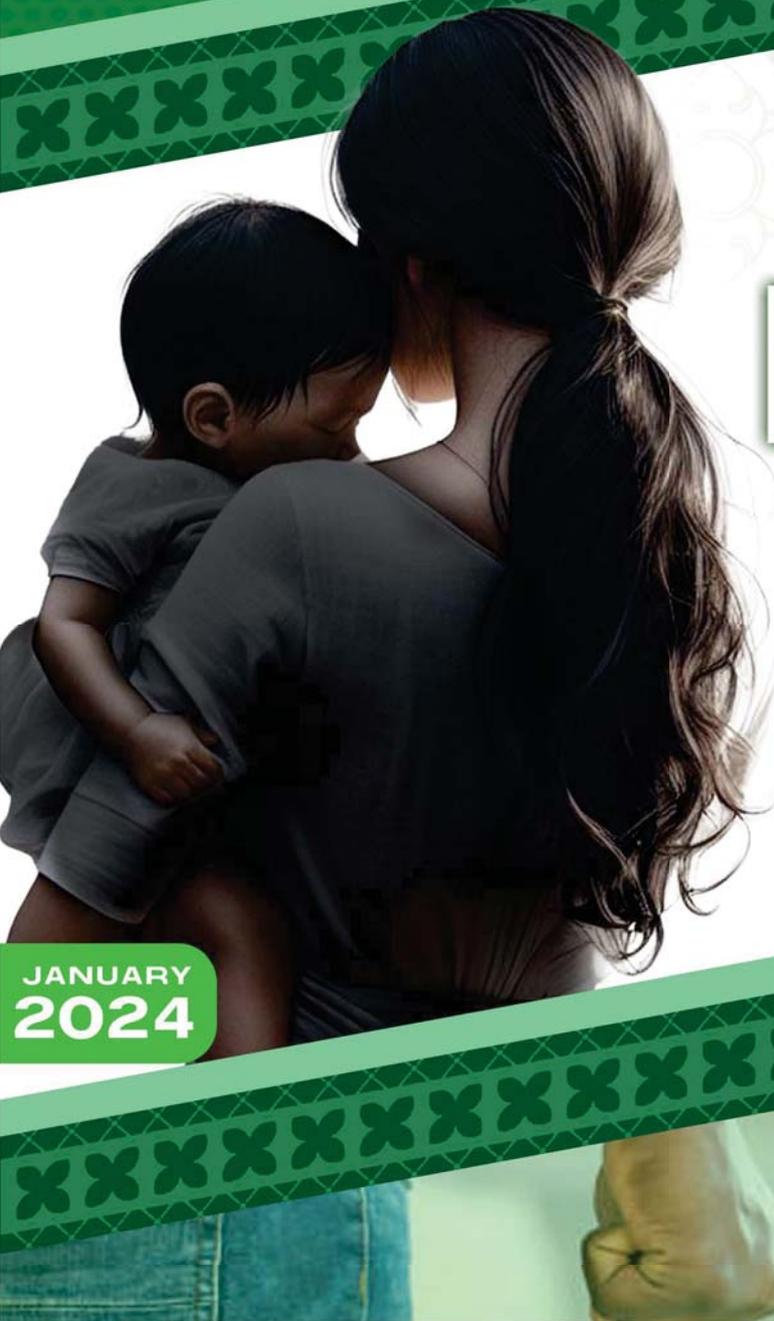




KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA
Nation Religion King

Further Data Analysis Report
From the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021-2022



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

JANUARY
2024





KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA

Nation-Religion-King



Further Data Analysis Report

From the Cambodia Demographic and Health Survey 2021-2022

Domestic Violence

January 2024



**Bloomberg
Philanthropies**



**DATA FOR
HEALTH INITIATIVE**



**Vital
Strategies**

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	iv
List of Figure.....	v
List of Table	vi
PREFACE	vii
TERMINOLOGY	- 9 -
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	- 10 -
I. Introduction.....	- 13 -
1.1. Background	- 13 -
1.2. Scope and Limitation.....	- 13 -
II. METHODS	- 14 -
III. RESULTS	- 14 -
3.1. Type of domestic violence	- 14 -
3.2. Physical violence.....	- 15 -
3.3. Sexual violence.....	- 20 -
3.4. Emotional violence and controlling behaviors.....	- 23 -
3.5. Factors associated with the occurrence of partner violence	- 27 -
3.6. Injuries from physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner	- 30 -
3.7. Violence during pregnancy	- 30 -
3.8. Women’s physical violence against their intimate partner	- 31 -
3.9. Other violence experience	- 32 -
3.10. Help-seeking behavior	- 35 -
IV. PARTNER VIOLENCE TRENDS OVER TIME	- 37 -
4.1. Trends in IPV over time	- 39 -
4.2. Indicators	- 41 -
4.3. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDED POLICY IMPLICATIONS.....	- 42 -
V. ANNEXES: STATISTICAL TABLES	44
Annex A: Detailed tables, intimate partner violence	44
Annex B: Detailed tables, other experiences of violence	57

List of Figure

Figure 3.1 Proportion of women who have had a partner report physical, sexual, emotional and or economic violence in the past 12 months from a close partner (CDHS 2014)	- 14 -
Figure 3.2 Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner physical violence experience, among ever-partnered women by age group, Cambodia 2021-22	- 16 -
Figure 3.3 Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner physical violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22	- 18 -
Figure 3.4 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by wealth quintile compare with 2014 and 2021-22	- 19 -
Figure 3.5 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by education compare with 2014 and 2021-22	- 19 -
Figure 3.6 Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence experience among ever-partnered women, by age group, Cambodia 2021-22	- 20 -
Figure 3.7 Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner sexual violence among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22	- 22 -
Figure 3.8 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by wealth quintile compare with 2014 and 2021-22	- 22 -
Figure 3.9 Experience of Sexual violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by education compared between 2014 and 2021-22	- 23 -
Figure 3.10 Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner emotional violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22	- 24 -
Figure 3.11 Proportion of women reporting experience of specific controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partner, by marital status, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22	- 25 -
Figure 3.12 Proportion of women reporting experience of specific controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partner, by Education, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22	- 26 -
Figure 3.13 Proportion of ever-partnered women reporting physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence by current or most recent intimate partner, by selected potential risk factors, Cambodia 2021-22.....	- 28 -
Figure 3-15-Percentage of women and men perception of husband justified to hit his wife	- 29 -
Figure 3.16. Tolerance for violence among women and men aged 15-49	- 29 -
Figure 3.17 Prevalence of violence during pregnancy, by marital status, ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22	- 31 -
Figure 3.18 Proportion of women who ever have beaten their current or most recent intimate partner and women who had experienced physical intimate partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22 ...	- 31 -
Figure 3.19 The percentage of women ever have experienced physical and sexual violence.	- 33 -
Figure 3.20 Experience of different forms of physical violence.....	- 33 -
Figure 3.21 Percent of women who had experienced intimate partner or non-partner violence who sought help for the violence experienced, by age group, Cambodia 2021-22	- 35 -
Figure 4.22 Comparison of lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner violence experience over time, ever-partnered women only, current or most recent partner, CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014 and 2021-22 with error bars ²⁷	- 39 -
Figure 4.23 Ratio of proportion of ever-partnered women who experienced physical; sexual; or physical or sexual intimate partner violence in past-12-months over proportion who experienced such violence in lifetime, CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014	- 40 -

List of Table

Table 3-1. <i>Physical injuries resulting from lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent intimate partner, among ever-partnered women who report physical or sexual violence, Cambodia 2021-22 .-</i>	30 -
Table 3-2. <i>Experience of different forms of violence</i>	- 32 -
Table 3-3. <i>Sources for help to stop the violence, women who had experienced intimate partner or non-partner physical or sexual violence by type of violence experienced (physical only, sexual only, physical and sexual, physical or sexual violence), Cambodia 2021-22</i>	- 36 -
Table 4-1. <i>Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group</i>	- 41 -

List of Map

Map 1-Map-Kingdom of Cambodia	viii
Map 2-Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner physical violence committed by their current or most recent partner by provinces, Cambodia 2021-22).....	- 17 -
Map 3. Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner sexual violence committed by their current or most recent by provinces, Cambodia 2021-22	- 21 -
Map 4-Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner emotional violence committed by their current or most recent by provinces, Cambodia 2021-22	- 27 -

PREFACE

The Cambodia Demography and Health Survey (CDHS) 2021-2022 provides the trend of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) as a crucial opportunity to examine past achievements and to guide future development of service-providing plans and strategies to prevent violence against women and girls in Cambodia. Aware of the vital importance of the project, the Government of Cambodia allocated significant national resources towards the implementation of the CDHS.

We are gratified that the CDHS 2021-2022 has been a success, and that reliable and timely data will be available to specialized users and the general public. In addition to the present document, a range of thematic reports will be generated by the National Institute of Statistics (including Domestic Violence, Fertility and Mortality), with the support of Vital Strategies, and other development partners.

We would like to extend special thanks to **His Excellency Kitti Settha Pandita Chhay Than**, former Honorable Senior Minister and Minister of The Ministry of Planning, whose keen interest to support the CDHS series has always been a source of inspiration and encouragement, both to the national and international project teams, as well as to its users. We would like to express our gratitude and appreciation to **His Excellency Bin Troachhey**, Minister of the Ministry of Planning, **H.E Mrs. Chan Sorey**, Secretary of State of the Ministry of Women's Affairs has always coordinated for Domestic Violence thematic report are valuable guidance.

We would like to thank all members of the technical working group led by the National Institute of Statistics and Ministry of Women's Affairs for developing a Domestic Violence thematic report using data from CDHS 2021-2022. The team did an excellent job and by working together, with successfully efforts and obtained valuable results.

We would also like to thank Vital Strategies for providing financial and technical assistance through analysis and developed the thematic reports. Vital Strategies also provided training to technical team on data analysis, report writing, and support in editing the report. We want to thank to **Mr. Luis Armando Ocaranza-Ordaz**, Technical Advisor-Cambodia lead, and **Dr. Mean Reatanak Sambath**, Country Coordinator of Vital Strategies, for providing technical assistance.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude **H.E Mr. Nhean Sochetra**, Director General of Social Development of the Ministry of Women's Affairs, **Mr. Phan Chinda**, Deputy Director-General of the National Institute of Statistics and working group, who carefully coordinated all CDHS 2021-2022 operations. We would like to express particular thanks to all persons who supported and participated in the successfully completion of this report.

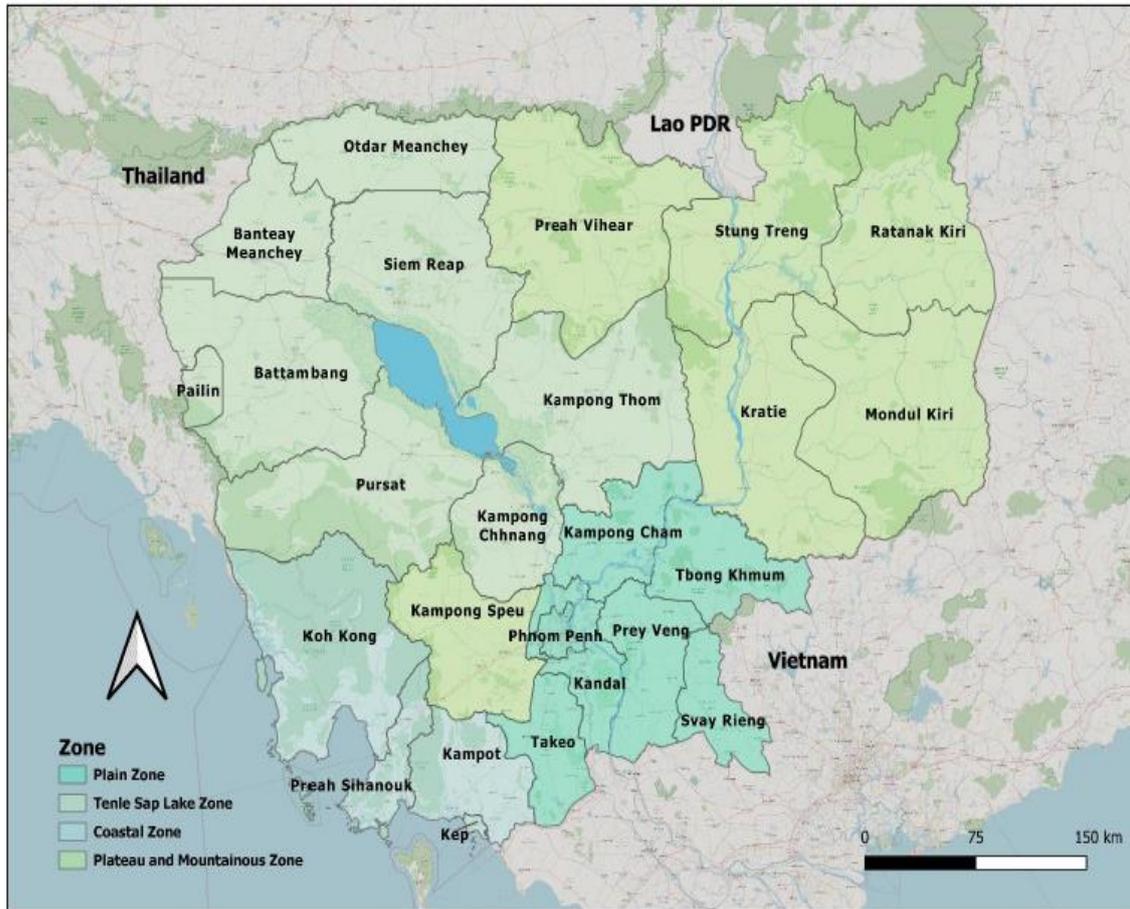
We are pleased to present to line ministries, international agencies, non-government organizations, Policymakers, program implementers, development planners, and researchers a publication with a Plethora of useful information on the thematic report on domestic violence. We hope to receive feedback and contributions from our readers to learn from our mistakes and improve subsequent analyses and publications on domestic violence from the CHDS.

**Director General
National Institute of Statistics**



Try Ritthea

Map 1-Map-Kingdom of Cambodia



TERMINOLOGY

Term	Definition
Controlling behaviors	Excessive jealousy, isolating, monitoring whereabouts, social interactions, activities, access to health care and work in order to control the behavior of a partner.
Domestic violence	Used by adults or adolescents against family members (domestic context). Includes a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors. Most domestic violence is perpetrated by
Economic abuse	Withholding funds, denying participation in financial decision-making, deliberately not contributing financially to the family, controlling a person's access to employment or income generating activities. ⁴
Emotional abuse	Constant belittling, humiliating, scarring or intimidating. Verbal aggression and threats of violence with the intention to instill fear and control the behavior of the victim.
Ever-partnered	Women who have ever had a relationship with an intimate partner. May not currently be in the relationship. Women who were "ever-married" are the largest subset of this group.
Gender-based violence	An umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females.
Incidence	The number of newly identified events that occur in a specified time period, this measure only includes those who were newly identified.
Intimate partner	Current and former husbands, cohabiting partners, fiancés, dating partners etc., whether there is or has been a sexual relationship. Does not include parents, neighbors, sweethearts, etc. Note: this definition is the same as that used for HIV prevention.
Intimate partner	Physical, sexual, psychological, or economic violence perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner.
Non-partner violence	Any violence by any perpetrator who is not a partner. This could be a family member (mother, father, sibling, or extended family members such as aunts, uncles, and grandparents), an acquaintance, or a stranger.
Physical violence	Slapping, shaking, beating with a fist or object, strangulation, burning, kicking, threats with and actual harm resulting from use of a weapon.
Prevalence	The proportion of people in a population who have experienced an event in specified time period – this includes new and existing events (women who have just started experiencing violence, and those who have experienced violence for a long period of time).
Sexual violence	Coerced or forced sex or sexual acts through physical force or intimidation
Violence against women	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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Contained within this report is a secondary analysis of the 2021-22 Domestic Violence module of the Kingdom of Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), including an analysis of trends of intimate partner violence (IPV), using data from CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014 and 2021-22. The secondary analysis has been conducted to provide a more in-depth, contextualized interpretation of the data. Detailed methods, including terminology and the derivation of violence measures, are presented in Section 2 of this report.

Key finding

Over 21% of Cambodian women have experienced physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence in their lifetime, but it is significantly declined when compared to the previous survey. The percentage of women aged 15-49 who ever married experienced physical, sexual, emotional or economic violence from their intimate partner or spouse in their lifetime decreased from 29% in 2014 to 21% in 2021.

In 2021-22 fewer women (37% in 2021 compared to 50% in 2014) and fewer men (16% in 2021 compared to 26% in 2014) from the 15-49 age group agreed that the husband is justified to hit his wife under one or more specific circumstances.

Younger women or girls and women in urban areas are less likely to tolerate violence than older women and women in rural areas, with a change from 33% vs 45% (younger vs older) and 27% vs 45% (urban vs rural) respectively.

Younger men or boys have similar tolerance to older men (17% vs 21%) but men in urban areas are less likely to tolerate violence when compared to rural areas (12% vs 20%).

There was a high degree of overlap in physical and sexual intimate partner violence experience. The majority of women who experienced intimate partner violence experienced both physical and sexual violence.

There were some key factors associated with Cambodian women's experience of intimate partner violence included:

- Half (49.5%) of ever-partnered women, aged 15-49 had often experienced violence when their partners got drunk
- 9 out of ten (90.2%) intimate partners displayed a higher number of marital controlling behaviors
- Almost three-quarter (75.8%) of women who had ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional partner violence were fearful of her intimate partner most of the time
- Low education for both the woman and her husband or intimate partner
- The respondent reported that her father had beat her mother when she was young
- About one-third of the women endorsed at least one reason that it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife

Divorced/separated women were more likely to report experiencing violence prompting the question of whether these experiences served as a catalyst for ending their intimate relationships or if the absence of their partner empowered them to speak openly about the violence they endured. Survey participants most often sought, and received help from, family members, friends and neighbors.

The women who experienced intimate partner violence in the previous 12 months, as a proportion of those who had ever experienced intimate partner violence, had reduced over time, suggesting that the violence was either more likely to cease or the women were more able to leave their violent partner.

Conclusion

In general, there has been a noteworthy decrease in the percentage of Cambodian women who have endured spousal or intimate physical, sexual, emotional or economic violence over the period of 2014 to 2021, both in her lifetime and in the last 12 months. The Government of Cambodia has made a great effort to reduce violence against women and girls through the implementation of several laws, policies and regulations, including the 3rd National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2019-2023. The findings from the CDHS 2021-22 suggest that the 3rd National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women contributed to reducing violence against women and girls, while fostering a shift in attitudes that no longer tolerate violence against women by intimate partners. Nevertheless, the seven above-mentioned key factors associated with Cambodian women's experience of intimate partner violence remains the foremost barriers to be addressed.

Recommendations

The following recommendations, where our findings corroborate theirs.

