

READING TEST: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, designed by Miguel (C1, 2014-15)

Name: _____

/ 15

Fill in the gaps with the words in the box below.

A) EXPOSURE	B) COERCION	C) ENTITLEMENT	D) HARM	E) FORCED
F) DATING	G) BEHAVIOR	H) INTIMATE	I) PERPETRATED	J) RAPE
K) BELIEFS	L) WEAK	M) WITNESSING	N) COMMITTED	O) UNEQUAL

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Source: United Nations Publications

Introduction

The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental 1 or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

Intimate partner violence refers to 2 by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using 3, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes 4, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object.

Scope of the problem

Population-level surveys based on reports from victims provide the most accurate estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner violence and sexual violence in non-conflict settings. The first report of the "WHO Multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women" (2005) in 10 mainly low- and middle-income countries found that, among women aged 15-49:

- between 15% of women in Japan and 71% of women in Ethiopia reported physical and/or sexual violence by an 5 partner in their lifetime;
- between 0.3-11.5% of women reported experiencing sexual violence by someone other than a partner since the age of 15 years;
- the first sexual experience for many women was reported as forced – 17% of women in rural Tanzania, 24% in rural Peru, and 30% in rural Bangladesh reported that their first sexual experience was 6

A more recent analysis of WHO with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Medical Research Council, based on existing data from over 80 countries, found that globally 35% of women have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Most of this violence is intimate partner violence. Worldwide, almost one third (30%) of all women who have been in a relationship have experienced physical and/or sexual

violence by their intimate partner, in some regions this is much higher. Globally as many as 38% of all murders of women are _7_ by intimate partners.

Intimate partner and sexual violence are mostly _8_ by men against women and child sexual abuse affects both boys and girls. International studies reveal that approximately 20% of women and 5–10% of men report being victims of sexual violence as children. Violence among young people, including _9_ violence, is also a major problem.

Risk factors

Factors found to be associated with intimate partner and sexual violence occur within individuals, families and communities and wider society. Some factors are associated with being a perpetrator of violence, some are associated with experiencing violence and some are associated with both.

Risk factors for both intimate partner and sexual violence include:

- lower levels of education (perpetration of sexual violence and experience of sexual violence);
- _10_ to child maltreatment (perpetration and experience);
- _11_ family violence (perpetration and experience);
- antisocial personality disorder (perpetration);
- harmful use of alcohol (perpetration and experience);
- having multiple partners or suspected by their partners of infidelity (perpetration); and
- attitudes that are accepting of violence and gender inequality (perpetration and experience).

Factors specifically associated with intimate partner violence include:

- past history of violence;
- marital discord and dissatisfaction;
- difficulties in communicating between partners.

Factors specifically associated with sexual violence perpetration include:

- _12_ in family honour and sexual purity;
- ideologies of male sexual _13_ and
- _14_ legal sanctions for sexual violence.

The _15_ position of women relative to men and the normative use of violence to resolve conflict are strongly associated with both intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence.

Key

1D, 2G, 3B,
4J, 5H, 6E,
7N, 8I, 9F,
10A, 11M,
12K, 13C,
14L, 15O