



MEN EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDONESIA

And How We Can Begin To Prevent It

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FOREWORD

This study from Indonesia is part of a 2013 United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific initiated by Partners for Prevention, in which more than 10,000 men and 3,000 women were surveyed in six countries across the Asia–Pacific region (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and Sri Lanka). Each country survey asked men about violence throughout their lives and included modules on child exposure to and witnessing of violence and experiences and perpetration of violence against women in adulthood.

The questions probed the facets of sexual, physical, emotional and economic abuse to gain a better sense of what triggers violence and how it can potentially be prevented. The findings present some uncomfortable statistics about the lives of the men surveyed and issues of great concern to the Government of Indonesia. They also provide unique insight into the health and safety of men and women, girls and boys – not just in the three study sites, but across the country.

Act No. 23 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence has heralded the extension of services to support and protect women and their families from domestic and sexual violence, while prevention efforts have focused on campaigns and advocacy that have brought the issue into public consciousness. The information this study has generated has tremendous value as the basis for more evidence-based interventions to prevent many forms of violence that are prevalent in Indonesia.

The elimination of harmful gender norms and practices can only be achieved through the engagement of men and boys. Understanding men’s diverse life experiences, within the context of deep-rooted patriarchal systems and structures that enable men to assert power and control over women, will help Indonesia further target the underlying drivers of violence against women and girls and ultimately to stop violence before it starts. After all, sustainable development, peace and security in Indonesia can only be achieved when caring and respectful relations between women, men, boys and girls become the norm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We immensely thank the 2,577 men who agreed to be interviewed in this research in Purworejo, Jakarta and Jayapura. The interviews could not have been conducted without the dedication and commitment of the research team, including surveyors and supervisors in the three sites. James Lang, Emma Fulu and Caroline Liou of Partners for Prevention UN Joint Programme devoted extensive time, energy and technical assistance to the research. Rachel Jewkes provided technical and methodological help regarding the data cleaning and syntax generation and Scott Johnson developed the application for the hand-held personal digital assistants and on its use. UN Women, especially Dwi Faiz, Anne Dickson, Ellena Williams, Romatio Wulandari, Ramot Aritonang and Tiorma Veronica Siregar provided technical support. This research report was written by Elli Nur Hayati, Nurul Kodriati, Saeroni S. Ag, Sepyusa Ilmi Mas'ud, Xian Warner and Tim Roselli. Karen Emmons compiled the summary report. Kathy Taylor and Luisa Schneider from Partners for Prevention supported the finalization of the document. The research was funded by Partners for Prevention and UN Women.

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1

STUDY ON MEN AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDONESIA : BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Perceived as a significant milestone in Indonesia's effort to eliminate violence against women, Act No. 23 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence was issued in 2004. Since then, there has been an increase in reported cases of violence against women in Indonesia and heightened awareness of the problem in media and society.

The United Nations Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific was initiated because the continuing high incidence of violence against women, including in Indonesia, highlights the importance of involving men in its prevention. Violence against women is a human rights issue occurring in every country in the world. Because men are the primary perpetrators of violence against women, the need to understand what factors contribute to and prevent that violence and to understand why some men use violence while others do not is paramount.

In Indonesia, as in many countries, little research has been undertaken to explore the root causes of violence against women. To date, few studies have centred on men. A culture of silence towards domestic violence is pervasive. Making men the focus of research is quite novel in the study of violence against women, not only for Indonesia, but for the region as well. Relying on personal digital assistant (PDA) devices and anonymity to reduce the margin of error added to the novelty of this research initiative.

1.2 WHAT THE STUDY COVERED

The quantitative study from Indonesia looked to provide a more nuanced picture that includes the social structures and underlying norms, attitudes and behaviours related to the perpetration of violence against women.

The general objective of the study was to conduct a household survey in three areas in Indonesia:

Jayapura, Jakarta and Purworejo. The focus of the survey and data analysis was to explore men's attitudes and practices in these three sites in relation to violence against women. Only men were surveyed because a large population-based survey on intimate partner violence will soon be conducted with women in Indonesia.

Specifically, the study set out with four objectives:

1. Obtain valid estimates of the prevalence and frequency of men's perpetration of different types of violence against women, with a particular emphasis on intimate partner violence and sexual violence as well as men's violence against other men.
2. Map men's own experiences of different types of violence, including violence as children, their childhood experiences and health-related conditions and attitudes.
3. Map men's gender attitudes and practices and identify which factors may protect or put men at risk for perpetrating intimate partner violence and sexual violence.
4. Identify effective and appropriate policy and program interventions to address the issue of violence against women at national and local levels.

The study followed international ethical and safety guidelines for conducting research and analysing data. Because this study was part of a larger multi-country study coordinated by Partners for Prevention,¹ the researchers were particularly interested in generating information that could be compared with the other five participating countries. The study used a standardized structured questionnaire that largely drew from questions tested and used in previous studies, including the South African Medical Research Council's Study on Men's Health and Relationships, the World Health Organization's Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women and the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (by the International Center for Research

1 Partners for Prevention is a regional joint programme of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Programme for the Empowerment of Women and Gender Equality (UN Women) and the United Nations Volunteer Programme (UNV) for the prevention of gender-based violence in Asia and the Pacific region.

on Women and Instituto Promundo), but were adapted to the Indonesian context. For more information on the United Nations Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific,² including the full questionnaire used in the study sites, please go to www.partners4prevention.org.

1.3 STUDY METHODOLOGY

The three sites were chosen because of their unique characteristics and their potential to reflect the diverse realities of men's lives and violence against women in Indonesia. Jakarta, Indonesia's capital city, represents the urban community, while Purworejo represents rural Java (the majority of the Purworejo's population is Muslim of Javanese ethnicity and the main occupation is farming). Jayapura, the capital of Papua Province, was included because the National Socio-Economic Survey on violence against women and children in 2006 found that Papua Province had the highest occurrence of violence against women and children in Indonesia³.

The survey was conducted between October and December 2012 by the Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Centre in Yogyakarta, in collaboration with Partners for Prevention. Partners for Prevention supplied technical assistance and oversight, while UN Women Indonesia assisted during the

research process. The research organization and fieldwork were administered using the World Health Organization safety and ethical guidelines.⁴ The Institutional Review Board of the Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, granted ethical clearance.

Interviews were completed by 2,577 men from the three sites (868 in Jakarta, 884 in Jayapura and 825 in Purworejo).

Households were determined first through a random selection of 40 clusters; within each cluster, 25 households were then randomly selected. In each household, one respondent was randomly selected among all eligible men.

The data in this survey was collected through personal digital assistants (PDAs) for data collection to address ethical issues and maximize disclosure.