1. **Promote gender equality and women's empowerment.** International evidence supports the data presented within this report, saying that a woman that has more resources available, is less likely to have experienced violence in the previous 12 months. Therefore, the findings from the CHDS 2021-22 on domestic violence and women's empowerment should be utilized to inform priority interventions, identify areas of improvements and new areas of work.
2. **Challenge social norms related to the acceptability of violence against women.** The government should prioritize the prevention programs that address harmful social and gender norms that are required for the transformative change on attitudes and practices towards ending violence against women and girls.
3. **Promote non-violent masculinities that are oriented towards equality and respect.** Intimate partners were the main perpetrators of physical violence against women. Intimate partners were reported as perpetrators of physical violence three times more than the next most frequently recorded perpetrator.
4. **Promote healthy families and violence free environments for children.** Women exposed to intimate partner violence between their parents as a child are more likely to experience physical or sexual violence by their intimate partners. Therefore, the implementation of the comprehensive positive parenting strategy should be promoted.
5. **Address alcohol abuse.** High levels of alcohol consumption were associated with increased risks of violence within this sample.
6. **Further investment in support services** is required to encourage women to access these services. Additional investment should consider on-going training for formal support services, actively marketing their services, and ensuring sufficient resources are available to respond to increased need. Strengthen on-going coaching and monitoring to improve quality of services and performance of frontline service providers, including implementing and monitoring the Minimum of Service Standard Checklist (**For next survey could be included the questionnaire for provide the service**).
7. Ensure a comprehensive and coordinated approach to respond to and prevent violence against women. Develop a visible widespread strategy and guidance for engaging men and boys in the prevention of violence against women and girls and gender transformative approaches as a

cornerstone of the prevention strategies in the next National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women.

I. Introduction

1.1. Background

Contained within this report is a secondary analysis of the 2021-22 Domestic Violence module of the Kingdom of Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS), including an analysis of trends of intimate partner violence (IPV), using data from CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014 and 2021-22

The DHS are nationally-representative household surveys that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. The Domestic Violence module, which provides a measure of the prevalence and consequences of violence perpetrated by current or previous husbands or other intimate partners, as well as other perpetrators, has been conducted three times in the Kingdom of Cambodia—2000, 2005, 2014 and 2021-22. For the 2021-22 survey, data analysis and report writing took place in 2023 ensuring the availability of data for monitoring the Cambodian Sustainable Development Goal targets by the September 2030 deadline. The Domestic Violence chapter in the report followed a standard format of the tables and description of the results. However, while the analysis contained within the chapter was correct, there was a perception that there would be value in further exploring the CDHS Domestic Violence data beyond the standard analysis, to provide a more in-depth, contextualized interpretation of the data. It is anticipated that this will enable more concrete conclusions for more targeted programming and policy advocacy, to support the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women.

It is important to note that conducting a secondary analysis does not imply that the original analysis of the data was incorrect. The purpose of this report is to present the available data in a more usable format for policy developers and advocates seeking to reduce the risk of intimate partner violence for women in Cambodia.

What is known about Domestic Violence in Cambodia from previous studies?

There have been several studies that document the prevalence of perpetration and experience of violence by a husband or other intimate partners in Cambodia. In one of the first published reports, Zimmerman conducted an exploratory analysis of the nature of domestic violence, and its apparent causes and effects through in-depth interviews with 50 victims and others who support battered women who search for assistance. The study found that the women and support persons reported extremely violent abuse, the frequency, nature, and scope of which was often understated.

Following Zimmerman's initial investigation, the majority of work concerned with measuring the prevalence of intimate partner violence in Cambodia has been based on the Domestic Violence modules of the CDHS, previously conducted in 2000, 2005, and 2014.

1.2. Scope and Limitation

Since the report fundamentally conducted through secondary data analysis based on the existing available dataset, the complete data consolidation of any domestic violence indicators might be insufficient or missed due to lack of similarities in the form of data collection, recording and questionnaire design upon surveying goal and objectives set from one to another domestic violence module. Practically, exclusion of domestic violence on girls and boys under 15 years old was also visibly notified within this report.

II. METHODS

The existing CDHS dataset in 2021-22 survey report was considered as the primary input for this further data analysis on domestic violence. While the three other CDHS datasets serially collected in 2000, 2005, 2014 were also applied to derive any vital and supplemental inputs for the meaningful completion of the new dataset used during technical analysis. Therefore, these four available datasets firstly comprehensively reviewed to check their consistency, validities and similarities in technical terminology usage regarding intimate partner violence and any perpetrators—the key component of violence against women and girls in contribution to the Cambodian Sustainable Development goals 2030. Secondly, required data tables were generated by aggregating the similarities and dispersing the unwanted data. After all the observations were correctly checked and validated, data manipulation and analysis were performed in careful manner by means of stratified indicator-based data cross-tabulation and data science techniques to reveal the hidden patterns for decision makers. Finally, the information or patterns would be graphically illustrated with detailed and transparent contextualization.

III. RESULTS

3.1. Type of domestic violence

These findings present the data on the prevalence of different forms of intimate partner violence (IPV), including acts of physical, sexual, emotional abuse and controlling behaviors, by a current or former intimate partner, whether married or not. The result on the extent of physical or sexual or emotional abuse by current or former partners for ever and last 12 months are presented as follows:

Figure 3.1 shows the national prevalence rates of different forms of IPV, defined as a woman having experienced at least one act of a specific type of violence and at least once in her life. The Cambodia study found that IPV is a common experience in many women’s lives.

Figure 3.1 Proportion of women who have had a partner report physical, sexual, emotional and or economic violence in the past 12 months from a close partner (CDHS 2014)



¹ The term “and/or” is used throughout this report to describe when survey participants had experienced more than one of the types of the violence listed (“and”) or at least one of the types of violence listed (“or”).

Among total 5,780 ever-partnered women aged 15-49 interviewed through this study, reports of emotional partner abuse were the highest at 18.7%, followed by physical (8.7%) and sexual (2.6%) violence in their lifetime. In the last 12 months, 12.2% of women had experienced emotional violence compared to 4.4% and 1.9% who had experienced physical and sexual IPV, respectively. Overall, one-fifth (20.7%) of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 reported experiencing at least one act of emotional or physical or sexual violence, or all three, by an intimate partner at some point in their lives, which remarkably decreased about one-third from 29% of the CDHS 2014 survey. 13.2% of ever-partnered women reported having experienced physical or sexual violence in the past 12 months. Of the women who reported experiencing violence, one-tenth had experienced physical or sexual, or both, violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 5.4% in the last 12 months.

3.2. Physical violence

Table A4 in Annex A presents the percentage of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 experiencing physical violence perpetrated by their husband or intimate partners (to enable comparison with other previous CDHS data) in their lifetime and in the last 12 months. The table was broken the prevalence rate down by such main background characteristics as age group, religion, residence, region, marital status, education and health quintile. Given the inclusion of previous partners violence commitment into the proportion of women who have experienced this type of violence at some point in their life, there was estimated that the accuracy would be improved, in particular for women who have had several partners in their lifetime.

The result shows that 8.7% of women had reported experiencing physical violence by their current or most recent intimate partner compared to 10.2% by any perpetrator in their lifetime. Given the 12 months preceding the surveying result, 4.0% of Cambodian ever-partnered women aged 15-49 reported having experienced physical violence by their current or most recent intimate partner, and 4.4% by ‘any intimate partner’. This suggests that only current or most recent intimate partners were the perpetrators of physical violence experienced in the previous 12 months.

Figure 3.2 Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner physical violence experience, among ever-partnered women by age group, Cambodia 2021-22

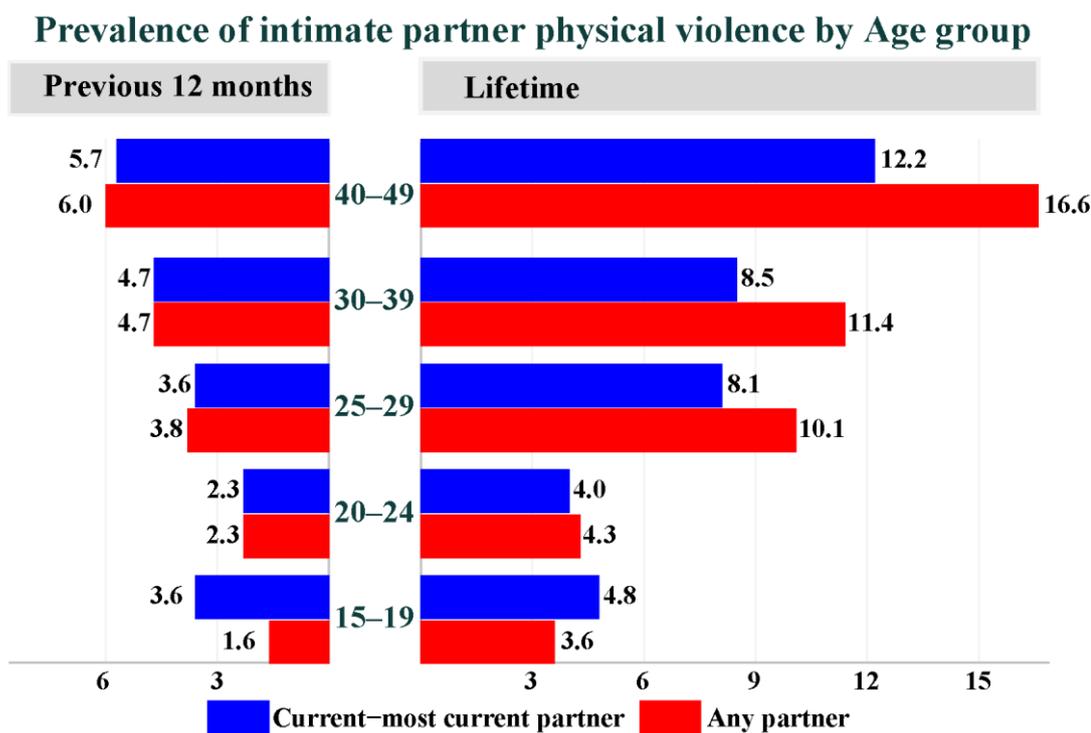
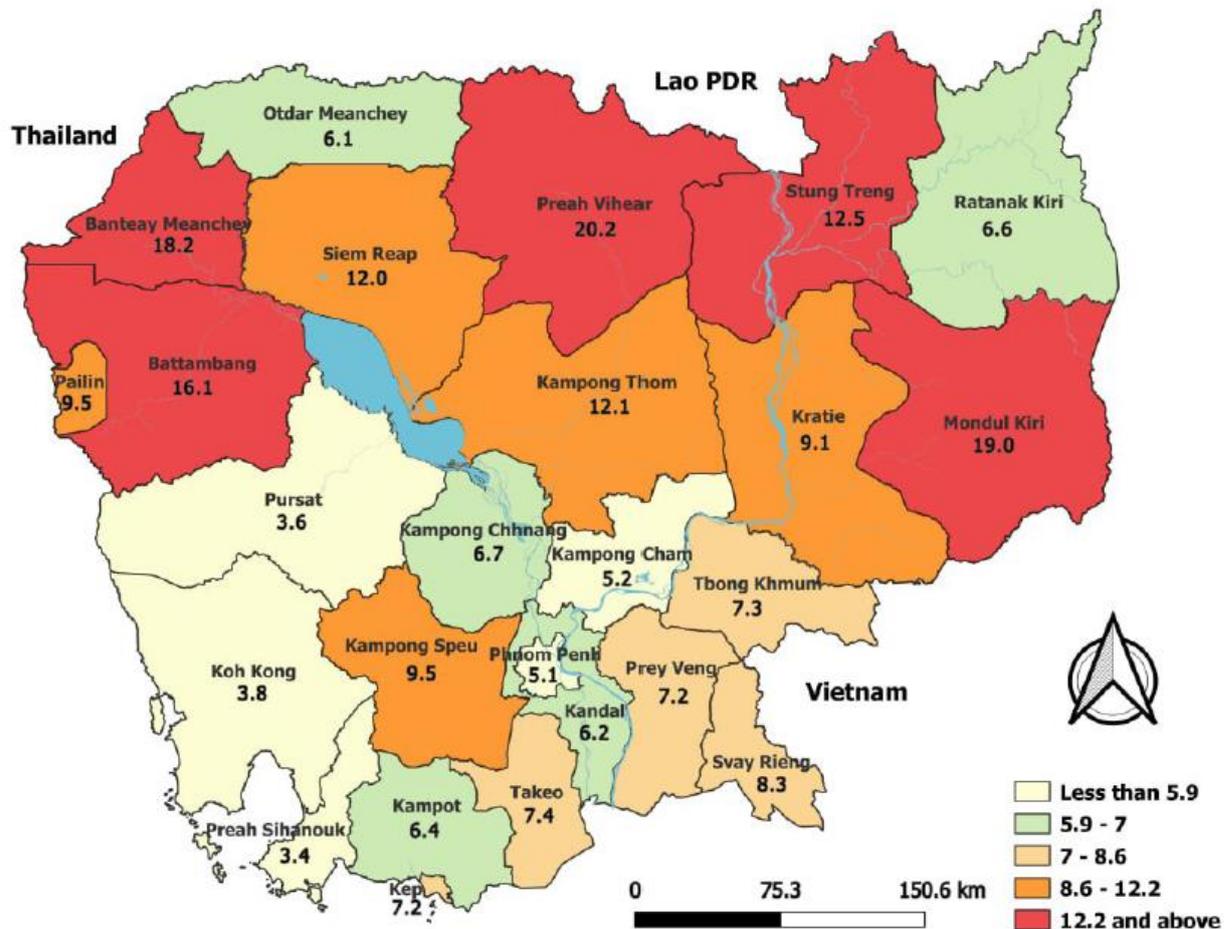


Figure 3.2 presents lifetime and 12-month prevalence by age group of physical violence by either current/most recent intimate partner or any intimate partner. Apparently, the general pattern of a higher prevalence of lifetime physical violence by current or most recent and any intimate partner was among the older women aged from 25 to 49 years old. This is expected because older women have lived longer and spent on average more time in their partner relationship and thus had the potential to accumulate ‘lifetime experience of violence’ over the years. Though interestingly, only lifetime physical violence for women aged 15 to 19 years by current or most current partner was at the highest rate compared to the rate by any partner. Pattern of current physical violence (in the last 12 months preceding to the interview) by age group shared similar pattern of lifetime physical violence. This means that the older women aged from 25 to 49 years old were at the high risk of physical intimate partner violence.

Overall, the lifetime prevalence rates of women reporting physical violence committed by any partner are relatively higher than the one by current or most current partner whereas both of prevalence rates in last 12 months remain quite similar among those 20-49 years old. It should be pointed out that ‘current violence’ was always counted as part of ‘lifetime violence’. In the youngest age group, the current prevalence rates are almost the same as the lifetime prevalence rate, showing the violence had started early in these ‘young’ relationships. The breakdown by marital status shows the particularly high prevalence rates among divorced/separated women (26.1%) suggesting that the violence may have played a role in the breakup or that these women may be feeling freer to talk about a husband who is no longer part of her life, or both.

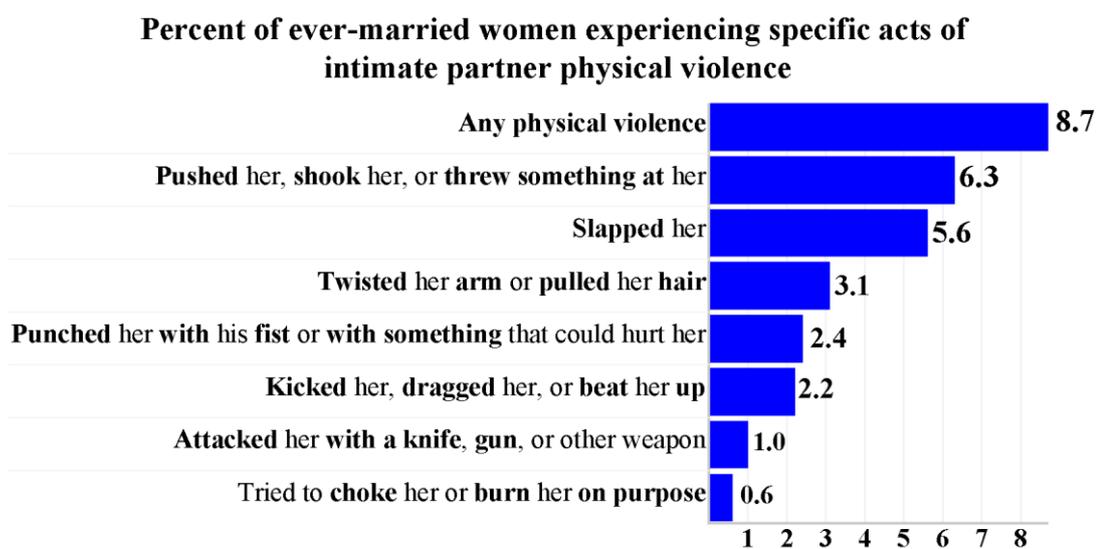
Map 2-Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner physical violence committed by their current or most recent partner by provinces, Cambodia 2021-22).



Map 2 compares the lifetime physical violence committed by their current or most recent intimate partner among provinces of Cambodia. Preah Vihear ranked first in 2021 at 20.2%. Meanwhile, the second largest share was by Mondul Kiri at 19%, Banteay Meanchey ranked third and Battambang fourth with the prevalence rates of 18.2% and 16.1%, respectively. The lowest rate of ever-married women who have experienced physical violence by their current or most recent intimate partner was in Preah **Sihanouk** at 3.4%.

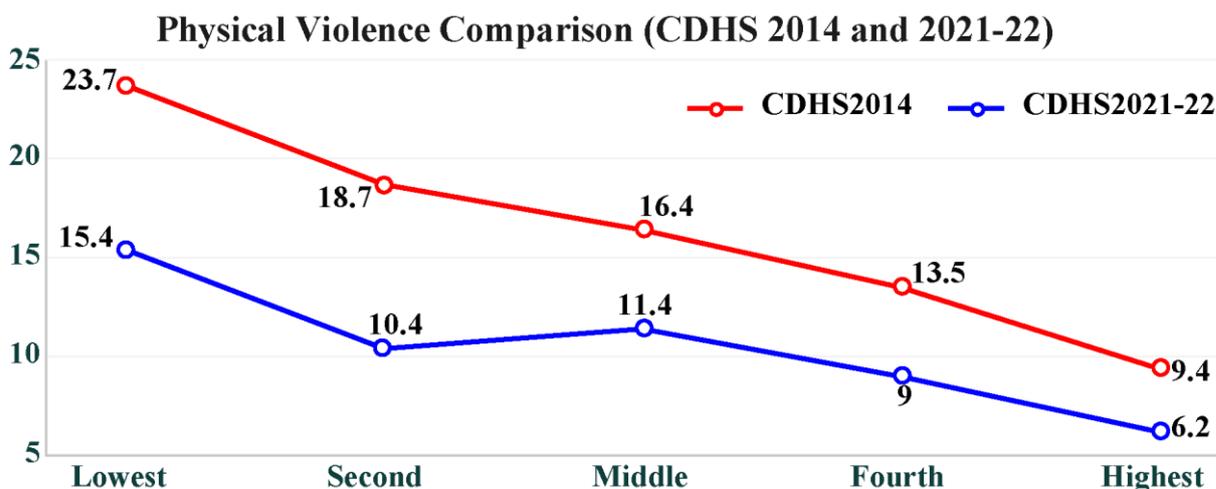
Figure 3.3 shows a detailed breakdown of the acts of intimate partner physical violence by the current or most recent intimate partner as in Table A7 in Annex A during the survey about individual behavioral acts.

