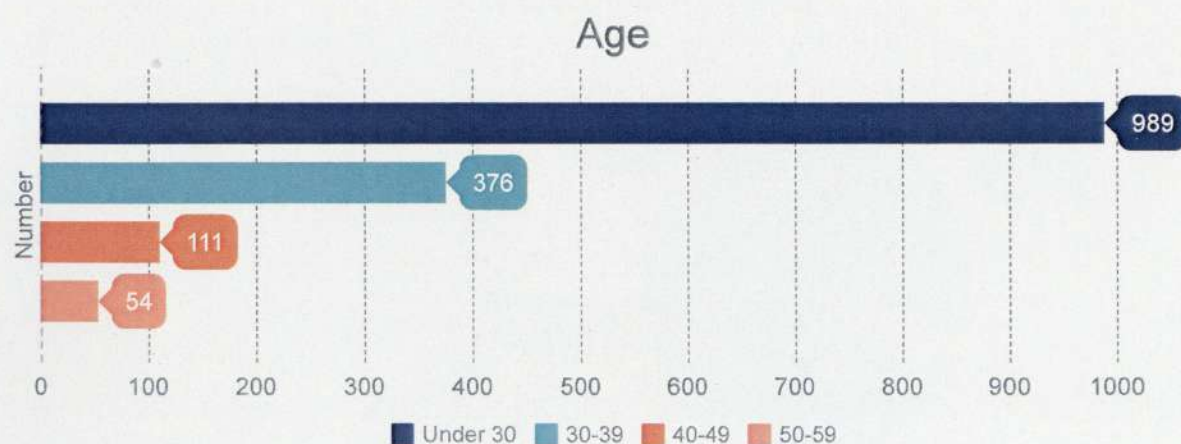


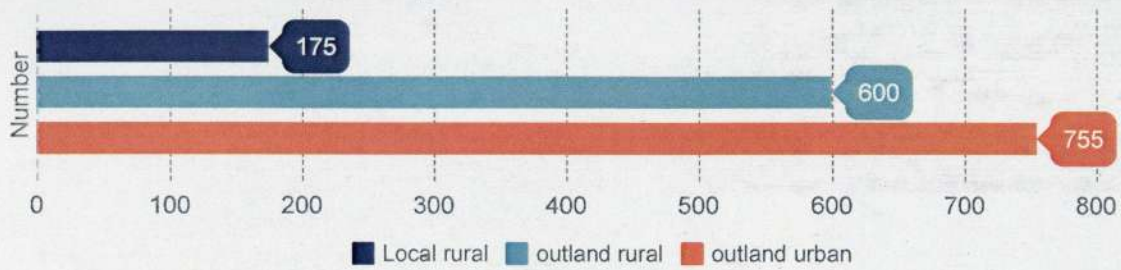
The Report on Gender-based Violence among Migrant Women in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen

This study adopts mixed methods to conduct a research on domestic violence among migrant women in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen. We collected 1530 questionnaires through online survey and interviewed 13 women to get the first hand data of women's experience of gender-based violence and their coping strategies.

