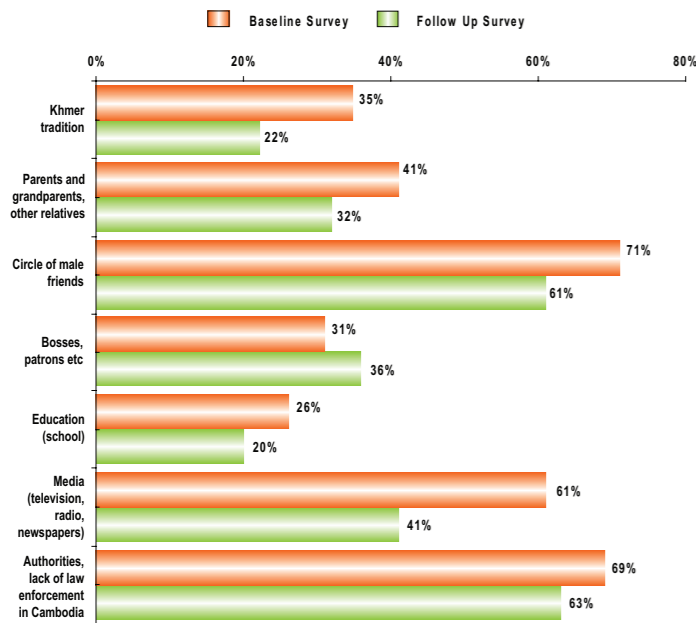


Local Authorities and Police Views on Cultural Influences on Men

- 63% of local officials were inclined to cite the lack of law enforcement as influential on men's attitudes towards women, as compared to 58% of the general population, which represents a rise in this category of 6% since 2005.
- Local officials were also more likely to cite the influences of family (32%) and Khmer tradition (22%) over the general population (14 and 15% in these categories). However, there has been a 13% drop in local officials citing Khmer tradition, a 9% drop in citing parents and grandparents, a 10% drop for male relatives, and a 6% drop in citing education as influential factors on male behaviour.

Is men's behaviour towards women influenced by the following?



Local Authorities and Police Views on Seeking Help

- 52-84% of local authorities and police proposed that a person could turn to the police for help, a slight increase compared to 2005 (54-77%).
- 90%-100% of all authorities selected "seeking help from communal or village authorities" as the best response in times of crisis, another remarkable increase from 2005 (75-90%).

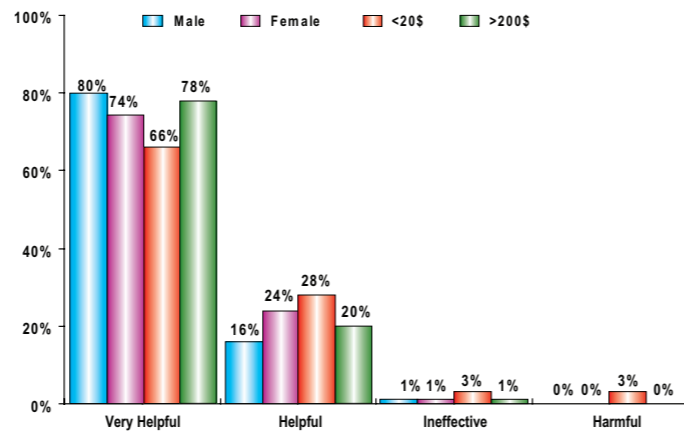
Local Authorities and Police Views of Legal Status of Domestic Violence

- More than 50% of the local authorities and police said they know that physical violence is illegal, whereas 80% of the general population indicated knowing that physical violence is illegal.
- 96-100% of the general sample know that the most extreme forms of violence are illegal (same as 2005), but only 70-100% of different categories of local officials agreed. In 2005, 78-90% of different local officials knew extreme violence was illegal.

Rights Identified as Important to Cambodian Citizens, Knowledge of Domestic Violence Law

- 96% of male respondents consider the domestic violence law very helpful/helpful; 98% of women agree.