Figure 3.3 Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner physical violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22



The most common acts of abuse were being pushed, shook or threw something at her (6.3%), being slapper (5.6%) or being ‘twisted arm or pulled hair’ (3.1%). About one-third of women reported that each act of physical violence happened often.

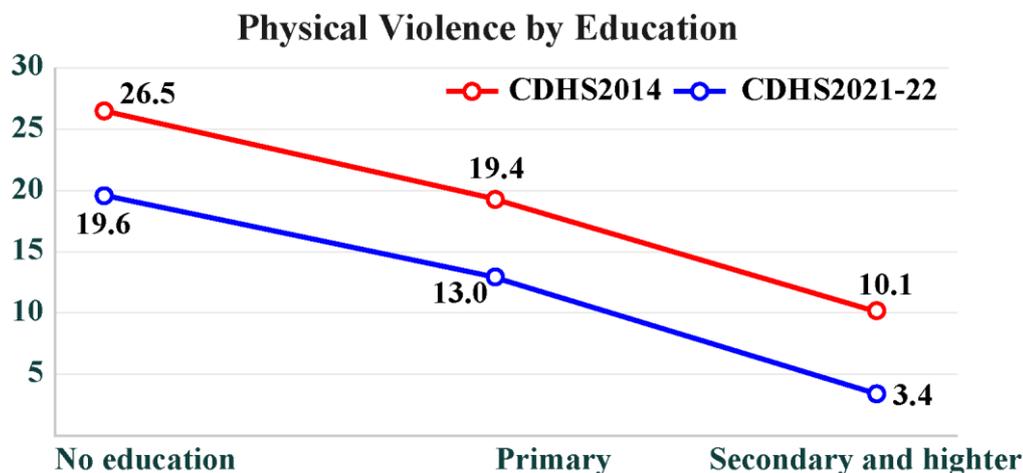
Figure 3.4 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by wealth quintile compare with 2014 and 2021-22.



Given the trend of lifetime prevalence rates of women experiencing any intimate partner physical violence by wealth quintile, figure 3.4 shows that the prevalence rate at the highest quintile in 2021-22 decreased by 1.5 times to 6.2% from 9.4% in 2014. Similarly, the prevalence rate at the lowest quintile was valued at 15.4% compared with 23.7% in 2014. Interestingly though, the lifetime prevalence rate at the lowest quintile in 2021-22 was 2.5 times higher than the one at the highest quintile, which indicates the substantial variation between wealth quintiles.

Considering the level of education, figure 3.5 presents that the overall percentage of women reporting physical violence by any perpetrator decreased by 1 time, 1.5 times and 3 times for ‘no education’, ‘primary’, ‘secondary and higher’, respectively. In 2021-22, the proportion of ever-partnered women facing physical violence among those without education declined to 19.6% from 26.5% in 2014.

Figure 3.5 Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by education compare with 2014 and 2021-22.



The prevalence of women among those with primary education dropped to 13% from 19.4% in 2014. Similarly, the prevalence of women among those with secondary or higher education decreased to 3.4% from 10.1% in 2014. The proportion of women who reported ever experiencing intimate partner physical violence significantly decreased with increment of level of their understanding.

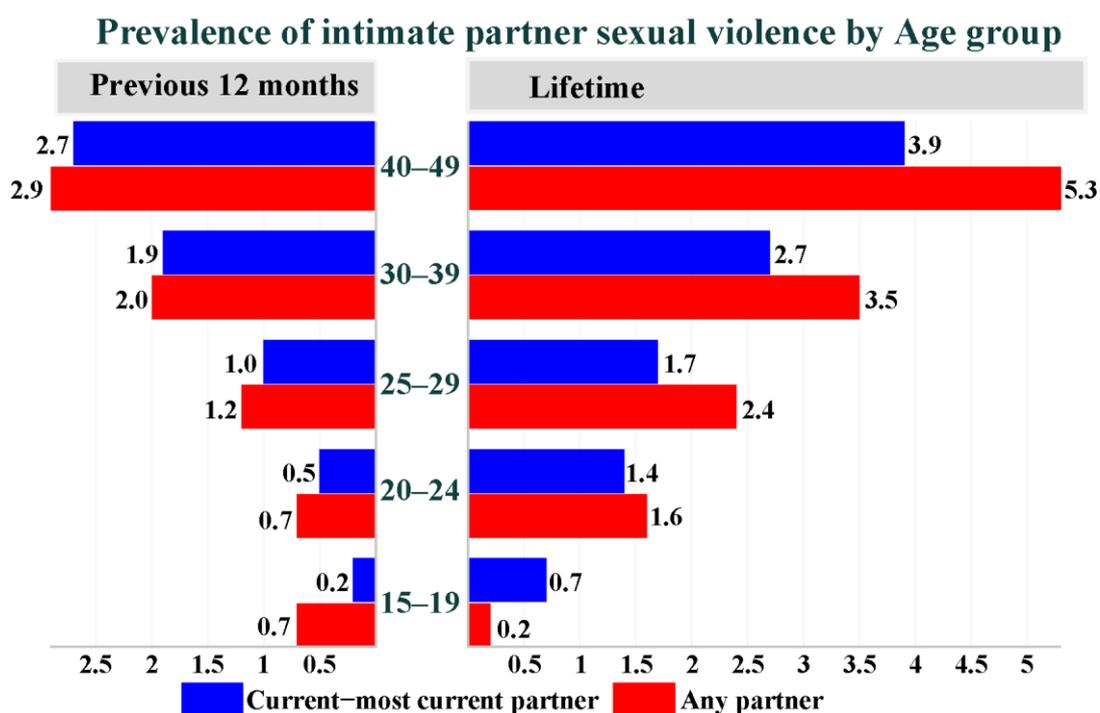
3.3. Sexual violence

Table A5 in Annex A shows the prevalence of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 experiencing sexual violence committed by their husband or intimate partners in their lifetime and in the last 12 months using the same breakdown for background characteristics as in Table A4. The result shows that 2.6% of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 reported having experienced sexual violence from either their current or most recent or any other intimate partner in their lifetime, and 1.9% in the past 12 months.

Figure 3.6 indicates lifetime and 12-month prevalence rate of sexual violence by age group and by current or most recent intimate partner and any intimate partner. Like the pattern of lifetime physical violence, lifetime sexual violence by current or most recent and any intimate partner was among the older women aged from 20 to 49 years old.

Remarkably, lifetime sexual violence for women aged 15 to 19 years by any partner was at the lowest rate (0.2%) compared to the rate (0.7%) by current or most current partner. When looking at sexual violence in the previous 12 months, the pattern was just like the one of sexual violence in lifetime. This means that the older women got, the sexual violence women experienced. Overall, both the lifetime and current (in the last 12 months) prevalence rates of women reporting sexual violence by any partner are relatively higher than the one by current or most current partner except for ever-partnered women aged 15-19.

Figure 3.6 Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence experience among ever-partnered women, by age group, Cambodia 2021-22



Map 3 illustrates the lifetime sexual violence executed by their current or most recent intimate partner among provinces of Cambodia. Preah Vihear was still leading in the list in 2021-22 at 8.5%. Stung Treng ranked second at 7.5%. Battambang placed third at 6.3%, Kampong Thom and Banteay Meanchey fourth and fifth with the prevalence rates of 5% and 4.6%, respectively. The lowest rate of ever-married women who have experienced sexual violence by their current or most recent intimate partner was in Koh Kong at 0.4%.

Map 3. Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner sexual violence committed by their current or most recent by provinces, Cambodia 2021-22

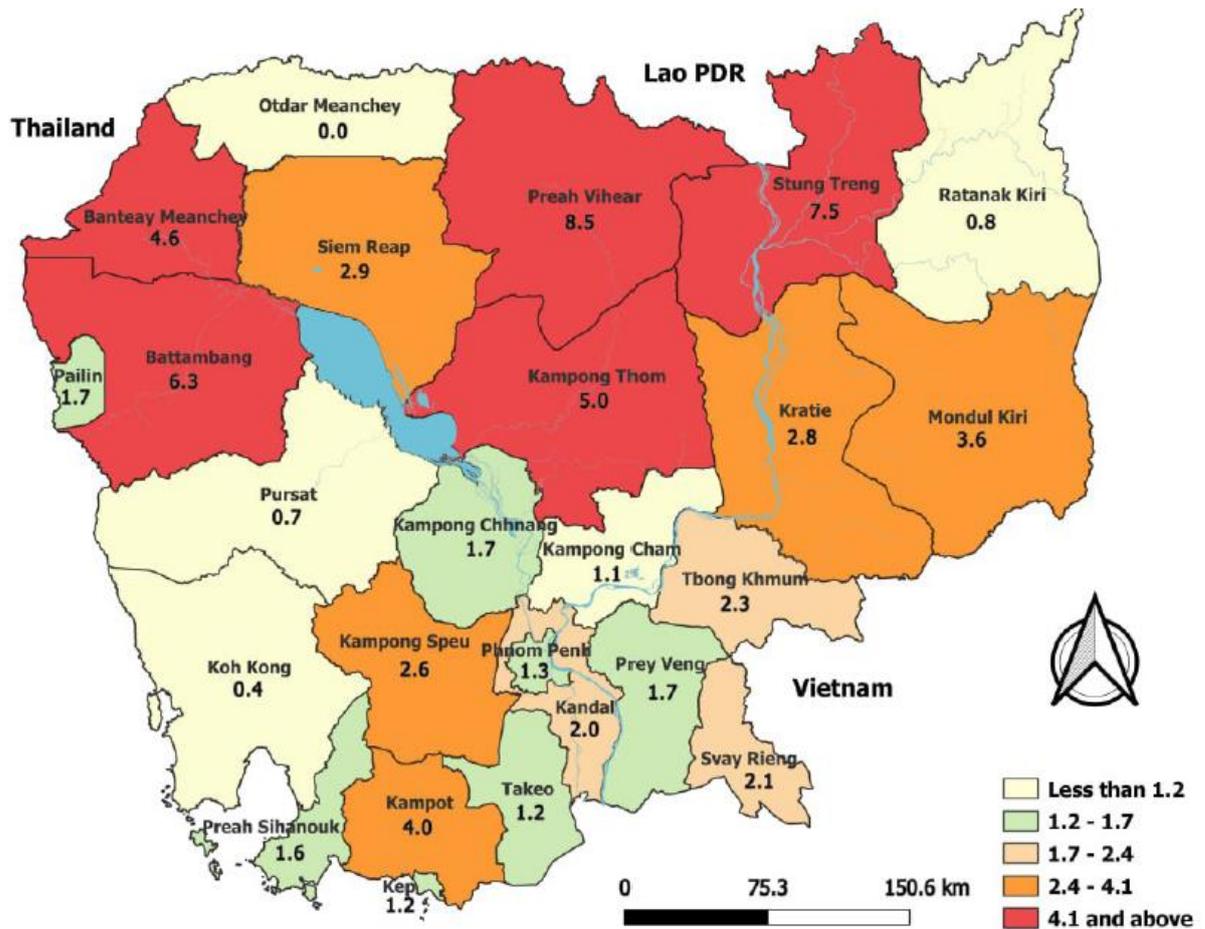


Figure 3.7 shows a detailed breakdown of the acts of intimate partner sexual violence by the current or most recent intimate partner. The most common acts of sexual abuse were being physically forced to have sexual intercourse (2.4%), being physically forced to perform any other sexual acts (0.9%) or being forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual act (0.6%).

Figure 3.7 Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner sexual violence among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22

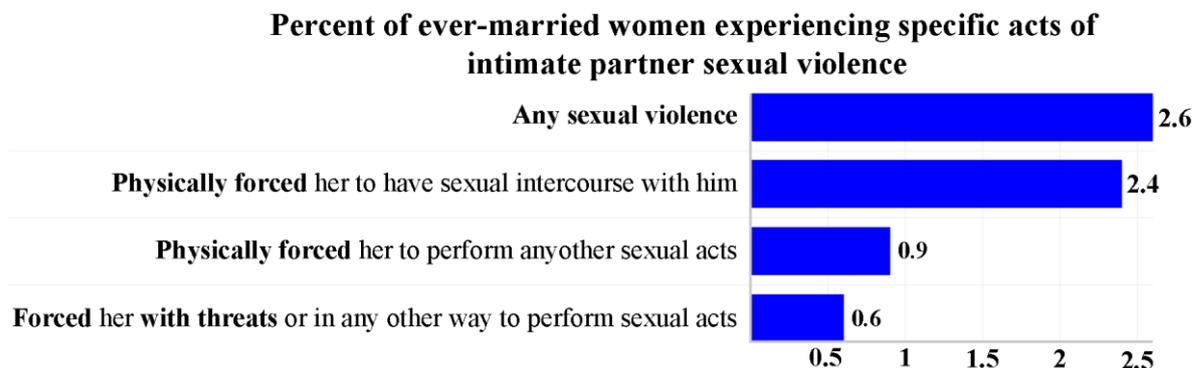


Figure 3.8 shows the trend of lifetime prevalence rates of women experiencing any intimate partner sexual violence by wealth quintile. The prevalence at the highest quintile in 2021-22 decreased by 2 times to 2.1% from 4.5% in 2014. While the rate at the lowest quintile declined by 1.5 times to 4.7% from 7.3% in 2014. Surprisingly, the lifetime prevalence rate at the lowest quintile in 2021-22 was 2 times higher than the one at the highest quintile.

Figure 3.8 Experience of sexual violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by wealth quintile compare with 2014 and 2021-22

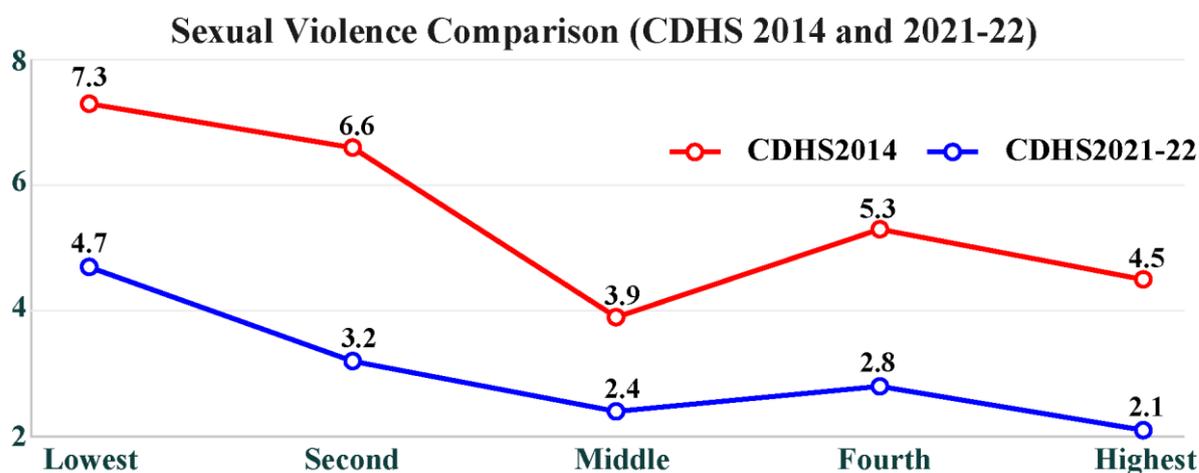
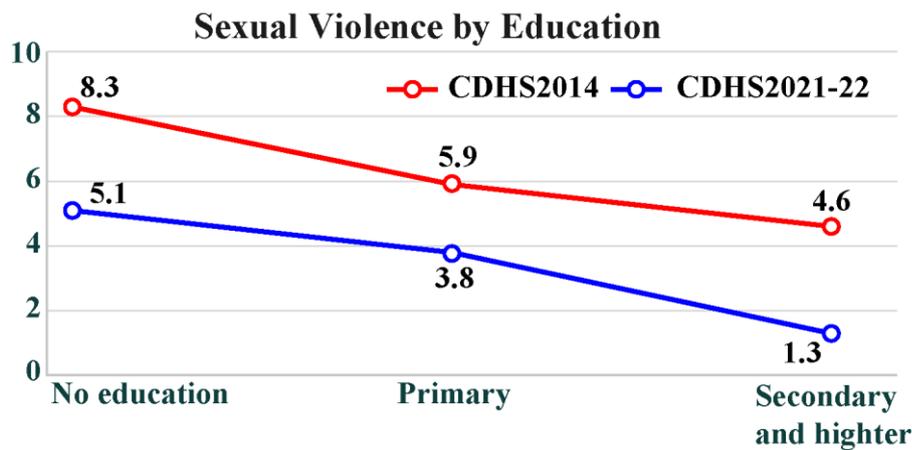


Figure 3.9 presents the proportion of women reporting sexual violence by any perpetrator by different levels of education. In 2021-22, the prevalence rate of ever-partnered women facing physical violence among those without education failed to 5.1% from 8.3% in 2014.

The prevalence of women among those with primary education reduced to 3.8% from 5.9% in 2014. Similarly, the prevalence of women among those with secondary or higher education declined to 1.3% from 4.6% in 2014. Overall, the prevalence of women who reported ever experiencing intimate partner sexual violence considerably decreased with increased level of education.

Figure 3.9 Experience of Sexual violence by any perpetrator intimate partner, by education compared between 2014 and 2021-22



3.4. Emotional violence and controlling behaviors

Table A6 in Annex A provides detailed information on the prevalence of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 experiencing emotional or economic abuse from their current or most recent intimate partner in their lifetime and in the last 12 months using the same breakdown for background characteristics as in Table A4 and A5. Of the ever-partnered women aged 15-49 who reported experiencing violence, one quarter of women (18.7%) had experienced emotional violence in her lifetime and one-tenth (12.2%) in the past 12 months.

Considering the urban and rural settings, the prevalence of emotional intimate partner violence was constantly higher in the rural residence (20.6%) than in the urban residence (16%) throughout the country. In addition to asking about physical and sexual abuse by a partner, figure 3.10 shows the specific acts of emotional abuse and controlling behaviors experienced by ever-married women in their lifetime. The most regularly reported acts of emotional violence were being insulted her or made her feel bad about herself (16.1%), being said or did something to humiliate her in front of others (8.4%) or being threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about (6.1%).