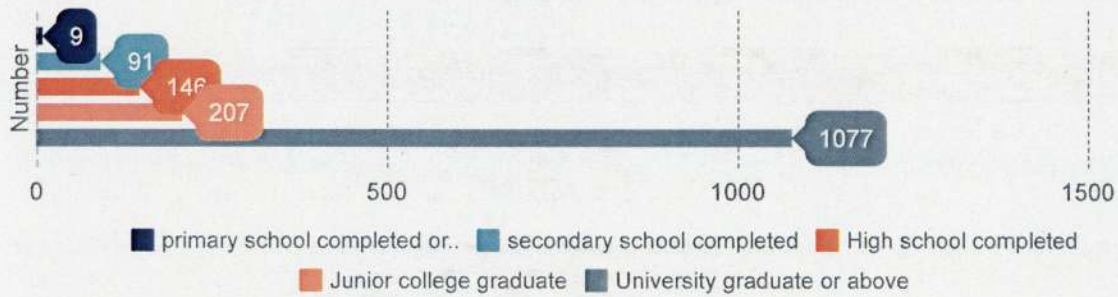
Geographic information of interviewees



Current Registered Permanent Residence



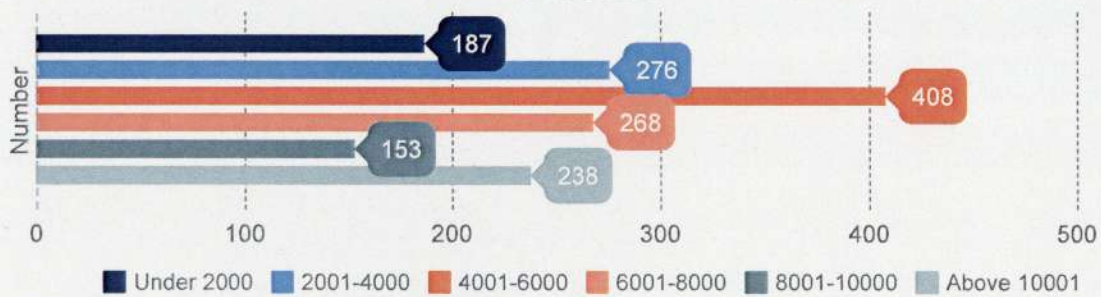
Education



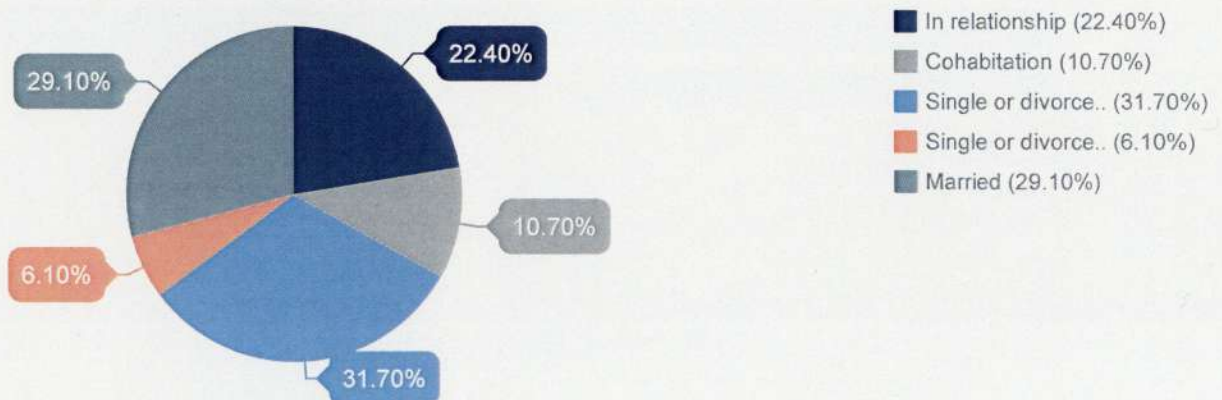
Employment Status



Income



Relationship status

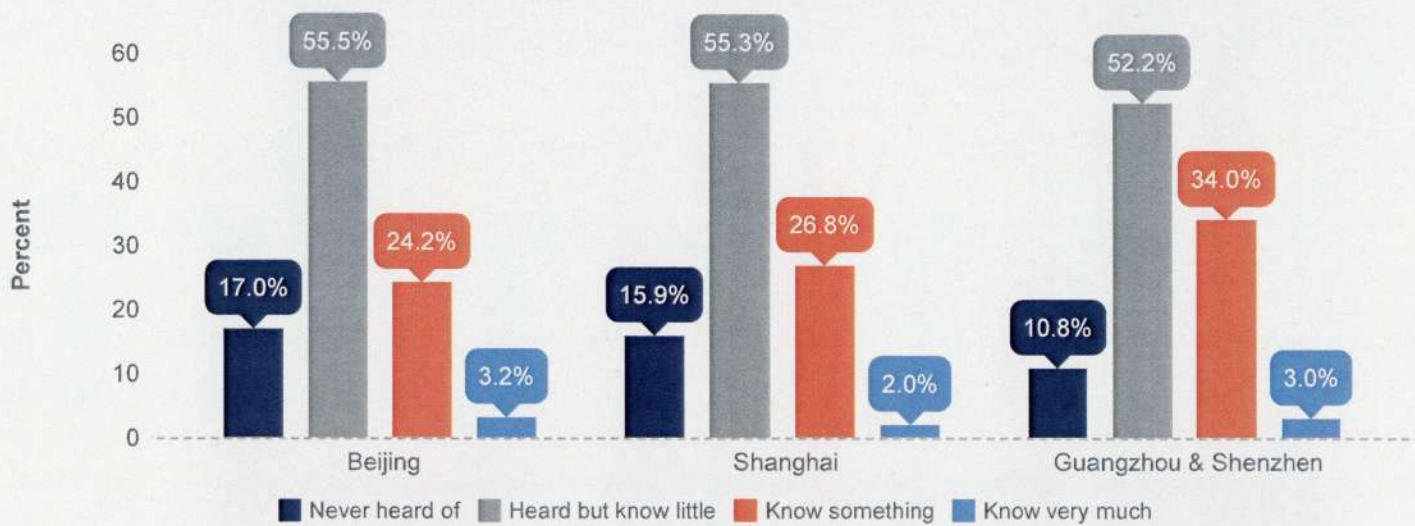


Main Findings

①

- Most of the migrant women do not have understanding of national anti-domestic violence law
- Interviewees in Guangdong and Shenzhen know more about the law than those in Beijing and Shanghai

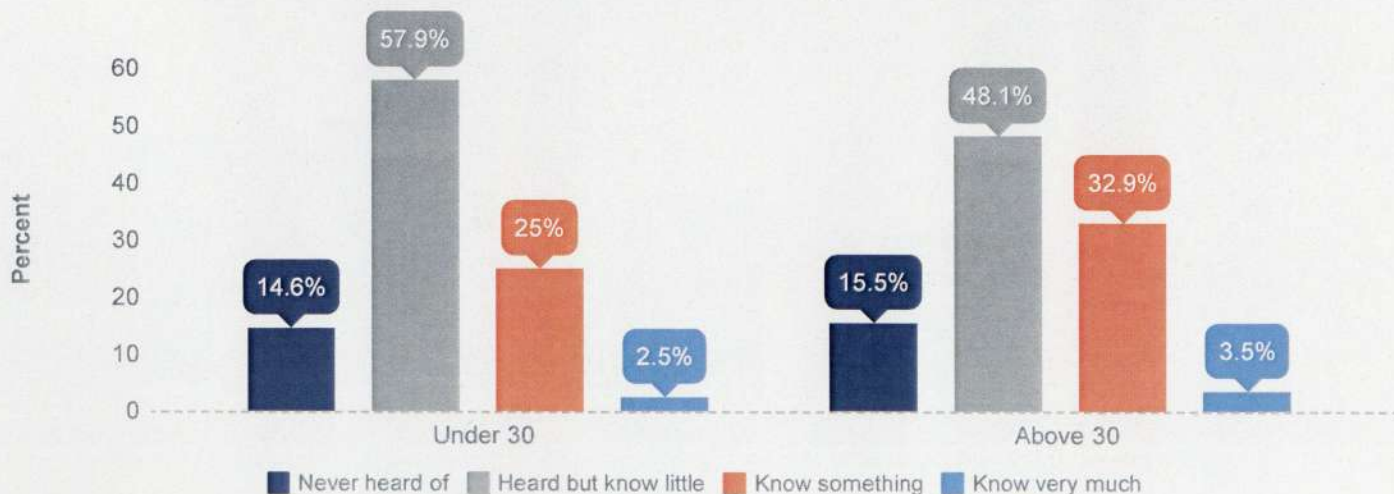
To what degree FMWs know about the Anti Domestic Violence Law



②

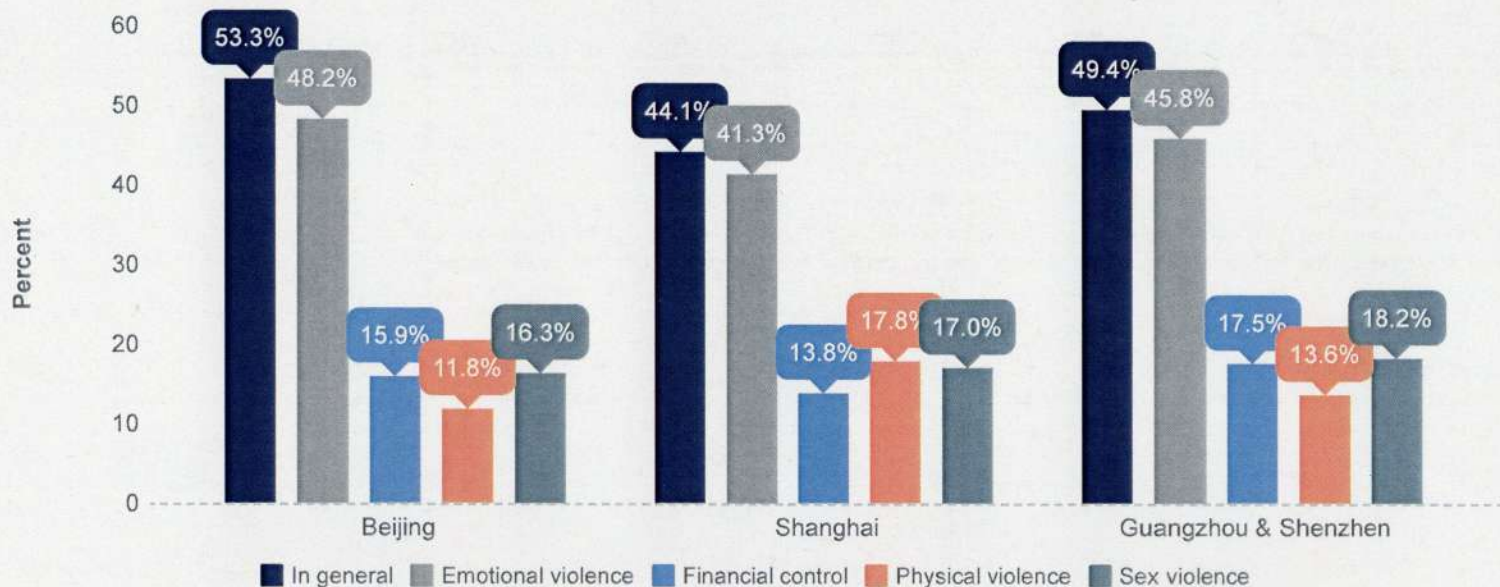
- Elder women know more about the law
- From the interviews we found that some victims of domestic violence did not know that there was a "anti-domestic violence law" at the beginning, and in the process of actively seeking for help, they gradually got to know the law and began to actively use it