One limitation is that, although the study offers information on the three sites in Indonesia, the findings cannot be fully extrapolated to the entire country, due to Indonesia's diversity. Additionally, it was not the focus of the study to explore the association between the unique armed conflict context and migration patterns of Jayapura and the particularly high rates of violence there. This would be an important area for secondary analysis.

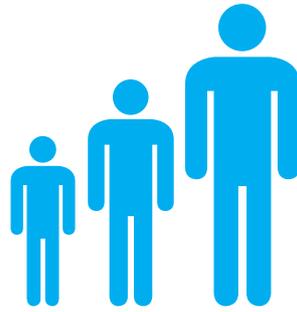
2 Fulu, E. et al., *Why Do Some Men Use Violence Against Women and How Can We Prevent It? Quantitative Findings from the United Nations Multi-country Study on Men and Violence in Asia and the Pacific*, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women and UNV, Bangkok, 2013.

3 Central Statistical Bureau (2006). *National Socio-Economic Survey 2006*. Jakarta.

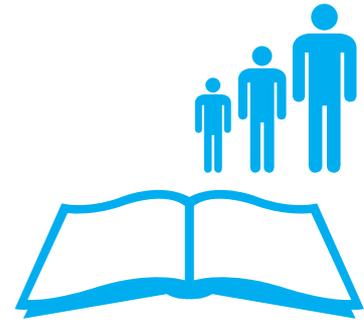
4 World Health Organization (2005). *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence*. Geneva.



Indonesian citizen



Male aged 18–49 years



'Willingness to participate voluntarily in the study'

1.4 GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MEN AND WOMEN INTERVIEWED

Respondent eligibility was based on three requirements:

Most of the men in the study had completed their secondary education, although there were significant differences between sites, with Jayapura having the most respondents at this (at 66 percent), followed by Jakarta (at 46 percent) and then Purworejo (at 39 percent). The largest proportion of respondents with tertiary education was in Jayapura (at 15 percent), followed by Jakarta (at 9 percent) and Purworejo (at 7 percent). Few respondents in all three sites had never attended school.

There were significant differences regarding the percentage of employed, ever employed and never employed respondents. The largest

proportion of currently employed respondents was in Jakarta (at 91 percent), followed by Purworejo (at 89 percent) and Jayapura (at 68 percent). The proportion of never employed respondents was largest in Jayapura (at 21 percent), followed by Jakarta (at 6 percent) and Purworejo (at 5 percent).

In all three sites, most respondents were currently married, with Purworejo having the largest proportion (at 79 percent), followed by Jakarta (at 65 percent) and Jayapura (at 57 percent). Currently having a partner but not living together was more common in Jayapura (at 25 percent) and Jakarta (at 14 percent) than in Purworejo (at 8 percent).

Current cohabitation outside of marriage was extremely rare in all sites; only a small proportion of respondents in Jakarta and Purworejo (at 6 percent each) and Jayapura (at 4 percent) had never lived with an intimate partner. More than 40 percent of respondents in Jakarta and Jayapura had no children, while this was less common in Purworejo (at 25 percent). For those with children, having two to three children was most common.

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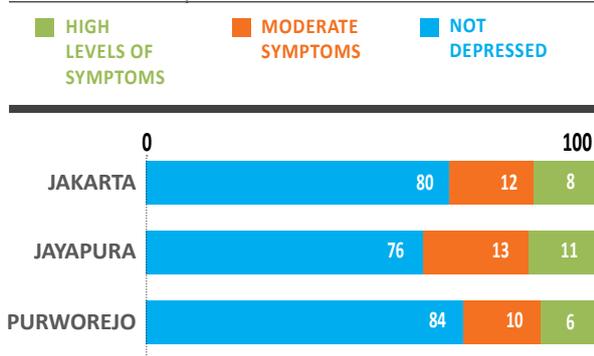
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS'

2.1 MEN'S HEALTH

Finding 1: Men's mental health was a serious issue and was strongly associated with men's use of violence against women.

The study found that men in the three sites experienced moderate symptoms of depression, as measured by the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale. A large proportion of men reported high (clinical) or moderate symptoms of depression in all sites, ranging from 16 percent of men in Purworejo to 20 percent in Jakarta to 24 percent in Jayapura. Men's depression was strongly associated with their perpetration of both intimate partner violence and non-partner rape in all sites. Men who suffered from symptoms of depression were more than three times as likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence in Purworejo and more than twice as likely to perpetrate non-partner rape in both Purworejo and Jakarta.

FIGURE 1. MEN'S DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS



Finding 2: Smoking was a serious health concern in all sites.

Between 61 percent and 86 percent of men across the three sites reported smoking cigarettes daily. Also, about 72 percent of men were smokers who started their habit at around age 16.

Finding 3: Substance abuse was an issue in Jayapura and Jakarta.

A quarter of men in Jayapura reported a drinking problem, while drug use was the major problem in Jakarta (6 percent). The study found a significant difference in terms of men's reported drinking problem among the study sites, with men in Jayapura having three times higher prevalence of

drinking problems (at 26 percent) compared with Jakarta (at 9 percent) and more than eight times higher than men in Purworejo (at 3 percent).

Alcohol abuse was associated with men's perpetration of both intimate partner violence and non-partner rape in all sites, while drug use in the year preceding the survey was associated with non-partner rape perpetration in Jakarta.

FIGURE 2. MEN'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE

	Jakarta (%)	Jayapura (%)	Purworejo (%)
Problem Drinking (Alcohol Abuse)	8.8	25.9	2.8
Drug Use in 12 Months Prior to Survey	6.1	3.6	1.5

Finding 4: Many men participated in unsafe sexual practices.

More than 40 percent of men in all three sites have participated in transactional sex but the vast majority of men have never been tested for HIV. The percentage of condom use was also low. Men who reported always using a condom ranged from 1 percent in Purworejo and Jakarta to 3 percent in Jayapura.

Many men had not visited a health care provider in more than two years. This has serious ramifications for HIV prevention work in all of the sites.

2.2 MEN'S ATTITUDES REGARDING GENDER

Finding 1: Men displayed moderate gender equity and adherence to traditional gender attitudes.

The study found that many men have gender-inequitable beliefs when it comes to traditional male and female roles. Overall, the majority of men in the three sites (more than 80 percent) have moderate attitudes about gender equity, and between 81 percent and 91 percent of male respondents agreed that "people should be treated the same whether they are male or female". The vast majority of men, however, also

supported traditional gender roles for men and women. For example, more than 90 percent of men in all sites agreed that “to be a man, you need to be tough”.

Similarly, between 84 percent and 91 percent of respondents supported the statement, “A woman’s most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family.”