Figure 3.10 Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner emotional violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22

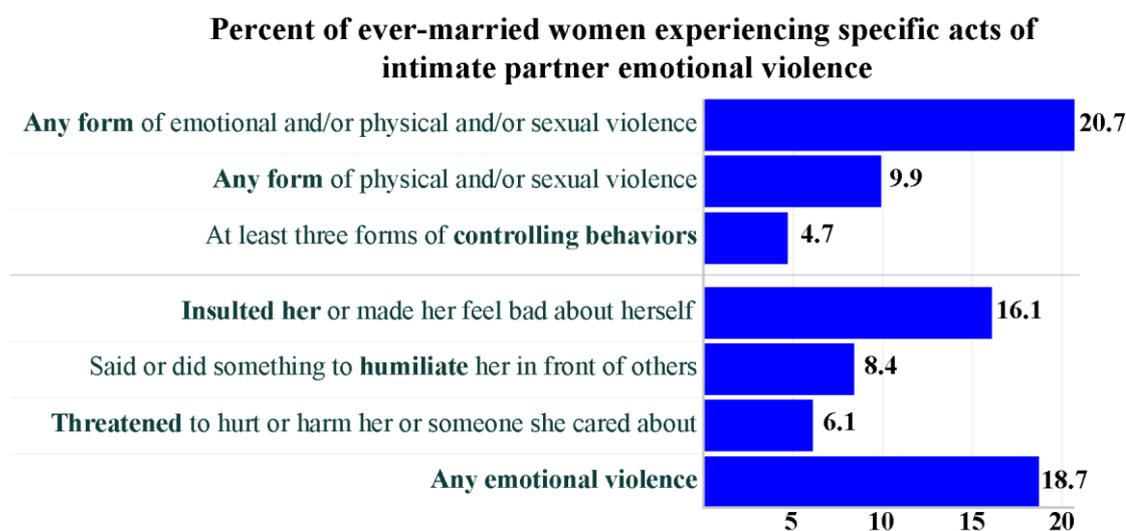


Figure 3.10 also demonstrates that among all ever-partnered women, 20.7% reported having experienced physical, sexual and/or emotional abuse in their lifetime, and 4.7% reported having experienced at least three forms of controlling behaviors.

The study also collected information on controlling behaviors which are the sustained patterns of behavior occurring over time, imposing power and control, forcing isolation, and including jealous behavior. There is no consensus whether controlling behavior is part of the continuum of psychological (emotional) abuse, although many researchers consider it so. Other researchers consider controlling behaviors a risk factor for intimate partner violence. In any case, controlling behaviors are closely related to other forms of intimate partner violence.

Figure 3.11 presents a detail controlling behaviors prevalence by marital status. The findings reveal that the highest proportion of all forms of controlling behavior were among divorced women, compared to those who had ever married and had married or being living together. Of all forms of controlling behaviors faced by separated women, being jealous or angry when she talks to other men found common at 29.8%, followed by wrongly accusing her of being unfaithful (20.9%), displaying at least three specific behaviors (10.9%) and restricting her from meeting her friend (10.5%).

Figure 3.11 Proportion of women reporting experience of specific controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partner, by marital status, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22.

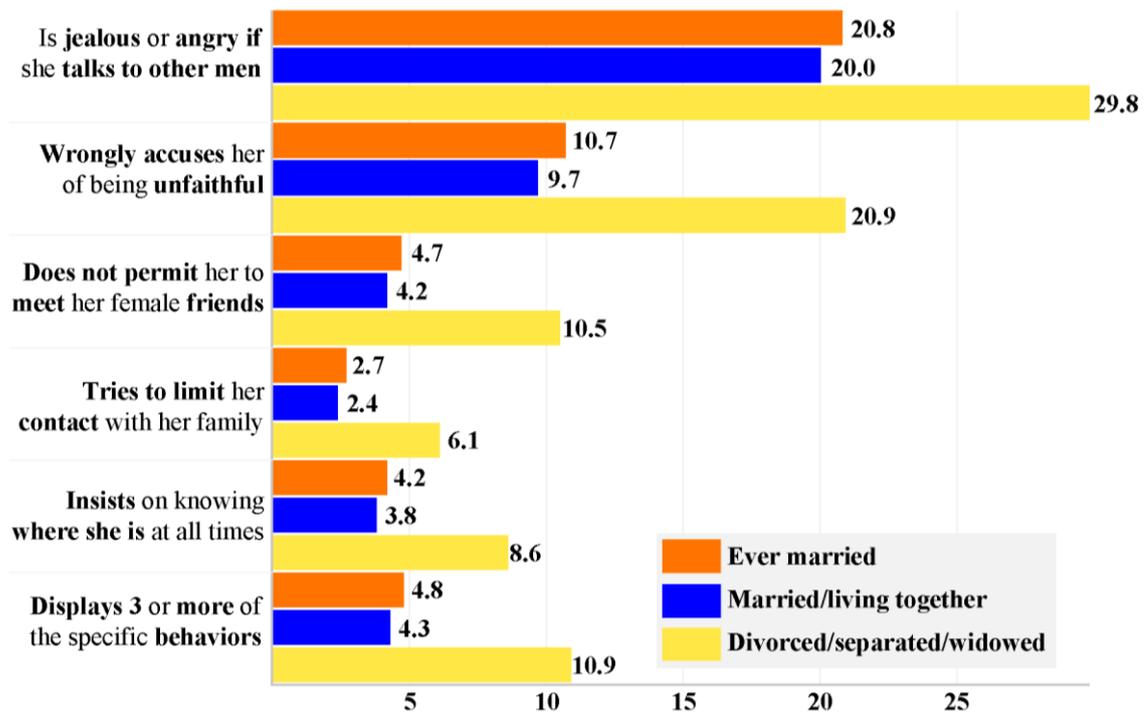
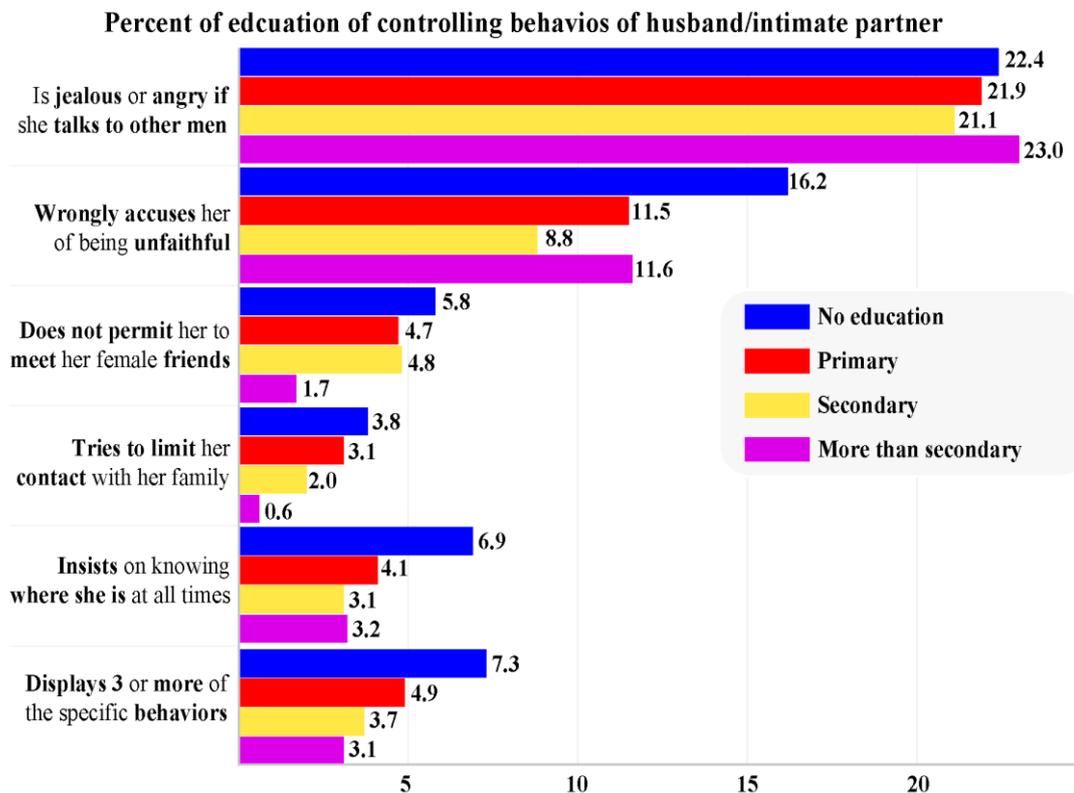


Figure 3.12 presents a detail controlling behaviors exercised by current or most recent intimate partners by education level. The findings uncover that the highest proportion of all forms of controlling behavior were among women without education, compared to those who educated.

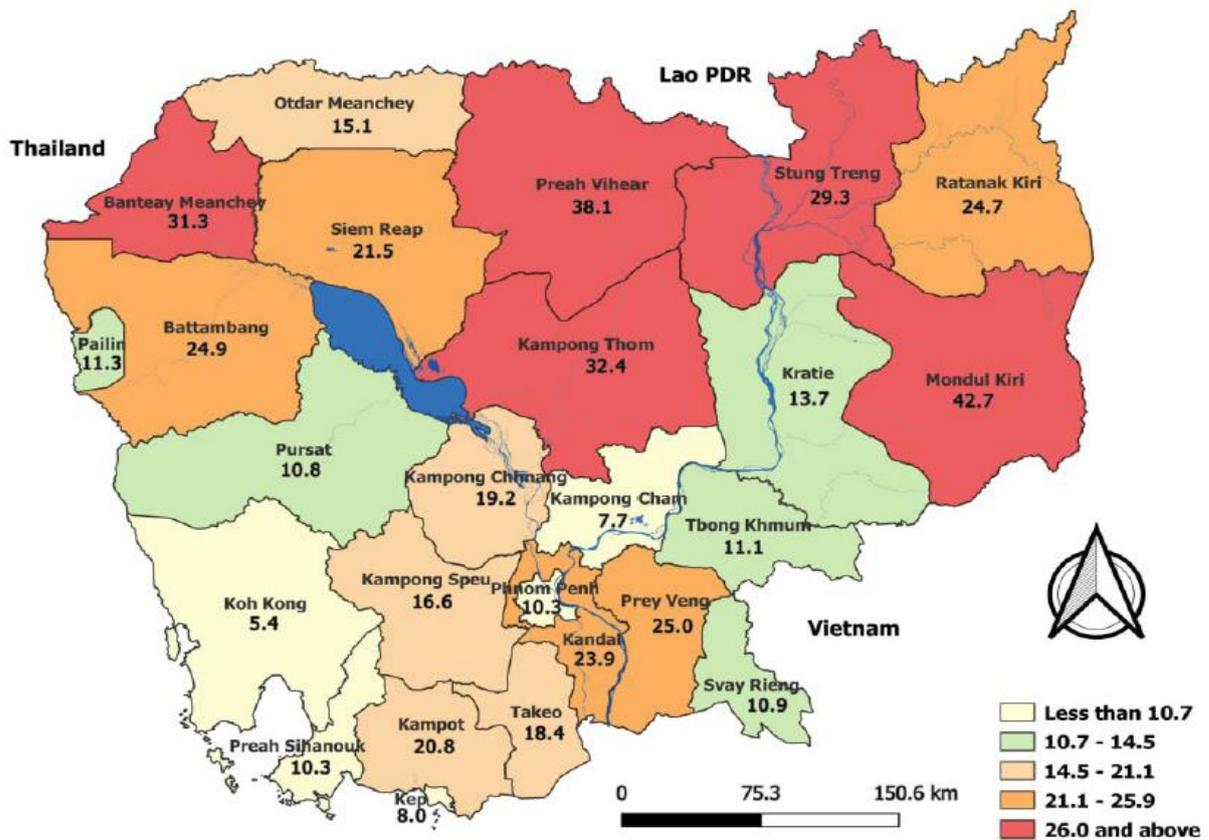
Of all forms of controlling behaviors faced by uneducated women, being jealous or angry when she talks to other men found common at 22.4%, followed by wrongly accusing her of being unfaithful (16.2%), displaying at least three specific behaviors (7.3%) and insisting on knowing her whereabouts at all times (6.9%). Though interestingly, being jealous or angry when she talks to other men found most common at all levels of education. Obviously, women in more than secondary category were at the highest risk to report controlling behaviors.

Figure 3.12 Proportion of women reporting experience of specific controlling behaviours exercised by current or most recent intimate partner, by Education, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22.



Map 4 features the lifetime emotional violence by their current or most recent intimate partner across the provinces of Cambodia. Mondul Kiri stands at the top of the list in 2021-22 at 42.7%, followed by Preah Vihear (38.1%), Kampong Thom (32.4%), Banteay Meanchey (31.3%), and Stung Treng (29.3). The lowest rate of ever-wedded women who have experienced emotional violence by their current or most recent intimate partner was in Koh Kong at 5.4%.

Map 4-Lifetime experience of specific acts of intimate partner emotional violence committed by their current or most recent by provinces, Cambodia 2021-22



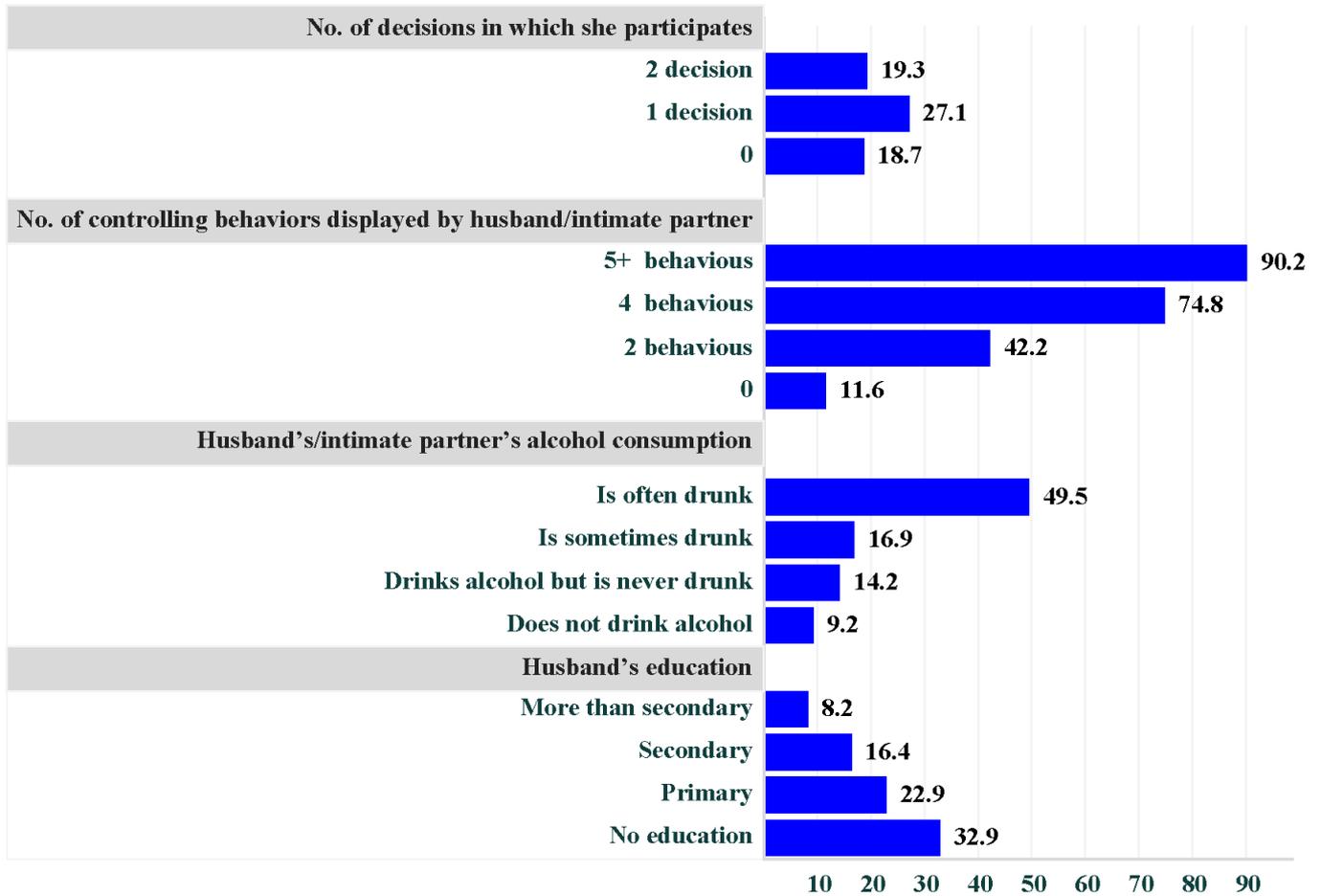
3.5. Factors associated with the occurrence of partner violence

Table A9 in Annex A demonstrates the detailed information on the prevalence of ever-partnered women aged 15-49 experiencing emotional, physical or sexual violence from their current or most recent intimate partner by specific protective factors. These potential factors included male partners’ education level and alcohol consumption, disparity in their education level, age differences, her intimate partner’s use of marital controlling behaviors, women’s decision-making powers, her attitudes around the acceptance of wife beating, whether her mother was beaten by her father and whether she was afraid of her intimate partner.

Like other countries, figure 3.13 revealed that half (49.5%) of ever-partnered women, aged 15-49, had often experienced violence when their partners got drunk. The most common risk factors of emotional, physical or emotional violence were the high numbers of controlling behaviors by husband or intimate partner at 90.2%. There was also a high percentage (75.8%) of women who were afraid of their husbands or partners who had ever experienced physical, sexual or emotional partner violence. 32.9% of women whose partner had no education reported more domestic violence than those whose partners were educated. Similarly, women whose father beat her mother were more likely to experience physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence than those whose mother had not been beaten.

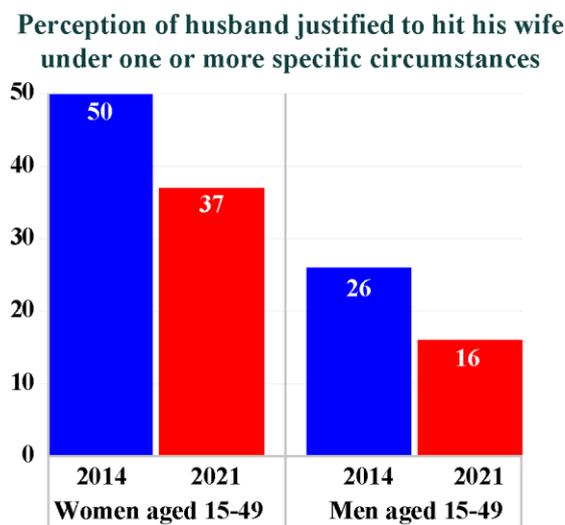
Figure 3.13 Proportion of ever-partnered women reporting physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence by current or most recent intimate partner; by selected potential risk factors, Cambodia 2021-22.