To what degree women of different ages know about the law



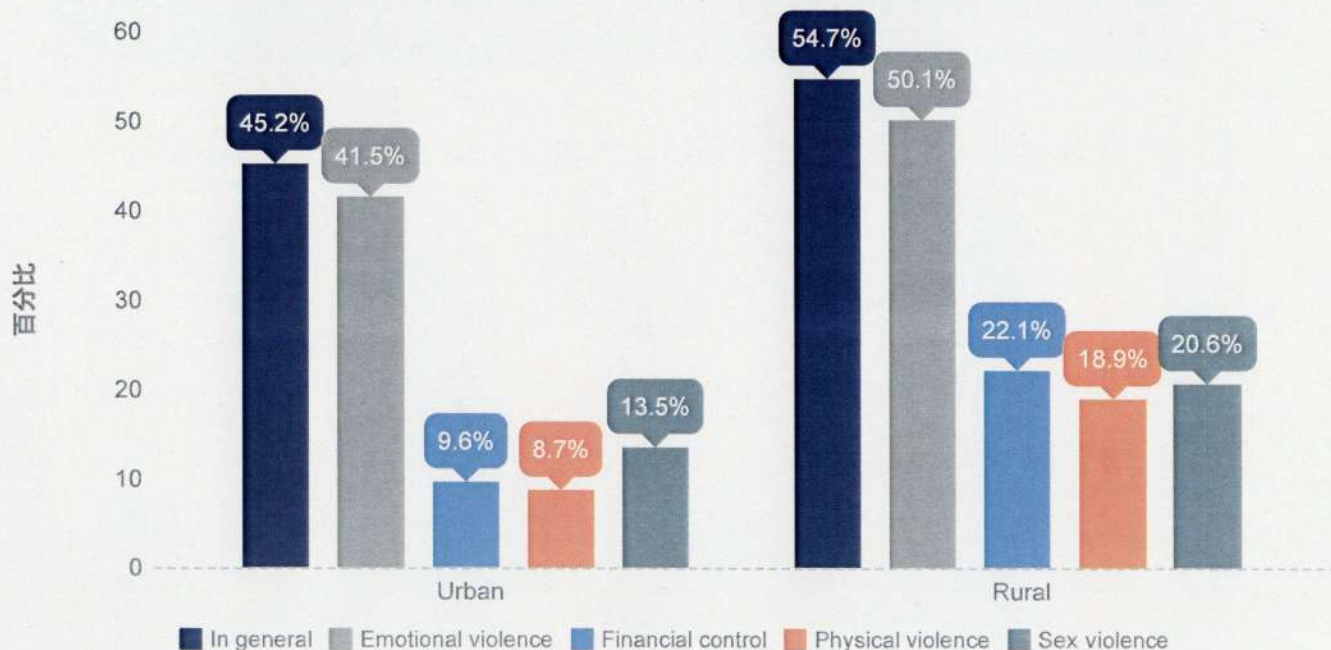
- Half of migrant women experienced at least one type of domestic violence in the past 12 months, emotional violence is the most common type

Incidence Rate of Violence



- Women who registered in rural areas suffer more from violence

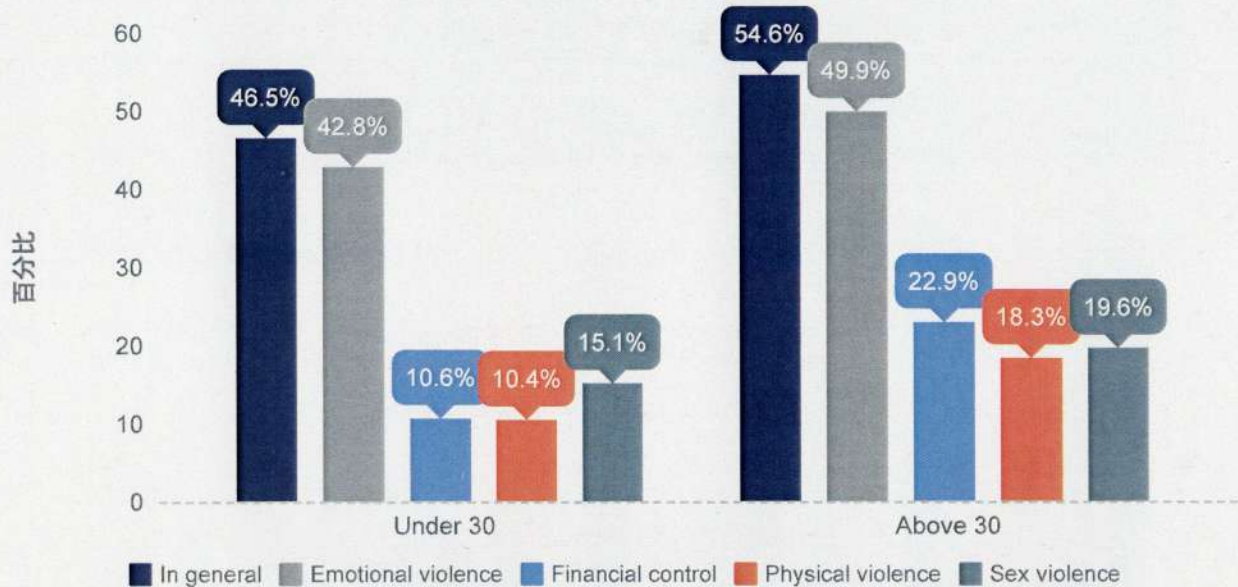
Violence Incidence Rate for Women in Urban and Rural Areas