The respondents in all three sites indicated less acceptance of men’s use of violence. For example, fewer than half of the men in Jakarta and Purworejo and 58 percent in Jayapura agreed with the statement, “If someone insults

me, I will defend my reputation, with force if I have to.” Likewise, only 5 percent of men in Purworejo, 9 percent in Jakarta and 21 percent in Jayapura agreed that “there are times when a woman deserves to be beaten” and fewer than half of the respondents in all sites agreed that “a woman should tolerate violence in order to keep her family together”. Jayapura respondents, however, indicated greater acceptance of violence than respondents in the other two sites.

Finding 2: There was a disjuncture between men’s attitudes and behaviours regarding gender equality.

FIGURE 3 MEN’S GENDER ATTITUDES (USING THE GENDER EQUITABLE MEN, OR GEM, SCALE)

PERCENTAGE WHO AGREE OR STRONGLY AGREE	JAKARTA (%)	JAYAPURA (%)	PURWOREJO (%)
A WOMAN’S MOST IMPORTANT ROLE IS TO TAKE CARE OF HER HOME AND COOK FOR HER FAMILY.	86.5	90.8	84.7
MEN NEED SEX MORE THAN WOMEN DO.	66.7	65.2	58.8
THERE ARE TIMES WHEN A WOMAN DESERVES TO BE BEATEN.	8.5	21.1	4.9
IT IS A WOMAN’S RESPONSIBILITY TO AVOID GETTING PREGNANT.	35.5	44.7	40.6
A WOMAN SHOULD TOLERATE VIOLENCE IN ORDER TO KEEP HER FAMILY TOGETHER.	40.8	49.4	46.4
I WOULD BE OUTRAGED IF MY WIFE ASKED ME TO USE A CONDOM.	20.8	54.1	17.5
IF SOMEONE INSULTS ME, I WILL DEFEND MY REPUTATION, WITH FORCE IF I HAVE TO.	40.8	58.3	30.8
TO BE A MAN, YOU NEED TO BE TOUGH.	96.2	92.1	96.6

Note: The GEM scale specifically measures certain domains within the construct of gender norms – those related to intimate relationships, sexual and reproductive health, and disease and violence prevention.

Although more than 60 percent of men in the three sites agreed with the statement that, “a man should have the final say in all family matters”, for almost all household decisions men and women were more likely to both take part in decision-making, rather than either one of them taking control.

Similarly, although men in Jayapura scored lowest in the gender equality scale, the division of housework was more equal and women had more decision-making power in the home in Jayapura than in the other two sites.

While around 80 percent of men in all three sites agreed with the statement that, “men should

share the work around the house with women such as doing dishes, cleaning and cooking”, only about half of the respondents in Jayapura and Purworejo, and fewer than half in Jakarta reported that they do more housework than or an equal amount as their wife.

Finding 3: Father’s participation in housework may impact men’s sharing of housework with their own wives.

Men who recalled their fathers doing a lot of housework were more likely to share housework with their own wife or female partner than men whose fathers did some or little.

2.3 MEN’S PERPETRATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST FEMALE INTIMATE PARTNERS

Finding 1: Intimate partner violence was pervasive across all sites.

Several types of intimate partner violence were recorded in this study: emotional, economic, physical and sexual violence. Emotional abuse was most reported, while sexual violence was more prevalent than physical violence in all three sites.

FIGURE 4 HOW TYPES OF ABUSE WERE MEASURED

	MALE RESPONDENT
EMOTIONAL ABUSE	Insulted wife/partner or deliberately made her feel bad about herself.
	Belittled or humiliated his wife/partner in front of other people.
	Did things to scare or intimidate his wife/partner on purpose, such as by the way he looked at her, by yelling or smashing things.
	Threatened to hurt his wife/partner.
ECONOMIC ABUSE	Prohibited his wife/partner from getting a job, going to work, trading or earning money.
	Took his wife/partner’s earnings against her will.
	Forced his wife/partner out of the house.
	Kept money from his earnings for alcohol, tobacco or other things when he knew his wife/partner was finding it hard to afford the household expenses.
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	Slapped his wife/partner or threw something at her that could hurt her.
	Pushed or shoved his wife/partner.
	Hit his wife/partner with a fist or with something else that could hurt her.
	Kicked, dragged, beat, choked or burned his wife/partner.
SEXUAL VIOLENCE	Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against his wife/partner.
	Forced his wife/partner to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to.
	Had sexual intercourse with his wife/partner when he knew she didn’t want it but believed she should agree because she was his wife/partner.
	Forced wife/partner to watch pornography when she did not want to.
INTIMATE PARTNER RAPE	Forced wife/partner to do something sexual that she did not want to do.
	Forced his wife/partner to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to.
	Had sexual intercourse with his wife/partner when he knew she didn’t want it but believed she should agree because she was his wife/partner.

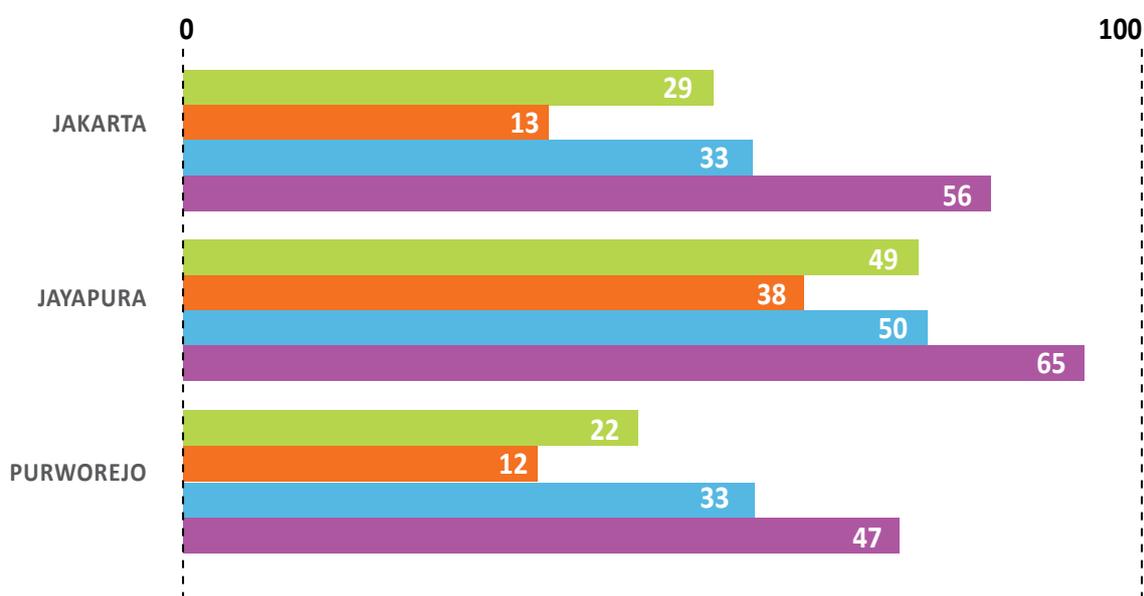
Jayapura had the highest prevalence of men’s lifetime physical and/or sexual violence against intimate partners, at 60 percent, while it was 31 percent in Jakarta and 26 percent in Purworejo. About 33 percent of ever-partnered men in Jakarta, 33 percent in Purworejo and 50 percent in Jayapura reported ever economically abusing their female intimate partners.

