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

PARTNERS FOR PREVENTION. A UNDP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN AND UNV REGIONAL JOINT PROGRAMME FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE PREVENTION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
THE STUDY

STUDY AIM: to deepen the understanding of men’s use of violence against women in order to prevent it.

COUNTRIES: Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka

6 COUNTRIES

10,178 MEN AGED 18–49

3,106 WOMEN FOR VALIDATION

9 SITES

Largest cross-country comparable dataset on male perpetration of violence against women in Asia-Pacific.
WHERE DID WE CONDUCT THE STUDY?

Multi-stage representative sample
Representative of men aged 18–49 year in selected sites

Not nationally representative (except Cambodia)
Does not represent the whole Asia-Pacific region

WHERE DID WE CONDUCT THE STUDY?

Matlab, Jakarta, Purworejo, Jayapura, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, China (one site), Dhaka, Matlab, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Jayapura, Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.
HOW DID WE CONDUCT THE STUDY?

Population-based quantitative household surveys

Men interviewed men, women interviewed women

Followed rigorous international ethical and safety standards for research on VAW

Standardized structured questionnaire on men’s use and experiences of violence, attitudes and practices, childhood, sexuality, and health

iPod Touch devices allowed men to answer questions about rape perpetration anonymously
# How Did We Measure Men’s Use of Violence?

**Physical Partner Violence Perpetration**
- slapped or threw something at partner
- pushed or shoved
- hit with fist
- kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned
- threatened to use or used gun, knife or other weapon

**Non-Partner Rape Perpetration**
- forced her to have sexual intercourse against her will
- had sex with woman or girl when she was too drunk or drugged to say whether she wanted it or not
THE PROBLEM
### THE PROBLEM: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

**Percentage of ever-partnered men reporting perpetration of physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, by site**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Prevalence Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>Bougainville</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Papua</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Urban/Rural</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, 1 in 2 ever-partnered men reported perpetrating partner violence, but prevalence rates varied widely across sites.
THE PROBLEM: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

PERCENTAGE OF EVER-PARTNERED MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, BY SITE

- PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ONLY
- BOTH PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE
- SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY

Patterns of partner violence also varied across sites
THE PROBLEM: RAPE

PERCENTAGE OF MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A WOMAN OR GIRL, BY TYPE AND SITE

- RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER

- BANGLADESH URBAN: 4%
- BANGLADESH RURAL: 4%
- SRI LANKA NATIONAL: 6%
- INDONESIA RURAL: 6%
- CAMBODIA NATIONAL: 8%

- CHINA URBAN/RURAL: 8%
- INDONESIA URBAN: 9%
- INDONESIA PAPUA: 23%
- PAPUA NEW GUINEA BOUGAINVILLE: 41%
THE PROBLEM: RAPE

PERCENTAGE OF MEN REPORTING PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A WOMAN OR GIRL, BY TYPE AND SITE

RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER  ANY RAPE OF A PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER

- Bangladesh Urban: 4% 10%
- Bangladesh Rural: 4% 14%
- Sri Lanka National: 6% 15%
- Indonesia Rural: 6% 20%
- Cambodia National: 8% 20%
- China Urban/Rural: 8% 22%
- Indonesia Urban: 9% 26%
- Indonesia Papua: 23% 49%
- Papua New Guinea Bougainville: 41% 62%
Half of all men who had perpetrated rape did so for the first time when they were teenagers (younger than 20 years).
Majority of men who admitted to perpetrating rape did not experience any legal consequences.
DRIVERS OF MEN’S USE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
WHY DO SOME MEN PERPETRATE RAPE?

MOTIVATIONS FOR RAPE, BY MEN WHO REPORTED EVER RAPIING ANY WOMAN OR GIRL, INCLUDING PARTNERS AND NON-PARTNERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motivation</th>
<th>% of Men Reporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sexual Entitlement</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun/Bored</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anger/Punishment</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most commonly reported motivation for perpetrating rape across sites was related to men’s sense of sexual entitlement.
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Controlling behaviour
- Transactionsal sex
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- Controlling behaviour
- Transactional sex
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Practices stemming from gender inequality
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Childhood sexual abuse
- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Witness abuse of mother
- Childhood physical abuse
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- Controlling behaviour
- Transactional sex
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Child Sexual Abuse
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Childhood sexual abuse
- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Witness abuse of mother
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- Controlling behaviour
- Transactional sex
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners

Cycle of violence
Factors associated with men’s perpetration of intimate partner violence

Current food insecurity
No high school education
Childhood sexual abuse
Childhood physical abuse
Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
Childhood sexual abuse
Witness abuse of mother
Transactional sex
Frequent quarrelling with partner
Low gender-equitable attitudes
2+ lifetime sexual partners
Depression
Alcohol abuse
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Current food insecurity
- No high school education
- Childhood sexual abuse
- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Witness abuse of mother
- Childhood physical abuse
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Alcohol abuse
- Depression
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- Transactional sex
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Controlling behaviour

 Violence used as a way to reassert some level of power
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Gang involvement
- Fights
- Transactional sex
- Controlling behaviour
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Current food insecurity
- No high school education
- Depression
- Alcohol abuse
- Witness abuse of mother
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Childhood physical abuse
- Childhood sexual abuse
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

- Current food insecurity
- No high school education
- Intimate partner violence
- Childhood sexual abuse
- Childhood physical abuse
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Gang involvement
- Alcohol abuse
- Depression
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Transactional sex
- Controlling behaviour
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Witness abuse of mother
- Childhood physical abuse
- Childhood sexual abuse

Ideals of manhood that justify and celebrate toughness, male sexual performance & dominance over women
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A FEMALE NON-PARTNER

- Physical intimate partner violence
- Non-partner rape
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Transactional sex
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A FEMALE NON-PARTNER
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A FEMALE NON-PARTNER

- Current food insecurity
- Physical intimate partner violence
- Alcohol abuse
- Depression
- Current drug use
- Experiencing homosexual abuse
- Experienced emoitional abuse or neglect
- Childhood sexual abuse
- Sexual victimization
- Transactional sex
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A FEMALE NON-PARTNER
Violence against women is pervasive, but not all men use violence.

Men’s use of violence against women starts earlier than previously thought.

Violence against women is fundamentally about gender inequality—most important factors are related to gender norms and relationship practices.

Men’s use of violence is related to ways of being a man that celebrate toughness, sexual performance and dominance over women.

Men’s experiences of violence, particularly as children, are strongly associated with their perpetration of violence against women.
VIOLENCE IS PREVENTABLE
**VIOLENCE IS PREVENTABLE**

**Make violence against women unacceptable and address the subordination of women**
- community mobilization and engagement with cultural influencers

**Address child abuse and promote healthy families**
- parenting programmes, comprehensive child protection systems

**End impunity for men who use violence against women, particularly marital rape**
- criminalization of all forms of violence against women, access to justice

**Promote non-violent and caring ways to be a man**
- sustained school-based or sports-based education programmes

**Educate young people to understand consent, healthy sexuality and respectful relationships**
- sexual and reproductive health information and services
THANK YOU

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