

Working Paper 10

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**UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION UNITED NATIONS DIVISION FOR
and ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN**

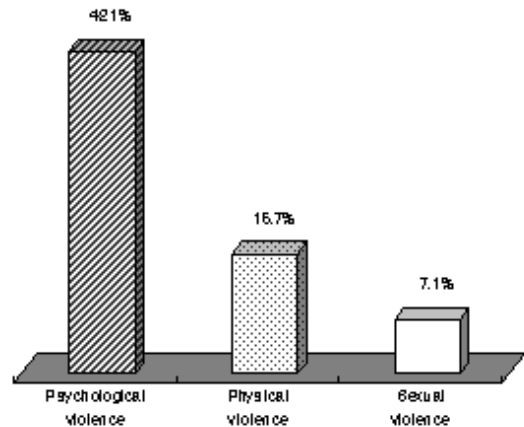
I. Prelude

Women are not free from fear of physical and sexual violence. Violence in many forms threatens women indiscriminately, regardless of age, class, and when or where they may be. Women's rights must be established as a compo

In this investigation, the actual condition of spouse-violence was divided into three types: psychological, physical, and sexual violence. Broken down by type of violence, 42.1% of households experienced psychological violence, 15.7% experienced physical violence, and 7.1% experienced sexual violence. For references, the analysis of this investigation hereafter was performed mainly on the physical violence type of violence among three types.

- Actual condition of spouse-violence -

- Spouse-violence by type of violence (during the previous year)

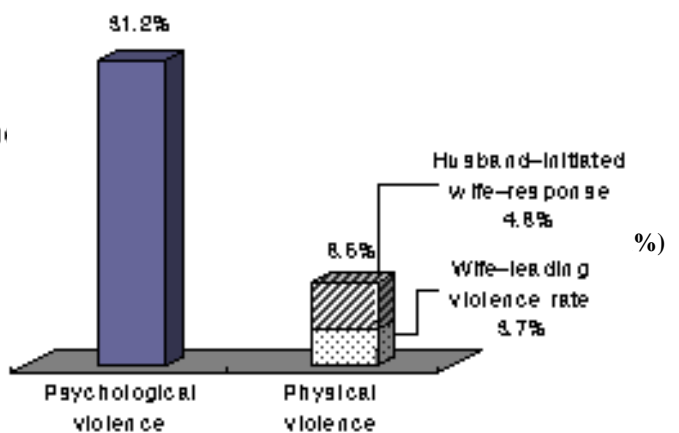
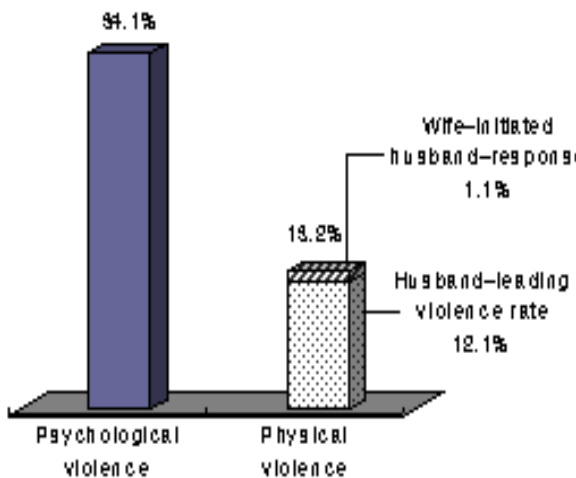


? Total spouse-violence rate = psychological violence ? physical violence ? sexual violence

When the spouse-violence was divided by leading violence offender exclusive of defensive violence, husband-to-wife violence was 12.1% and wife-to-husband violence was 3.7%. In particular, on the basis of severe violence such as kicking or hitting with a fist or objects like a belt or a stick, or threatening with a knife or similar weapon, the males showed more than 3 times the rate (3.7%) compared to females (1.2%). This suggested that most spouse-violence in the country could be considered husband-to-wife violence.

- Husband-to-wife violence -

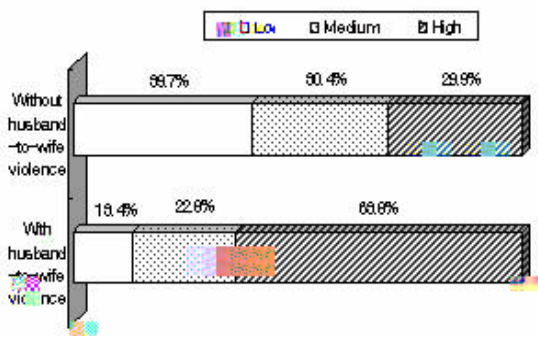
- Wife-to-husband violence -



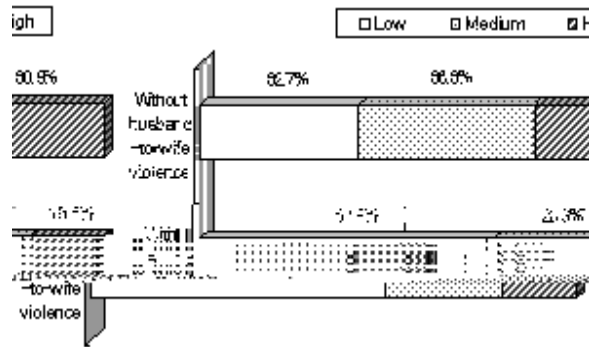
63.8% of female respondents showed higher depression than those who had experienced no violence (29.9%).

