



CHEC HOUSEHOLD CONFLICT CONTEXT ANALYSIS

August 2017

Mixed methods research investigating
a) the main drivers for gender-based violence and domestic violence in CHEC target districts
and b) the reach and satisfaction with support services available for victims

Conducted for Cambodian HIV/AIDS Education and Care (CHEC)

Consultant: Bianca Strugnell

bianca.strugnell@hotmail.com

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Summary

This research investigated the demographics of gender-based violence victims, risk factors for violent events, perceived main drivers for gender-based violence according to victims and their satisfaction with support services provided by local authorities. More than half of all victims interviewed had been victims of violence more than 5 times and 97% of perpetrators were victims' husbands. 97% of perpetrators were reported to be angry in the household, some taking violence also out on children and other family members as well as the victims. All perpetrators were reported to drink alcohol, 42% of these drank every day, up to 3 litres per day. Alcohol was perceived to be the greatest driver for violence according to victims, however, victims also reported to argue with their husbands, especially when they were drinking, which often led to the violence. 69% of victims reached out to local authorities such as members of commune councils and commune councils for women and children, however, other victims also sought support from village chiefs, not included under this term 'local authorities' thus this figure underrepresents the proportion of victims that gain support from authorities in the community to deal with the violence. Satisfaction with the support services such as counselling and legal services, was quite high at 83%. Those that reported low satisfaction stated local authorities were often slow. Many victims would now report their partners if they were violent again, however, for some it still is dependent on the severity of violence experienced. Victims urge for greater gender based violence education provided by either local authorities or CHEC, directed at perpetrators and men in the community and addressing anger management and alcohol use in particular.

Aims

The aim of this investigation and report is to identify the main drivers for gender-based and intimate partner violence. It will investigate victim's experiences of Gender Based Violence and access to and satisfaction with support services will also be investigated.

Recommendations for future program implementation will be formulated for improvements to victim support services and future interventions throughout GBV target areas.

Data collection

A predominately qualitative questionnaire composed of both open and closed questions was formulated investigating main drivers for violence as identified in literature and in previous experience in the target areas. The questionnaire also included questions related to services available for victims and their satisfaction with the services they had accessed. This questionnaire was used in one-on-one interviews with victims of gender-based violence throughout CHEC's four target districts to gain diverse insight. Up to twenty-five victims of Gender-Based Violence within each target district were selected at random for inclusion in the study. Some victims had only recently been identified by village or commune chiefs while others were previously known to CHEC staff and local authorities as victims of GBV. This sample hoped to produce a sufficient sample size in the short data collection period and supply a wide range of responses to reach data saturation. CHEC's Program Coordinator, Gender-Based Violence Program Manager and Gender-Based Violence District Facilitators assisted with data collection according to the questionnaire.

Data analysis

Data obtained from the hard copy questionnaires was entered manually into excel and then transferred to Stata IC for quantitative data analysis. The majority of questions were closed ended, however, answers to additional expansive opened ended questions were translated into English and coded for analysis. Data obtained from the questionnaires was tabulated according to the headings outlined in the report and further investigation into the effect of

location and other risk factors were investigated, comparing the multiple locations, education etc. of the victims.

Results

1. Demographics of Gender Based Violence

A total number of 67 respondents completed the questionnaire across CHEC's target districts. 37% of respondents were from Boribo, 16% from Chhouk, 37% from Preah Sdach and 6% from Srey Santhor. The majority of victims were farmers (58%). Other occupations included garment factory workers, market sellers, home sellers or on the street or working for money completing small low/non-skilled tasks. The average age of the GBV victims was 39.5 years, with a range of 25 to 59 years of age.

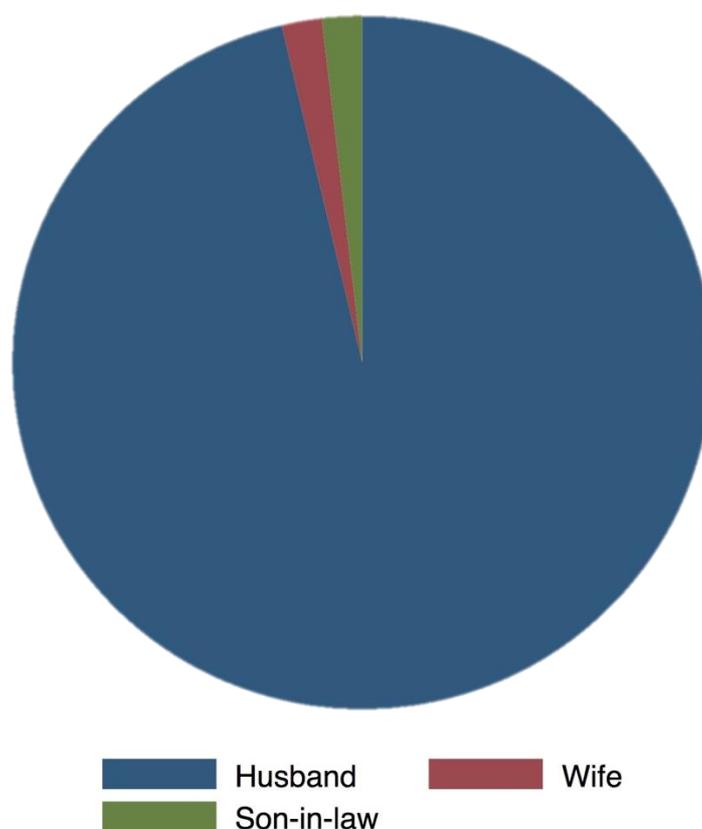


Figure 1: Distribution perpetrator's relationship to victim

According to Figure 1, 97% of perpetrators were victim's husbands or ex-husbands (husband at the time of abuse), one respondent stated their perpetrator was their son-in-law and one was their wife; only one victim was male. 61/66 (92%) respondents still lived in the same household as their perpetrators, many continuing to endure violent incidents. Those who no

longer live in the same household as their perpetrators were divorced (5%) or widowed (3%).