The proportion of ever-partnered men who reported ever being physically violent to a female intimate partner was 12 percent in Purworejo, 13 percent in Jakarta and 38 percent in Jayapura. Men’s lifetime perpetration of sexual violence against their intimate partners ranged from 22 percent in Purworejo to 29 percent in Jakarta to 49 percent in Jayapura.

FIGURE 5.

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PERPETRATION PER TYPE OF VIOLENCE, BY SITE (%)

■ SEXUAL ABUSE ■ PHYSICAL ABUSE ■ ECONOMIC ABUSE ■ EMOTIONAL ABUSE



Finding 2: Intimate partner sexual violence is more prevalent than physical violence in all sites.

The prevalence of both lifetime and current sexual violence against intimate partners was higher than physical violence in every site. Although 12 percent of ever-partnered men in Purworejo, 13 percent in Jakarta and 38 percent in Jayapura reported ever having physically abused their female intimate partner, the lifetime prevalence of sexual intimate partner violence was 18 percent, 24 percent and 44 percent in Purworejo, Jakarta and Jayapura respectively.

Similarly, the prevalence of current physical intimate partner violence perpetration ranged from 2 percent in Purworejo to 6 percent in Jakarta to 10 percent in Jayapura, while 7 percent of ever-partnered men in Purworejo, 10 percent in Jakarta and 17 percent in Jayapura reported

perpetrating sexual violence against their intimate partner within the 12 months preceding the survey⁵.

Finding 3: Men’s perpetration of intimate partner violence was associated with their own experiences of abuse, relationship practices, mental health and behaviours related to harmful masculinities⁶.

Men’s childhood experiences of abuse and witnessing their mother being abused were strongly associated with men’s intimate partner violence perpetration in all sites. Relationship practices, including frequent quarrelling, having two or more lifetime sexual partners and engaging in exchange sex⁷ were also associated with men’s use of violence against intimate partners.

Low life satisfaction, depression symptoms and alcohol abuse as well as involvement in gangs and fights with weapons – practices related to harmful

5 See figure 10 (annex) for the risk factors for men’s lifetime perpetration of sexual and/or physical intimate partner violence.

6 ‘Masculinity’ can be defined as either identities or a pattern of practices associated with the positions of men in various gender systems. These patterns of masculinity can be understood at the individual level, but they can also be institutionalized at the social level (for example in armies, bureaucracies, families, media etc.). It is important to recognize that there is no singular masculinity: constructions of masculinity vary over time, across and within cultures, creating multiple masculinities. However, there is often a hierarchy of masculinities in which one (or more) pattern of masculinity is socially dominant and others are marginalized (see Connell, R., Gender and Power: Society, the Person and Sexual Politics, 1987).

7 ‘Exchange sex’ refers to either transactional sex (in exchange for goods and services, regularly or occasionally) and/or commercial sex work.

masculinities – were found to be associated with the perpetration of intimate partner violence.

See Figure 10 (annex) for more detail on the risk factors for men’s perpetration of non-partner rape.

2.4 MEN’S PERPETRATION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Finding 1: Intimate partner rape was more common than non-partner rape in all sites.

In line with global trends, the majority of the rapes reported in this study occurred within intimate partnerships compared with the reports of non-partner rape. In particular, 6 percent of

respondents in Purworejo, nearly 9 percent in Jakarta and 23 percent in Jayapura reported ever raping a non-partner woman or girl only. Prevalence of lifetime rape perpetration against a partner or non-partner woman or girl ranged from 20 percent in Purworejo to 26 percent in Jakarta to nearly 49 percent in Jayapura.

In terms of the type of rape perpetrated, 2 percent of all men interviewed in Purworejo, almost 4 percent in Jakarta and more than 10 percent in Jayapura reported that they had raped a non-partner woman or girl when she was too drunk or drugged to say no. Around 2 percent of men in both Jakarta and Purworejo reported having perpetrated gang rape during their lifetime, while in Jayapura this figure was significantly higher, at 7 percent.

FIGURE 6

MEN’S REPORTS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE PERPETRATION AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

	JAKARTA % (n/N)	JAYAPURA % (n/N)	PURWOREJO % (n/N)
ANY RAPE OF A PARTNER OR NON-PARTNER (EVER)	26.2 (224/855)	48.6 (428/880)	19.5 (156/799)
ANY RAPE (PAST 12 MONTHS)	10.6 (91/857)	17.7 (156/881)	6.7 (54/802)
ANY NON-PARTNER RAPE (EVER)	8.6 (73/854)	23.4 (206/879)	5.8 (46/799)
ANY NON-PARTNER RAPE (PAST 12 MONTHS)	1.4 (12/858)	5.7 (50/881)	0.8 (6/802)
PHYSICALLY FORCED RAPE OF NON-PARTNER	5.2 (45/858)	16.7 (147/879)	3.6 (29/802)
RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER WHEN SHE WAS TOO DRUNK OR DRUGGED TO PREVENT IT OR GIVE CONSENT	3.5 (30/859)	10.4 (92/881)	2.0 (16/802)
GANG RAPE OF A NON-PARTNER	2.0 (17/857)	6.8 (60/881)	1.5 (12/802)

Note: n/N= Number of respondents per the sample number in that site.

