

Estimating the Costs and Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence in Developing Countries A Methodological Resource Guide

Introduction

Violence against women is a pervasive phenomenon common in developing and developed countries alike. Violence against women manifests in multiple behaviors including rape, sexual coercion, incest, honor killings, female genital mutilation, acid burnings, stalking and trafficking. Perpetrators of violence against women can be intimate partners, family members, members of the community or strangers. Across cultures, the most common experience for women is violence by intimate partners.

In the past decade, research in developing countries has established a rigorous, quantitative evidence base on the risk factors, prevalence and, to a lesser extent, the health impacts of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, progress has been slower in exploring its economic costs and broader welfare impacts, partly due to the lack of a comprehensive methodology adequate for such costing studies in developing country settings. To address this gap, the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) and its partners, with funding from UNFPA, conducted a study to refine and field test a methodology to estimate the costs as well as the impacts of intimate partner violence to households, communities and, ultimately, the national economy.

The pilot study, started in 2006, took place in three countries – Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda – in partnership with the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Bangladesh; Hassan II University, Morocco; and the Economic Policy Research Center (EPRC), Uganda. All three countries report high prevalence rates and recently rolled out legal, policy and programmatic efforts to curb intimate partner violence. This made these sites appealing for research because of the expressed stakeholder interest and demand for studies on intimate partner violence. Methodological purposes also motivated selection of these particular countries because of the different socio-cultural and economic structures and, consequently, varied resources for addressing IPV.

In multiple sites in each country, research teams interviewed around 2,000 women in Bangladesh and Morocco, and more than 1,200 in Uganda. A select sample of service providers was interviewed to estimate the economic costs of intimate partner violence and assess its impacts on a number of individual- and household-level welfare measures.

¹ The study in this country also interviewed men to explore the costs of IPV to men as well as women.

Objectives of this Guide

The purpose of this guide is to facilitate the replication of similar costing studies in the future. In developing countries, the body of knowledge on the costs and impact of intimate partner violence is limited. Chief among the reasons for this knowledge gap is the lack of a methodology that can be applied to the context of these countries. Specifically, the social and economic characteristics of developing countries combined with the varied institutional structures that govern these societies require a framework and methodology that is tailored to this context and can be implemented given the realities in the field.

To fill this gap, this guide:2

- Reviews findings from the literature on the economic costs of intimate partner violence, with a particular focus on studies conducted in developing countries
- Describes aspects of a methodology that can be used in developing country contexts to estimate the economic costs of intimate partner violence to households and their communities and establish its impact on individual and household welfare
- Discusses the experiences from Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda where the methodology was field tested
- Includes data collection instruments used in the study

Who Can Use this Guide?

This guide is geared toward researchers in developing countries who want to conduct studies on gender-based violence, particularly intimate partner violence. It also is a resource for community organizers, service providers and policy advocates who are interested in understanding the pathways through which intimate partner violence impacts the economic and social well-being of individuals, households and communities to effectively argue for increased resources to address violence against women. This resource guide can facilitate partnerships among activists, advocates and researchers to establish findings with empirical rigor and engage with communities and governments to address intimate partner violence in a more comprehensive manner by committing the required financial, human and social resources.

The study that provides the basis for this resource guide focuses specifically on intimate partner violence against women. This is motivated by two factors: the predominance of IPV as the most common type of violence experienced by women and the assumption that the household-level welfare would be affected more by IPV than other forms of violence. However, the methodology lays a basic frame that can be modified to develop cost estimates for intimate partner violence against men as well as other forms of violence against women such as female genital mutilation, incest, stalking or trafficking. It can also be applied to family violence (i.e., violence experienced within the family by both children and other adults).

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² Since the primary focus of this guide is on costing IPV, a number of methodological issues around violence research in general are not discussed here. Instead, the readers are recommended to refer to "Researching Violence against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists" published by PATH in 2005.