Percentage of ever-married women experiencing violence



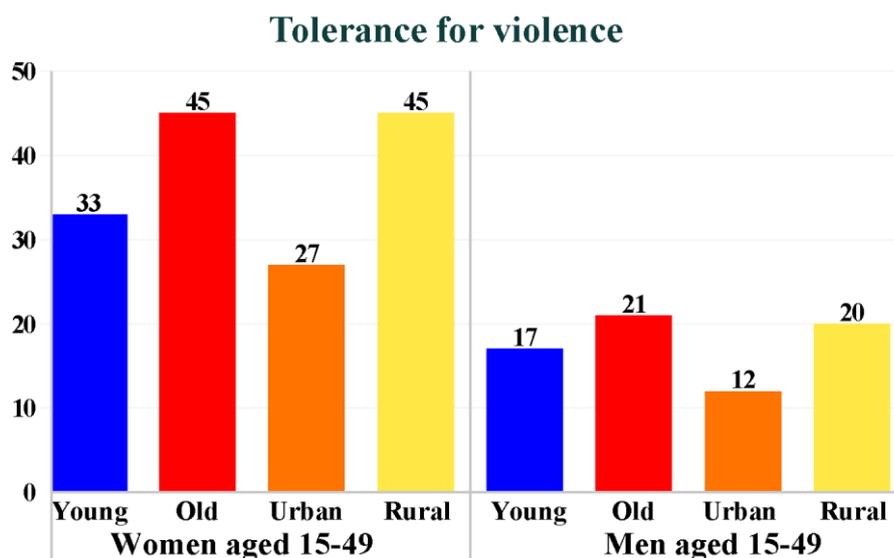
Considering the perception of a husband being justified in hitting his wife under one or more specific circumstances, Figure 3.14 uncovers that one-third (37%) of women aged 15-49 in 2021-22 accepted that the husband is right to hit his wife, compared to half of them (50%) in 2014. While one-sixth (16%) of men aged 15-49 in 2021-22 agreed that the husband is justified to hit his wife, compared to quarter (26%) in 2014.

Figure 3-14-Percentage of women and men perception of husband justified to hit his wife



Given tolerance for violence among women and men aged 15-49, figure 3.15 shows that women tolerance for violence are about 2 times higher than the level of male counterparts both in their age group and area of residence, respectively. Tolerance of violence among younger women or girls aged 15-19 is 33%, compared to 45% for older women or girls aged 20-49. Women living in urban areas are less likely to tolerate violence with 27%, in comparison to 45% of the one settling in rural area. Furthermore, younger men or boys aged 15-19 have similar tolerance to older men aged 20-49 (17% vs 21%) but men in urban areas are less likely to tolerate violence when compared to rural areas (12% vs 20%).

Figure 3.15. Tolerance for violence among women and men aged 15-49



3.6. Injuries from physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner

Table 3.1 shows the breakdown of the proportion of women who severely injured as a result of physical or sexual intimate partner violence. The table presents both individual and combined types of violence. Since the proportion of ever-partnered women experiencing either physical or sexual IPV was too small at 5.4%, there was no separation of the injurious effects of sexual violence and physical violence among those women. Given the format of the CDHS questionnaires, those women who only experienced violence outside of pregnancy were not asked if they had suffered injuries as a result of the violence they experienced during pregnancy. All women participating in the domestic violence module were asked questions regarding their experiences with violence during pregnancy, regardless of whether they had ever been partnered or not, while women who experienced intimate partner violence outside of pregnancy were the only ones asked about their injury experiences.

The result points out that 47.8% of the ever-partnered women reported any type of injury as a result of the physical violence, compared to 39.2% as a result of the sexual violence and 42.8% as a result of physical or sexual violence. Almost one in ten women who experienced an injury considered injuries as “serious”. Overall, majority of the women interviewed had experienced “cuts, bruises or aches”. Another relatively high proportion of women also reported experiencing “eye injuries, sprains, dislocations or burns”. “Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury” was reported at the least rate.

Table 3-1. Physical injuries resulting from lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent intimate partner, among ever-partnered women who report physical or sexual violence, Cambodia 2021-22

Type of violence experienced	Cuts, bruises, or aches	Eye injuries, sprains, dislocations, or burns	Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, or any other serious injury	Any of these injuries	Number of women who have experienced specified type of violence
Physical violence¹	45.2	18.4	4.5	47.8	504
Sexual violence	36.4	19.0	4.2	39.2	151
Physical or sexual violence¹	40.5	16.3	4.0	42.8	569

Note: This corresponds with Table 14.14 in the Cambodian Health and Demographic Survey Report, 2021-22

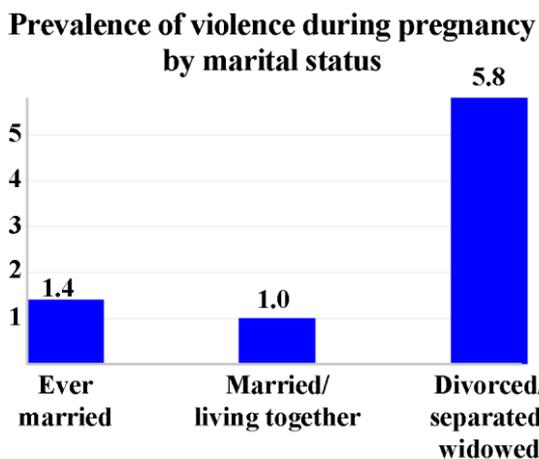
3.7. Violence during pregnancy

Violence during pregnancy is another element that reflects the severity of violence. It has been described as a “double-intentioned violence” where the perpetrator intends to hurt both the woman and her unborn child. As highlighted in the CDHS above, all women—whether they had been ever-partnered or not—who took part in the domestic violence module were asked if they had experienced violence during a pregnancy. Only four women reported that they had never been partnered and had experienced violence during a pregnancy. As such, violence during pregnancy is reported for ever-partnered women only because of their increased likelihood of pregnancy experience. A detailed examination by the background characteristics of women who had experienced violence in pregnancy is presented in Table B3 of Annex B. Rural women were almost twice as likely as urban women to report experiencing violence during pregnancy. Additionally, these prevalence rates soared with a corresponding increase in the number of living children that woman

had. As other forms of violence, a higher proportion of women who had no education and who were in the lower wealth quintiles reported experiencing violence during pregnancy.

Figure 3.16 apparently discloses that proportion of divorced women who experienced violence during pregnancy was about 6 times and 4 times greater than women who were married or living together and women who were ever married, respectively.

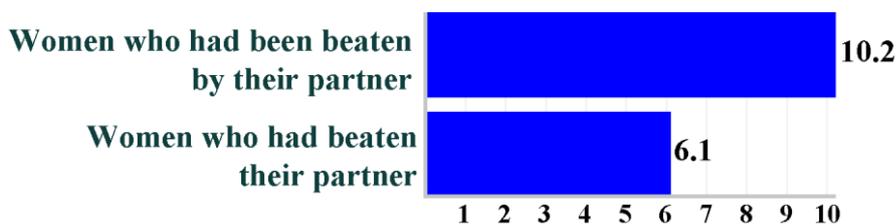
Figure 3.16 Prevalence of violence during pregnancy, by marital status, ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22



3.8. Women’s physical violence against their intimate partner

Similar to other above-mentioned tables, table A10 in Annex A unveils the detailed description of women ever-partnered women aged 15-49 using violence against their current or most recent intimate partner by above-specified background characteristics as well. Figure 3.17 shows that 6.1% of ever-partnered women experiencing intimate partner physical violence either ever or past 12 months reported that they had committed physical violence against their current or most recent intimate partner when he was not already physically hurting her. Of all wealth quintiles, ever-partnered women from the lowest wealth quintile were the highest to report their physical violence against their current or most recent intimate partners. Similarly, ever-partnered women who had secondary or higher education tended to report less physical abuse on their intimate partners. Overall, Women who reported beating their current or most recent intimate partner was half of the one who reported being beaten by their current or most recent intimate partner.

Figure 3.17 Proportion of women who ever have beaten their current or most recent intimate partner and women who had experienced physical intimate partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Cambodia 2021-22



3.9. Other violence experience

Table 3.2 describes information on the experience of various forms of violence among women aged 15-49 drawn from the CDHS Domestic Violence (DV) module including violence by any perpetrators who are not intimate partners generally known as ‘non-partners’. Statistic contained within the table also technically reflected intimate partner violence due to the nature of CDHS DV module data collection.

Table 3-2. Experience of different forms of violence

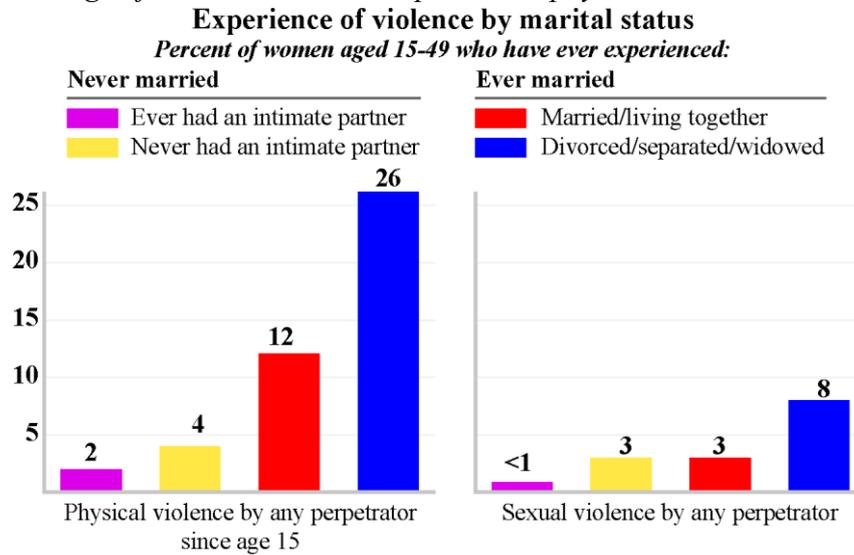
Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced different forms of violence by current age, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Age	Physical violence only	Sexual violence only	Physical and sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Number of women
15–19	3.5	0.2	0.0	3.7	1,127
15–17	2.4	0.1	0.1	2.5	731
18–19	5.6	0.3	0.0	6.0	397
20–24	3.7	1.0	0.6	5.3	1,014
25–29	8.9	1.1	1.3	11.2	1,130
30–39	9.4	1.5	2.1	12.9	2,453
40–49	12.5	1.2	4.1	17.8	1,619
Total	8.3	1.1	1.9	11.3	7,344

Obviously, the result from Table 3.2 also shows that among 7,344 women who have ever experienced different forms of violence committed by any perpetrator, physical violence was found the most common form of domestic violence for the women aged 15-49, ranking first with a relative rate of 8.3% compared to sexual violence at their value of 1.1%. Noticeably, the rate of either physical or sexual violence experienced by women aged 15-49 in her lifetime comprises 11.3%. This reflects that among ever-partnered women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence, 10% of women were reported experiencing only sexual intimate partner violence compared to 90% of whom experienced only physical intimate partner violence. Overall, the percentage of women who have experienced physical or sexual violence generally increases with their maturity.

Of 7,344 respondents were also asked whether they had ever experienced physical or sexual violence by anyone other than an intimate partner. Figure 3.18 unveils that ever-married women were at higher risk by both physical and sexual violence than their never-married women after the age of 15.

Figure 3.18 The percentage of women ever have experienced physical and sexual violence.



Given the marital status, divorced women experiencing physical and sexual violence were 2 and 2.5 times respectively higher than those who married or were living together. Separated women were 6.5 times and 2.5 times at higher risk than those who never had an intimate partner regarding physical and sexual violence, respectively. Though interestingly, widowed women were 13 times and 8 times at highest rate compared to women who ever had an intimate partner concerning physical and sexual violence, respectively.

Figure 3.19 Experience of different forms of physical violence

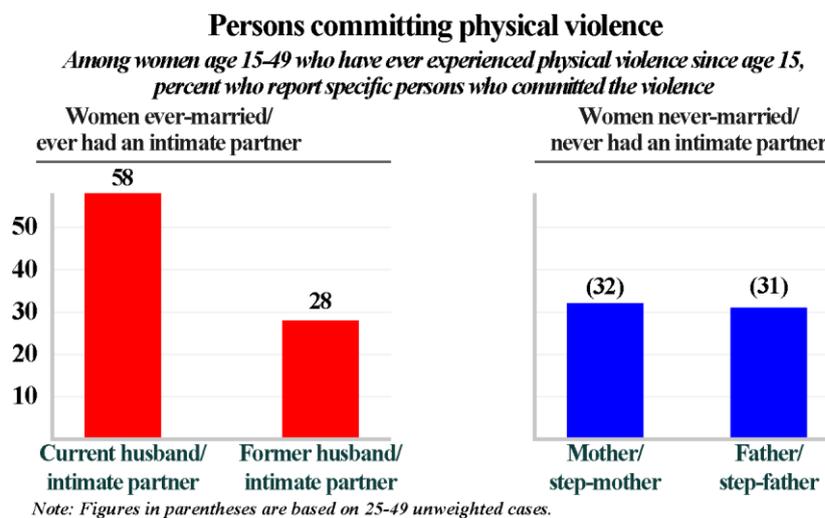


Figure 3.19 shows the prevalence and perpetrators of physical violence after 15 years of age. It proves that the most common perpetrators of physical violence on women ever married or ever had an intimate partner after age 15 were their current husband or intimate partner (58%) and ex-husband or intimate partner (28%).

While mother or stepmother and father or stepfather were identified as the most common perpetrators of physical violence on women never married or never had an intimate partner.

3.10.Help-seeking behavior

Table B4 of Annex B presents a help-seeking behaviors by the background characteristics of women who had experienced partner or non-partner violence. All women who reported physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner were asked if they ever sought help (“Thinking about what you yourself have experienced among the different things we have been talking about, have you ever tried to seek help?”; “From whom have you sought help?”). Because of the way the question was structured and placed, it is not easy to disentangle the replies for intimate partner and for non-partner violence, but since more women suffered intimate partner than non- partner violence, we can assume that this dominates the answers given.

Figure 3.20 notices that the proportion of women aged 40-49 who had sought help to stop violence was about 3 times greater than women aged 15-19. While the proportion of women aged 20-24 was 4 times greater than women aged 15-19 who had sought help.

Figure 3.20 *Percent of women who had experienced intimate partner or non-partner violence who sought help for the violence experienced, by age group, Cambodia 2021-22*

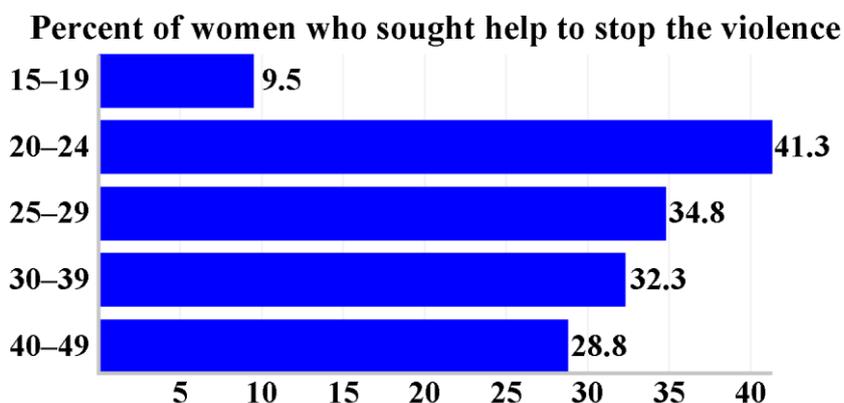


Table 3-3 shows the percentage of abused women who reported seeking help by the sources from which help was sought.

Table 3-3. Sources for help to stop the violence, women who had experienced intimate partner or non-partner physical or sexual violence by type of violence experienced (physical only, sexual only, physical and sexual, physical or sexual violence), Cambodia 2021-22

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence and sought help by sources from which they sought help according to the type of violence that women reported, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Source	Type of violence experienced			Physical or sexual violence
	Physical only	Sexual only	Both physical and sexual	
Own family	54.5	*	66.2	59.1
Husband/intimate partner’s family	9.6	*	13.4	10.6
Current/former husband/intimate partner	0.9	*	0.4	0.7
Current/former boyfriend	0.0	*	1.4	0.4
Friend	6.7	*	3.5	5.4
Neighbor	14.4	*	17.1	14.1
Religious leader	1.3	*	0.4	1.0
Police	23.4	*	19.2	20.5
Lawyer	0.0	*	0.1	0.0
Social work organization	3.2	*	0.0	2.0
Other	1.8	*	3.0	3.3
Number of women who have sought help	161	20	74	256

Note: Women can report more than one source from which they sought help. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

The table clearly shows that the most common sources of help for women who had experienced physical or sexual intimate partner or non-partner violence was the respondent’s own family, police or her neighbor. Of women who sought help, women ever experienced physical violence went to their own family members 2 times higher than to police and 4 times greater than their neighbor. In fact, the most frequently identified sources of help for physical violence are the woman’s own family (54.5%), the police (23.4%) and their neighbors (14.4%). Similarly, the common sources of help for both physical and sexual are their own family (66.2%), the police (19.2%) and their neighbors (17.1%).

Given that a significant proportion of women who had experienced physical or sexual violence had sustained injuries that would warrant medical attention (see Table 3.1 above), the results suggest that further work is required to understand why women are not seeking help from medical personnel. From the Women’s Health and Life Experiences Study, it is apparent that fear, embarrassment and the normalization of experiencing violence were the main reasons women did not seek help, suggesting that medical personnel need to help women feel comfortable about disclosing the violence they have experienced.

IV. PARTNER VIOLENCE TRENDS OVER TIME

The fact that Cambodia now has three sets of DV data from three waves of CDHS conducted in 2000, 2005 2014 and 2021-22, provides an opportunity to explore and explain changes in levels and patterns of intimate partner violence over time.

The questions on the acts of physical and sexual violence also differed in a number of places between the first two and the last CDHS rounds as presented in Table 4.1.

Table 4-1: Questions on acts of violence in physical, sexual and emotional intimate partner violence in the CDHS domestic violence module 2000, 2005 and 2014.

Description	2000 and 2005	2014 and 2021-22
Number of questions about intimate partner physical or sexual violence	Physical: 7 questions Sexual: 2 questions	Physical: 7 questions Sexual: 3 questions
Questions on acts of physical violence	Does/Did your (last) husband ever—Push you, shake you, or throw something at you? Slap you or twist your arm? Punch you with his fist or with something that could hurt you? Kick you or drag you? Try to strangle you or burn you? Threaten you with a knife, gun, or other type of weapon? Attack you with a knife, gun, or other type of weapon?	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner ever: Push you, shake you, or throw something at you? Slap you? Twist your arm or pull your hair? Punch you with his/her fist or with something that could hurt you? Kick you, drag you, or beat you up? Try to choke you or burn you on purpose? Threaten or attack you with a knife, gun, or any other weapon?
Questions on acts of sexual violence	Does/Did your (last) husband ever— Physically force you to have sexual intercourse even when you did not want to? Force you to perform types of other sexual acts you did not want to?	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner ever: Physically force you to have sexual intercourse with him/her even when you did not want to? Physically force you to perform any other sexual acts you did not want to? Force you with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts you did not want to?

How physical and sexual violence within the previous 12 months was measured	For each act by current/most recent husband: Did this ever happen? How often in the last 12 months: 1-2 times, 3-5 times, More than 5 times?	For each act by current/most recent husband/partner: Did this ever happen? How often in the last 12 months: Often, sometimes? For previous partners: Single questions were asked for all physical and all sexual acts together
How emotional violence was measured	Does/Did your (last) husband ever— Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? Threaten you or someone close to you with harm? Swear at you?	Does (did) your (last) husband/partner ever: Say or do something to humiliate you in front of others? Threaten to hurt or harm you or someone close to you? Insult you or make you feel bad about yourself?
How is intimate partner violence defined (current / most recent / any partner)	Current / most recent partner (physical / sexual / emotional)	Current / most recent partner (physical/sexual/economic/emotional) Any partner (physical / sexual)

Among the differences, it should be pointed out that in 2000 and 2005, among the questions on acts of physical violence respondents were asked if their current or most recent husband or partner had ever “slapped or twisted your arm”. In 2014 and 2021-22, respondents were asked if their current or most recent husband or partner had ever “slapped” as a single question. There was an additional question in 2014 that asked whether the respondent had their arm twisted; together with whether they had ever had their hair pulled (the latter was not asked in the previous rounds). In addition, in 2000 and 2005 respondents were asked two separate questions about whether they had been threatened with a knife or gun, or whether they had a knife or gun used on them, in 2014, threatened or attack with knife or gun were combined in a single question.