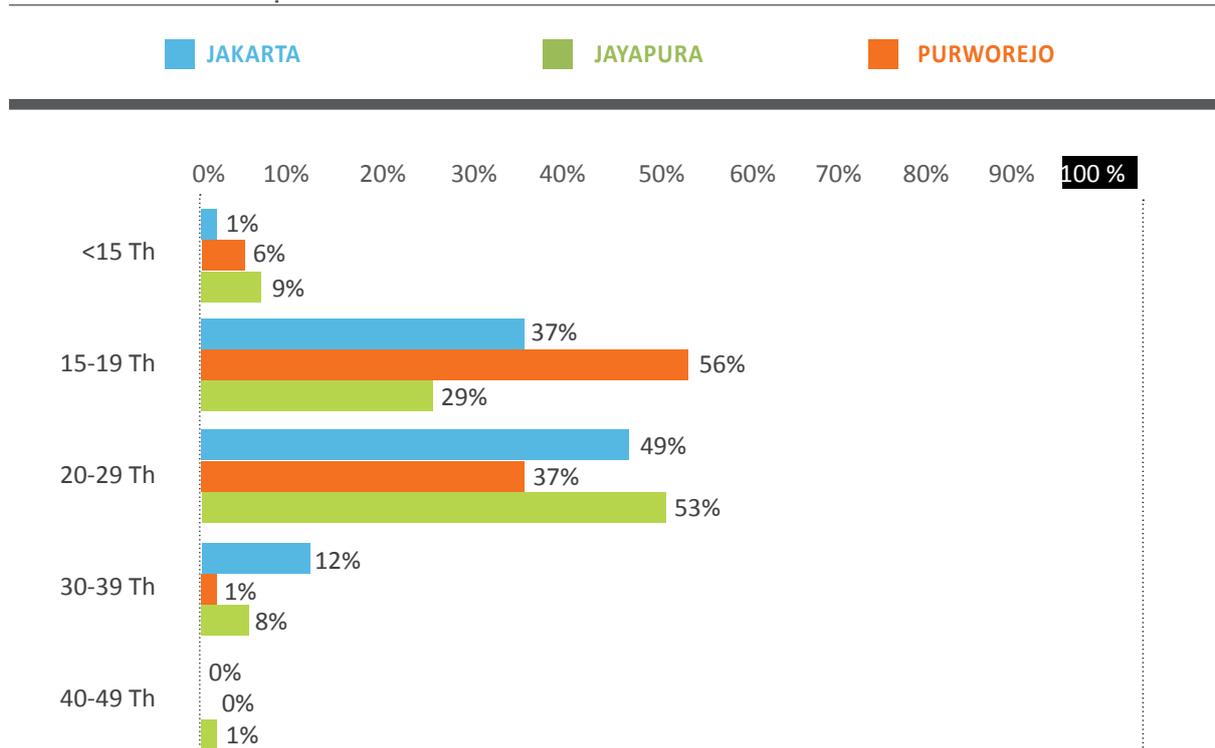
Finding 2: Many men first perpetrated rape when they were 18 years old or younger.

More than 50 percent of the men in the three study sites who reported they had perpetrated sexual violence for the first time when they were younger than 19 years, 6 percent were younger than 15. In Jayapura, more than 62 percent of the men who had ever perpetrated sexual violence, reported that they had first done so before the age of 19.

In all three sites, most men who reported ever raping a woman or girl said they had done it only once. However, the rates for reported serial rape were high, with 28 percent of men who had ever raped in Purworejo, 33 percent in Jakarta and 48 percent in Jayapura reporting that they had raped two or more women. More than 5 percent of men who had raped in Jakarta and almost 7 percent in Jayapura said they had raped six or more women or girls in their lifetime.

FIGURE 7.

MEN'S AGE AT THE FIRST TIME THEY FORCED A WOMAN OR GIRL TO HAVE SEX (%)



Finding 3: Men’s perpetration of non-partner rape was highly associated with their own experiences of violence and insecurity, sexual practices and substance abuse.

The study found that men’s witnessing of violence in childhood, their experiences of abuse during childhood and sexual assault in adulthood as well as their current food insecurity, depression or alcohol abuse were risk factors for their perpetration of non-partner rape.

Men’s practices associated with harmful masculinities, including exchange sex, multiple sexual partners and engagement with violence outside the home also increased their likelihood of raping non-partner women and girls.

See Figure 11 (annex) for more detail on the risk factors for men’s perpetration of non-partner rape.

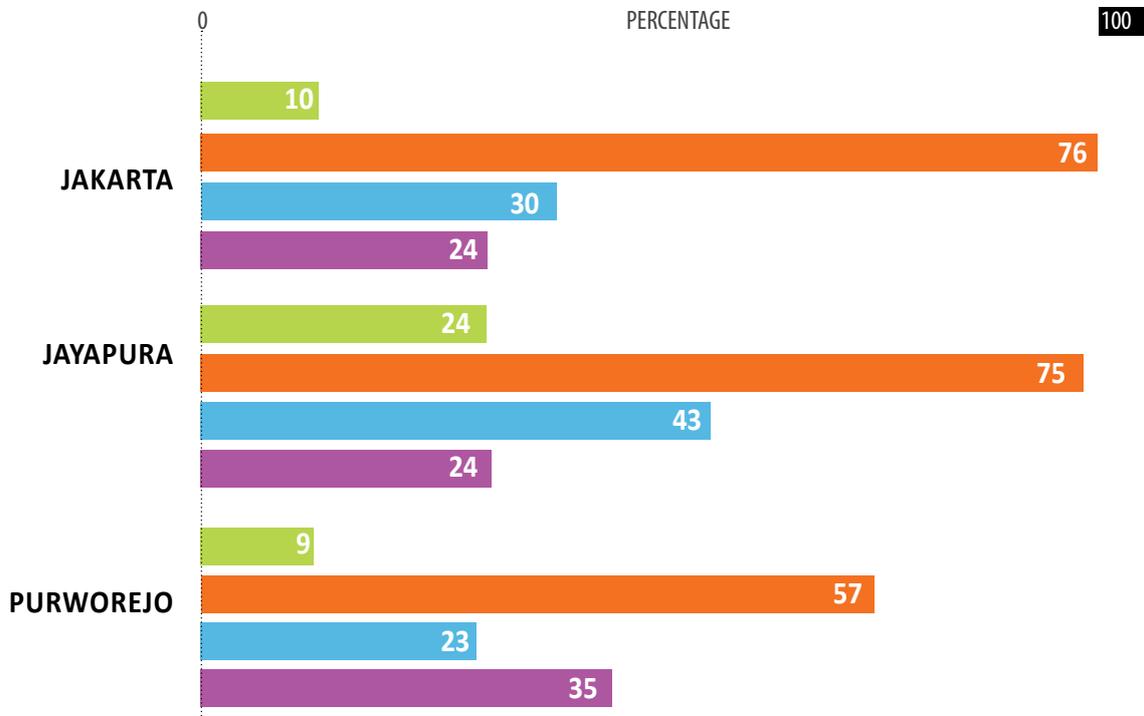
Finding 4: Most men who reported having perpetrated rape were motivated by a sense of sexual entitlement.

Across all three sites, most men who had raped reported being motivated by sexual entitlement. This was reported by 76 percent of the men who had raped in Jakarta, 75 percent in Jayapura and 57 percent in Purworejo. Other motivations varied between sites. Rape for fun was the second most common motivation reported by respondents in Jakarta and Jayapura, while being motivated by anger or a desire to punish the woman was more commonly reported in Purworejo. Rape motivated by drinking was the least common reason given across all sites; although a larger proportion of Jayapura respondents who had raped reported alcohol as a motivation (at 24 percent), compared with men in Jakarta (at 10 percent) and Purworejo (at 9 percent).