5

- The rate of violence incidence increases with age growing

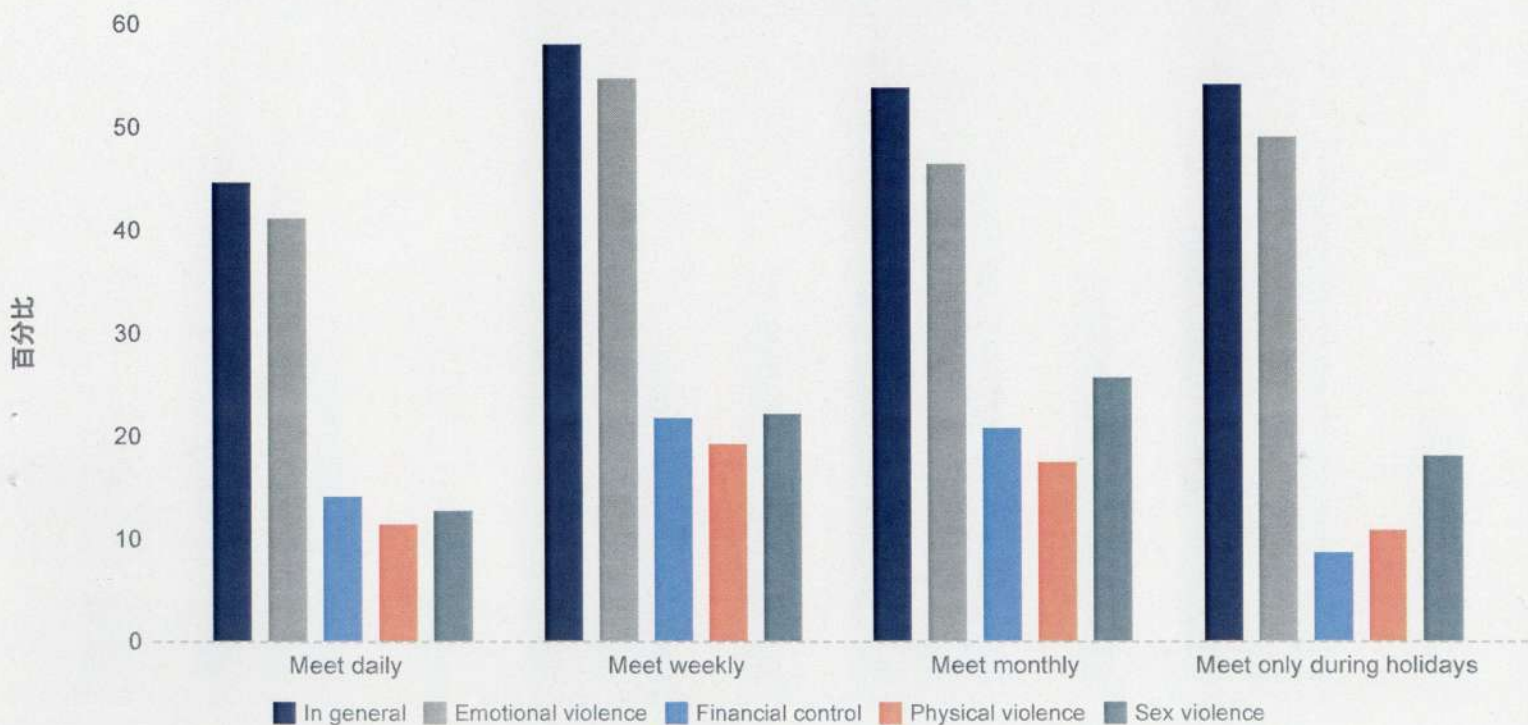
Violence Incidence Rate for Women of Different Ages



6

- Women meet daily with their partner are least common to suffer from violence

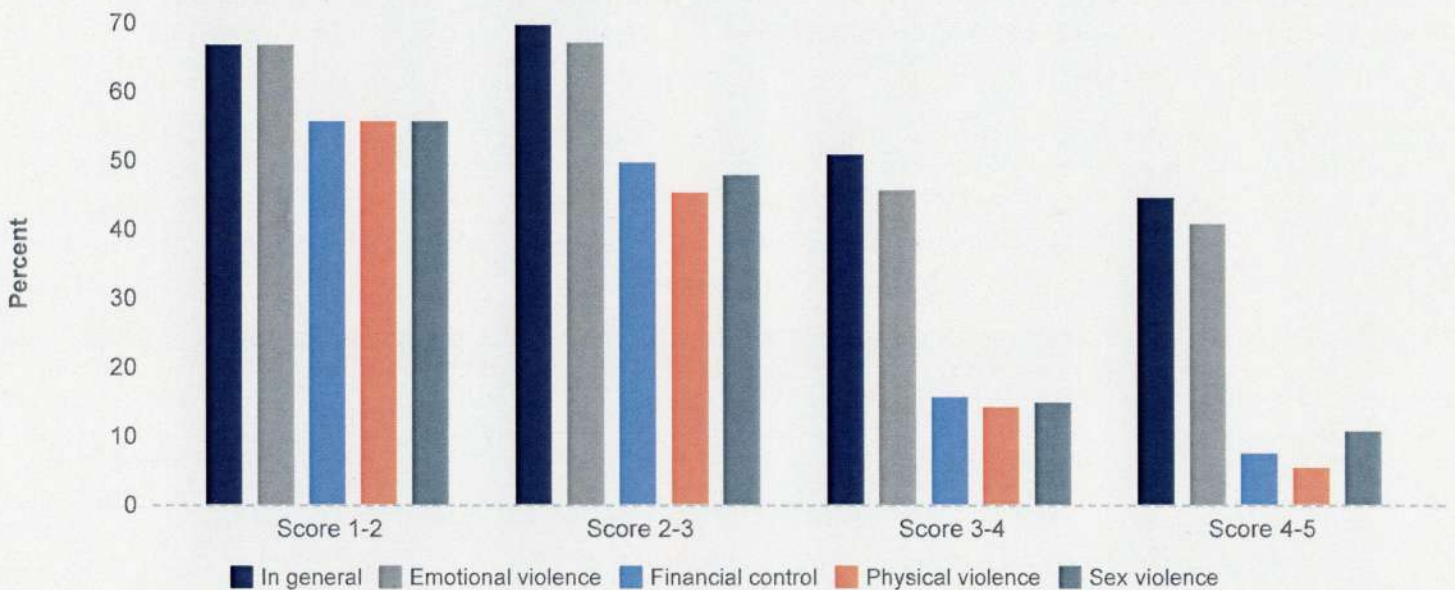
How does meeting frequency affect the incidence of violence