Also, in 2014 and 2021-22, one additional question was added to the sexual violence section. In 2000 and 2005, the following components of sexual violence were measured: Spouse ever physically forced sex when not wanted; Spouse ever forced other sexual acts when not wanted. In 2014 and 2021-22, this was changed to: ever been physically forced into unwanted sex by husband/partner; ever been forced into other unwanted sexual acts by husband/partner; and ever been physically forced to perform sexual acts respondent didn't want to.

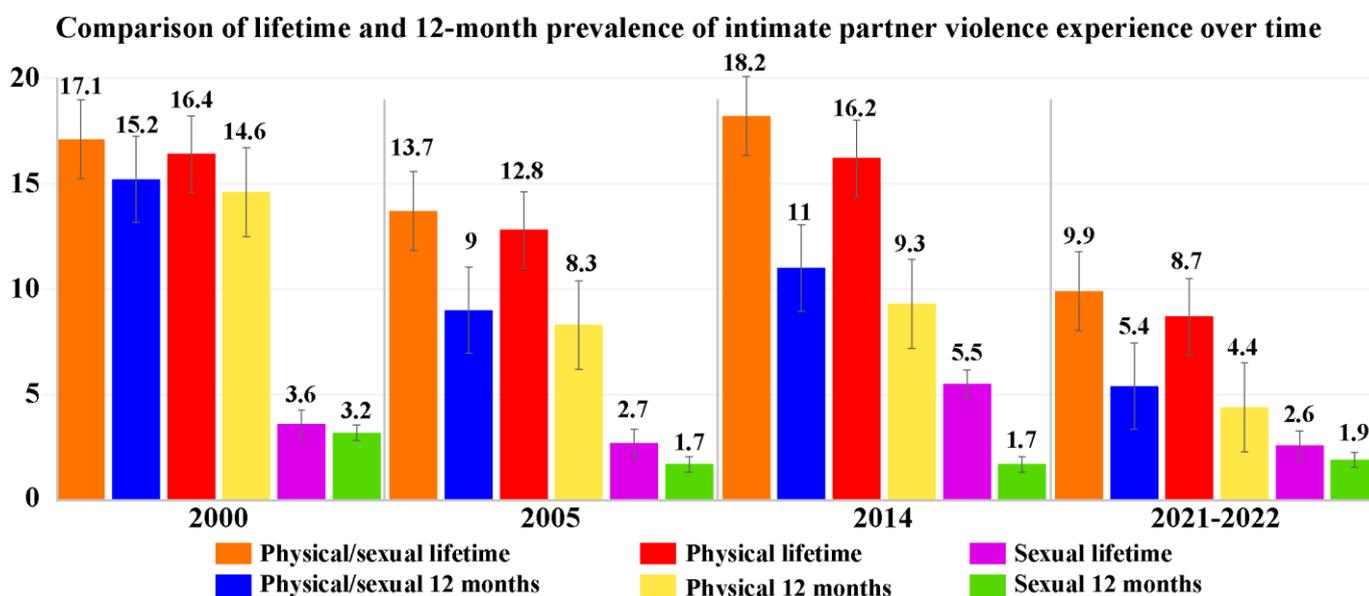
Besides the differences mentioned so far, we have not been able to explore whether the translations in Khmer were different or similar between versions.

Finally, an important difference was that in the most recent CHDS there had been more comprehensive training on gender and violence issues and the importance of safety and confidentiality for data quality compared to previous CHDS. Such training has been shown to result in higher disclosure of violence.

4.1. Trends in IPV over time

Figure 4.1 discloses the time series of IPV over time in Cambodia. The result shows that prevalence of ever (lifetime) and current (in last 12 months) women who reported ever experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence by their current or most recent partner in 2005 is higher than the one in 2000 but unexpectedly lower than those in 2014. However, lifetime prevalence rates are not expected to vary dramatically over time as those people who had experienced violence in their lifetime in 2000 would have also experienced violence in 2005 and 2014. Therefore, the different results in 2005 are unexpected and, as yet, unexplained. It is our suggestion that the lower lifetime prevalence rates for physical or sexual intimate partner violence for ever-partnered women in 2005 represents an anomaly.

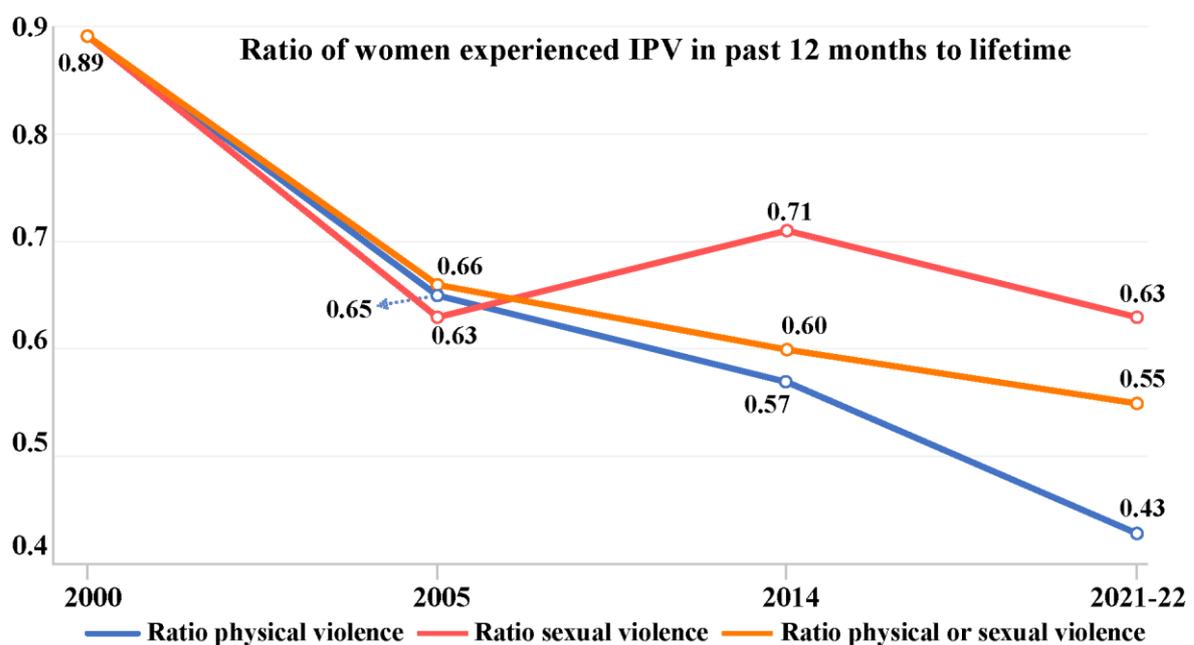
Figure 4.21 Comparison of lifetime and 12-month prevalence of intimate partner violence experience over time, ever-partnered women only, current or most recent partner, CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014 and 2021-22 with error bars²⁷



By comparing the confidence intervals estimated in 2000 and 2014, there is an apparent overlap for lifetime prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual violence. Contrastingly, there is no visible overlap for the 12-month prevalence estimates for all forms of the above-mentioned violence. This result suggests that there had been a reduction of the past 12 months prevalence rates of all three IPV. The decrease might be largely driven by the lessened physical and sexual intimate partner violence. Moreover, when comparing the confidence intervals estimated in 2014 and 2021-22, most ever and current confidence intervals estimates of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual violence are seemingly found disjoint except for confidence intervals estimates of sexual violence in the previous 12 months. This can be clearly seen that there is a significantly 2 times declination of prevalence rate of all IPV forms from 2014 to 2021-22. However, sexual violence in the last 12 months remains unsolved and needs to be investigated. Noticeably, the relative prevalence of ever and current sexual intimate partner violence was substantially lower than that of physical intimate partner violence. The trend towards a reduced proportion of past 12-month to lifetime experience is likely to be reflective of an increased likelihood of women who are experiencing violence to either be able to take actions to stop the violence from occurring or to leave the violent relationship.

Figure 4.2 shows the ratio of ever-partnered women experiencing physical or sexual intimate partner violence in the last 12 months over their lifetime. The graph can also be used to look for trends in these proportions over time from 2000 to 2021-22. Although the ratio between past 12 months and lifetime of physical, sexual and physical or sexual violence shared similarity at the value of 0.89% in 2000, the proportion of these three forms of IPV significantly varied in 2021-22. In 2021-22, the ratio of physical violence sunk by 2 times to 0.43% from 0.89% in 2000. The ratio of sexual violence valued 0.63% in 2021-22 compared with 0.71% in 2014 and 0.89% in 2000, respectively. While the ratio of physical or sexual violence in 2021-22 dropped by 1.5 times to 0.55% from 0.89% in 2000. Noticeably, the ration of sexual violence reversed somewhat in 2014 which may be due to the addition of another question about sexual intimate partner violence experience in 2014, or improved interviewer training, making it more likely that women would report the intimate partner sexual violence they are experiencing.

Figure 4.22 Ratio of proportion of ever-partnered women who experienced physical; sexual; or physical or sexual intimate partner violence in past-12-months over proportion who experienced such violence in lifetime, CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014



The data presented suggest that there has been a reduction in the 12-month prevalence of physical intimate partner violence for women in Cambodia. We cannot identify, from the results present, the factors that have led to this change. Findings from international literature suggest that, in developed countries, personal income generation enhances the likelihood of a woman leaving a violent relationship. Indeed, when comparing the 2000 and 2021-22 CDHS Domestic Violence survey samples, it is apparent that there is a higher proportion of women in the 2021-22 sample who were employed for cash (than employed, but not for cash). Further, the 2021-22 sample was better educated than that in 2000. Once again, drawing from international literature (as well as that presented in Chapter 3), it is possible that increased education and literacy enhance women’s empowerment, and reduce the likelihood of current experience of intimate partner violence. Further work is required to determine if the positive trends in increased education and employment are reflective of changes in the general population of Cambodian women, or if these changes are restricted to the sample selected to participate in the Domestic Violence module.

4.2. Indicators

Regular collection of information on the experience of intimate partner violence through the Domestic Violence module of the CDHS enables reporting on, and monitoring against, both local and international indicators where these have been specified.

UN Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have two indicators specified for measuring the impact of initiatives designed to reduce the experience of Violence Against Women of which intimate partner violence is the main component. Indicator 5.2.1 is the “*Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by the form of violence and by age group*” and is presented in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1. *Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age*

Age	2000			2005			2014			2021-22		
	Physical	Sexual	Emotional									
15-19	4.0	1.0	3.0	6.0	1.5	13.6	6.5	1.9	13.0	3.6	0.7	6.8
20-24	10.7	3.1	6.1	8.6	1.7	13.2	7.4	3.9	12.1	2.3	0.7	8.6
25-29	18.6	3.7	7.7	7.4	1.9	13.1	6.1	3.6	13.5	3.6	1.2	11.4
30-34	16.0	3.4	7.1	10.7	0.9	14.8	11.7	3.6	18.8	4.7	2.0	11.9
35-39	16.2	3.5	9.2	8.9	1.3	13.7	11.1	5.1	20.9	5.7	2.9	15.7
40-44	10.3	1.8	7.2	7.5	1.8	13.5	9.8	3.5	20.6	3.6	0.7	6.8
45-49	16.7	4.2	9.9	7.5	2.5	15.4	10.3	4.9	18.9	2.3	0.7	8.6

The Violence Against Women indicator is “5.2.2: *Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence*”. In the 2021-22 Domestic Violence Module of the CDHS survey, the first CDHS survey in which information was collected on non-partner sexual violence experience, only 0.1% of respondents reported that they had experienced non-partner sexual violence in the previous 12 months. This number is too small to provide a breakdown by age and place of occurrence.

Cambodia National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women

Within the Kingdom of Cambodia’s National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women 2019-2023, Strategic area 4: Review, monitoring and evaluation outlines activities to be conducted to monitor violence experienced by women in Cambodia.

The activities reported within this report correspond to the Outcome Indicators as listed. As highlighted within this report, the most recent CDHS and World Health Organisation prevalence surveys were conducted in line with current international standards, requiring in-depth training of interviewers. Further, this secondary analysis has enabled further exploration of the results contained within the CDHS, to facilitate policy development for the reduction of violence experienced by Cambodian women.

4.3. COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDED POLICY IMPLICATIONS

This report presents a secondary analysis of the 2021-22 and Domestic Violence module of the Kingdom of Cambodia's Demographic and Health Survey (CDHS). It encompasses an analysis of trends of intimate partner violence (IPV), using data from CDHS 2000, 2005, 2014 and 2021-22. Overall, the results reported reinforce the need for the National Action Plan to Prevent Violence Against Women, as prepared by the Government of Cambodia's Ministry of Women's Affairs and approved by the Council Minister Plenary Session on October 9th, 2020. Over 21% of Cambodian women have endured physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence in her lifetime. Almost one in ten women (13.2%) experienced physical, sexual or emotional intimate partner violence in the 12 months prior to the CDHS 2021-22. Intimate partner violence continues to be a significant public health problem for women in Cambodia.

This report aligns its recommendations with those proposed by the World Health Organization, especially where the results corroborate those presented in the National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences Report (2015).

1. **Promote gender equality and women's empowerment.** International evidence supports the data presented within this report and the Women's Health and Life Experiences Report, underscoring that woman with more resources available, were less likely to have experienced violence in the previous 12 months. Empowerment opportunities include ensuring adequate education, and access to income generating employment and contraception. The reduction in the 12-month prevalence of physical and sexual intimate partner violence experience between 2000 and 2014 and 2021-22, was associated with a higher proportion of the survey participants completing secondary education or more and a lower proportion of the survey participants having five or more live children or being employed, but not for cash.
2. **Challenge social norms related to the acceptability of violence against women.** About one-third of the women who participated in the CDHS 2021-22 survey still endorsed at least one reason that it was acceptable for a man to beat his wife. Similar results were presented in the Women's Health and Life Experiences Report, with the main reason for not seeking help was because they thought the violence was normal. While it is apparent within the National Plan of Action that work is required to address the social acceptability of wife beating for men and boys in Cambodia, the results presented within this report that this work should also stretch to address views held by women and girls.
3. **Promote non-violent ways of masculinity that are oriented towards equality and respect.** The report reveals that intimate partners are the primary perpetrators of physical violence against women, with three times as many women reporting this compared to the next most frequently recorded perpetrator. Furthermore, when intimate partners used controlling behaviors, women were more likely to be fearful and to have experienced physical or sexual violence. Promoting non-violence ways of being a man will compliment efforts put in place to reduce the social acceptability of violence against women.
4. **Promote healthy families and violence free environments for children.** Women exposed to intimate partner violence between their parents as a child are more likely to experience physical or sexual violence by their intimate partners. This recommendation builds on the two above to highlight how changed social norms and non-violent ways of being a man can positively impact on the family environment. Each of these recommendations are mutually reinforcing, as children who are raised in violence free households are less likely to grow up endorsing social norms which accept violence against women and are more likely to understand and practice non-violent ways of being.

5. **Address alcohol abuse.** High levels of alcohol consumption were associated with increased risks of violence within this sample, as they were for women who participated in the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study. International evidence has shown a relationship between reductions in alcohol availability and intimate partner violence experience. In addition, while alcohol consumption may not cause violence, the physical violence that is experienced is more likely to be severe when alcohol is present.
6. **Further investment in support services** is required to encourage women to access these services. While there is little information about why women do or do not seek help for the intimate partner violence they have experienced, it is apparent from the results presented that only a small minority of women are seeking help from formal services such as the police, health service providers and counsellors. Indeed, all agencies that provide help or support to families (including education providers) should be resourced to be able to respond to violence if it has been disclosed. Additional investment should consider on-going training for formal support services, actively marketing their services, and ensuring sufficient resources are available to respond to increased need.

The Women's Health and Life Experiences Study highlighted the major health and social consequences associated with intimate partner violence experience. While health and social outcomes of violence experience were not documented in the CDHS, similarities in prevalence estimates between the two investigations reinforce the need for a **comprehensive and coordinated approach to respond to and prevent violence against women.**

Finally, recurrent administration of the Demographic and Health Surveys allows a comparison of the prevalence of violence experience over time, and fulfils the research, monitoring and evaluation recommendation from the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study. However, the structure of the Domestic Violence module prevents a good understanding of help seeking behavior for women who have experienced violence. Within the current structure of the questionnaire, help seeking behavior is not specifically associated with intimate partner violence experience. Further, there are no follow-up questions concerning why help was sought, or why the woman did not seek help. Answers to such questions are required to help overcome the perceived barriers associated with seeking help. Options for collecting such information include further development of the DHS Domestic Violence module, or triangulating results derived from administrations of the DHS with other population-based surveys, such as the Women's Health and Life Experiences Study.