FIGURE 8.

MEN'S REPORTED MOTIVATION FOR PERPETRATING RAPE (%)

■ DRINKING ■ SEXUAL ENTITLEMENT ■ FUN ■ ANGER/PUNISHMENT



Finding 5: Most men who had perpetrated rape did not experience any legal consequences.

In all three sites, the majority of men who had raped reported feeling guilty or worried that they would be found out as a consequence. Nonetheless, most did not experience any legal consequences. A total of 79 percent of men who had perpetrated rape in Jakarta and Jayapura, and 78 percent in Purworejo, reported experiencing no legal consequences as a result of the rape.⁸

Finding 6: The relationship between sexual violence and exchange sex was strongest with gang rape and non-partner rape.

Rates of exchange sex were much higher among men who reported ever having perpetrated sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner rape and

gang rape, compared with men who had never sexually abused a woman or girl. For example, 87 percent of men who reported perpetrating gang rape had had exchange sex, while just 47 percent of men who never perpetrated gang rape had had exchange sex.

2.5 MEN'S OWN EXPERIENCES OF VIOLENCE

Finding 1: Abuse in their childhood was pervasive among the respondents and strongly associated with their use of violence against women.

Most men in the three sites had experienced some form of violence or neglect during childhood. Almost half of the respondents experienced emotional abuse when they were children (at 35 percent in Purworejo, 42 percent in Jakarta

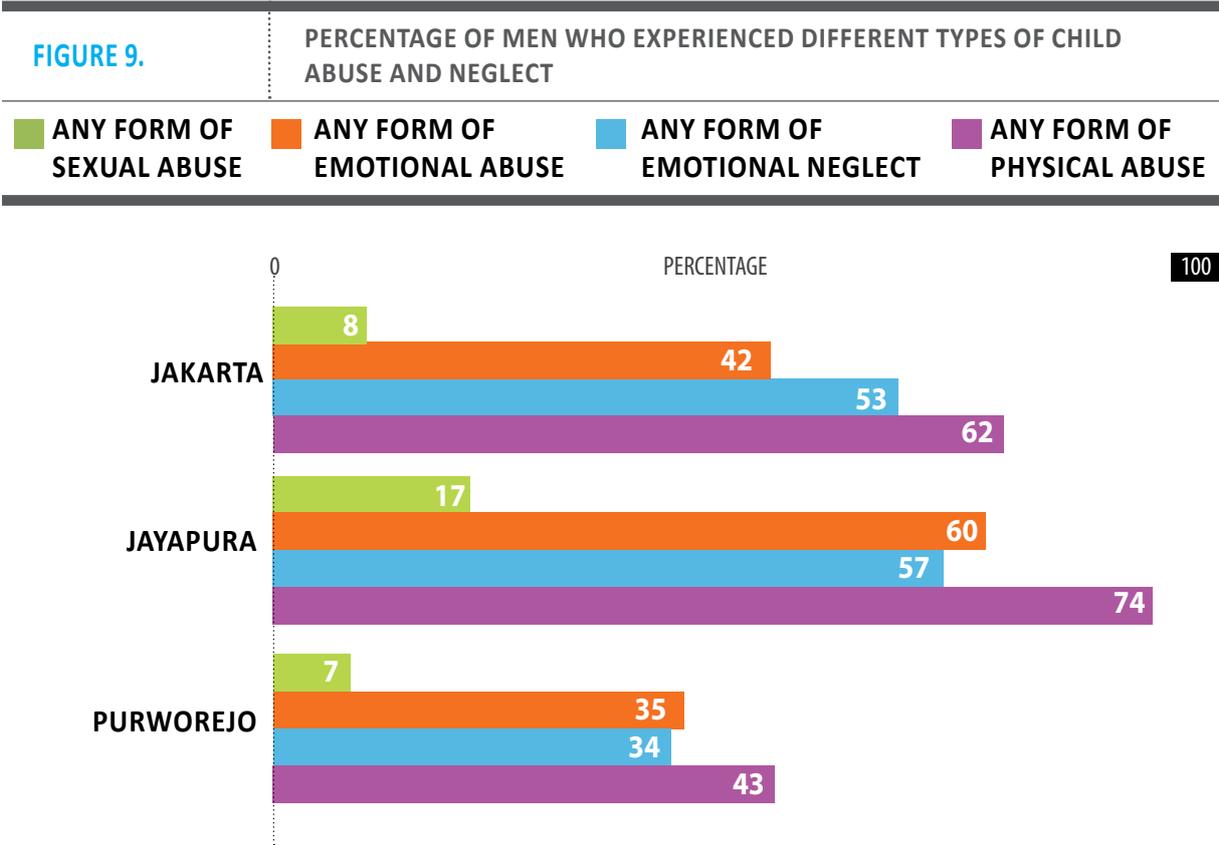
⁸ Rape is covered by legislation in Indonesia, but filing a case usually requires corroboration and two witnesses, making it extremely difficult for women to file a case against a perpetrator. Although Indonesia's Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence includes "forcing sexual intercourse", marital rape is not a criminal offence in the country's Penal Code, in which rape is only recognized as sexual coercion perpetrated by a man who is not the woman's husband (article No. 285).

and 60 percent in Jayapura). More than half of the respondents in Jakarta and Jayapura and 34 percent in Purworejo experienced some form of emotional neglect during their childhood.

Physical abuse was the most prevalent type of childhood violence reported across all sites (at 43 percent of men in Purworejo, 62 percent in Jakarta and 74 percent in Jayapura). One tenth of the men reported they were sexually abused

when they were children. All types of childhood abuse were associated with men’s use of both intimate partner violence and non-partner rape.

Sexual violence was the least prevalent form of childhood violence cited, but it was more often reported by respondents in Jayapura (at 17 percent) than in Jakarta (at 8 percent) and Purworejo (at 7 percent). All forms of childhood violence were lower in Purworejo, compared with the other sites.



Finding 2: Many men experienced corporal punishment at school during childhood.

Most of the physical child abuse reported by respondents was corporal punishment at school. Across the sites, 31 percent in Purworejo, 51 percent in Jakarta and 56 percent of respondents in Jayapura reported being physically abused by a school teacher or headmaster during childhood.

Being beaten at home with a belt, stick, whip or other object was also common and was reported by 17 percent of men in Purworejo, 32 percent in Jakarta and 43 percent in Jayapura.

Finding 3: Men’s involvement in street violence was pervasive.

Weapon ownership was quite common across all three sites, at 15 percent in both Jakarta and Purworejo and 27 percent in Jayapura. Being involved in fights with a weapon was also common in all sites, but was reported more so in Jayapura (at 22 percent) and Jakarta (at 17 percent). Gang membership appears to be particularly prevalent in Jayapura, with 18 percent of men reporting ever having been in a gang, while the figures for Jakarta and Purworejo were 8 percent and 5 percent, respectively.