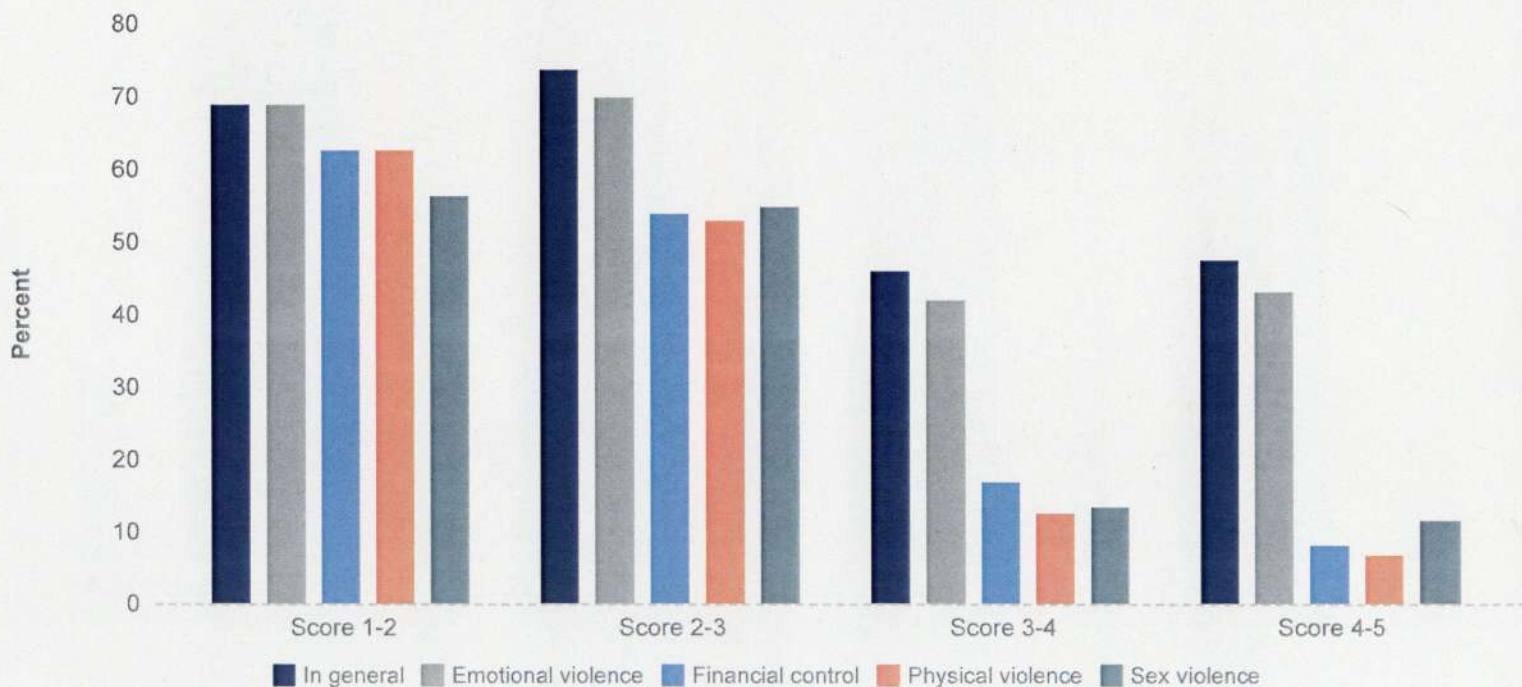
- **Migrant women with stronger sense of gender equality and better knowledge of gender-based violence experienced much less intimate partner violence**

The study uses four declarative sentences to measure the knowledge about gender equality and gender-based violence among migrant women. The higher the score, the stronger sense of gender equality and better knowledge of gender-based violence women have.

How does gender awareness affect the incidence of violence



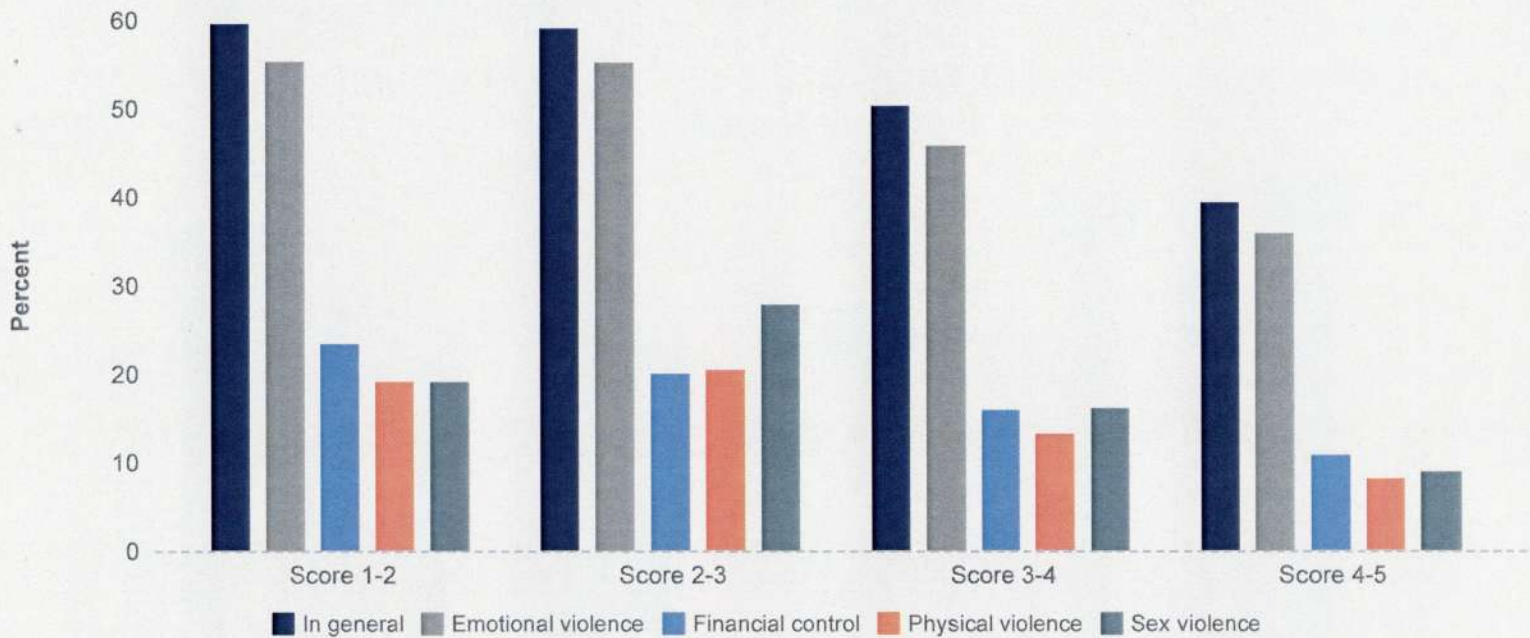
How does knowledge of GBV affect the incidence of violence