Also, the percentage of low marital satisfaction was in 60.9% of the female respondents in the presence of violence, while it was 32.7% without husband’s violence, suggesting that the presence of violence greatly affected the satisfaction of marital life.

-Depression level of women-



-Marital satisfaction of women-



B. Violence against children

The rate of parents who have been psychologically or physically violent to their children during the previous year was 69.2% of the total respondents, among which physical violence only was 51.9%, suggesting that one out of two households showed physical violence perpetrated on children by their parents.

Types of violence against children		
Psychological violence (66.1%)	Physical violence (51.9%)	
	Less severe violence (51.5%)	Severe violence (9.1%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaving alone in a room - Yelling with loud voice - Cursing - Threatening to send a child away or go out of the house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hitting on the back with a hand or a rod(whip) - Hitting in the heat of the moment with a fist - Shoving(pushing) hard - Hitting on the face with a hand(palm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kicking or punching with a fist - Hitting the body except the back with objects things(belt, stick, or golf club) - Beating severely

On the other hand, the degree of violence answered for the same questionnaire by children was 52.4% on the basis of the total and 38.6% on the basis of physical violence, showing different answers from their parents. Also, the rates of less severe physical violence and severe physical violence in a parent's responses were 51.5% and 9.1% respectively, while children

answered 38.2% and 11% respectively, showing higher responses for severe physical violence in children.

Psychological or physical violence perpetrated on children was performed more by the mother (74.4%) than the father (63.9%), suggesting that this was usual because mothers spent more time with their children and generally took care of raising and educating their children in many households.

-Actual condition of child

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The inferiority complex of parents or the amount of alcohol consumption did not greatly influence child-violence as a whole, which was different from spouse-violence.

C. Parents Violence

In this investigation, the actual condition of parents-violence was divided into four types: male to his own parents, male to his parents-in-law, female to her own parents, and female to her parents-in-law depending on the subject of violence as well as psychological violence, physical violence, and financial violence depending on the type of violence.

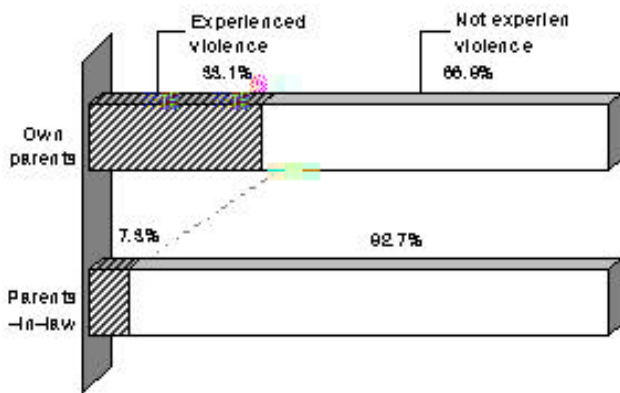
As a result, most parents-violence in the country was largely psychological violence, and both males and females showed more violence to their own parents than their parents-in-law.

For individual cases, the violence rate of male respondents to his own parents was 33.1% and mostly psychological violence, while physical violence or financial violence was less than 0.7%. Also, the violence rate for parents-in-law was relatively low (7.3%).

-Parents-violence by men-
(Male response)

-Parents-violence by violence type -
(Male response)

During the previous year



On the other hand, women showed a similar violence rate for both their own parents (30.8%) and parents-in-

-Parents-violence by women-

- Female response -
(during the previous year)

-Parents-violence by violence type -

- Female response -

? Total parents-violence rate= psychological violence? physical violence? financial restriction

D. Effects of the Domestic Violence Act

-Recognition of the Domestic Violence Act-

In this investigation, 82.6% of the total re

Violence Act was generally positive.

The husbands who thought that the Domestic Violence Law 'did not contribute' to the reduction of domestic violence perpetrated more than twice the severe physical violence to their wives (5.4%) than those who thought that it 'contributed' (2.3%).

swift and positive action to elevate domestic violence to the same level as other violence in society.

The main feature of the Punishment Act is that the government (police, prosecutors, and courts) must recognize that domestic violence calls for intervention. That is, the police are bound to investigate any report of domestic violence. They have a duty to stop the violence. They must

- . Referral of offender to medical facilities
- . Order for offender to be detained in a detention centre
- ? Transfer of charge
 - . If the offender, for example, is charged under the 'Punishment Act' (criminal act), the judge may change to the more lenient and rehabilitation-oriented 'Protection Act', and vice versa
- ? Court refers offender back to prosecutor in the following instances:
 - . Where the offender has disappeared for one year or more
 - . Where the court decides the charge is inappropriate
 - . Where the offender broke the restraining order
- ? Trial

abuse. Questionnaires were designed for the violence toward both parents and parents in law considering both sides of partners.

? **Population Sub**

should be put in place. Continued networking and advocacy with international communities and international organizations relevant to the issues of violence against women will enhance the quality of women, and also may contribute to fostering cooperative efforts to eliminate the problems at regional and international levels. (Park et al, 1999)

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