2.6 WHAT DID WE LEARN FROM THESE FINDINGS?

THE MOST STRIKING FINDINGS AND POTENTIAL PROGRAMMES NEEDED

This study provides unique findings on the factors associated with violence perpetration in the three sites surveyed, with important implications for policies and programmes for the prevention of all forms of violence against women in Indonesia. The findings also can inform policies and programmes on child protection; health, including mental, sexual and reproductive health; and access to justice

The study found violence against women to be pervasive in all three sites. This type of violence perpetration is a product of a complex interplay of individual, family and broader society factors. In particular, the study indicates that violence against an intimate partner is closely associated with men's mental health and substance abuse as well as men's exposure to abuse in childhood, including witnessing the abuse of others and experiencing violence themselves. The link with all forms of child abuse, across all sites, was one of the most striking features of the findings. In all three sites, men who had experienced emotional, physical or sexual abuse during childhood were significantly more likely to use violence against an intimate partner than men who had not.

To mitigate these risk factors, Indonesia might benefit from instituting programmes that help parents build skills in non-violent conflict resolution and communication and implementing policies and programmes to end corporal punishment in schools. Additionally, community-based training to detect signs of depression and substance abuse and the referral of men to appropriate services would be useful.

The prevalence rates for sexual violence illustrate that most rape reported in the three sites was perpetrated by an intimate partner. Also, the study's significant findings that a large proportion of men first perpetrated rape when they were between 15 and 19 years old and that "sexual entitlement" was the main reason given for raping women point to a need for consent-focused

sexual education for youth that begins before the age of 15 years. The study also found that sexual practices, such as exchange sex (common across all sites), and engagement in violence outside the home were significant risk factors for men's perpetration of intimate partner violence.

Using the media, social media and community approaches to promote safe and consensual sex could help diminish entitlement as a risk factor. Additionally, although they feared it, most of the respondents who reported perpetrating rape against a non-partner were not held accountable for the violence. Advocacy for the enforcement of the landmark law on domestic violence and to end impunity for sexual violence is needed. Equally imperative are community (including alcohol and drug rehabilitation services) and school-based programmes that promote non-violent, caring and respectful ways to be a "man".

MORE RESEARCH NEEDED

The findings revealed in this study call for additional research to gain a better understanding of men's perpetration of different types of violence against women as well as their own experience of violence in childhood and as adults. Further research also should focus on the reasons for the prevalence of sexual violence being higher than that of physical violence against an intimate partner. Rigorous evaluation research should also be conducted to document and advocate for scaling up promising prevention interventions.

Research regarding men's lives and experiences living in conflict and post-conflict areas is needed, including how harmful masculinities in the context of conflict affects the propensity for male violence against women.

USEFUL ENTRY POINTS

The Indonesia study also indicated encouraging entry points, such as the potential space to work on increasing the social acceptability of men's sharing of decision-making power with their female partners. Ultimately, promoting gender equality and respect for gender differences likely will help reduce the perpetration of violence, including in intimate partner relationships.

3

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INDONESIA

Based On Analysis Of The Findings From The Three Sites, P4p Strongly Urges That The Recommendations Here Be Considered As A Guide For Programmes To Reduce The Incidence Of Male Violence Against Women In Indonesia.

1 END CHILDREN'S EXPOSURE TO VIOLENCE

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Service provision, including a referral system for the recovery of child survivors
- Community-based initiatives to monitor and prevent the perpetration of child abuse
- Parenting programmes to help parents build skills in non-violent conflict resolution and communication
- Policies to end corporal punishment in schools
- Safe schools programmes to ensure that schools and other environments for children are safe and violence free

2 END IMPUNITY FOR SEXUAL VIOLENCE

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Advocacy for the better enforcement of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence and monitoring systems to ensure the law is effectively administered
- Awareness-raising campaigns on the Law of the Elimination Domestic Violence and services for survivors of violence
- Capacity building and gender sensitization training for police, judiciaries and law enforcers

3 PROMOTE NON-VIOLENT MASCULINITIES

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Community and school-based programmes targeted at youth about non-violent, caring and respectful ways to be a man

- Promote non-violent, caring and respectful male role models in the community
- Work with media to promote non-violent masculinities through representation in television, films and social media

4 IMPROVE MEN'S ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Policies and awareness-raising campaigns to promote men's health
- Accessible and affordable health services for men, especially mental health
- Training for community leaders and human resource managers to detect signs of depression and appropriately refer men to services
- Raise awareness of men on sexual and reproductive health
- Tight smoking regulations in public places and requirement to show identification for customers buying cigarettes

5 ADDRESS MEN'S SUBSTANCE ABUSE

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Policies to address men's alcohol and drug abuse
- Rehabilitation services for people suffering from drug and alcohol addiction
- Promotion of non-violent conflict-resolution strategies and caring forms of masculinity during alcohol and drug rehabilitation and counselling

6. PROMOTE HEALTHY SEXUAL PRACTICES, FOCUSED ON CONSENT AND RESPECT

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights education for parents,

teachers and students that begins before they are 15 and teaches respect for consent

- Make sexual and reproductive health information and services free and accessible, particularly to youth
- Encourage men to learn about and access sexual and reproductive health services
- Promote discussions around safe and consensual sex in the media, social media and community
- Provide parents and teachers with tools to speak to children about healthy and consensual sex

7 SUPPORT GENDER EQUALITY AND RESPECT FOR GENDER DIFFERENCES

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Large-scale promotion of gender equity awareness through the media and cultural performances
- Advocacy for school curricula revision (introducing gender equity concept early, into academic text books, school activities and curricula)
- Strong social marketing through the involvement of male and female prominent public figures in promoting gender equity and diversity inclusiveness
- Non-discrimination policies in workplaces

8 REDUCE FOOD INSECURITY

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Ensure that the poorest households have access to basic nutritional needs
- Advocate for food safety nets to alleviate impact of rising food costs
- Support and training to male and female farmers to improve their agricultural yields and productivity

9 SUPPORT FURTHER SITE-SPECIFIC RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

EXAMPLES OF PROGRAMMES AND APPROACHES

- Ongoing local research on violence against women in Indonesia
- Capacity-building for local researchers and organizations to be able to safely and ethically collect data on violence against women
- Support given to conduct rigorous evaluations of promising prevention initiatives

ANNEX

The factors that increased the likelihood that a man had ever used physical and/or sexual violence against an intimate partner or perpetrated rape of a non-partner were evaluated, with each risk factor adjusted by age and marital status. A p-value of less than 0.05 shows statistical significance, meaning that the

proportion of men who perpetrate violence is significantly greater among men who have that factor than among men who do not have that factor. The adjusted odds ratio indicates how many times a man is more likely to perpetrate violence than a man without that factor.

