Use of violence by woman against their intimate partner when they were not already hitting or beating the respondent (ever-partnered women, current or most recent intimate partner only), Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Percentage who have committed physical violence against their husband/partner		Number of ever-married women
	Ever ¹	In the past 12 months	
Woman's experience of spousal physical violence			
Ever ¹	30.9	15.8	581
In the past 12 months	31.4	23.1	343
Never	4.7	2.9	2,664
Age			
15-19	5.6	4.7	108
20-24	5.9	4.8	461
25-29	9.0	6.2	577
30-39	9.9	5.5	1,161
40-49	9.6	3.8	938
Religion			
Buddhist	8.7	4.6	3,095
Moslem	14.7	13.3	75
Christian	33.3	31.3	32
Other / missing	2.3	0.0	43
Residence			
Urban	10.2	5.5	489
Rural	8.7	4.9	2,756
Province			
Banteay Mean Chey	5.7	3.3	123
Kampong Cham	13.2	11.1	441
Kampong Chhnang	6.4	3.7	109
Kampong Speu	5.9	3.4	238
Kampong Thom	7.2	3.3	153
Kandal	5.5	5.1	237
Kratie	14.7	6.3	95
Phnom Penh	12.0	4.7	301
Prey Veng	6.8	3.6	250

Pursat	9.9	4.0	101
Siem Reap	7.7	2.1	196
Svay Rieng	7.6	2.5	118
Takeo	3.6	1.0	194
Otdar Mean Chey	11.1	9.5	63
Battambang/Pailin	11.5	6.4	234
Kampot/Kep	5.2	1.3	154
Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong	17.3	10.5	75
Preah Vihear/Steung Treng	19.5	8.0	87
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	1.3	1.3	77
Region			
Plains region	9.0	5.8	1540
Tonle Sap Region	8.5	4.3	979
Coastal Region	9.2	4.4	229
Plateau and Mountain Region	9.3	4.5	496
Marital status			
Married or living together	8.8	5.2	2,977
Divorced/separated	9.7	3.2	154
Widowed	11.4	2.6	115
Employment			
Employed for cash	8.7	5.2	2,485
Employed not for cash	10.5	3.8	238
Not employed	9.2	5.0	522
Number of living children			
0	5.6	4.6	314
1-2	8.0	5.3	1,593
3-4	10.7	4.6	968
5+	9.9	4.8	370
Education			
No education	11.1	6.7	495
Primary	9.6	5.3	1,725
Secondary and higher	6.7	3.7	1,025
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	13.6	8.1	620

Second	7.2	3.1	621
Middle	7.8	5.0	676
Fourth	7.3	4.9	659
Highest	8.8	4.2	670
Total	8.9	5.0	3,245

Note: Husband/partner refers to the current husband/partner for currently married women and the most recent husband/partner for divorced, separated or widowed women.

¹ Includes in the past 12 months

Note: This corresponds with Table 20.15 in the Cambodian Health and Demographic Survey Report, 2014

Annex B: Detailed tables, other experiences of violence

Table B1: Lifetime and past 12-month experience of non-partner physical violence, among all women who completed the domestic violence module, by background characteristics, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced physical violence	Total
	%	N
Age		
15-19	5.8	729
20-24	9.8	687
25-29	5.4	647
30-34	12.2	801
35-39	10.5	459
40-44	11.3	539
45-49	6.5	446
Religion		
Buddhist	8.9	4117
Muslim	8.3	96
Christian	8.5	47
Other/missing	2.2	46
Residence		
Urban	10.6	740
Rural	8.5	3567
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	3.3	166
Kampong Cham	19.4	527
Kampong Chhnang	5.2	173
Kampong Speu	8.0	285
Kampong Thom	6.1	196
Kandal	13.2	325
Kratie	12.6	119
Phnom Penh	11.0	453
Prey Veng	4.6	304
Pursat	11.1	144
Siem Reap	3.2	280
Svay Rieng	4.4	159
Takeo	5.2	267
Otdar Meanchey	4.1	73
Battambang/Pailin	9.2	336
Kampot/Kep	2.5	200
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	7.6	105
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	10.7	103
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	2.2	92
Region		
Plains region	12.3	2035
Tonle Sap Region	6.9	1369
Coastal Region	4.8	304
Plateau and Mountain Region	8.5	599
Marital status		
Never married	6.6	1062
Married or living together	9.5	2977
Divorced / separated	11.0	154
Widowed	8.8	114
Number of living children		
0	7.9	1259
1-2	8.6	1683
3-4	9.6	992
5+	11.0	373
Education		
No education	9.8	561
Primary	10.4	1991
Secondary and higher	6.7	1755
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	9.9	755
Second	9.6	823
Middle	7.9	851
Fourth	7.3	898
Highest	9.5	980
Total	8.8	4307