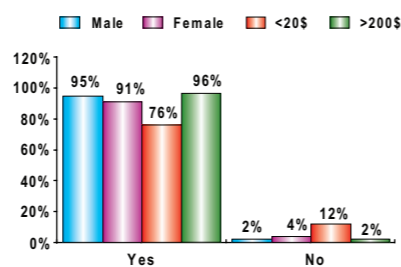
Do you think that for the victims of domestic violence this law is _____?



Perceptions about Inequality

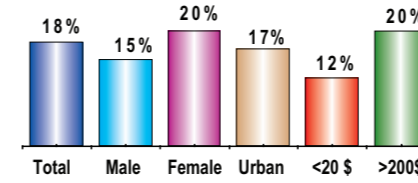
- 95% of men and 91% of women knew that Cambodia has a law against domestic violence. However, only 76% of poorer respondents (under \$20 monthly income) were aware of such a law, while 96% of higher earners (over \$200 monthly income) indicated knowledge of this law.

Does Cambodia have a law against domestic violence? (Please note this question was not asked in 2005)



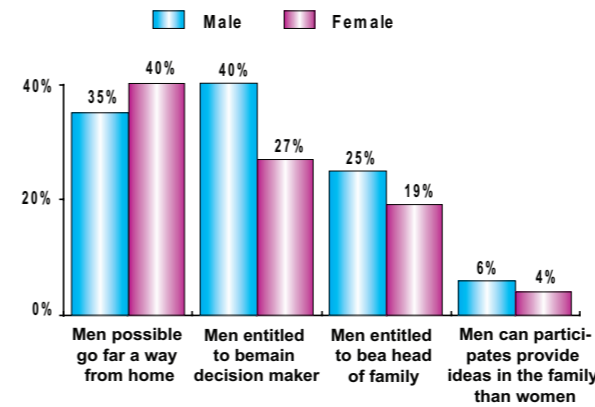
- 18% of respondents report that men have more rights than others. When asked whether men are entitled to different rights than women, 15% of men said yes, more than twice as many as in 2005 (7%). 20% of women said yes in both 2005 and 2009, showing the perception among women did not change.

Are men entitled to different rights than women?



- Both men and women believe men have more right to be the main decision makers in their family and participate in ideas in the family than women. These more similar response percentages differ greatly from response categories in 2005, where nearly three times as many women as men gave men more rights than women. Thus, there is a dramatic shift in women's willingness to be assigned lesser rights than men.

What rights are these? (e.g. specifically, what rights are men more entitled to than women?)



Supported by:



Domestic Violence in Cambodia: What has changed between 2005 and 2009?

This leaflet illustrates important changes regarding attitudes and prevalence of domestic violence in Cambodia between the years 2005 and 2009.

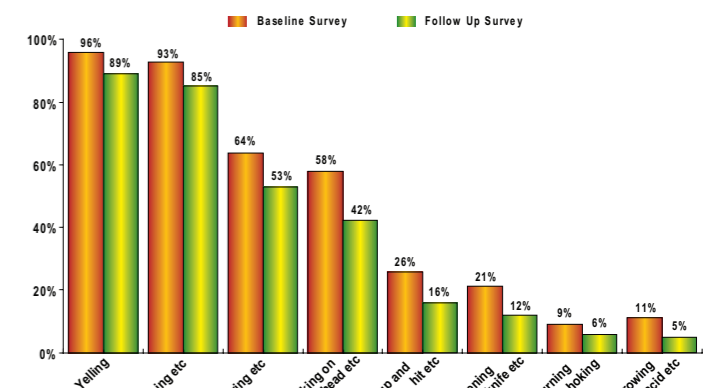
In 2005, the Royal Government of Cambodia adopted the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence and the Protection of the Victims (domestic violence law). In the same year, the Ministry of Women's Affairs, with the support of its development partners, conducted a baseline survey on violence against women.¹ A 2009 follow-up survey was then conducted to inform on relevant changes in behavior and attitudes related to violence against women, particularly domestic violence.²

The key findings, positive changes, and concerning developments are summarized here, following the structure of the survey report.