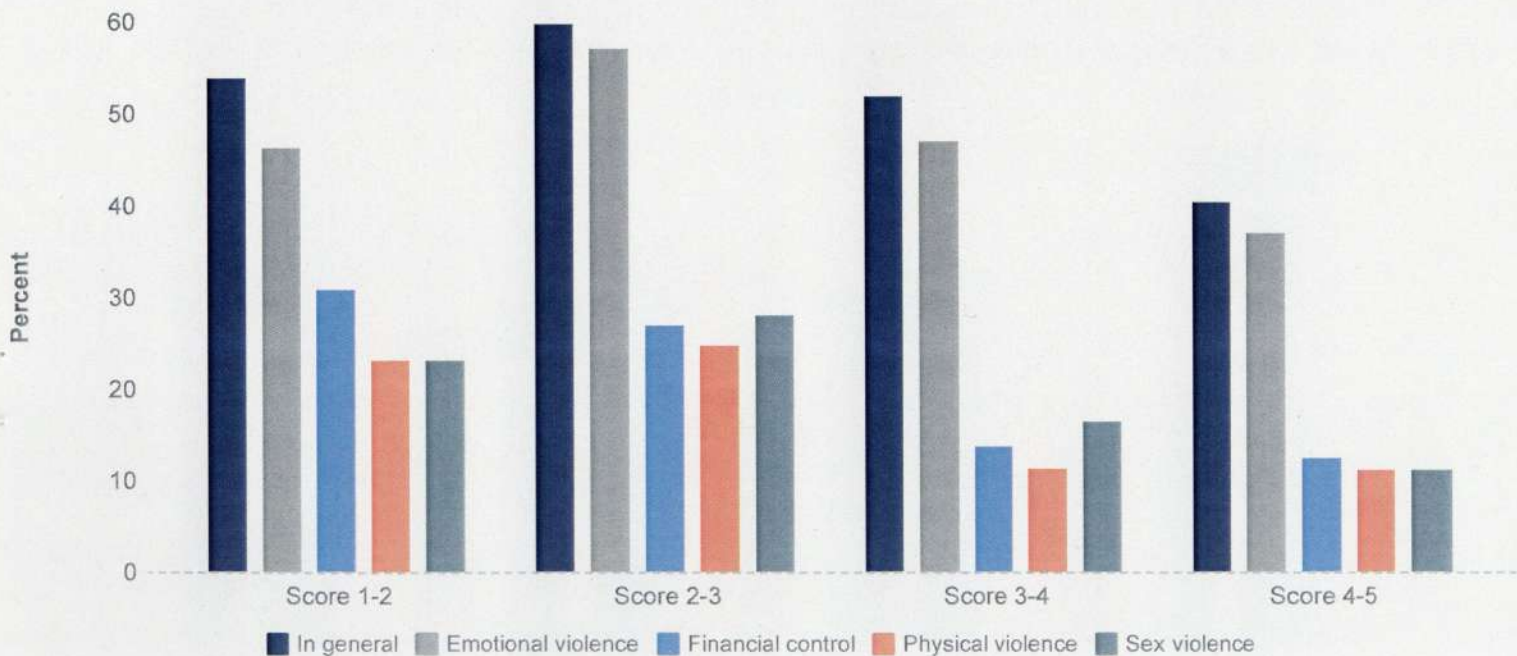
- **The more social support they have, the more they have been socially included, the less they suffer from violence**

The study uses four declarative sentences to measure the extent of being social included and social support migrant women could access. The higher the score, the more they've been included and more support they have.