Table B2: Life time and past 12-month experience of non-partner sexual violence, among all women who completed the domestic violence module, by background characteristics, Cambodia 2014

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced sexual violence	Total
	%	N
Age		
15-19	0.8	729
20-24	3.1	687
25-29	2.5	647
30-34	2.2	801
35-39	0.4	459
40-44	1.3	539
45-49	2.7	446
Religion		
Buddhist	2.0	4117
Muslem	0.0	96
Christian	2.1	47
Other/missing	0.0	46
Residence		
Urban	3.1	740
Rural	1.7	3567
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	1.2	166
Kampong Cham	1.3	527
Kampong Chhnang	0.6	173
Kampong Speu	0.7	285
Kampong Thom	1.0	196
Kandal	1.5	325
Kratie	2.5	119
Phnom Penh	4.9	453
Prey Veng	0.0	304
Pursat	4.2	144
Siem Reap	1.4	280
Svay Rieng	0.0	159
Takeo	0.7	267
Otdar Meanchey	2.7	73
Battambang/Pailin	6.3	336
Kampot/Kep	0.5	200
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	1.0	105
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	1.9	103
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	0.0	92
Region		
Plains region	1.6	2035
Tonle Sap Region	3.2	1369
Coastal Region	0.4	304
Plateau and Mountain Region	0.8	599
Marital status		
Never married	2.0	1062
Married or living together	1.9	2977
Divorced / separated	1.3	154
Widowed	1.8	114
Number of living children		
0	2.4	1259
1-2	1.8	1683
3-4	0.9	992
5+	3.5	373
Education		
No education	2.3	561
Primary	1.3	1991
Secondary and higher	2.5	1755
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.1	755
Second	1.6	823
Middle	2.0	851
Fourth	2.2	898
Highest	2.4	980
Total	1.9	4307

Table B3: Experience of violence during pregnancy

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15-19	5.2	77
20-24	4.1	415
25-29	2.0	548
30-39	3.3	1,138
40-49	6.1	913
Religion		
Buddhist	4.1	2,953
Moslem	0.0	71
Christian	(0.6)	28
Other / missing	2.7	38
Residence		
Urban	2.3	449
Rural	4.3	2,642
Province		
Banteay Meanchey	2.6	118
Kampong Cham	4.0	423
Kampong Chhnang	2.0	103
Kampong Speu	8.8	226
Kampong Thom	4.0	149
Kandal	2.2	222
Kratie	6.7	90
Phnom Penh	1.5	277
Prey Veng	2.6	236
Pursat	5.2	97
Siem Reap	5.8	188
Svay Rieng	0.9	114
Takeo	3.7	190
Otdar Meanchey	6.6	61
Battambang/Pailin	4.5	221
Kampot/Kep	4.0	149
Preah Sihanouk/Koh Kong	4.1	73
Preah Vihear/Stung Treng	7.2	83
Mondul Kiri/Ratanak Kiri	2.8	72
Region		
Plains region	2.7	1446
Tonle Sap Region	4.5	931
Coastal Region	3.6	220
Plateau and Mountain Region	7.2	468
Marital status		
Married or living together	3.5	2,828
Divorced/separated	13.0	146
Widowed	5.5	110

Number of living children		
0	0.0	160
1-2	3.3	1,593
3-4	3.4	968
5+	9.4	370
Education		
No education	5.9	478
Primary	4.2	1,673
Secondary and higher	2.7	939
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	6.0	602
Second	5.8	591
Middle	2.8	649
Fourth	3.8	626
Highest	1.9	623
Total	4.0	3,090

Note: This table corresponds with Table 20.7 in the Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey Report, 2014.

