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
**THE STUDY**

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

**6 COUNTRIES**
- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
- Indonesia
- Papua New Guinea
- Sri Lanka

**9 SITES**

**10,178 MEN AGED 18–49**

**3,106 WOMEN FOR VALIDATION**

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

- Matlab
- Jakarta
- Purworejo
- Jayapura
- Bougainville
- Papua New Guinea
- Indonesia
- Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh
- China (One site)

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
**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

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:

- Papua New Guinea Bougainville: 80%
  - Physical Violence Only: 33%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 57%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 10%
- Indonesia Papua: 60%
  - Physical Violence Only: 31%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 25%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 15%
- Bangladesh Rural: 57%
  - Physical Violence Only: 33%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 25%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 19%
- Bangladesh Urban: 55%
  - Physical Violence Only: 33%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 22%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 20%
- China Urban/Rural: 52%
  - Physical Violence Only: 33%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 22%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 17%
- Cambodia National: 33%
  - Physical Violence Only: 33%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 33%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 0%
- Sri Lanka National: 33%
  - Physical Violence Only: 33%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 33%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 0%
- Indonesia Urban: 31%
  - Physical Violence Only: 31%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 15%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 0%
- Indonesia Rural: 25%
  - Physical Violence Only: 25%
  - Both Physical and Sexual Violence: 25%
  - Sexual Violence Only: 0%
THE PROBLEM: RAPE

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

- **BANGLADESH URBAN**: 4%
- **BANGLADESH RURAL**: 4%
- **SRI LANKA NATIONAL**: 6%
- **INDONESIA RURAL**: 6%
- **INDONESIA URBAN**: 9%
- **CHINA URBAN/RURAL**: 8%
- **PAPUA NEW GUINEA BOUGAINVILLE**: 41%
- **CAMBODIA NATIONAL**: 8%
- **PAPUA**

○ RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Urban/Rural</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>National</th>
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<tr>
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<td>10%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>14%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
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<td>China</td>
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<td>22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papua Bougainville</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>62%</td>
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</table>

RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER

ANY RAPE OF A PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER

RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER

ANY RAPE OF A PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER

RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER

ANY RAPE OF A PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER
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 RAPEING ANY WOMAN OR GIRL, INCLUDING PARTNERS AND NON-PARTNERS

% OF MEN REPORTING

- SEXUAL ENTITLEMENT: 71%
- FUN/BORED: 44%
- ANGER/PUNISHMENT: 35%
- DRINKING: 17%

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
- Transactional sex
- Controlling behaviour
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN'S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Frequent quarrelling with partner

Transactional sex

Controlling behaviour

Low gender-equitable attitudes

2+ lifetime sexual partners

Practices stemming from gender inequality
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

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

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

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

- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Transactional sex
- Intimate partner violence
- Controlling behaviour
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- 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

Violence used as a way to reassert some level of power
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
- Witness abuse of mother
- Controlling behaviour
- Low gender-equitable attitudes
- Frequent quarrelling with partner
- Transactional sex
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Childhood physical abuse
- Childhood sexual abuse
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

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

- Physical Intimate Partner Violence
- Childhood Sexual Abuse
- Childhood Emotional Abuse or Neglect
- Experienced Homophobic Abuse
- Sexual Victimization
- Transactional Sex
- 2+ Lifetime Sexual Partners

NON-PARTNER RAPE
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH MEN’S PERPETRATION OF RAPE AGAINST A FEMALE NON-PARTNER

- Current food insecurity
- Current drug use
- Alcohol abuse
- Depression
- Sexual victimization
- Experienced homophobic abuse
- Childhood emotional abuse or neglect
- Childhood sexual abuse
- Sexual victimization
- Non-partner rape
- 2+ lifetime sexual partners
- Transactional sex
- Physical intimate partner violence
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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A FULL COPY OF THE REPORT