V. ANNEXES: STATISTICAL TABLES

Annex A: Detailed tables, intimate partner violence

Table A.1: Intimate-partner violence by background characteristics

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Age						
15–19	13.0	4.8	0.7	5.4	15.1	218
20–24	11.0	4.0	1.4	4.8	12.1	704
25–29	17.5	8.1	1.7	9.0	19.0	1,002
30–39	18.4	8.5	2.7	9.7	20.4	2,313
40–49	24.3	12.2	3.9	13.5	26.9	1,543
Religion						
Buddhist	18.8	8.7	2.6	9.8	20.7	5,635
Moslem	8.1	2.6	0.3	2.6	8.1	100
Christian	17.6	19.7	10.0	29.4	40.4	32
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	14
Residence						
Urban	16.0	6.7	2.2	7.6	17.3	2,378
Rural	20.6	10.1	2.9	11.4	23.1	3,402
Region						
Banteay Meanchey	31.3	18.2	4.6	20.2	34.9	235
Battambang	24.9	16.1	6.3	19.8	30.4	378
Kampong Cham	7.7	5.2	1.1	5.8	11.5	352
Kampong Chhnang	19.2	6.7	1.7	6.7	19.2	213
Kampong Speu	16.6	9.5	2.6	10.1	19.1	362
Kampong Thom	32.4	12.1	5.0	14.4	35.1	242
Kampot	20.8	6.4	4.0	9.0	23.0	218
Kandal	23.9	6.2	2.0	6.5	23.9	423
Koh Kong	5.4	3.8	0.4	3.8	6.2	41
Kratie	13.7	9.1	2.8	10.2	15.9	138
Mondul Kiri	42.7	19.0	3.6	19.4	45.2	34
Phnom Penh	10.3	5.1	1.3	5.8	11.0	904
Preah Vihear	38.1	20.2	8.5	22.4	40.0	108
Prey Veng	25.0	7.2	1.7	8.6	26.3	366
Pursat	10.8	3.6	0.7	3.6	10.8	111
Ratanak Kiri	24.7	6.6	0.8	7.1	25.7	96
Siemreap	21.5	12.0	2.9	13.5	24.6	482
Preah Sihanouk	10.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	10.8	75
Stung Treng	29.3	12.5	7.5	16.3	31.5	66
Svay Rieng	10.9	8.3	2.1	8.8	13.6	217
Takeo	18.4	7.4	1.2	8.0	19.3	344
Otdar Meanchey	15.1	6.1	0.0	6.1	15.4	77
Kep	8.0	7.2	1.2	7.7	11.0	18
Pailin	11.3	9.5	1.7	9.5	14.2	29
Tboung Khmum	11.1	7.3	2.3	7.3	14.0	252
Marital status						
Never married	5.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	6.3	267
Currently has intimate partner	7.2	1.1	0.0	1.1	8.0	210
Had intimate partner	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	56
Ever married	19.3	9.1	2.7	10.3	21.4	5,514
Married/living together	17.9	8.1	2.3	9.1	19.9	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	34.3	19.4	7.3	22.9	37.5	472
Employment						

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Employed for cash	19.3	9.3	2.7	10.3	21.4	4,244
Employed not for cash	19.0	10.9	3.3	11.6	21.1	385
Not employed	16.4	6.0	2.0	7.5	18.1	1,151
Education						
No education	27.6	16.3	4.8	17.0	30.4	786
Primary	21.2	9.6	2.8	11.1	23.6	2,536
Secondary	13.9	6.1	1.8	7.0	15.4	2,113
More than secondary	8.8	1.3	0.6	1.9	9.8	345
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	26.5	14.3	4.7	15.9	29.0	1,050
Second	19.7	9.1	2.7	10.7	21.8	1,022
Middle	19.5	11.1	2.9	12.3	23.4	1,125
Fourth	16.4	6.9	2.1	7.7	17.9	1,276
Highest	13.2	3.7	1.1	4.3	13.5	1,307
Total	18.7	8.7	2.6	9.9	20.7	5,780

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

* The prevalence by previous partners is not reported in this table as emotional violence experience by previous partners was not measured in the CDHS 2021-22.

Table A.2: Violence by any husband or intimate partner in the last 12 months

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced emotional, physical or sexual violence by any husband/intimate partner in the last 12 months, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
Age						
15–19	6.8	3.6	0.7	4.2	9.0	218
20–24	8.6	2.3	0.7	2.9	9.3	704
25–29	11.4	3.6	1.2	4.1	11.8	1,002
30–39	11.9	4.7	2.0	5.8	13.1	2,313
40–49	15.7	5.7	2.9	6.8	16.6	1,543
Residence						
Urban	8.9	2.9	1.5	3.7	9.4	2,378
Rural	14.6	5.5	2.2	6.6	15.8	3,402
Region						
Banteay Meanchey	19.4	9.7	3.9	11.3	21.2	235
Battambang	11.6	5.3	3.7	8.1	14.5	378
Kampong Cham	6.1	2.2	0.9	2.8	7.5	352
Kampong Chhnang	14.9	4.9	1.7	4.9	14.9	213
Kampong Speu	10.3	3.7	1.7	4.2	11.7	362
Kampong Thom	24.0	6.9	4.1	9.3	25.5	242
Kampot	19.8	5.5	3.3	7.3	20.8	218
Kandal	15.3	3.5	1.4	3.9	15.6	423
Koh Kong	5.4	3.8	0.4	3.8	6.2	41
Kratie	13.7	8.7	2.8	9.8	15.9	138
Mondul Kiri	33.0	12.4	2.2	12.8	34.7	34
Phnom Penh	3.9	1.9	0.8	2.3	3.9	904
Preah Vihear	27.0	6.2	5.3	9.0	27.0	108
Prey Veng	13.0	2.5	1.4	3.9	13.0	366
Pursat	10.8	3.6	0.7	3.6	10.8	111
Ratanak Kiri	24.4	6.6	0.8	7.1	25.7	96
Siemreap	16.1	8.0	2.2	8.9	17.6	482
Preah Sihanouk	7.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	7.7	75
Stung Treng	22.9	6.6	4.9	9.5	24.4	66
Svay Rieng	8.5	3.7	1.2	4.2	9.0	217
Takeo	10.9	2.0	0.9	2.9	11.8	344
Otdar Meanchey	6.7	2.3	0.0	2.3	7.0	77
Kep	5.9	5.2	1.2	5.7	8.9	18
Pailin	6.6	3.9	0.9	3.9	7.3	29
Tboung Khmum	7.2	5.5	1.4	5.5	9.3	252
Marital status						
Never married	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	267
Currently has intimate partner	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.8	210
Had intimate partner	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	56
Ever married	12.8	4.6	2.0	5.6	13.8	5,514
Married/living together	12.8	4.4	1.9	5.3	13.7	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	12.8	7.5	2.7	9.1	14.2	472
Education						
No education	19.3	8.1	3.9	8.6	19.9	786
Primary	14.3	5.5	1.9	6.6	15.5	2,536
Secondary	8.8	2.5	1.3	3.4	9.7	2,113
More than secondary	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.9	2.7	345
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.7	9.2	3.5	10.7	22.2	1,050
Second	13.5	5.2	2.1	6.4	14.9	1,022
Middle	12.1	4.5	1.8	5.2	13.4	1,125
Fourth	11.1	3.1	1.4	3.9	11.8	1,276
Highest	5.7	1.2	0.9	1.9	5.8	1,307
Total	12.2	4.4	1.9	5.4	13.2	5,780

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/ intimate partner
---------------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-----------------	--------------------	---------------------------------	--

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Any husband/intimate partner includes all current, most recent, and former husbands for ever-married women and all current, most recent, or former intimate partners for never married women. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

Table A3: Type of intimate partner violence experienced, ever-partnered women, by current or most recent partner, Cambodia 2021-22

Type of violence	Prevalence rate %
Lifetime physical	8.7
Lifetime sexual	2.6
Lifetime emotional	18.7
Lifetime physical and/or sexual	9.9
Lifetime physical, sexual and/or emotional	20.7
12 m physical	4.4
12 m sexual	1.9
12 m physical or sexual	5.4

Table A.4: Lifetime and past 12-month experience physical intimate partner violence, among ever partner women, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced physical partner violence		Percentage who has experienced physical partner violence in previous 12 months		Total Number
	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	
Age					
15–19	4.8	3.6	3.6	1.6	218
20–24	4.0	4.3	2.3	2.3	704
25–29	8.1	10.1	3.6	3.8	1,002
30–39	8.5	11.4	4.7	4.7	2,313
40–49	12.2	16.6	5.7	6.0	1,543
Residence					
Urban	6.7	8.8	2.9	2.6	2,378
Rural	10.1	11.2	5.5	5.1	3,402
Region					
Banteay Meanchey	18.2	19.4	9.7	8.3	235
Battambang	16.1	18.2	5.3	5.1	378
Kampong Cham	5.2	6.0	2.2	1.8	352
Kampong Chhnang	6.7	8.7	4.9	4.3	213
Kampong Speu	9.5	8.8	3.7	3.3	362
Kampong Thom	12.1	13.7	6.9	6.6	242
Kampot	6.4	9.1	5.5	4.3	218
Kandal	6.2	7.5	3.5	2.9	423
Koh Kong	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.9	41
Kratie	9.1	11.7	8.7	9.6	138
Mondul Kiri	19.0	24.1	12.4	13.0	34

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced physical partner violence		Percentage who has experienced physical partner violence in previous 12 months		Total Number
	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	
Phnom Penh	5.1	8.8	1.9	2.3	904
Preah Vihear	20.2	21.0	6.2	5.1	108
Prey Veng	7.2	7.5	2.5	2.5	366
Pursat	3.6	5.0	3.6	2.8	111
Ratanak Kiri	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	96
Siemreap	12.0	11.5	8.0	7.0	482
Preah Sihanouk	3.4	7.6	1.9	1.6	75
Stung Treng	12.5	19.5	6.6	7.7	66
Svay Rieng	8.3	9.5	3.7	3.8	217
Takeo	7.4	8.1	2.0	1.6	344
Otdar Meanchey	6.1	5.7	2.3	1.8	77
Kep	7.2	6.8	5.2	4.3	18
Pailin	9.5	16.2	3.9	3.8	29
Tboung Khmum	7.3	8.0	5.5	4.3	252
Marital status					
Never married	0.9	2.4	0.3	0.6	267
Currently has intimate partner	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.6	210
Had intimate partner	(0.2)	4.3	(0.0)	0.5	56
Ever married	9.1	12.8	4.6	5.2	5,514
Married/living together	8.1	11.5	4.4	4.9	5,042
Divorced/separated/ widowed	19.4	26.1	7.5	8.3	472
Education					
No education	16.3	19.6	8.1	8.2	786
Primary	9.6	13.0	5.5	5.5	2,536
Secondary	6.1	6.4	2.5	2.2	2,113
More than secondary	1.3	2.4	0.3	0.2	345
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	14.3	15.4	9.2	8.3	1,050
Second	9.1	10.4	5.2	4.8	1,022
Middle	11.1	11.4	4.5	3.8	1,125
Fourth	6.9	9.0	3.1	3.0	1,276
Highest	3.7	6.2	1.2	1.4	1,307
Total	8.7	10.2	4.4	4.0	5,780

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table A.5: Lifetime and past 12-month experience of sexual intimate partner violence, among ever partner women, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced sexual partner violence		who have ever experienced sexual partner violence		Total Number
	Current/most recent partner	Any partner2	Current/most recent partner	Any partner2	
Age					
15–19	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1,127
20–24	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.7	1,014
25–29	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.2	1,130
30–39	2.7	3.5	1.9	2.0	2,453
40–49	3.9	5.3	2.7	2.9	1,619
Residence					
Urban	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.5	3,101
Rural	2.9	3.0	1.7	2.2	4,243
Region					
Banteay Meanchey	4.6	4.8	3.3	3.9	284
Battambang	6.3	5.3	2.8	3.7	499
Kampong Cham	1.1	2.5	0.7	0.9	435
Kampong Chhnang	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	260
Kampong Speu	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.7	457
Kampong Thom	5.0	5.1	3.3	4.1	305
Kampot	4.0	3.7	2.5	3.3	290
Kandal	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.4	569
Koh Kong	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.4	52
Kratie	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.8	167
Mondul Kiri	3.6	3.7	1.8	2.2	42
Phnom Penh	1.3	3.6	0.6	0.8	1,174
Preah Vihear	8.5	9.8	4.3	5.3	132
Prey Veng	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	470
Pursat	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	142
Ratanak Kiri	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	114
Siemreap	2.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	583
Preah Sihanouk	1.6	3.5	1.3	1.6	93
Stung Treng	7.5	8.4	4.4	4.9	74
Svay Rieng	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	275
Takeo	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	451
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96
Kep	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	22
Pailin	1.7	5.3	0.7	0.9	37
Tboung Khmum	2.3	2.2	1.1	1.4	319
Marital status					
Never married	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1,830
Currently has intimate partner	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,564
Had intimate partner	(0.2)	2.7	0.0	(0.0)	267
Ever married	2.7	3.8	2.0	2.0	5,514
Married/living together	2.3	3.4	1.9	1.9	5,042
Divorced/separated/ widowed	7.3	7.9	2.7	2.7	472
Education					
No education	4.8	5.1	3.6	3.9	849
Primary	2.8	3.8	1.7	1.9	2,806
Secondary	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.3	3,181
More than secondary	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	509
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.7	4.7	2.9	3.5	1,280
Second	2.7	3.2	1.7	2.1	1,279
Middle	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.8	1,442
Fourth	2.1	2.8	1.1	1.4	1,655
Highest	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.9	1,689

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced sexual partner violence		who have ever experienced sexual partner violence		Total Number
	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	
Total	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.9	7,344

Table A6: Lifetime and past 12-month experience of emotional & intimate partner violence, among ever partner women, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women who have ever experienced emotional partner violence		who have ever experienced emotional partner violence		Total Number
	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	Current/most recent partner	Any partner ²	
Age					
15–19	13.0	13.0	13.0	6.8	218
20–24	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.6	704
25–29	17.5	17.5	17.5	11.4	1,002
30–39	18.4	18.4	18.4	11.9	2,313
40–49	24.3	24.3	24.3	15.7	1,543
Residence					
Urban	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.9	2,378
Rural	20.6	20.6	20.6	14.6	3,402
Region					
Banteay Meanchey	31.3	31.3	31.3	19.4	235
Battambang	24.9	24.9	24.9	11.6	378
Kampong Cham	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.1	352
Kampong Chhnang	19.2	19.2	19.2	14.9	213
Kampong Speu	16.6	16.6	16.6	10.3	362
Kampong Thom	32.4	32.4	32.4	24.0	242
Kampot	20.8	20.8	20.8	19.8	218
Kandal	23.9	23.9	23.9	15.3	423
Koh Kong	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	41
Kratie	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	138
Mondul Kiri	42.7	42.7	42.7	33.0	34
Phnom Penh	10.3	10.3	10.3	3.9	904
Preah Vihear	38.1	38.1	38.1	27.0	108
Prey Veng	25.0	25.0	25.0	13.0	366
Pursat	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	111
Ratanak Kiri	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.4	96
Siemreap	21.5	21.5	21.5	16.1	482
Preah Sihanouk	10.3	10.3	10.3	7.4	75
Stung Treng	29.3	29.3	29.3	22.9	66
Svay Rieng	10.9	10.9	10.9	8.5	217
Takeo	18.4	18.4	18.4	10.9	344
Otdar Meanchey	15.1	15.1	15.1	6.7	77
Kep	8.0	8.0	8.0	5.9	18
Pailin	11.3	11.3	11.3	6.6	29
Tboung Khmum	11.1	11.1	11.1	7.2	252
Marital status					
Never married	5.7	5.7	5.7	1.4	267
Currently has intimate partner	7.2	7.2	7.2	1.8	210
Had intimate partner	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.0)	56
Ever married	19.3	19.3	19.3	12.8	5,514
Married/living together	17.9	17.9	17.9	12.8	5,042
Divorced/separated/ widowed	34.3	34.3	34.3	12.8	472
Education					
No education	27.6	27.6	27.6	19.3	786
Primary	21.2	21.2	21.2	14.3	2,536
Secondary	13.9	13.9	13.9	8.8	2,113
More than secondary	8.8	8.8	8.8	1.9	345

Wealth quintile					
Lowest	26.5	26.5	26.5	20.7	1,050
Second	19.7	19.7	19.7	13.5	1,022
Middle	19.5	19.5	19.5	12.1	1,125
Fourth	16.4	16.4	16.4	11.1	1,276
Highest	13.2	13.2	13.2	5.7	1,307
Total	18.7	18.7	18.7	12.2	5,780

¹ Figures for current / most recent partner have been presented to allow comparability over time.

² Figures for any partner have been presented in compliance with the UN Indicators for Violence Against Women

Table 7A: Forms of controlling behaviors and intimate-partner violence

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have experienced controlling behaviors and various forms of intimate-partner violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, perpetrated by a husband or intimate partner, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type of violence experienced	Ever experienced	Experienced in the last 12 months	Frequency in the last 12 months	
			Often	Sometimes
Controlling behavior				
Any controlling behavior	24.4	17.4	4.7	12.7
Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	21.7	15.2	3.5	11.7
Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	11.2	7.5	2.5	5.0
Does not permit her to meet her female friends	4.7	3.4	1.2	2.2
Tries to limit her contact with her family	2.6	1.8	0.8	1.1
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	4.1	2.9	1.1	1.8
Physical violence				
Any physical violence	8.7	4.4	1.5	2.9
Pushed her, shook her, or threw something at her	6.3	3.3	1.0	2.3
Slapped her	5.6	2.4	0.6	1.8
Twisted her arm or pulled her hair	3.1	1.6	0.4	1.2
Punched her with his fist or with something that could hurt her	2.4	1.1	0.3	0.8
Kicked her, dragged her, or beat her up	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.7
Tried to choke her or burn her on purpose	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1
Attacked her with a knife, gun, or other weapon	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3
Sexual violence				
Any sexual violence	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.2
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	2.4	1.6	0.6	1.1
Physically forced her to perform any other sexual acts she did not want to	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.4
Forced her with threats or in any other way to perform sexual acts she did not want to	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Emotional violence				
Any emotional violence	18.7	12.2	3.0	9.2
Said or did something to humiliate her in front of others	8.4	5.7	1.6	4.1
Threatened to hurt or harm her or someone she cared about	6.1	3.9	1.4	2.5
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	16.1	10.4	2.6	7.8
At least three forms of controlling behaviors	4.7	3.5	2.4	1.1
Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	9.9	5.3	1.8	3.5
Any form of emotional and/or physical and/or sexual violence	20.7	13.2	3.3	9.9
Intimate-partner violence perpetrated by any current or previous husband or intimate partner				
Physical violence	10.2	4.4	na	na
Sexual violence	3.4	1.9	na	na
Emotional violence	20.1	12.2	na	na
Any form of physical or sexual violence	11.6	5.4	na	na
Any form of emotional or physical or sexual	22.4	13.2	na	na

violence

Number of women ever-married or never married who ever had an intimate partner 5,780 5,780 5,780 5,780

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past.

na = Not available

Table 8A: Controlling behaviors of husband/intimate partner by background characteristics

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner whose husbands/intimate partners have ever demonstrated specific types of controlling behaviors, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of women who
Age									
15–19	37.2	19.6	10.4	3.0	4.6	0.0	5.9	57.4	218
20–24	24.8	8.5	4.9	1.9	2.4	0.0	2.6	72.0	704
25–29	23.5	12.4	5.5	3.1	5.3	0.0	6.3	74.0	1,002
30–39	19.4	10.6	4.0	2.1	3.8	0.0	4.4	78.3	2,313
40–49	20.4	11.2	4.4	3.4	4.3	0.0	4.9	76.6	1,543
Religion									
Buddhist	21.5	11.1	4.6	2.6	3.9	0.0	4.6	75.9	5,635
Moslem	25.4	12.3	3.7	2.9	8.2	0.0	5.4	69.7	100
Christian	40.5	7.8	11.7	15.3	3.9	0.0	5.4	58.2	32
No religion	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Residence									
Urban	22.5	11.1	4.0	2.2	3.9	0.0	4.6	75.4	2,378
Rural	21.2	11.2	5.2	3.0	4.1	0.0	4.8	75.7	3,402
Region									
Banteay Meanchey	36.3	22.1	9.5	5.1	6.8	0.0	8.5	57.1	235
Battambang	26.4	13.4	6.2	3.5	6.1	0.0	6.6	70.5	378
Kampong Cham	20.3	12.1	4.8	3.4	4.7	0.0	5.4	75.6	352
Kampong Chhnang	38.6	17.7	6.2	1.8	11.6	0.0	9.5	60.4	213
Kampong Speu	21.6	10.5	6.5	5.0	5.4	0.0	7.2	76.6	362
Kampong Thom	19.1	14.9	6.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	6.6	78.6	242
Kampot	22.5	10.1	6.9	5.1	3.3	0.0	5.4	74.2	218
Kandal	20.3	12.4	3.7	0.9	3.3	0.0	3.8	77.1	423
Koh Kong	26.9	3.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	73.1	41
Kratie	22.4	11.2	6.6	1.2	3.4	0.0	5.2	76.4	138
Mondul Kiri	30.6	17.7	3.6	3.3	8.5	0.0	7.6	64.6	34
Phnom Penh	20.9	9.5	2.6	1.5	3.5	0.0	4.0	78.0	904
Preah Vihear	28.7	16.9	5.8	3.2	5.1	0.0	4.5	66.8	108
Prey Veng	16.3	4.9	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.0	2.0	80.4	366
Pursat	20.0	6.7	2.7	12.7	4.7	0.0	3.3	69.1	111
Ratanak Kiri	11.7	4.1	3.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.8	86.5	96
Siemreap	17.5	12.7	7.3	2.6	3.7	0.0	4.3	78.4	482
Preah Sihanouk	19.3	6.3	2.6	2.1	3.2	0.0	3.3	78.8	75
Stung Treng	27.2	18.0	11.7	6.7	8.2	0.0	9.4	67.5	66
Svay Rieng	20.1	8.8	2.1	1.9	3.5	0.0	2.7	78.5	217
Takeo	15.2	9.9	4.2	2.3	3.0	0.0	3.5	83.4	344
Otdar Meanchey	31.5	5.4	1.1	0.0	2.1	0.0	1.4	67.2	77
Kep	14.6	8.3	2.5	1.4	1.9	0.0	3.1	83.1	18