Table B4: Help seeking behaviour of women who had experienced violence, amongst all women who participated in the domestic violence module, by background characteristics, Cambodia 2014.

Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Missing/ don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	40.6	19.8	39.0	0.6	100	693
Sexual only	(49.1)	(8.0)	(42.9)	(0.0)	100	45
Physical and sexual	47.4	17.7	34.9	0.0	100	217
Age						
15-19	(40.3)	(22.6)	(37.1)	(0.0)	100.0	54
20-24	29.0	24.6	45.9	0.5	100	130
25-29	34.2	12.5	53.3	0.0	100	114
30-39	42.5	22.2	34.8	0.5	100	372
40-49	52.5	13.6	33.4	0.5	100	286
Residence					100	
Urban	32.3	24.4	43.0	0.4	100	152
Rural	44.5	17.7	37.3	0.4	100	803
Marital status					100	
Never married	40.3	21.3	36.4	2.0	100	89
Married or living together	42.8	18.5	38.5	0.3	100	756
Divorced/separated	42.9	21.4	35.7	0.0	100	70
Widowed	46.2	12.8	41.0	0.0	100	40
Number of living children						
0	37.0	22.4	38.5	2.1	100	152
1-2	38.9	18.8	42.2	0.2	100	375

3-4	43.1	22.0	34.8	0.1	100	282
5+	56.4	9.0	34.5	0.0	100	146
Employment						
Employed for cash	43.8	17.7	37.9	0.6	100	678
Employed not for cash	42.9	14.0	43.1	0.0	100	105
Not employed	37.5	26.0	36.5	0.0	100	172
Education						
No education	44.2	17.8	37.9	0.1	100	177
Primary	46.2	19.6	33.6	0.6	100	535
Secondary and higher	33.4	17.7	48.6	0.3	100	244
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	44.4	18.3	37.2	0.1	100	225
Second	52.1	9.7	37.5	0.7	100	201
Middle	44.9	21.1	34.0	0.0	100	176
Fourth	35.8	20.8	42.3	1.0	100	179
Highest	33.6	25.5	40.5	0.3	100	174
Total	42.6	18.8	38.2	0.4	100	955

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. The distribution by province are not shown because most of unweighted cases per each province is less than 50.

Note: This table corresponds with Table 20.16 in the Cambodian Demographic and Health Survey Report, 2014

Annex C: Detailed analyses, comparisons of samples across CDHS survey waves

Table C1: Background characteristics of survey participants, domestic violence module, CDHS surveys 2000, 2005, 2014

Background Characteristics	2000		2005		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age						
15-19	100	4.1	67	3.3	108	3.3
20-24	262	10.9	303	14.9	461	14.2
25-29	350	14.6	312	15.3	577	17.8
30-34	493	20.5	319	15.6	726	22.4
35-39	459	19.1	372	18.3	435	13.4
40-44	386	16.1	385	18.9	509	15.7
45-49	353	14.7	278	13.7	429	13.2
Religion						
Buddhist	2310	96.1	1985	97.4	3095	95.4
Muslim	62	2.6	30	1.5	75	2.3
Christian	4	0.2	6	0.3	32	1.0
Other	25	1.0	15	0.7	43	1.3
Residence						
Urban	388	16.2	302	14.8	489	15.1
Rural	2015	83.8	1735	85.2	2756	84.9
Household size						
0	155	6.4	78	3.8	197	6.1
1-2	805	33.5	866	42.5	1683	51.9
3-4	771	32.1	641	31.5	992	30.6
5+	672	28.0	452	22.2	373	11.5
Education						
None	746	31.0	514	25.2	495	15.3
Primary	1352	56.3	1193	58.6	1725	53.2
Secondary or higher	306	12.7	330	16.2	1025	31.6
Literacy						
Can not read at all	838	34.9	727	35.7	940	29.0
Able to read only parts of sentence	621	25.8	338	16.6	719	22.1
Able to read whole sentence	926	38.5	965	47.4	1579	48.7
Marital status						
Married / living together	2078	86.5	1799	88.3	2977	91.7
Divorced or separated	107	4.5	131	6.4	154	4.7
Widowed	218	9.1	107	5.3	114	3.5