Experience of Domestic Violence

- In all categories of abuse reported by victims, overall levels of abuse by partners have decreased from 2005 levels (11-96%) down to 5-89% in 2009.
- According to the 2005 Baseline survey, 64% of the respondents knew a husband who physically abuses his wife. In 2009, this has decreased to 53%.

Do you know a husband who does any of the following to his wife?



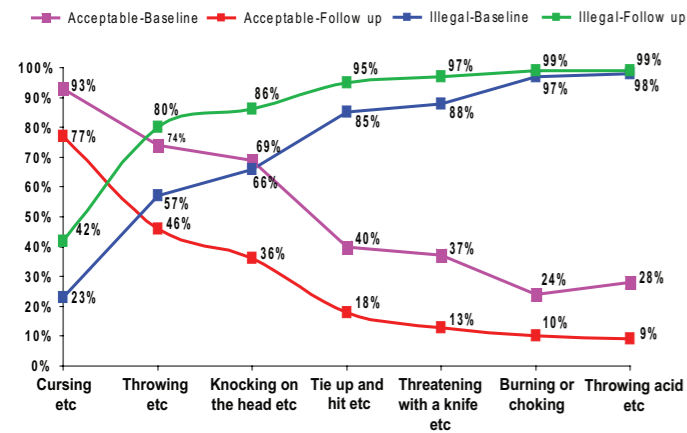
¹ Violence Against Women, A Base Line Survey (2005), sponsored by GTZ Promoting Women's Rights Project (PWR), EWM Human Rights in Cambodia Project (HRCP) and UNIFEM CEDAW South East Asia Programme.

² Final Study Report, Violence Against Women: Follow-Up Survey (2009), sponsored by GTZ Promoting Women's Rights Project (PWR), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Program (UNDP) under the Partnership for Gender Equity (UNDP/MoWA/PGE), UNIFEM and AusAID.

Attitudes about Domestic Violence

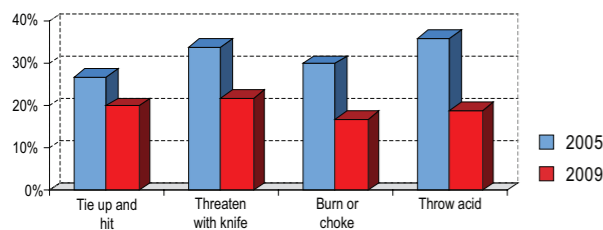
- Overall, compared to 2005, fewer people find violence acceptable and more people are increasingly recognizing that violent acts are illegal.

Which of the following acts is a crime? Is it ever acceptable for a man to do this to his wife?



- More than 50% of all respondents felt that a wife behaving in an argumentative, disrespectful, or disobedient manner warranted a violent response by her husband, even of the life-threatening type.
- 16-22% of respondents think a husband is justified in using extreme violence against his wife if she questions him about spending money or visiting girlfriends/sex workers. This is a slight decrease from 2005, when 20-36% found it acceptable.

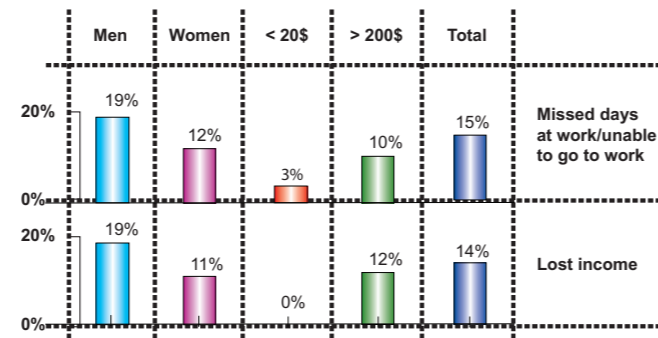
Is a husband justified in doing the following to his wife when she questions him about girlfriends/going to sex workers?



Economic Impacts

- The most common economic impact of violence by a spouse is missed work or lost income, with 14-15% of all respondents reporting such losses. No substantial differences emerged in reporting between 2005 and 2009.

Did any of the following things ever happen to you?