Among victims, only 2 (3%) had been abused only once. 45% had been abused between 2-5 times by their perpetrator and 52% had been involved in more than 5 violent events with their perpetrator. In both Preah Sdach and Srey Santhor, the majority of victims recorded being abused more than 5 times and in Boribo and Chhouk the majority had been abused between 2-5 times.

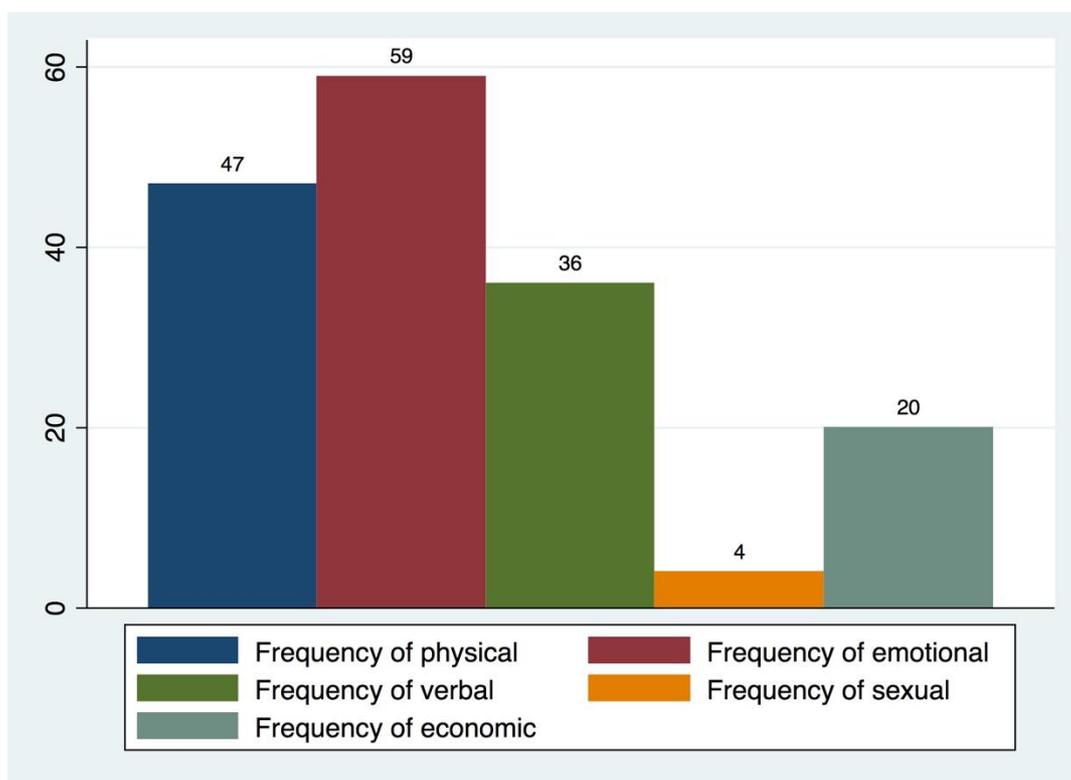


Figure 2: Frequencies of types of gender-based violence according to victims

82% of victims endured more than one type of gender based violence including physical abuse, emotional abuse, verbal abuse, economic abuse and sexual abuse. As shown in Figure 2, the most common form of abuse recorded was emotional abuse ($59/67 = 88\%$), followed by physical abuse ($47/67 = 70\%$). Sexual abuse was only recorded in four cases; however, this may be underreported as victims may be unaware of the possibility of sexual abuse within a marriage.

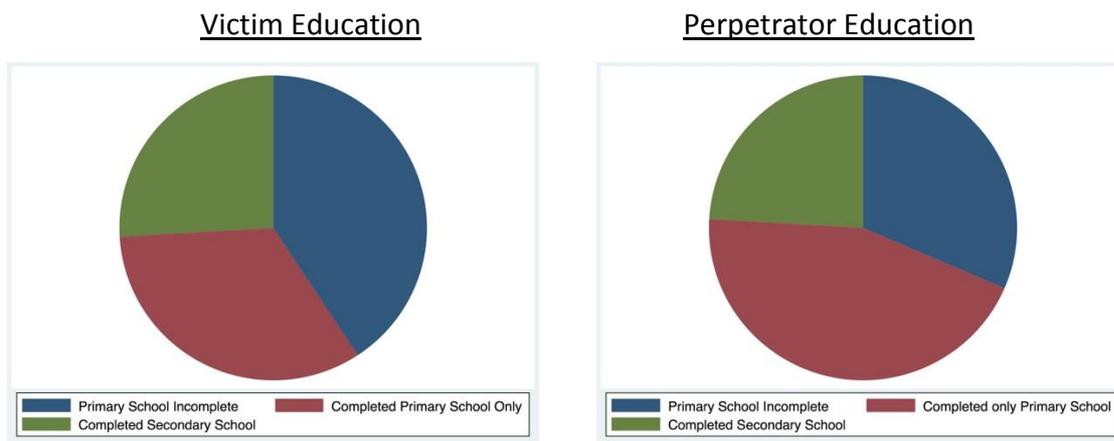


Figure 3: Distributions of completed education by victim and perpetrators according to victims

As detailed in Figure 3, education of both perpetrators and victims is low. 52% of victims and 43% of perpetrators did not complete primary school. Only one-fifth of all respondent and perpetrators completed secondary school and no one had completed high school or above.

2. Perpetrator anger towards victims and others

Only two victims reported that their perpetrators were never angry, all other perpetrators (97%) were reported to be angry at least occasionally and to take their anger out on their victims. 16% respondents stated their perpetrators were angry every day, taking out their anger on their victims verbally, physically, economically or a combination. 42% of victims stated that their perpetrators also took their anger out on other people, including on their own children, parents and neighbours. 44% of victims reported having left their partner before because of the violence they endured, a good sign of the strength of women to stand up for their rights, however, 92% remained married even after experiencing the violence, which shows a high reluctance to divorce in the face of domestic violence.