Employment Status

Employed for cash	918	38.2	1021	50.1	2485	76.6
Employed not for cash	1117	46.5	725	35.6	238	7.3
Not employed	367	15.3	289	14.2	522	16.1

Province

Banteay Mean Chey	111	4.6	83	4.1	123	3.8
Kampong Cham	357	14.8	265	13.0	441	13.6
Kampong Chhnang	91	3.8	78	3.8	109	3.4
Kampong Speu	135	5.6	106	5.2	238	7.3
Kampong Thom	118	4.9	98	4.8	153	4.7
Kandal	216	9.0	205	10.1	237	7.3
Kratie	53	2.2	40	2.0	95	2.9
Phnom Penh	200	8.3	188	9.2	301	9.3
Prey Veng	206	8.6	165	8.1	250	7.7
Pursat	75	3.1	53	2.6	101	3.1
Siem Reap	146	6.1	158	7.8	196	6.0
Svay Rieng	120	5.0	83	4.1	118	3.6
Takeo	158	6.6	144	7.1	194	6.0
Otdar Mean Chey	12	0.5	22	1.1	63	1.9
Battambang/Pailin	159	6.6	129	6.3	234	7.2
Kampot/Kep	115	4.8	106	5.2	154	4.8
Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong	28	1.2	44	2.2	75	2.3
Preah Vihear/Steung Treng	40	1.7	43	2.1	87	2.7
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	28	1.2	27	1.3	77	2.4

Wealth quintile

Poorest			421	20.7	620	19.1
Poor			400	19.6	621	19.1
Middle			408	20.0	676	20.8
Rich			433	21.3	659	20.3
Richest			375	18.4	670	20.6

Table C2: Lifetime experience of physical or sexual intimate partner violence (current or most recent partner only), by background characteristics, by CDHS survey wave

Background Characteristics	2000		2005		2014	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age						
15-19	4	4.0	5	7.5	8	7.4
20-24	36	13.7	38	12.5	66	14.3
25-29	74	21.1	33	10.6	75	13.0
30-34	91	18.5	49	15.4	134	18.5
35-39	83	18.1	54	14.5	104	23.9
40-44	48	12.4	58	15.1	110	21.6
45-49	75	21.2	40	14.4	94	22.0
Religion						
Buddhist	403	17.4	266	13.4	563	18.2
Muslim	7	11.1	8	25.8	14	18.9
Christian	0	0.0	1	20.0	5	15.6
Other	1	4.0	3	20.0	10	23.3
Residence						
Urban	63	16.2	44	14.6	66	13.5
Rural	347	17.2	234	13.5	526	19.1
Household size						
0	13	8.4	11	14.1	16	8.1
1-2	124	15.4	103	11.9	261	15.5
3-4	138	17.9	99	15.4	209	21.1
5+	135	20.1	65	14.4	105	28.2
Education						
None	152	20.4	79	15.4	133	26.9
Primary	221	16.3	178	14.9	343	19.9
Secondary or higher	37	12.1	22	6.6	116	11.3
Literacy						
Cannot read at all	171	20.4	112	15.4	249	26.5
Able to read only parts of sentence	106	17.1	53	15.7	144	20.0
Able to read whole sentence	132	14.3	107	11.1	198	12.5
Marital status						
Married / living together	334	16.1	230	12.8	504	16.9
Divorced or separated	40	37.4	33	25.2	59	38.3
Widowed	36	16.5	16	14.8	28	24.6
Employment Status						
Employed for cash	165	18.0	157	15.4	429	17.3

Employed not for cash	179	16.0	91	12.6	66	27.7
Not employed	67	18.2	30	10.4	96	18.4