FIGURE 10

RISK FACTORS FOR MEN'S LIFETIME PERPETRATION OF SEXUAL AND/OR PHYSICAL INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (ADJUSTED BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS)

	JAKARTA				JAYAPURA				PURWOREJO			
	aOR	p-value	lower CI	upper CI	aOR	p-value	lower CI	upper CI	aOR	p-value	lower CI	upper CI
SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS												
No high schooling	0.82	0.356	0.54	1.24	1.04	0.899	0.61	1.77	0.48	0.001	0.32	0.73
Current food insecurity	1.40	0.161	0.87	2.26	2.40	<0.001	1.56	3.70	1.39	0.227	0.82	2.35
VICTIMIZATION HISTORY												
Childhood emotional abuse	1.65	0.003	1.19	2.30	3.12	<0.001	2.25	4.34	1.98	<0.001	1.41	2.78
Childhood physical abuse	1.94	<0.001	1.41	2.69	2.79	<0.001	2.07	3.77	1.94	0.001	1.29	2.90
Childhood sexual abuse	3.99	<0.001	2.25	7.08	1.91	0.008	1.19	3.09	3.64	<0.001	1.97	6.72
Witnessed abuse of mother	2.60	<0.001	1.58	4.29	3.25	<0.001	2.23	4.74	4.34	<0.001	2.53	7.44
Sexual victimization in adulthood	1.87	0.041	1.03	3.40	1.46	0.313	0.70	3.05	4.57	0.001	1.87	11.21
GENDER ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSHIP PRACTICES												
Low gender equity	1.90	0.054	0.99	3.63	1.67	0.008	1.15	2.43	1.73	0.149	0.82	3.66
Controlling behaviour	2.43	0.079	0.90	6.52	1.41	0.145	0.89	2.23	4.05	0.011	1.38	11.86
Frequent quarrelling	1.76	0.001	1.26	2.47	2.10	<0.001	1.57	2.81	2.74	<0.001	1.92	3.92
2-3 lifetime sexual partners	3.69	<0.001	2.44	5.59	2.39	<0.001	1.72	3.31	2.33	<0.001	1.46	3.72
4 or more lifetime sexual partners	7.13	<0.001	3.64	13.94	3.38	<0.001	2.23	5.12	5.95	<0.001	2.34	15.10
Exchange sex	2.55	<0.001	1.80	3.63	3.10	<0.001	2.29	4.19	1.48	0.035	1.03	2.14
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE												
Depression	1.85	0.001	1.27	2.69	2.15	<0.001	1.50	3.08	3.19	<0.001	2.07	4.90
Low life satisfaction	1.21	<0.001	1.09	1.34	1.08	0.053	1.00	1.16	1.14	0.014	1.03	1.27
Alcohol abuse	1.77	0.040	1.03	3.06	3.99	<0.001	2.73	5.85	5.05	0.001	2.01	12.67
ENGAGEMENT IN VIOLENCE OUTSIDE THE HOME												
Involvement in gangs	1.86	0.026	1.08	3.22	2.45	<0.001	1.63	3.69	4.63	<0.001	2.36	9.09
Involvement in fights with weapons	2.11	<0.001	1.41	3.16	2.32	<0.001	1.59	3.38	2.10	0.009	1.20	3.65

Note: aOR= adjusted odds ratio. CI= confidence interval

FIGURE 11

RISK FACTORS FOR MEN’S PERPETRATION OF RAPE NON-PARTNER

	JAKARTA				JAYAPURA				PURWOREJO			
	aOR	p-value	lower CI	upper CI	aOR	p-value	lower CI	upper CI	aOR	p-value	lower CI	upper CI
SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS												
No high schooling	0.74	0.401	0.36	1.50	1.11	0.720	0.62	2.00	0.69	0.338	0.32	1.48
Current food insecurity	2.59	0.002	1.43	4.69	2.01	<0.001	1.36	2.96	2.77	0.011	1.26	6.09
VICTIMIZATION HISTORY												
Childhood emotional abuse	1.36	0.254	0.80	2.32	2.40	<0.001	1.58	3.65	1.39	0.287	0.76	2.57
Childhood physical abuse	2.23	0.001	1.37	3.62	2.28	<0.001	1.64	3.19	2.82	0.002	1.49	5.35
Childhood sexual abuse	5.51	<0.001	2.93	10.34	2.54	<0.001	1.63	3.95	2.98	0.014	1.25	7.13
Witnessed abuse of mother	3.03	<0.001	1.64	5.60	2.25	<0.001	1.60	3.17	3.11	0.005	1.41	6.84
Sexual victimisation in adulthood	3.43	0.001	1.71	6.91	4.11	<0.001	2.11	8.02	7.18	<0.001	2.62	19.65
GENDER ATTITUDES AND RELATIONSHIP PRACTICES												
Low gender equity	2.33	0.039	1.04	5.20	1.13	0.545	0.76	1.69	2.77	0.049	1.01	7.65
Controlling behaviour	1.41	0.652	0.31	6.35	1.12	0.666	0.68	1.83	10.64	<0.001	3.48	32.50
Frequent quarrelling	1.79	0.027	1.07	3.01	1.69	0.002	1.21	2.35	1.61	0.140	0.85	3.05
2-3 lifetime sexual partners	5.85	<0.001	3.30	10.37	4.58	<0.001	2.95	7.11	3.19	0.002	1.50	6.77
4+ lifetime sexual partners	13.79	<0.001	6.70	28.41	11.04	<0.001	6.88	17.71	18.41	<0.001	6.80	49.80
Exchange sex	11.93	<0.001	5.47	26.05	4.74	<0.001	3.23	6.95	6.17	<0.001	2.46	15.51
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE												
Depression	2.29	0.002	1.36	3.84	1.75	0.002	1.23	2.49	2.78	0.003	1.43	5.39
Low life satisfaction	1.19	0.024	1.02	1.39	1.05	0.230	0.97	1.14	1.00	0.997	0.83	1.21
Alcohol abuse	6.21	<0.001	3.36	11.45	4.09	<0.001	2.91	5.75	10.94	<0.001	4.18	28.62
ENGAGEMENT IN VIOLENCE OUTSIDE THE HOME												
Involvement in gangs	7.05	<0.001	3.89	12.78	3.37	<0.001	2.31	4.91	7.45	<0.001	3.39	16.33
Involvement in fights with weapons	4.74	<0.001	2.83	7.94	3.03	<0.001	2.13	4.32	3.42	0.001	1.61	7.25

Note: aOR= adjusted odds ratio. CI= confidence interval