3. *Victim's freedom and power in household*

23% of victims acknowledged that their partners had forced them to have sex and 21% of all respondents stated that their partner had been violent before when they had denied sex. Furthermore, 8% of victims stated they have no freedom at all, and only 16 (24%) stated they had the freedom to spend some money as they wished. 52% respondents said they could leave to meet up with friends and 69% stated they had freedom to go out of the house to do things for the household, however, of these, 64% only had this freedom and could not go out for other reasons.

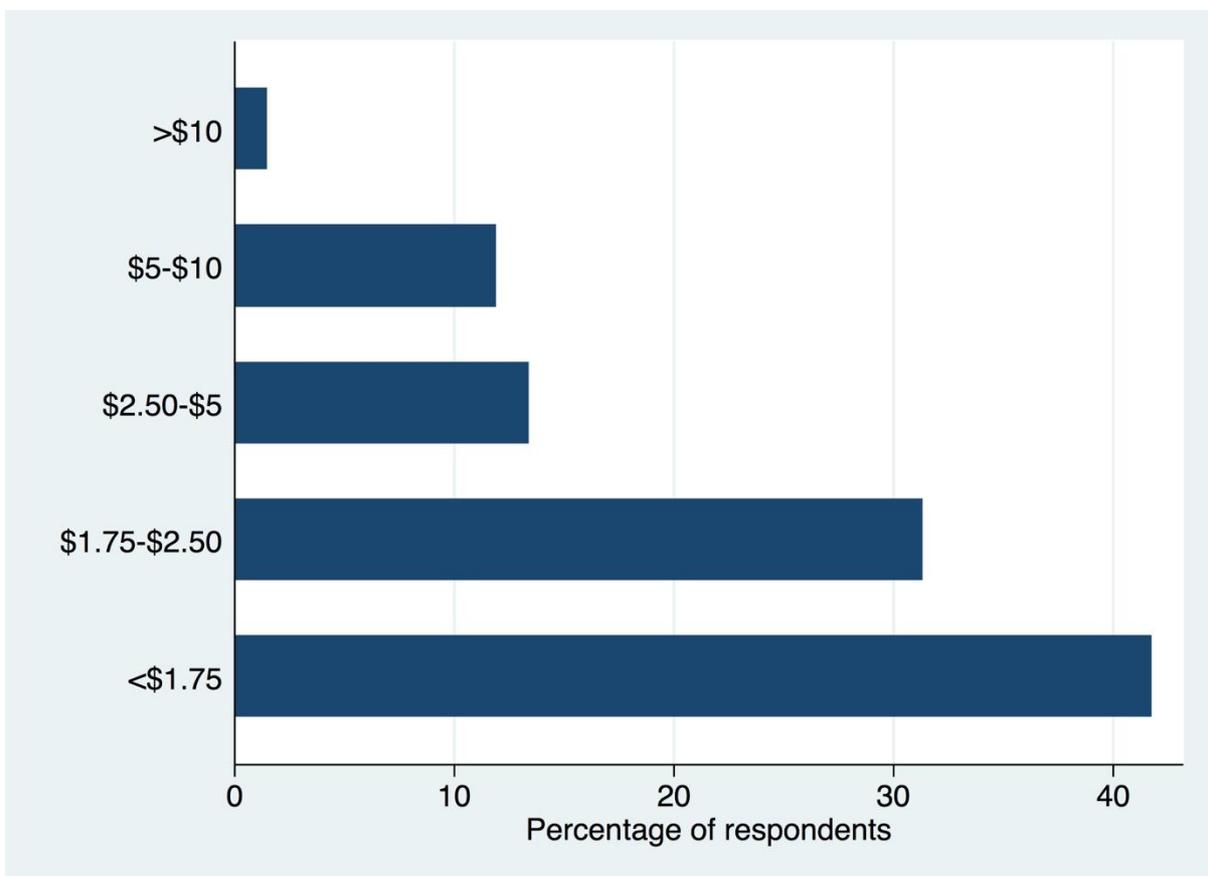


Figure 4: Distribution of household incomes according to victims

According to Figure 4, most (42%) households lived off less than \$1.75 per day; furthermore, 82% of all respondents claimed they did not have enough income to live off. This contributed to 68% of victims and their partners arguing about money, and one-third of these argued often. The majority of households (57%) however had equal say between

husband and wife about the way money was spent, however, for those that were unequal, the majority of the time, the husband had greater control (18 cases vs. 9 cases).

4. Drivers for Gender Based Violence

All perpetrators across the four target districts were reported to drink alcohol, 46% every day, 32% most days and 22% occasionally. 70% of cases stated that their perpetrators had been drinking when they were attacked, exposing a strong driver for gender based violence attacks. Only 6% of respondents recorded that their perpetrator was using drugs when they were attacked and 23 (43%) of victims reported their perpetrators gambled, however, only occasionally. Although only 4 victims reported their perpetrators to have addiction issues (alcohol and gambling), 52% victims stated that their husbands consumed alcohol every day which may be related to alcohol dependency and addiction.

Furthermore, there were only a few cases of previous abuse towards perpetrators recorded (18%) and these events were carried out by parents and in laws. Half of the respondents (49%) reported that their perpetrators get jealous, for reasons such as them seeing their friends, or them going out, and it was often mentioned that jealousy was greater when victims' partners were drinking. 39% of respondents recorded that their perpetrators were violent as a result of their jealousy.

5. Victims' opinions of drivers of violence

82% of respondents believed they knew why their perpetrators committed violence towards them. Of these, 82% responded that it was because they were drinking, attributing their violent attacks to their partner's consumption of alcohol. Debates brought about by the wife complaining about their perpetrator drinking so much were very common motivators to the violence. Furthermore, 13% of respondents who supplied a reason for the violence stated it was because of disagreements with the victim, however not related to drinking. Issues such as the wife disagreeing with their husband for not coming home for a few days or the wife expressing her discontent with her husband's treatment of the children were also reported as leading to violence. Finally, two individuals stated that their husband had cursed at the children or the victims, which resulted in a disagreement and then subsequent violence.