Province

Banteay Mean Chey	14	12.5	15	18.1	18	14.6
Kampong Cham	60	16.8	42	15.8	98	22.2
Kampong Chhnang	18	19.8	12	15.4	13	11.9
Kampong Speu	13	9.6	21	19.8	37	15.6
Kampong Thom	16	13.6	8	8.2	20	13.1
Kandal	42	19.4	17	8.3	56	23.6
Kratie	7	13.2	8	20.0	20	21.1
Phnom Penh	37	18.5	38	20.2	38	12.6
Prey Veng	16	7.8	29	17.6	11	11.0
Pursat	29	38.7	7	13.2	62	31.6
Siem Reap	49	33.3	19	11.9	10	8.5
Svay Rieng	20	16.7	4	4.8	40	20.6
Takeo	24	15.2	19	13.2	11	17.5
Otdar Mean Chey	5	41.7	4	18.2	41	17.5
Battambang/Pailin	24	15.1	13	10.1	35	22.7
Kampot/Kep	17	14.8	4	3.7	16	21.3
Preah Sihanouk/Kaoh Kong	12	19.4	8	17.8	26	21.3
Preah Vihear/Steung Treng	6	14.6	7	16.3	26	29.9
Mondol Kiri/Rattanak Kiri	2	7.4	5	18.5	11	14.3

Wealth quintile

Poorest			68	16.2	160	25.8
Poor			51	12.8	131	21.1
Middle			57	14.0	120	17.8
Rich			55	12.7	100	15.2
Richest			48	12.8	80	11.9

ANNEX D: DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

SECTION 12. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV00	CHECK COVER PAGE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: HOUSEHOLD SELECTED FOR MALE INTERVIEW AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OF THE WOMEN	YES 1 NO 2	→ END
DV00A	CHECK HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, Q.145 WOMAN SELECTED <input type="checkbox"/> FOR THIS SECTION WOMAN <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SELECTED		→ END
DV01	CHECK FOR PRESENCE OF OTHERS: DO NOT CONTINUE UNTIL PRIVACY IS ENSURED. PRIVACY <input type="checkbox"/> OBTAINED PRIVACY <input type="checkbox"/> NOT POSSIBLE		→ DV32
	READ TO THE RESPONDENT Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. You may find some of these questions very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand the condition of women in [COUNTRY]. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone and no one else in your household will know that you were asked these questions.		
DV02	CHECK 601 AND 602: CURRENTLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN FORMERLY <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED/ LIVED WITH A MAN (READ IN PAST TENSE AND USE 'LAST' WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER) NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		→ DV16
DV03	First, I am going to ask you about some situations which happen to some women. Please tell me if these apply to your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner)? a) He (is/was) jealous or angry if you (talk/talked) to other men? b) He frequently (accuses/accused) you of being unfaithful? c) He (does/did) not permit you to meet your female friends? d) He (tries/tried) to limit your contact with your family? e) He (insists/insisted) on knowing where you (are/were) at all times? f) He (does/did) not give you money to cover the household expenses? g) He (does/did) not trust you with money?	YES NO DK a) JEALOUS 1 2 8 b) ACCUSES 1 2 8 c) NOT MEET FRIENDS ... 1 2 8 d) NO FAMILY 1 2 8 e) WHERE YOU ARE 1 2 8 f) GIVE MONEY 1 2 8 g) TRUST WITH MONEY 1 2 8	
DV04	Now I need to ask some more questions about your relationship with your (last) (husband/partner). A Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever: a) say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? b) threaten to hurt or harm you or someone you care about? c) insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?	B How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all? EVER OFTEN SOME-TIMES NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS a) YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 b) YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2 c) YES 1 → 1 2 3 NO 2	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																																																																																																									
DV05	<p>A. Did your (last) (husband/partner) ever do any of the following things to you:</p> <p>a) push you, shake you, or throw something at you?</p> <p>b) slap you?</p> <p>c) twist your arm or pull your hair?</p> <p>d) punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you?</p> <p>e) kick you, drag you, or beat you up?</p> <p>f) try to choke you or burn you on purpose?</p> <p>g) threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or other weapon?</p> <p>h) physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him when you did not want to?</p> <p>i) physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to?</p> <p>j) force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?</p>	<p>B. How often did this happen during the last 12 months: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>EVER</th><th>OFTEN</th><th>SOME-TIMES</th><th>NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>e) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>f) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>g) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>h) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>i) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>j) YES</td><td>1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO</td><td>2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>		EVER	OFTEN	SOME-TIMES	NOT IN LAST 12 MONTHS	a) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				b) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				c) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				d) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				e) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				f) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				g) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				h) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				i) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				j) YES	1 →	1	2	3	NO	2				
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DV06	<p>CHECK DV05A (a-j):</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>→ DV09</p>																																																																																																										
DV07	<p>How long after you first (got married/started living together) with your (last) (husband/partner) did (this/any of these things) first happen?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, RECORD '00'.</p>	<p>NUMBER OF YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>BEFORE MARRIAGE/BEFORE LIVING TOGETHER 06</p>																																																																																																										
DV08	<p>Did the following ever happen as a result of what your (last) (husband/partner) did to you:</p> <p>a) You had cuts, bruises, or aches?</p> <p>b) You had eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns?</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury?</p>	<p>a) YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>b) YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>c) YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																																																																																																										