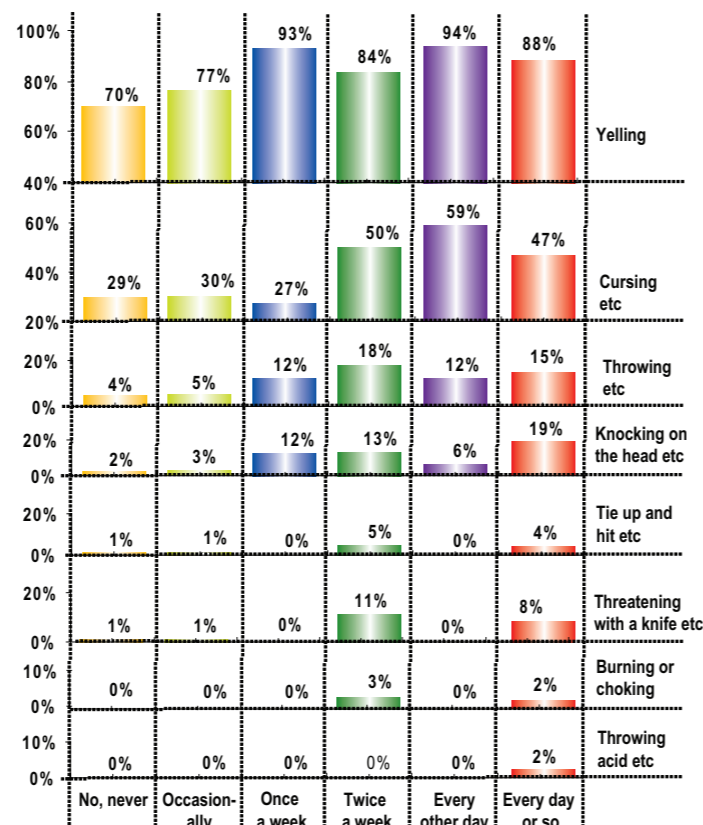


The Role of Alcohol in Domestic Violence

- When questions related to frequency of abusive behaviours were matched across reports of spousal drinking, 12-18% of respondents reported throwing occurring at least once a week (an increase of 6-12% from 2005 data), while tying up and beating occurred once a week for 4-5% of respondents (this represents a 3-4% increase from 2005). 8-11% of respondents reported being threatened with a knife at least once in a week period (a 7-10% increase from 2005).
- For individuals living with more frequent drinkers, all types of lesser abuses appear to be a frequent and consistent experience for spouses.

Has your spouse ever done any of the following to you?

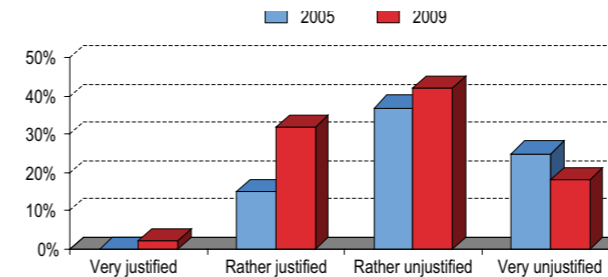
Does your spouse drink beer or wine or spirits?



Controlling Behaviour

- 32% of men feel it is rather justified to know where their wife is at all times, a large increase from 15% in 2005. This demonstrates that men feel knowing their wife's whereabouts at all times is an increasingly justifiable activity.