How does social inclusion affect the incidence of violence

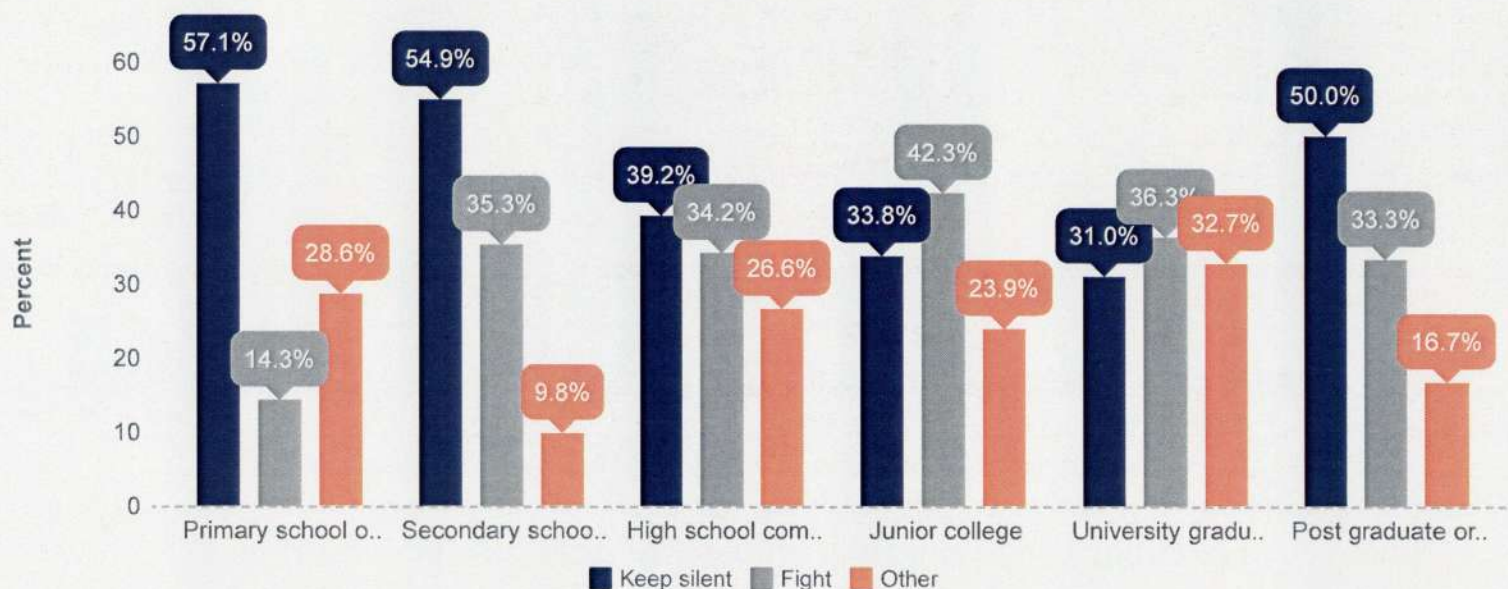


How does social support affect the incidence of violence

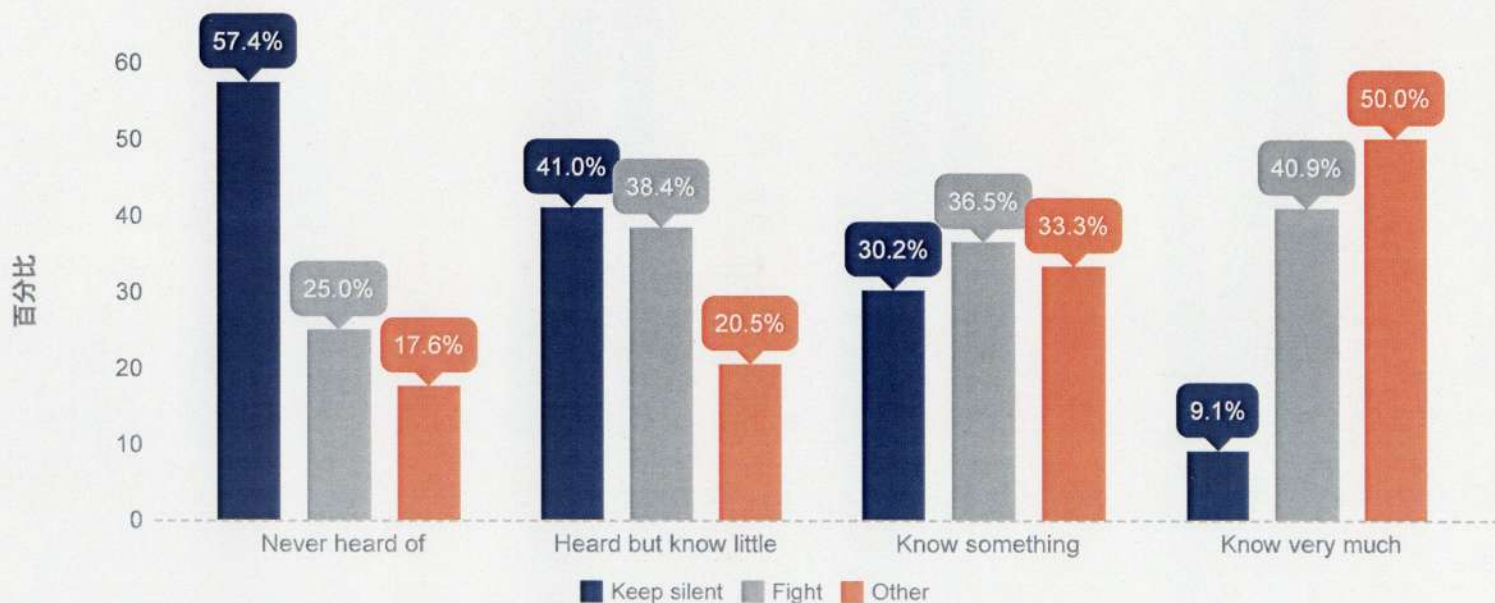


- Only half of the interviewees who have experienced intimate violence in the past 12 months have tried to break up or get divorced
- After the violence, only 25.2% of women actually sought help
- The more educated women are, the more probably they would seek for help after violence
- The more knowledge about the law women have, the more probably they would seek for help after the violence

How does education degree affect the probability of women's action after violence



How does knowledge about policy affect the probability of women's action after violence



