



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

Dr. ING Kantha Phavi

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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.

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