6. Victims' actions that lead to violence

62% of victims believed that their actions had contributed to and resulted in the domestic violence they experienced from their husband, wife or son-in-law. These victims felt they were personally responsible for the violence and had done something to elicit it. 41% of these victims that supplied a reason for the violence stated that it was because they had complained about their husband too much or talked back to them, resulting in the violence. Furthermore, 43% of victims providing a reason, stated that they had argued with their husband when they were drinking and this had caused him to be violent. A few couples also argued about money and working and one woman also admitted to gambling too much, which had caused her domestic disputes and violence. Finally, one woman stated that she believed she did not serve her husband well and one stated she never did anything right and was always in trouble for not doing the right thing.

7. Victims' experiences with local authorities and GBV services

69% of victims had reached out to local authorities for support after experiencing GBV events. Those that did not reach out to local authorities had reported events to village chiefs or other village elders and neighbours, had reported being able to sort their problem out themselves, had discussed the issue with family or felt shy and afraid of people knowing their issues. 25/54 reported reaching out to Commune Council members, 29/54 reached out to CCWC members and 23/54 reached out to police for assistance. Furthermore, people also recorded reaching out to Health centre staff for support, however, this wasn't common. The most common support service sought after was counselling services and this was particularly sought from CCWC and CC members (43/52). Legal and safe space services were also sought after by 23 and 16 individuals respectively, and referral and health services were also accessed. 77% of individuals stated that their services were as expected and 83% were satisfied with the services they accessed. Improvements that could be made included more timely facilitations through issues and support from local authorities and implementing solutions that meant the violence didn't come back; however, 78% stated they would access their services again. Those that stated they wouldn't use them again often said so because they were now divorced or they felt local authorities did nothing to help them. 73% of

individuals said they would always access support services if they were victims and those that stated 'No' did so mainly because it was dependent on the severity of the violence case.

30% of victims said they didn't report their perpetrators to local authorities. Reasons for not reporting perpetrators included, it wasn't a serious case, they didn't want other people to know their issues, they could sort it out themselves, they wanted to compromise with their husbands or they thought the local authorities were not useful. Those that did report their perpetrators, 70% of victims, did so because they wanted justice, they wanted to protect themselves, they wanted to make an agreement to stop the violence, they wanted their husbands to become educated about their actions or they wanted them to stop being violent to their children. Victims were asked if they would report their perpetrators in the future, and only 9% stated that they wouldn't. Reasons for not reporting them included giving them a chance to change and having divorced them already. However, only 57% stated they would report their perpetrators and 34% stated maybe, often depending on the severity of the violence.

8. Victims' comments

Victims were encouraged to add any comments or recommendations at the conclusion of the survey that were related to gender based violence. These were extremely interesting and are of utmost importance. 74% that provided comments did so stating that authorities or CHEC should provide anger management training and GBV education to perpetrators. It is important to note that this was not at all prompted and these are the ideas of the victims for combatting this complex issue. Other ideas were to more strongly disseminate the Domestic Violence law (6%), ban advertising on beer (3%) and involve stakeholders to be more accountable and to mobilise men to attend meetings and discussions about GBV (10%). One woman stated that it is important for women to be patient with their husbands and one stated she would reconsider couple life because of the violence, perhaps opting for a divorce in the future.

Discussion

Demographics

From the results from this survey, it appears that awareness of types of Gender Based Violence is quite high among victims with 82% stating that they had experienced more than one type of violence, however, sexual violence may still be severely underreported. Given 23% of victims stated they had been forced to have sex and 21% had experienced violence as a result of denying their partner sex, it is highly likely that more than four individuals had experienced sexual violence and abuse in their marriage. 92% of victims also still remained in the same household as their perpetrators, thus given it is evident that victims rarely leave their partners and divorce (4 cases), and victims have experienced violent events multiple times, it is vital that GBV events do not continue to be repeated and more work is done to try and stop GBV events from reoccurring. Financial dependence on perpetrators can be a difficulty for victims to overcome, and often contributes to feeling unable to break free. As 52% of victims had been abused more than 5 times, victims are repeatedly experiencing countless abuses from their husbands.

Furthermore, it is important to also eliminate violence towards children. Excessive anger and abuse towards children can have a long-lasting flow on effect if they do not receive any counselling or support. It is important that children as well as other victims have access to support services if they are regularly witnesses and victims of abuse from perpetrators. Finally, poverty continues to be a driver for domestic violence as households repeatedly argue about money and take out this stress on one another. If household income increases and couples have greater income to live off perhaps related violence and stress will dissipate, however, this is a difficult issue to tackle without further external assistance.

Perpetrator anger and victim's freedom

There is consistent evidence from this survey that shows a persistent patriarchy within society where men feel they have greater authority and power over their wives; this may explain their persistent violence towards them. Some women felt no freedom at all within their household and many could only leave the house to do things for the household. Furthermore, the consistent sexual power of husbands exhibited through high proportions of women being forced to have sex or experiencing violence if they deny sex, demonstrates

this power and authority they have over them. Furthermore, it was more common for the man to have a greater power over household money than their wives when this power was uneven. Furthermore, the results in relation to perpetrator jealousy also indicate a discordance in power and a sense of ownership of men over their wives. In many cases, men would often drink with their friends often or every day, while they would also get jealous if their wives go see their friends or leave the house and demonstrate violence towards them as a result. These double standards displayed by men towards their wives indicates the persistence of a patriarchy where men and women are not regarded as equals.

Gender-Based Violence Drivers

According to these results, the biggest driver of domestic and gender based violence in these target areas is undoubtedly alcohol. Every perpetrator was reported to drink alcohol; either occasionally, often, or every day according to their victims (most commonly their wives). Given 46% were recorded to be drinking every day and 70% reported that their partners were drinking when they exhibited violence towards them, it appears that this is a great risk factor for GBV and a driver for increased violent events. Furthermore, when victims were asked in an open-ended question to provide any reason for the violence occurring, drinking was suggested in 82% of cases. Furthermore, when women stated they had believed they had done something to contribute to the violence, it was often the case that wives had an issue with the frequency and amount that their husbands were drinking and this became a driver for partner disputes and then subsequent violence.