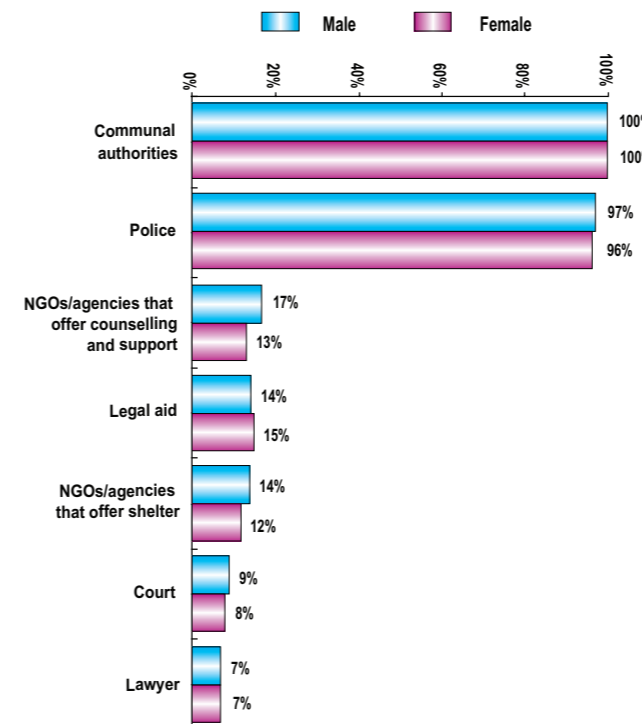
Do you think a husband is justified in knowing where his wife is at all times?



Available Options for Seeking Help for Domestic Violence and Rape

- Over 96% of respondents identify local authorities or the police as readily available resources in case of crisis (compared to over 90% in 2005)
- 15% of respondents reported NGOs and agencies offering counselling as options for support, an increase of 7% since 2005. Only 8-9% cited the courts. This is nearly the same as in 2005, when courts were perceived as accessible by 9-10% of respondents.

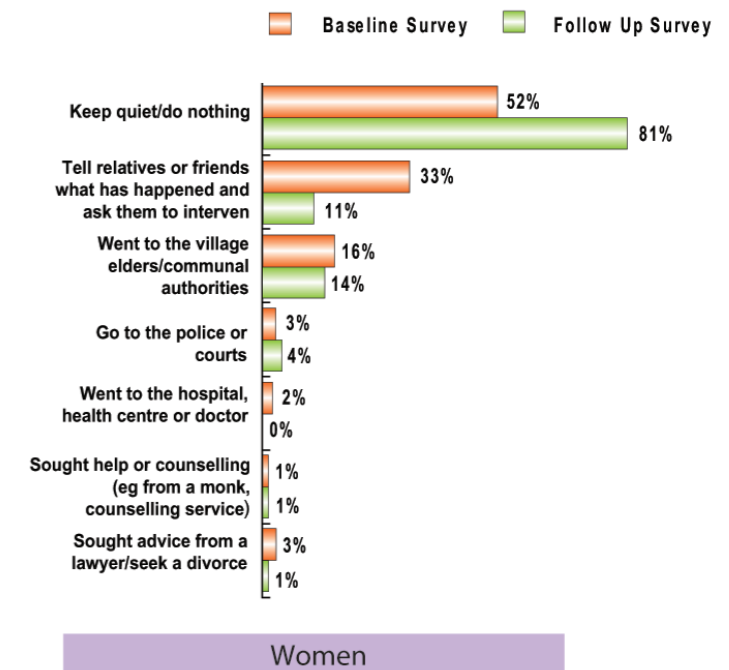
In your commune/village, which of the following services are available?



The Respondents' Own Experience in Seeking Help

- Keeping quiet and doing nothing was by far the most common response to physical abuse by a spouse and is increasingly the preferred response to abuse, with 81% of women preferring to keep quiet in 2009, compared to only 62% in 2005.
- Women are most likely to go to communal authorities or village elders if they tell about their abuse (14%), followed by telling friends or relatives (11%). Only 4% of women reported going to courts or police.

Did you do anything to stop this behaviour (with regard to verbal or physical abuse by a spouse)?



Local Authorities and Police Attitudes about Domestic Violence

- In comparison to 2005, the greatest shifts in perception have occurred regarding what local authorities feel is acceptable behaviour in response to women arguing with husbands, not obeying, or not showing respect.
- In 2009, 35-45% of local authorities (LA's) felt that a husband was justified in engaging in the most extreme types of violence (tying up and hitting, threatening with knife or machete, burning or choking, or throwing acid, stabbing, or shooting) if wives argue with husbands, do not obey him, or do not show respect. This is nearly half the number of respondents who found it justifiable in 2005 (66-73%).