Background characteristic	Percentage of women whose husband/intimate partner:								
	Is jealous or angry if she talks to other men	Wrongly accuses her of being unfaithful	Does not permit her to meet her female friends	Tries to limit her contact with her family	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Does not trust her with any money	Displays 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays none of the specific behaviors	Number of women who
Pailin	12.6	4.8	4.5	1.2	1.3	0.0	2.9	84.7	29
Tboung Khmum	19.6	7.3	2.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.8	78.9	252
Marital status									
Never married	40.2	21.5	4.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.8	54.9	267
Currently has intimate partner	39.2	19.4	4.2	0.7	1.4	0.0	2.0	58.2	210
Had intimate partner	(43.8)	(29.3)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(42.5)	56
Ever married	20.8	10.7	4.7	2.7	4.2	0.0	4.8	76.6	5,514
Married/living together	20.0	9.7	4.2	2.4	3.8	0.0	4.3	77.6	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	29.8	20.9	10.5	6.1	8.6	0.0	10.9	66.0	472
Education									
No education	22.4	16.2	5.8	3.8	6.9	0.0	7.3	74.4	786
Primary	21.9	11.5	4.7	3.1	4.1	0.0	4.9	75.2	2,536
Secondary	21.1	8.8	4.8	2.0	3.1	0.0	3.7	76.4	2,113
More than secondary	23.0	11.6	1.7	0.6	3.2	0.0	3.1	76.1	345
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	24.6	15.6	6.7	4.2	5.4	0.0	7.3	72.1	1,050
Second	20.8	12.8	4.3	2.7	4.9	0.0	4.8	75.6	1,022
Middle	21.0	10.0	5.1	3.1	3.8	0.0	4.7	76.2	1,125
Fourth	22.2	10.6	4.1	1.7	3.8	0.0	3.7	75.4	1,276
Highest	20.3	7.8	3.7	1.8	2.8	0.0	3.5	78.0	1,307
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner									
Most of the time afraid	52.9	44.3	24.0	19.4	25.7	0.0	34.2	39.1	108
Sometimes afraid	24.5	12.3	5.7	3.8	5.1	0.0	5.6	72.2	2,283
Never afraid	18.9	9.4	3.4	1.3	2.7	0.0	3.2	79.0	3,389
Total	21.7	11.2	4.7	2.6	4.1	0.0	4.7	75.6	5,780

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table 9A: Intimate-partner violence by husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have ever experienced emotional, physical, or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent husband/intimate partner, according to the husband's/intimate partner's characteristics and women's empowerment indicators, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
Husband's/intimate partner's alcohol consumption								
Does not drink alcohol	7.8	4.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	4.7	9.2	1,018
Drinks alcohol but is never drunk	13.6	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	5.7	14.2	179
Is sometimes drunk	15.0	5.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	6.3	16.9	3,650
Is often drunk	46.0	27.4	9.6	6.9	6.7	30.0	49.5	933
Husband's education¹								
No education	30.1	14.2	4.6	3.3	3.3	15.5	32.9	452
Primary	20.3	10.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	11.2	22.9	1,992
Secondary	15.1	5.9	1.5	0.9	0.9	6.5	16.4	2,141
More than secondary	7.3	3.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	4.5	8.2	382
Don't know/missing	15.1	5.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	11.0	21.0	74
Spousal education difference¹								
Husband better educated	17.5	7.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	8.4	19.3	2,491
Wife better educated	18.2	8.6	2.6	1.3	1.2	9.9	20.4	1,479
Both equally educated	13.8	5.9	2.0	1.2	1.2	6.7	15.3	763
Neither educated	34.4	18.4	5.3	4.1	4.1	19.6	36.2	228
Don't know/missing	18.6	5.5	6.2	0.8	0.8	10.9	24.0	81
Spousal age difference¹								
Wife older	18.5	8.4	2.1	1.1	1.1	9.4	20.1	895
Wife is same age	17.2	8.9	3.6	2.7	2.7	9.8	19.6	452
Wife 1–4 years younger	16.8	8.3	2.2	1.2	1.2	9.3	19.2	2,023
Wife 5–9 years younger	19.6	7.5	2.1	1.0	0.9	8.6	21.1	1,177
Wife 10 or more years younger	17.9	7.9	2.2	1.8	1.8	8.3	19.6	495
Number of decisions in which she participates²								
0	17.0	6.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	18.7	234
1	24.7	15.1	3.6	2.7	2.7	16.0	27.1	380
2	17.4	7.6	2.3	1.3	1.3	8.6	19.3	4,427
Number of controlling behaviors displayed by husband/intimate partner³								
0	10.0	3.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	4.6	11.6	4,368
1–2	39.4	17.1	5.3	2.9	2.9	19.4	42.2	1,140
3–4	69.1	50.2	16.3	13.8	13.8	52.6	74.8	229
5	(90.2)	(56.2)	(39.4)	(37.0)	(37.0)	(58.5)	(90.2)	43
Number of reasons for which wife beating is justified⁴								
0	15.5	6.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	7.1	16.7	3,426
1	21.4	9.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	11.0	22.8	1,479

2	26.7	16.2	4.4	1.8	1.8	18.8	32.7	672
3	27.0	16.4	7.8	5.6	5.6	18.5	32.4	203
Woman's father beat mother								
Yes	29.7	16.6	4.4	2.6	2.4	18.4	32.6	857
No	16.2	7.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	8.1	18.0	4,676
Don't know	28.0	11.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	12.9	29.9	248
Woman afraid of husband/ intimate partner								
Most of the time afraid	75.0	63.3	23.4	20.3	20.3	66.4	75.8	108
Sometimes afraid	23.5	10.9	3.1	1.6	1.6	12.4	26.6	2,283
Never afraid	13.7	5.5	1.6	0.8	0.8	6.3	15.0	3,389
Total	18.7	8.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	9.9	20.7	5,780

Notes: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married. Husband/intimate partner refers to the current husband for currently married women, the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women, the current intimate partner for never married women who currently have an intimate partner, and the most recent intimate partner for never married women who do not currently have an intimate partner but had one in the past. Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases.

¹ Includes only currently married women

² According to the wife's report. Includes only currently married women. See [Table 15.8.1] for list of decisions.

³ According to the woman's report. See [Table DV9] for list of behaviors.

⁴ According to the woman's report. See [Table 15.9.1] for list of reasons.

Table A10: Violence by women against their husband/intimate partner by women's background characteristics

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever had a husband or intimate partner who have committed physical violence against their current or most recent husband/intimate partner when he was not already beating or physically hurting her, ever and in the last 12 months, according to women's own experience of women's experience of intimate-partner violence and background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	
Women who have experienced physical intimate-partner violence			
Ever ¹	38.5	21.5	504
In the last 12 months	41.9	35.8	255
Never	3.0	2.1	5,276
Age			
15–19	3.3	3.0	218
20–24	4.4	3.8	704
25–29	6.0	3.2	1,002
30–39	5.9	4.0	2,313
40–49	7.5	4.0	1,543
Religion			
Buddhist	6.0	3.8	5,635
Moslem	2.8	2.8	100
Christian	17.4	5.6	32
No religion	*	*	14
Residence			
Urban	6.3	3.4	2,378
Rural	5.9	4.1	3,402
Region			
Banteay Meanchey	9.0	7.0	235

Background characteristic	Percentage who committed physical violence against their husband/intimate partner		Number of women who ever had a husband/intimate partner
	Ever ¹	Last 12 months	
Battambang	11.4	6.4	378
Kampong Cham	0.0	0.0	352
Kampong Chhnang	4.5	2.5	213
Kampong Speu	3.1	2.5	362
Kampong Thom	9.2	6.0	242
Kampot	6.9	4.7	218
Kandal	3.9	2.7	423
Koh Kong	0.4	0.4	41
Kratie	1.2	0.8	138
Mondul Kiri	12.0	9.6	34
Phnom Penh	8.3	3.7	904
Preah Vihear	12.4	6.4	108
Prey Veng	1.7	0.6	366
Pursat	1.9	0.4	111
Ratanak Kiri	4.1	4.1	96
Siemreap	12.1	9.1	482
Preah Sihanouk	3.2	2.7	75
Stung Treng	12.9	8.8	66
Svay Rieng	5.6	3.4	217
Takeo	3.4	2.5	344
Otdar Meanchey	1.5	0.8	77
Kep	2.2	1.4	18
Pailin	4.3	0.7	29
Tboung Khmum	4.1	2.9	252
Marital status			
Never married	3.7	3.7	267
Currently has intimate partner	4.8	4.8	210
Had intimate partner	(0.0)	(0.0)	56
Ever married	6.2	3.8	5,514
Married/living together	6.2	3.8	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	6.2	3.3	472
Employment			
Employed for cash	6.3	3.7	4,244
Employed not for cash	7.2	5.3	385
Not employed	4.9	3.8	1,151
Education			
No education	10.4	7.3	786
Primary	5.8	3.7	2,536
Secondary	4.8	2.8	2,113
More than secondary	6.2	2.9	345

Continued...

¹ Figures for current / most recent partner have been presented to allow comparability over time.

² Figures for any partner have been presented in compliance with the UN Indicators for Violence Against Women

Annex B: Detailed tables, other experiences of violence

Table B1: Experience of physical violence by any perpetrator

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator since age 15 and percentage who have experienced physical violence by any perpetrator in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who has experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Number of women
Age		
15–19	3.6	1,127
20–24	4.3	1,014
25–29	10.1	1,130
30–39	11.4	2,453
40–49	16.6	1,619
Religion		
Buddhist	10.2	7,146
Moslem	2.3	134
Christian	31.6	46
No religion	*	19
Residence		
Urban	8.8	3,101
Rural	11.2	4,243
Region		
Banteay Meanchey	19.4	284
Battambang	18.2	499
Kampong Cham	6.0	435
Kampong Chhnang	8.7	260
Kampong Speu	8.8	457
Kampong Thom	13.7	305
Kampot	9.1	290
Kandal	7.5	569
Koh Kong	3.5	52
Kratie	11.7	167
Mondul Kiri	24.1	42
Phnom Penh	8.8	1,174
Preah Vihear	21.0	132
Prey Veng	7.5	470
Pursat	5.0	142
Ratanak Kiri	6.6	114
Siemreap	11.5	583
Preah Sihanouk	7.6	93
Stung Treng	19.5	74
Svay Rieng	9.5	275
Takeo	8.1	451
Otdar Meanchey	5.7	96
Kep	6.8	22
Pailin	16.2	37
Tboung Khmum	8.0	319
Marital status		
Never married	2.4	1,830
Never ever had intimate partner	2.1	1,564
Ever had intimate partner	4.3	267
Ever married	12.8	5,514
Married/living together	11.5	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	26.1	472
Education		
No education	19.6	849
Primary	13.0	2,806
Secondary	6.4	3,181

Background characteristic	Percentage who has experienced physical violence since age 15 ¹	Number of women
More than secondary	2.4	509
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	15.4	1,280
Second	10.4	1,279
Middle	11.4	1,442
Fourth	9.0	1,655
Highest	6.2	1,689
Total	10.2	7,344

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes physical violence in the last 12 months. For women who were married or living together before age 15 and reported violence only by their husband and for never married women who had an intimate partner before age 15 and reported violence only by their intimate partner, the violence could have occurred before age 15.

² Includes women for whom frequency in the last 12 months is not known

Table B2: Experience of sexual violence by any non-intimate partner

Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner, and percentage who have experienced sexual violence by someone who is not a husband or intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Women who have experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Age		
15–19	0.1	1,127
20–24	0.7	1,014
25–29	0.2	1,130
30–39	0.2	2,453
40–49	0.6	1,619
Religion		
Buddhist	0.4	7,146
Moslem	0.0	134
Christian	0.0	46
No religion	*	19
Residence		
Urban	0.6	3,101
Rural	0.1	4,243
Region		
Banteay Meanchey	0.0	284
Battambang	0.0	499
Kampong Cham	0.0	435
Kampong Chhnang	0.0	260
Kampong Speu	0.0	457
Kampong Thom	0.3	305
Kampot	0.7	290
Kandal	0.8	569
Koh Kong	0.9	52
Kratie	0.0	167
Mondul Kiri	0.0	42
Phnom Penh	1.2	1,174
Preah Vihear	0.9	132
Prey Veng	0.0	470
Pursat	0.0	142
Ratanak Kiri	0.2	114
Siemreap	0.0	583
Preah Sihanouk	0.2	93
Stung Treng	0.0	74

Background characteristic	Women who have experienced sexual violence	Number of women
Svay Rieng	0.1	275
Takeo	0.0	451
Otdar Meanchey	0.0	96
Kep	0.0	22
Pailin	3.3	37
Tboung Khmum	0.0	319
Marital status		
Never married	0.4	1,830
Never ever had intimate partner	0.1	1,564
Ever had intimate partner	2.6	267
Ever married	0.3	5,514
Married/living together	0.3	5,042
Divorced/separated/widowed	0.1	472
Education		
No education	0.3	849
Primary	0.6	2,806
Secondary	0.2	3,181
More than secondary	0.0	509
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	0.1	1,280
Second	0.4	1,279
Middle	0.1	1,442
Fourth	0.3	1,655
Highest	0.7	1,689
Total	0.3	7,344

Note: The term husband includes a partner with whom a woman is living as if married.

¹ Includes experience of violence in the last 12 months

Table B3: Experience of violence during pregnancy

Among women aged 15–49 who have ever been pregnant, percentage who have ever experienced physical violence during pregnancy, according to background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Age		
15–19	0.0	106
20–24	0.4	514
25–29	3.0	904
30–39	1.0	2,209
40–49	1.5	1,491
Religion		
Buddhist	1.4	5,089
Moslem	0.3	98
Christian	11.2	28
No religion	*	9
Residence		
Urban	1.6	2,051
Rural	1.3	3,173
Region		
Banteay Meanchey	2.4	201
Battambang	3.2	344
Kampong Cham	0.8	329
Kampong Chhnang	1.2	203
Kampong Speu	0.9	351
Kampong Thom	2.3	228
Kampot	2.2	202
Kandal	0.4	373
Koh Kong	0.0	37
Kratie	0.8	129
Mondul Kiri	3.9	32
Phnom Penh	3.1	713
Preah Vihear	2.4	101
Prey Veng	0.4	349
Pursat	0.0	103
Ratanak Kiri	0.3	92
Siemreap	0.3	437
Preah Sihanouk	0.8	70
Stung Treng	3.0	59
Svay Rieng	1.4	203
Takeo	0.3	311
Otdar Meanchey	0.4	76
Kep	0.4	17
Pailin	3.1	27
Tboung Khmum	0.5	235
Marital status		
Never married	*	17
Never ever had intimate partner	*	13
Ever had intimate partner	*	4

Background characteristic	Percentage who experienced violence during pregnancy	Number of women who have ever been pregnant
Ever married	1.4	5,207
Married/living together	1.0	4,792
Divorced/separated/widowed	5.8	414
Number of living children		
0	0.0	143
1–2	1.3	3,271
3–4	1.1	1,533
5+	4.7	276
Education		
No education	3.2	757
Primary	0.9	2,395
Secondary	1.5	1,844
More than secondary	0.0	228
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	1.6	994
Second	1.7	944
Middle	1.3	1,047
Fourth	0.7	1,152
Highest	1.7	1,086
Total	1.4	5,224

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

Table B4: Help seeking to stop violence

Percent distribution of women aged 15–49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence by their help-seeking behavior, according to type of violence and background characteristics, Cambodia DHS 2021–22

Type of violence/ Background characteristic	Sought help to stop violence	Never sought help but told someone	Never sought help, never told anyone	Don't know	Total	Number of women who have ever experienced any physical or sexual violence
Type of violence experienced						
Physical only	26.4	17.2	56.3	0.0	100.0	609
Sexual only	25.3	12.1	62.6	0.0	100.0	79
Both physical and sexual	53.7	13.4	32.9	0.0	100.0	139
Age						
15–19	9.5	9.2	81.3	0.0	100.0	42
20–24	41.3	6.9	51.8	0.0	100.0	54
25–29	34.8	9.7	55.6	0.0	100.0	127
30–39	32.3	15.9	51.7	0.0	100.0	316
40–49	28.8	21.9	49.3	0.0	100.0	288
Residence						
Urban	36.3	14.6	49.1	0.0	100.0	305
Rural	27.7	17.0	55.3	0.0	100.0	522
Marital status						
Never married	(15.2)	(11.5)	(73.3)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Never ever had intimate partner	(8.5)	(16.8)	(74.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Ever had intimate partner	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Ever married	31.9	16.4	51.7	0.0	100.0	778
Married/living together	31.6	17.6	50.8	0.0	100.0	640

Divorced/separated/widowed	33.1	11.0	55.9	0.0	100.0	139
Employment						
Employed for cash	32.6	15.5	51.9	0.0	100.0	606
Employed not for cash	30.7	22.4	46.9	0.0	100.0	63
Not employed	24.5	15.9	59.6	0.0	100.0	159
Education						
No education	31.3	17.1	51.6	0.0	100.0	171
Primary	28.1	15.8	56.1	0.0	100.0	409
Secondary	36.5	15.5	48.0	0.0	100.0	233
More than secondary	*	*	*	*	100.0	15
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	31.4	11.8	56.7	0.0	100.0	214
Second	29.0	16.2	54.7	0.0	100.0	155
Middle	24.9	20.2	54.9	0.0	100.0	176
Fourth	32.2	13.5	54.2	0.0	100.0	164
Highest	39.5	21.2	39.3	0.0	100.0	117
Total	30.9	16.1	53.0	0.0	100.0	827

Note: Figures in parentheses are based on 25–49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.