Thus, in fact, it may not have been the victims' actions that caused the violence, but their response and their intolerance to their husband drinking, often exceptionally regularly and in very large volumes. There was one case where a victim reported her husband drinking 3 litres of wine per day, drinking every 2 hours and another victim reported their husband drinking a glass every hour. These were simply stories provided by victims of their own accord to exhibit the extensiveness of their partner's drinking. There were very few cases of significant events that victims had undertaken to contribute to the violence – one admitted to gambling too much and a large number had complained about their husband or argued with them, however, it is unconfirmed whether such situations were warranted or not.

Nonetheless, the answer to an argument is never to display violence and authority over your partner.

Support from local authorities

Only 69% of victims sought support services from local authorities such as CC and CCWC members, which appears lower than it perhaps should be. However, village chiefs are generally not included in this title of local authorities and it appears that often village chiefs are sought after when local authorities such as CC members are too far away to report to. Victims that are geographically isolated from authorities except their village chief will instead report the violence and seek support from village chiefs, their wives and other village elders and neighbours. Furthermore, current CC and CCWC staff have recently been very busy with the commune elections and thus perhaps unable to travel as often to more isolated regions within their communes. It is anticipated that these members of local authorities will be able to reach and support these victims alongside their village chiefs in the future.

Conversely, besides these individuals who did reach out to other community authority members, some victims also did not access support due to a persistent shyness and perceived shame associated with domestic violence and therefore it is important to continue to normalise discussions about domestic violence and encourage individuals to report events that occur. Furthermore, according to most recent data from local authorities, the number of Gender based violence victims has increased substantially in recent months. The number of victims according to district data has increased by 50% from 348 to 532. It is believed that this increase is due to an increased acceptability and decreased shame with reporting such events. These new cases, however, may not have been reached yet by authorities and it is anticipated that this will happen in the near future.

Satisfaction with local authorities

83% of individuals were satisfied with the services they accessed, which is quite high. Counselling services, legal services and safe spaces are all regularly used which is positive. Few individuals were unhappy with the services provided and stated they wouldn't use them again (12 individuals) and this was often due to divorce rather than unacceptability of

the services such as the local authorities didn't help them or local authorities were too slow in their actions (5 individuals). It is integral that individuals who experience violence are satisfied with the services they access and feel they would use the services again in the future if need be otherwise victims may continue to experience violence without accessing any support or acting to help themselves in anyway. There could be greater work done to ensure local authorities act faster in such situations to improve victim satisfaction.

Victims' comments

There is an undeniable consistency in victim opinions that something needs to be done to educate GBV perpetrators. Many victims just want to be free from violence. Three quarters (74%) of all victims stated services from local authorities or CHEC delivering anger management and community education directly to perpetrators would be beneficial for combatting gender-based violence. Furthermore, comments regarding the excessive consumption of alcohol highlights a need to act to reduce alcohol consumption and minimise alcohol-fuelled violence.

Recommendations

- Awareness of the reality of sexual abuse and sexual violence in a marriage should be increased among victims and those at risk of GBV in the target areas, so victims are not afraid to stand up for themselves and report sexual abuse
- Given there is currently very little evidence that individuals are leaving their violent partners, empowering women to stand up to their perpetrators to stop persistent violence or encouragement to leave partners if violence is persistent is still needed, although support from local authorities is improving situations for many and providing agreements to stop violence, which is a great positive.
- Community education, particularly aimed at men's groups, related to the harms of alcohol and persistent alcohol use would be beneficial, education highlighting links between violence and alcohol consumption and encouraging drinking less alcohol could be worthwhile for combatting the issue of alcohol-fuelled GBV
- It is integral that there is communication between village chiefs and other commune local authorities so high quality support reaches all individuals in need. Although village chiefs are providing individuals with support, not all services are available at village level and with a rise in reported victims, local authorities need to make sure they are able to access all victims and provide them with all services including legal and health services if needed, not just counselling
- Improvements could be made in the delivery and timeliness of local authority services, 5 individuals were particularly not satisfied with the speed or quality of their services, although this is a small number, it is integral that each individual feels willing and desires to access support in the face of violent events
- Further investigations could be carried out investigating the ongoing nature of gender based violence within households. Investigations over a longer period of time would be useful to look at long-term changes in attitudes towards and acceptance of gender based violence and contributing behaviours, it is important to make sure that violence is stopped over a long period of time, not just stopped for a short time and resumed

- Further investigation into perpetrator opinions towards gender based violence, the acceptability of their own actions and their perceived drivers that contribute to GBV would be useful also
- Development of men's groups is vital to discuss GBV, work on anger management training, conduct widespread community education and encourage men to act with greater respect towards their wives would be greatly beneficial to combatting reoccurring violence
 - These groups should highlight that violence is not a solution to working through an argument and is not the right way to act if you disagree with your partner's words or actions
 - These groups could also discuss the harms of alcohol and addiction to alcohol which seems much more common within society than was reported

បញ្ជីសំណួរសម្រាប់ជនរងគ្រោះដោយអំពើហិង្សាយេនឌ័រ

Questionnaire for GBV Victims

កូដ Code				
ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៍ Name of interviewer				ថ្ងៃ ខែ ឆ្នាំ ២០១៧ សំភាសន៍ Date.....
ភេទរបស់សំណាក Sex: ប្រុស Male <input type="checkbox"/> ស្រី Female <input type="checkbox"/>				
ឈ្មោះឃុំ Commune Name				
ឈ្មោះស្រុករដ្ឋបាល Administrative district				
ឈ្មោះស្រុកប្រតិបត្តិ Name of OD				
ឈ្មោះខេត្ត Province				