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DV09	Have you ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to physically hurt your (last) (husband/partner) at times when he was not already beating or physically hurting you?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV11																												
DV10	In the last 12 months, how often have you done this to your (last) (husband/partner): often, only sometimes, or not at all?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NOT AT ALL 3																													
DV11	Does (did) your (last) (husband/partner) drink alcohol?	YES 1 NO 2	→ DV13																												
DV12	How often does (did) he get drunk: often, only sometimes, or never?	OFTEN 1 SOMETIMES 2 NEVER 3																													
DV13	Are (Were) you afraid of your (last) (husband/partner): most of the time, sometimes, or never?	MOST OF THE TIME AFRAID 1 SOMETIMES AFRAID 2 NEVER AFRAID 3																													
DV14	CHECK 609: MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE <input type="checkbox"/> MARRIED ONLY ONCE <input type="checkbox"/>		→ DV16																												
DV15	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>A So far we have been talking about the behavior of your (current/last) (husband/partner). Now I want to ask you about the behavior of any previous (husband/partner).</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>B How long ago did this last happen?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>EVER</th><th>0 - 11 MONTHS AGO</th><th>12+ MONTHS AGO</th><th>DON'T REMEMBER</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>YES 1 →</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>NO 2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div>		EVER	0 - 11 MONTHS AGO	12+ MONTHS AGO	DON'T REMEMBER	a) Did any previous (husband/partner) ever hit, slap, kick, or do anything else to hurt you physically?				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2				b) Did any previous (husband/partner) physically force you to have intercourse or perform any other sexual acts against your will?				YES 1 →	1	2	3	NO 2				
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DV16	<p>CHECK 801 AND 802:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>From the time you were 15 years old has anyone hit you, slapped you, kicked you, or done anything else to hurt you physically?</p> </div> </div>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3</p>	<p>→ DV19</p>
DV17	<p>Who has hurt you in this way?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER A</p> <p>FATHER/STEP-FATHER B</p> <p>SISTER/BROTHER C</p> <p>DAUGHTER/SON D</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE E</p> <p>CURRENT BOYFRIEND F</p> <p>FORMER BOYFRIEND G</p> <p>MOTHER-IN-LAW H</p> <p>FATHER-IN-LAW I</p> <p>OTHER IN-LAW J</p> <p>TEACHER K</p> <p>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK L</p> <p>POLICE/SOLDIER M</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	
DV18	<p>In the last 12 months, how often has (this person/have these persons) physically hurt you: often, only sometimes, or not at all?</p>	<p>OFTEN 1</p> <p>SOMETIMES 2</p> <p>NOT AT ALL 3</p>	
DV19	<p>CHECK 201, 226, AND 230:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>EVER BEEN PREGNANT (YES ON 201 OR 226 OR 230)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>NEVER BEEN PREGNANT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div>		<p>→ DV22</p>
DV20	<p>Has any one ever hit, slapped, kicked, or done anything else to hurt you physically while you were pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	<p>→ DV22</p>
DV21	<p>Who has done any of these things to physically hurt you while you were pregnant?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER A</p> <p>MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER B</p> <p>FATHER/STEP-FATHER C</p> <p>SISTER/BROTHER D</p> <p>DAUGHTER/SON E</p> <p>OTHER RELATIVE F</p> <p>FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER G</p> <p>CURRENT BOYFRIEND H</p> <p>FORMER BOYFRIEND I</p> <p>MOTHER-IN-LAW J</p> <p>FATHER-IN-LAW K</p> <p>OTHER IN-LAW L</p> <p>TEACHER M</p> <p>EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK N</p> <p>POLICE/SOLDIER O</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY)</p>	

