

Asian Family Violence Report

Prepared by: Marianne R. Yoshioka, Ph.D., M.S.W. Columbia University School of Social Work
Quynh Dang Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence &

Nanda Shewmangal
Carmen Chan
Rev. Cheng Imm Tan





របាយការណ៍នៃអំពើហិង្សាគ្រួសារ

Asian Family Violence Report: **Cambodian**

- 47% of Cambodians surveyed know a woman who has been physically abused or injured by her partner
- 70% of Cambodians surveyed were hit regularly by their parents when they were growing up
- 37% of the respondents know a man who is being beaten by his partner For help, Cambodians stated that a battered woman should turn to: people vulnerable to stress and police (47%), friends (44%), family members (23%), hotline (22%). 22% of respondents said the woman shouldn't tell anyone.
- Cambodian respondents overall do not believe that women have the right to divorce, leave a husband who hits her, or that the husband should be arrested.
- Focus group members felt that the genocide has made many people vulnerable to stress and depression, which may play a role in domestic violence.



家庭暴虐報告

Asian Family Violence Report: **Chinese**

- 24% of Chinese surveyed know a woman who has been physically abused or injured by her partner
- 61% of Chinese surveyed were hit regularly by their parents when they were growing up
- 9% of the respondents know a man who is being beaten by his partner
- For help, Chinese respondents said a woman should turn to: police (59%), friends (42%), family members (34%), shelter (36%). 18% say the woman shouldn't tell anyone.
- Older Chinese respondents were more tolerant of the use of force and saw more situations in which violence is justified.
- Younger Chinese respondents were less likely to see divorce, leaving the abuser, or arrest as viable alternatives than older respondents.



가정폭력 보고서

Asian Family Violence Report: **Korean**

- 32% of Korean surveyed know a woman who has been physically abused or injured by her partner
- 80% of the respondents were hit regularly by their parents when they were growing up
- 3% of the respondents know a man who is being beaten by his partner
- Koreans said a battered woman should turn to a friend for help (41%), but felt that a woman should turn to a family member (29%), not tell anyone (29%).
- Korean men surveyed hold attitudes that support domestic violence more than women.
- Focus group expressed that Koreans experience a feeling of powerlessness because they are immigrants. As a result they exert power in their home, taking out their frustration on someone who who has even less power.



परिवार हिंसा विवरण

Asian Family Violence Report: **South Asian**

- 44% of South Asians surveyed know a woman who has been physically abused or injured by her partner
- 79% of the respondents were hit regularly by their parents when they were growing up
- 5% of the respondents know a man who is being beaten by his partner
- South Asian respondents endorsed help seeking more than any other Asian group surveyed. 82% said that a battered woman should tell a friend, call the police (74%), tell a family member (66%), turn to a shelter (50%) or therapist (48%). Only 5% said the woman shouldn't tell anyone.
- Focus group members felt that the woman in marriage becomes the property of her husband and no longer belongs to her parents. A woman can not turn to her own family for help once she is married and parents are not supposed to intervene in the daughter's marriage.
- Focus Group felt that in-laws play a critical role in 'family violence' within South Asian families especially in cases of dowry disputes.



Báo-cáo sự bạo-hành trong gia-đình

Asian Family Violence Report: ***Vietnamese***

- 39% of Vietnamese surveyed know a woman who has been physically abused or injured by her partner
- 72% of the respondents were hit regularly by their parents when they were growing up
- 22% of the respondents know a man who is being beaten by his partner
- For help, Vietnamese respondents said a battered woman should turn to: police (49%), therapist (31%), shelter (29%), friend (29 %). Telling family members (17%) ranks lower than turning to social service and law enforcement professionals.
- Vietnamese respondents overall believe that a man has the right to discipline his wife, can expect sex whenever he wants it, is the ruler of his home, or that wives deserve beatings.
- Vietnamese respondents overall believe that women do not have the right to divorce, leave a husband who hits her and/or that the husband should be arrested.