លរ No	សំណួរ Questions	ចម្លើយ Answers
ព័ត៌មានបុគ្គល Personal Data		
១ 1	តើអ្នកអាយុប៉ុន្មាន? How old are you?
២ 2	ស្ថានភាពគ្រួសារក្នុងពេលនេះ? Family status.	1. នៅលីវ Single <input type="checkbox"/>

		2. រៀបការ Married <input type="checkbox"/> 3. មែម៉ាយ Widow <input type="checkbox"/> 4. លែងលះគ្នា Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 5. បែកគ្នា Separated <input type="checkbox"/>
៣ 3	តើអ្នកមានមុខរបរអ្វី? What is your occupation?	1. ប៉ូលីស police <input type="checkbox"/> 2. មន្ត្រីរាជ្ជាភិបាល Government officers <input type="checkbox"/> 3. កម្មការរោងចក្រ Garment workers <input type="checkbox"/> 4. កម្មករស៊ីឈ្នួល Work for money <input type="checkbox"/> 5. លក់ដូរនៅផ្សារ Selling at market <input type="checkbox"/> 6. លក់ដូរតាមផ្លូវ Street sellers <input type="checkbox"/> 7. លក់ដូរនៅផ្ទះ home sellers <input type="checkbox"/> 8. No occupation <input type="checkbox"/> 9. ផ្សេងៗ Other <input type="checkbox"/>
ជនរងគ្រោះដោយអំពើហិង្សាយេនឌ័រ (GBV Victims)		
១ 1	តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ជាជនរងគ្រោះដោយអំពើហិង្សាយេនឌ័រ រកាលពី ២ឆ្នាំមុនដែរទេ ? Are you a victim of Gender Based Violence (GBV) in the past 2 years?	1. បាទ ប៉ាស <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
២ 2		1. អំពើហិង្សាផ្លូវកាយ Physical violence <input type="checkbox"/> 2. អំពើហិង្សាផ្លូវចិត្ត Emotional/psychological abuse <input type="checkbox"/>

	<p>តើអំពើហិង្សាប្រភេទអ្វីខ្លះដែលអ្នកបានទទួលរង ? (សូមគូសលើប្រអប់តូចៗ) What type of GBV were you a victim of (tick all that apply)?</p>	<p>3. អំពើហិង្សាពាក្យសំដី Verbal abuse <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. អំពើហិង្សាផ្លូវភេទ (រួមទាំងរំលោភ) Sexual abuse (including rape) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. អំពើហិង្សាសេដ្ឋកិច្ច Economic abuse <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. អំពើហិង្សាផ្សេងៗ Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/>.....</p>
<p>៣ 3</p>	<p>តើអ្នកទទួលរងអំពើហិង្សានេះប៉ុន្មានដង ? How many times have you been a victim?</p>	<p>1. ម្តង Once <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ២ ទៅ ៥ ដង 2-5 times <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. លើស៥ដង more than 5 times <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៤ 4</p>	<p>តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តមានភេទអ្វីដែរ ? What gender was the perpetrator?</p>	<p>1. ប្រុស Male <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ស្រី Female <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៥ 5</p>	<p>តើទំនាក់ទំនងអ្នក និងអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តមានលក្ខណៈយ៉ាងម្តេចដែរ ? What was your relationship to the perpetrator?</p>	<p>1. ប្តី Husband <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ប្រពន្ធ Wife <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. មិត្តប្រុស Boyfriend <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. មិត្តស្រី Girlfriend <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. មិត្តភក្តិ Friend <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. បងប្អូនជីដូនមួយ Cousin <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. អុំ មីង មា Uncle/Aunt <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. កូនប្រុស កូនស្រី Son/Daughter <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. គ្មានទំនាក់ទំនង No relation <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. ផ្សេងៗ Other <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៦ 6</p>	<p>តើអ្នករស់នៅក្នុងផ្ទះជាមួយអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តដែរឬទេ ? Do you live in the same household as the perpetrator?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៧ 7</p>	<p>តើអ្នកបញ្ចប់ការសិក្សាខ្ពស់ជាងគេត្រឹមថ្នាក់ទីប៉ុន្មានដែរ ? What is your highest completed education level?</p>	<p>1. មិនបានបញ្ចប់ថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា Not completed primary school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា Primary school <input type="checkbox"/></p>

		<p>3. ថ្នាក់អនុវិទ្យាល័យ Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាល័យ High school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. ថ្នាក់មហាវិទ្យាល័យ University <input type="checkbox"/></p>
៨	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តបញ្ចប់ការសិក្សាខ្ពស់ជាងគេត្រឹមថ្នាក់ទីប៉ុន្មានដែរ ? What is your perpetrator's highest completed education level?	<p>6. មិនបានបញ្ចប់ថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា Not completed primary school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. ថ្នាក់បឋមសិក្សា Primary school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. ថ្នាក់អនុវិទ្យាល័យ Secondary school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. ថ្នាក់វិទ្យាល័យ High school <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>10. ថ្នាក់មហាវិទ្យាល័យ University <input type="checkbox"/></p>
៩	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តតែងតែខឹងញឹកញាប់មែន ? Is the perpetrator often angry?	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស, រាល់ថ្ងៃ Yes, everyday <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. បាទ ប៉ាស, ស្ទើរតែរាល់ថ្ងៃ Yes, most days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. បាទ ប៉ាស, ម្តងម្កាល Yes, occasionally <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. មិនដែលខឹងសោះ Never angry <input type="checkbox"/></p>
១០	តើគេជះកំហឹងលើអ្នកមែនទេ ? Do they take their anger out on you?	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes, តាមពាក្យសំដី (ផ្លូវអារម្មណ៍ផ្លូវចិត្ត) verbally (emotional/psychological) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. បាទ ប៉ា ផ្លូវកាយ (រំលោភបំពានផ្លូវកាយ) Yes, physically (physical, sexual abuse, rape) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. បាទ ប៉ាស ផ្លូវសេដ្ឋកិច្ច Yes economically <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. ផ្សេងៗ Other:.....</p>
១១	តើគេជះកំហឹងលើអ្នកផ្សេងដែរទេ ? Do they take their anger out on someone else?	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. អ្នកណា ? Who?.....</p>
១២	តើដឹងថាអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តបានសេពគ្រឿងស្រវឹងដែរទេ ? Do you know if the perpetrator drinks alcohol?	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស រាល់ថ្ងៃ Yes, everyday <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. បាទ ប៉ាស ស្ទើរតែរាល់ថ្ងៃ Yes, most days <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. បាទ ប៉ាស ម្តងម្កាល Yes, occasionally <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