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
DV22	CHECK 801 AND 802: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>		DV22B
DV22A	Now I want to ask you about things that may have been done to you by someone other than (your/any) (husband/partner). At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	DV23 DV24A
DV22B	At any time in your life, as a child or as an adult, has anyone ever forced you in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	DV28
DV23	Has you ever been forced in any way to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts when you did not want to by several person/group of person/gang?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED TO ANSWER/ NO ANSWER 3	DV24
DV23A	Who was the person who was forcing you the very first time this happened?	CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 01 FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER 02 CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND 03 FATHER/STEP-FATHER 04 BROTHER/STEP-BROTHER 05 OTHER RELATIVE 06 IN-LAW 07 OWN FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 08 FAMILY FRIEND 09 TEACHER 10 EMPLOYER/SOMEONE AT WORK 11 POLICE/SOLDIER 12 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 13 STRANGER 14 OTHER 98 (SPECIFY)	
DV24	CHECK 801 AND 802: EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/> In the last 12 months, has anyone other than (your/any) (husband/partner) physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? In the last 12 months has anyone physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	YES 1 NO 2	DV25
DV24A	CHECK DV05A (h-j) and DV15A(b) AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/>		DV28

NO.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP																
DV25	<p>CHECK 601 AND 602:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>How old were you the first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts by anyone, including (your/any) husband/partner?</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>How old were you the first first time you were forced to have sexual intercourse or perform any other sexual acts?</p> </div> </div>	<p>AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>																	
DV26	<p>CHECK DV05A (a-j), DV15A (a,b), DV16, DV20, DV22A, AND DV22B:</p> <p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/> NOT A SINGLE 'YES' <input type="checkbox"/></p>		→ DV30																
DV27	Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>	→ DV29																
DV28	<p>From whom have you sought help?</p> <p>Anyone else?</p> <p>RECORD ALL MENTIONED.</p>	<p>OWN FAMILY A</p> <p>HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S FAMILY B</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER HUSBAND/PARTNER C</p> <p>CURRENT/FORMER BOYFRIEND D</p> <p>FRIEND E</p> <p>NEIGHBOR F</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER G</p> <p>DOCTOR/MEDICAL PERSONNEL H</p> <p>POLICE I</p> <p>LAWYER J</p> <p>SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION K</p> <p>OTHER X</p> <p>(SPECIFY) _____</p>	→ DV30																
DV29	Have you ever told any one about this?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																	
DV30	As far as you know, did your father ever beat your mother?	<p>YES 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p>																	
<p>THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HER COOPERATION AND REASSURE HER ABOUT THE CONFIDENTIALITY OF HER ANSWERS. FILL OUT THE QUESTIONS BELOW WITH REFERENCE TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE ONLY.</p>																			
DV31	DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES ONCE</th><th>YES, MORE THAN ONCE</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>OTHER MALE ADULT ...</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>FEMALE ADULT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES ONCE	YES, MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND	1	2	3	OTHER MALE ADULT ...	1	2	3	FEMALE ADULT	1	2	3	
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DV32	<p>INTERVIEWER'S COMMENTS / EXPLANATION FOR NOT COMPLETING THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MODULE</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>																		

Prepared and Supported by:

