Objective: With as many as 35% of women worldwide who have experienced violence, violence against women (VAW) is a major health problem and a violation of women’s human rights. In ASEAN where traditional patriarchal practices are inherent, ending VAW faces an even greater challenge. Here, we aim to draw Southeast Asian’s attention to VAW and to propose sustainable actions for ending VAW by leveraging on data analytics.
Problem Statement

Southeast Asia ranks SECOND HIGHEST in prevalence of VAW.

In Southeast Asia, 2 out of 5 women are facing violence because of their gender.

Data Source: Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women, 2013
Although Singapore is deemed the safest country for women in terms of healthcare, safety and opportunity, there are still 2500+ VAW cases in 2018.

Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia are ranked among the lowest in women safety. BUT VAW cases in Indonesia is ~10 times more.
Impact

Data source: Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women, 2013

OR Effect size (95% CI) per Disease/injury resulting from intimate partner violence

- Suicide: 4.54
- Induced abortion: 2.16
- Unipolar depressive disorders: 1.97
- Alcohol use disorders: 1.82
- Any injury inflicted by partner: 2.92
- Chlamydia or gonorrhoea: 1.81
- Syphilis infection: 1.61
- HIV/AIDS: 1.52
- Premature birth: 1.41
- Small for gestational age: 1.36
- Low birth weight: 1.16

All the Odds Ratio exceeds 1.0.

Economic cost for VAW is

Up to 3.7% of a country’s GDP
High Domestic violence country vs. Low Domestic violence country

Indonesia, Philippines and Malaysia: **Significant positive relationship** between **number female labour force** and **number of domestic violence cases**.

Egalitarian marriage
Neither spouse is dominant
Education is important for both spouse
Wife is expected to earn income

Traditional marriage
Husband is dominant; Wife is submissive
Education is important for husband
Wife is not expected to earn income

Factors

Husbands feel **emasculated** when wives earn more. So use violence to maintain his superiority.

Improving women’s socioeconomic status could be one of the ways to free women from domestic violence.
Recommended Actions

**SHORT TERM PLAN**
Increase women’s socioeconomic status.

**STAGE 1:**
Help housewives provide for themselves by connecting them with small companies that allow work from home policy.

**STAGE 2:**
Help women to become entrepreneurs.
Recommended Actions

LONG TERM PLAN

Beat gender inequality and stereotyping.

STAGE 3:

*Increase public awareness* on gender equality to beat gender stereotypes through institutionalization of gender education and rights as well as establishment of support system for victims of VAW.
References


- ASEAN statistic yearbook 2007-2018


Thank you