		5. អត់ដឹងទេ Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
១៣ 13	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តទង្វើគ្រឿងស្រវឹងពេលវាយដំអ្នក ? Had the perpetrators been drinking when you were attacked?	1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. អត់ដឹងទេ Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
១៤ 14	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តប្រើគ្រឿងញៀនដែរទេ ? Does the perpetrator use drugs?	1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. សំគាល់ Notes:.....
១៥ 15	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តបានប្រើគ្រឿងញៀនពេលវាយដំអ្នក ? Did the perpetrator use drugs when you were attacked?	1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. អត់ដឹងទេ Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
១៦ 16	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តលេងល្បែងទេ ? Does the perpetrator gamble?	1. បាទ ប៉ាស រាល់ថ្ងៃ Yes, everyday <input type="checkbox"/> 2. បាទ ប៉ា ម្តងម្កាល Yes, occasionally <input type="checkbox"/> 3. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. អត់ដឹងទេ Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
១៧ 17	តើអ្នកគិតថាអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តមានការឈឺចាប់ពីការញៀនថ្នាំដែរទេ ? Do you think the perpetrator suffers from addiction?	1. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. បាទ ប៉ាស គ្រឿងស្រវឹង Yes, alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> 3. បាទ ប៉ាស គ្រឿងញៀន Yes, drugs <input type="checkbox"/> 4. បាទ ប៉ាស ល្បែង Yes, gambling <input type="checkbox"/> 5. បាទ ប៉ាស ផ្សេងៗ Yes, other <input type="checkbox"/> 6. សំគាល់ Notes:.....
១៨ 18	តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តប្រចំណូរដែរទេ ? Does the perpetrator get jealous?	1. បាទ ប៉ាស, ពេលជួបមិត្តភក្តិ Yes, when I see friends <input type="checkbox"/> 2. បាទ ប៉ាស ពេលខ្ញុំអត់នៅផ្ទះ Yes, when I am not at home <input type="checkbox"/> 3. បាទ ប៉ាស ផ្សេងៗ Yes, other <input type="checkbox"/> 4. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/>

<p>១៩ 19</p>	<p>ជាលទ្ធផលនៃការការប្រចំណូលតើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តមានអំពើហឹង្សាដែរទេ ? Is the perpetrator ever violent as a result of his jealousy?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. អត់ដឹងដែរ Don't know <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២០ 20</p>	<p>តើដៃគូរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់ចោទអ្នកអំពីអំពើផិតក្បត់ទេ ? Has your partner ever accused you of infidelity?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២១ 21</p>	<p>តើដៃគូរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់បង្ខំអ្នករួមភេទទេ ? Has your partner ever forced you to have sex?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២២ 22</p>	<p>តើដៃគូរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់ប្រើអំពើហឹង្សាទេ ពេលអ្នកបដិសេធការរួមភេទ ? Is your partner ever violent if you deny sex?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២៣ 23</p>	<p>តើអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តអនុញ្ញាតផ្តល់សេរីភាពឲ្យអ្នកដែរទេ ? Does the perpetrator allow you freedom (tick all that apply)?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស ខ្ញុំអាចជួបមិត្តភក្តិបាន Yes, I can meet up with my friends <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. បាទ ប៉ាស ខ្ញុំអាចចាយលុយតាមបំណងបាន Yes, I can spend money as I wish <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. បាទ ប៉ាស ខ្ញុំអាចចេញក្រៅផ្ទះបាន Yes, I can go out of the house <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. បាទ ប៉ាស ខ្ញុំអាចធ្វើអ្វីៗខាងក្រៅដើម្បីគ្រួសារបាន Yes, I can do things outside for the household <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. បាទ ប៉ាស ផ្សេងៗ Yes, other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>.....</p> <p>6. ទេខ្ញុំគ្មានសេរីភាពតែ No I do not have any freedom <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២៤ 24</p>	<p>តើក្នុងផ្ទះរបស់អ្នករកប្រាក់ចំណូលប្រចាំថ្ងៃបានប៉ុន្មានដែរ ? How much is your daily household income?</p>	<p>1. លើសពី ៤០០០០០រៀល Over \$10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ២០០០០ ដល់៤០០០០០រៀល \$5-10 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. ១០០០០ដល់២០០០០រៀល \$2.50-\$5 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. ៧០០០រៀលដល់១០០០០រៀល \$1.75-\$2.50 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. តិចជាង ៧០០០រៀល Less than \$1.75 <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>២៥ 25</p>	<p>តើប្រាក់ចំណូលក្នុងផ្ទះរបស់អ្នកគ្រប់គ្រាន់ដែរទេ ? Is your household income enough to live off?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២៦ 26</p>	<p>តើអ្នកនិងដៃគូរបស់អ្នកធ្លាប់ប្រកែកគ្នារឿងលុយកាក់ ទេ ? Do you and your partner argue about money?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស ញឹកញាប់ដែរ Yes, often <input type="checkbox"/> 2. បាទ ប៉ាស ប៉ុន្តែមិនញឹកញាប់ទេ Yes, but not often <input type="checkbox"/> 3. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២៧ 27</p>	<p>តើអ្នកនិងដៃគូរបស់អ្នកមានឱកាសនិយាយរឿង លុយកាក់ក្នុងផ្ទះដូចគ្នាដែរទេ ? Do you and your partner have equal say in the household's money?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ គេមានអំណាចច្រើនជាង No, they have more power <input type="checkbox"/> 3. ទេ ខ្ញុំមានអំណាចច្រើនជាង, I have more power <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២៨ 28</p>	<p>តើអ្នកធ្លាប់ចាកចេញព្រោះតែអំពើហឹង្សាដែរទេ ? Have you ever left your partner because of GBV?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>២៩ 29</p>	<p>តើអ្នកដឹងទេថាហេតុអ្វីបានជាអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តប្រើអំពើហឹង្សា លើអ្នក ? Do you know why your perpetrator commits violence?</p>	<p>3. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 4. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៣០ 30</p>	<p>បើបាទ ប៉ាស, ហេតុអ្វី ? If yes, why?</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>៣១ 31</p>	<p>តើអ្នកគិតថាអ្នកបានធ្វើអ្វីខុសដែលជាលទ្ធផលនាំឲ្យ មានអំពើហឹង្សាដល់អ្នកដែរទេ ? Do you think you did anything wrong which resulted in the violence?</p>	<p>5. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 6. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>៣២ 32</p>	<p>បើបាទ ចាំស, តើអ្នកបានធ្វើអ្វីខ្លះ ? If yes, what did you do?</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>៣៣ 33</p>	<p>តើអ្នកគិតឬដឹងថាអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តិធ្លាប់ទទួលរងអំពើហិង្សាសាក្នុងជីវិតគេដែរទេ ? Do you think/know if the perpetrator was ever abused in their life?</p>	<p>7. បាទ ចាំស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 8. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៣៤ 34</p>	<p>បើសិនជាបាទ ចាំស អ្នកណាធ្វើលើគាត់ If yes, by whom:</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>ការគាំទ្រដល់ជនរងគ្រោះនៃអំពើហិង្សាយេនឌ័រ GBV victim support</p>		
<p>៣៥ 35</p>	<p>បន្ទាប់ពីទទួលរងនូវអំពើហិង្សាតើអ្នករើសរកការគាំទ្រសេវា និងជួបអាជ្ញាធរទេ ? After your attack did you seek support services and meet with local authorities?</p>	<p>9. បាទ ចាំស Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 10. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៣៦ 36</p>	<p>បើសិនជាបាទ ចាំស តើអាជ្ញាធរមូលដ្ឋានណាខ្លះដែលអ្នកបានទៅរកសេវា ? If yes, which local authorities did you seek for support services?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ចាំស, គ.ក.ន.ក Yes, CCWC <input type="checkbox"/> 2. បាទ ចាំស ក្រុមប្រឹក្សាឃុំ Yes, Commune council <input type="checkbox"/> 3. បាទ ចាំស ប៉ូលិស Yes, police <input type="checkbox"/> 4. បាទ ចាំស បុគ្គលិកមណ្ឌលសុខភាព Yes, health centre staff <input type="checkbox"/> 5. បាទ ចាំស ផ្សេងៗ Yes, other <input type="checkbox"/> 6. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> ពន្យល់ Explain:.....</p>

<p>៣៧ 37</p>	<p>តើសេវាប្រភេទអ្វីខ្លះដែលអ្នកបានទទួល ? And what type of services did you access?</p>	<p>1. ផ្លូវច្បាប់ Legal <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. បញ្ជូន Referral <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. ទីមានសុវត្ថិភាព Safe space <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. ប្រឹក្សាយោបល់ Counselling <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. សេវាសុខភាព Health services <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. ផ្សេងៗ Other <input type="checkbox"/>.....</p> <p>ពន្យល់ Explain:.....</p>
<p>៣៨ 38</p>	<p>តើសេវាទាំងនេះបានជួយអ្នកដូចដែលអ្នករំពឹងទុកដែរទេ ? Did these services assist you as you expected?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ពន្យល់ Explain:.....</p>
<p>៣៩ 39</p>	<p>តើអ្នកពេញចិត្តសេវាទាំងនេះទេ ? Were you satisfied with these support services?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>៤០ 40</p>	<p>បើសិនមិនពេញចិត្ត មូលហេតុអ្វី ? តើមានអ្វីត្រូវកែលំអ ? If no, why? What could be improved?</p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>៤១ 41</p>	<p>តើអ្នកប្រើប្រាស់សេវាទាំងនេះទៀតទេ ? Would you use these support services again?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ពន្យល់ Explain:.....</p>
<p>៤២ 42</p>	<p>តើអ្នកតែងតែរកគាំទ្រផ្នែកសេវាពេលអ្នកទទួលរងអំពើហិង្សា ? Would you always seek support services if you were a victim?</p>	<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>ពន្យល់ Explain:.....</p>
<p>៤៣</p>		<p>1. បាទ ប៉ាស Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p>

43	តើអ្នកបានរាយការណ៍ពីអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តិដល់អាជ្ញាធរដែ រទេ ? Did you report your perpetrator to local authorities?	2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/>
44	ហេតុអ្វីរាយការណ៍/ហេតុអ្វីមិនរាយការណ៍ ? Why/why not?
45	នាពេលអនាគតតើអ្នករាយការណ៍ពីអ្នកប្រព្រឹត្តិដែរ ទេ ? Would you report your perpetrator in the future?	1. បាទ ចាំស, រាយការណ៍ជានិច្ច Yes, always <input type="checkbox"/> 2. ទេ No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. ប្រហែលដែរ Maybe <input type="checkbox"/> ពន្យល់Explain:.....

ផ្តល់ជាមតិយោបល់:

comments.....
.....
.....

ថ្ងៃទីDate..... ខែ..... ឆ្នាំ.....

ឈ្មោះអ្នកសំភាសន៍Name of interviewers

ហត្ថលេខាsignature.....

ថ្ងៃទីDate..... ខែ..... ឆ្នាំ.....

ឈ្មោះអ្នកអភិបាលកិច្ច name of supervisor.....

ហត្ថលេខាSignature.....

សូមអរគុណចំពោះអ្នកដែលបានចំណាយពេលវេលាដ៏មានតំលៃរបស់អ្នកក្នុងការឆ្លើយនូវ

សំណួររបស់យើងខ្ញុំ ។

Thanks for your spending time to answer my questions!