Violence in various types

Upgrading

Physical Violence



Emotional Violence

is everywhere



Rape in Marriage

is hard to tell



Presenting with new features

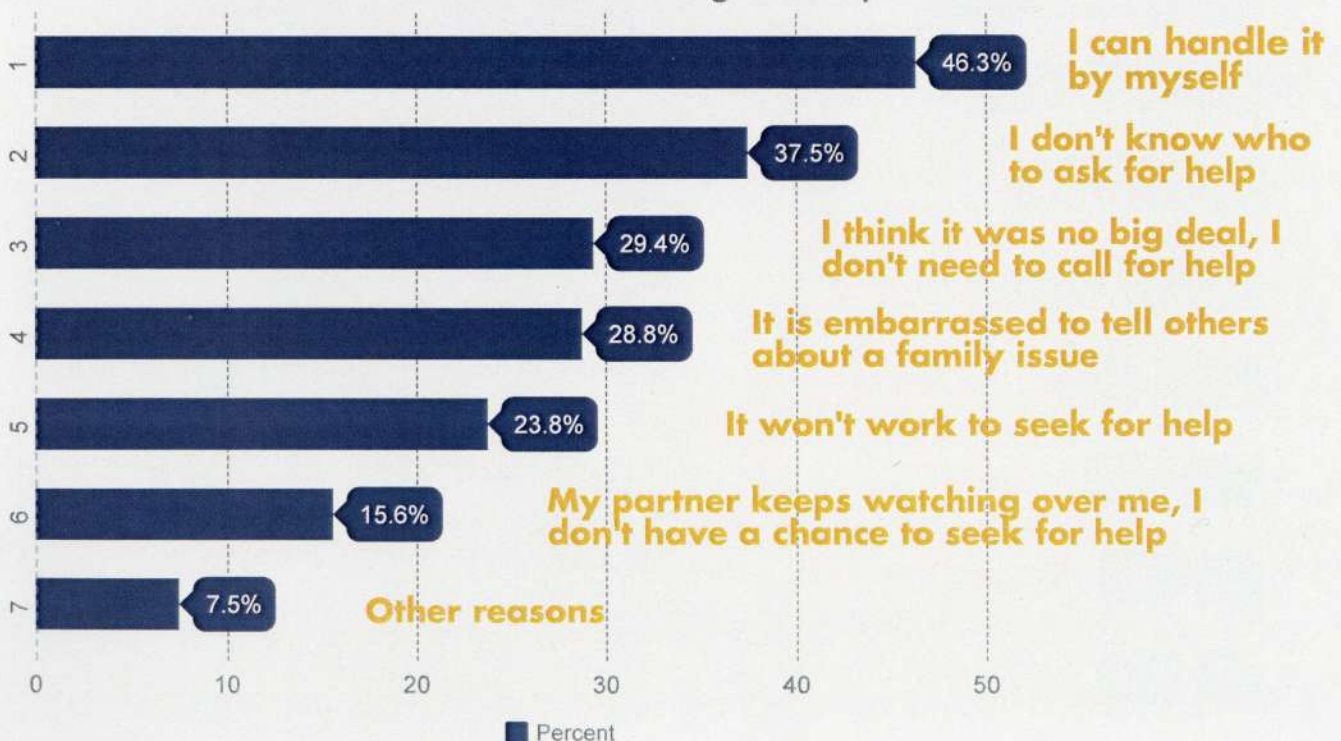
Financial Control



11

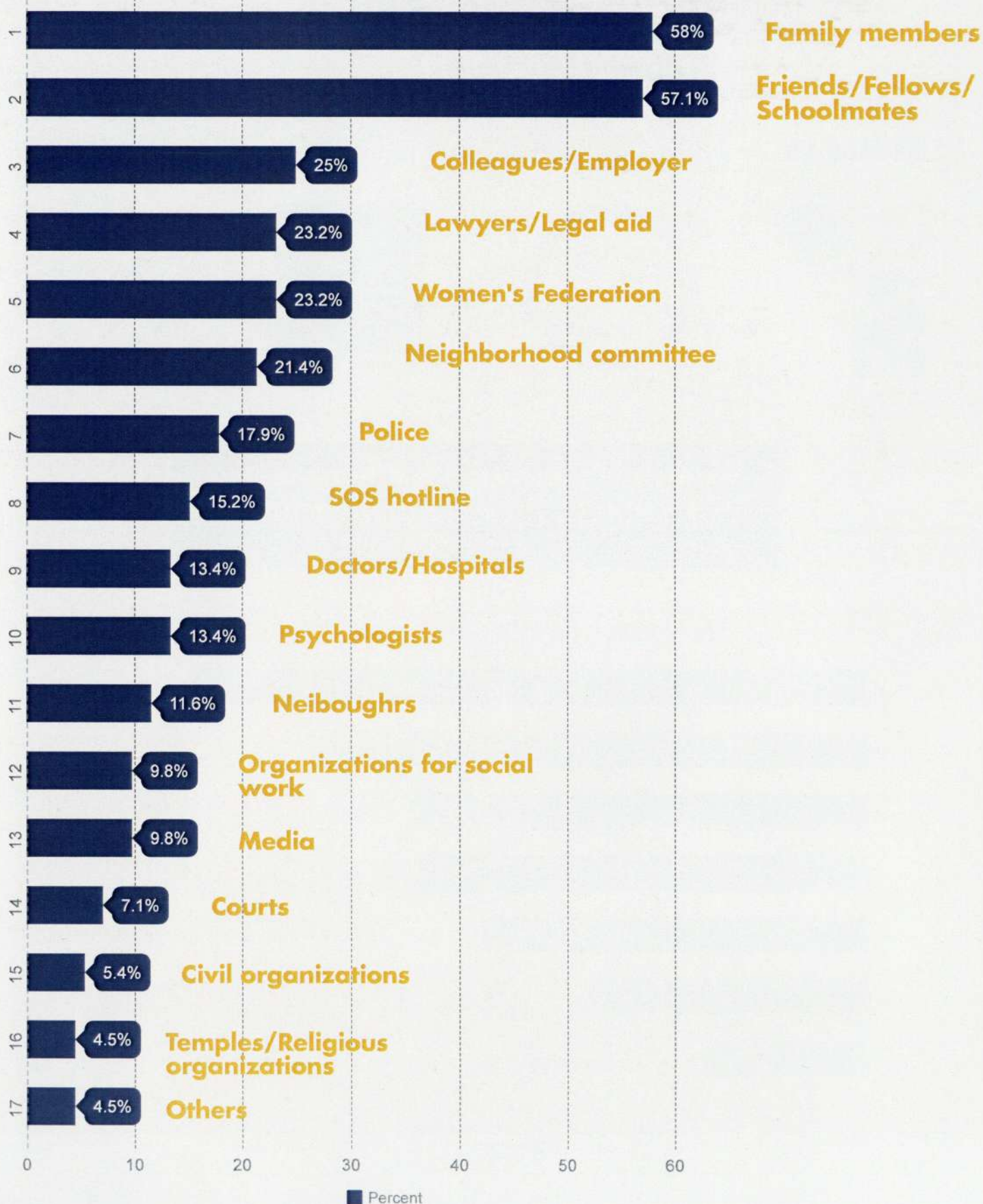
- **Women in violence are often isolated and helpless, they are always on their own**

The reason for not seeking for help



- Family members, friends, fellows and colleagues are the ones migrant women would think about when they need help

To whom migrant women would seek for help



Main Findings

- ▼ 1 • **Improve the definition of domestic violence, to include sexual violence and economic control**
- ▼ 2 • **Clarify the rules for the distribution of evidence and burden of proof, using special infringement rules, to change the current principle of proof -"who advocates who gives evidence", adopt the principle of "presumption of fault" and reasonably distribute the burden of proof**
- ▼ 3 • **Further refine the system of protection order for domestic violence, and make improvements in terms of time limit for issuance, burden of proof, content of measures, implementation and assistance in implementation, and legal liability**
- ▼ 4 • **To clarify the division of property to take care of the victim**
- ▼ 5 • **To Clarify the lower limit of the standard for compensation for domestic damage (including mental damages);**
- ▼ 6 • **To clarify that minor children are generally not to be directly raised by perpetrators**
- ▼ 7 • **To clarify the issue of suspending perpetrator's right to visit children under special circumstances**
- ▼ 8 • **To define the issue of expert witness of domestic violence**
- ▼ 9 • **Clarify the light-penalty and decriminalization of violence against violence**



The research was conducted by Professor WANG Xiyi, who is an Chinese expert focusing on Gender-based Violence and women's rights, and supported by Justice4Her project (RNW Media). This project is a cross-sector, multi-stakeholder project that gives attention to gender -based violence, and provides information and services for female groups, with emphasis on law education and awareness advocacy. The report was first released on 1st August in Beijing.

RNW Media (acronym of its former name Radio Nederland Wereldomroep; English: Radio Netherlands Worldwide), is an international organization based in the media park of Hilversum, the Netherlands. RNW Media is a media organization and it is also a non-governmental organization mainly with public funding.

The vision of RNW Media is to contribute to a world where young people in restrictive settings confidently claim their rights, assume their place in society and shape a better future. The mission of RNW Media is to unleash young people's potential for sparking social change. We do this by identifying their needs and bringing them together in user-owned digital communities and generate strong and inspiring stories for advocacy.

RNW Media works in several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East and North Africa and Asia, including Burundi, China, India, Kenya, DRC, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Uganda and Mexico. Plans are in place for expanding our work to Rwanda, Ivory Coast, and Mali, and eventually, to Tunisia. The media training courses from RNTC have been delivered in more than 25 countries.

RNW Media has three programs. Two are thematic: Love Matters covering Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), and Citizens' Voice covering Social Cohesion and Inclusive Governance (SCIG). These linked themes address the issues that most deeply affect young people in both their public and their private live. The third program, RNTC Media Training, focuses on capacity building – offering concrete steps for young media-makers to turn aspirations into realities. The working area of the RNW Media is broad, but it has different focuses on the different context in the countries.

More information, please contact contact@chengyusan.cn



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