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Literature Review on the Costs and Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence

For many women, home is not a safe haven but a site of violence. Women are more likely to be beaten, assaulted, raped or killed by a current or former partner than a stranger. Researchers estimate that nearly one out of every three women globally has experienced psychological, physical or sexual partner violence during their life time (Heise, Ellsberg and Gottemeiler, 2000). Results from 80 population-based studies in more than 50 countries further reveal that between 10 and 60 percent of ever married or partnered women have experienced at least one incidence of physical partner violence in their relationships, pointing not only to high prevalence but also to the universality of the IPV experience (García-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise and Watts, 2005).

To date, more than 30 studies, mostly from developed countries, have attempted to quantify the costs of various forms of violence against women, including intimate partner violence. These studies focus largely on the costs of service utilization as well as the value of economic losses due to lost output, decreased productivity and lower earnings resulting from violence.

In developing countries, the literature on costs and impacts of violence experienced by women remains nascent. Only a handful of studies explore the monetary costs of violence against women. This gap can be explained partly by the lack of a suitable methodology for developing countries that takes into account the utilization of "standard" structures (e.g., health services) as well as "traditional" structures (e.g., community councils) as a response to violence. Additionally, there are challenges to implementing a complicated violence costing study in settings where information technology and record keeping are minimal and data collection is difficult.

Studies in Developed Countries

Aggregate Costs

The cost of intimate partner violence is high. A recent study in the United Kingdom estimates the aggregate costs of intimate partner violence, including service-related costs, the value of economic output lost, and human and emotional costs, is close to £23 billion (\$34.5 billion) annually (Walby, 2004). In Australia, the same set of costs is estimated to be \$8.1 billion a year (Access Economics 2004). In the United States, the estimated costs of intimate partner violence range from \$3.5 billion (Womankind Worldwide, 2002) to \$5.8 billion (Centers for Disease Control, 2003) to \$12.6 billion (Women's Advocates, 2002).

Employment/Labor Costs

The economic consequences of intimate partner violence have been studied more widely in developed countries. These studies are almost always focused on market work and often explore the impacts of IPV on absenteeism, productivity and earnings of women. For instance, in the United States, evidence shows women who experience intimate partner violence have higher levels of absenteeism and job turnover (Friedman and Couper, 1987) as well as lower earning capacity and more limited occupational mobility (Romero et al., 2003). A study in

Australia found that intimate partner violence significantly affects the productivity of workers (KPMG Management Consulting, 1996).

Economic losses stemming from intimate partner violence is often captured through assessing the impact of violence on women's employment.³ A study in the United States explored the effects of intimate partner violence on women in the workplace and found 56 percent of women experiencing IPV were late for work at least five times a month, 28 percent left early at least five days a month, and 54 percent missed at least three full days of work a month. Intimate partner violence also affected a woman's ability to retain her job (Friedman and Couper, 1987). Another study in the United States found that women experiencing violence have higher job turnover, contributing to lower earning capacity and more limited occupational mobility (Romero et al., 2003). The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimates 13.5 million days are lost from both paid work and household chores due to intimate partner violence, which is valued at \$858 million per year (CDC 2003). In the United Kingdom, lost economic output accounts for around £2.7 billion (\$4 billion) a year (Walby, 2004).

Service Costs

Direct economic costs of intimate partner violence on a number of services commonly used in IPV cases is another area closely examined in developed countries. Studies from Australia, Canada, Europe, and the United States report significant costs to services such as health and criminal justice highlighting the extent to which valuable public resources are diverted due to intimate partner violence.

The emphasis on the costs of service provision/utilization is common to all the studies in developed countries. These costs, which typically include health care and social services costs as well as criminal justice costs of apprehending, prosecuting and incarcerating perpetrators, often are estimated at the national level and occasionally disaggregated by individuals, providers or third parties.

Service utilization due to intimate partner violence costs the British Government about £ 2.9 billion (\$4.35 billion) and individuals £ 195 million (\$293 million) for a total £ 3.1 billion (\$4.65 billion) (Walby, 2004). In Australia, similar services cost about \$ 1.1 billion, mostly paid by the individuals and the community tax revenues (Access Economics, 2004).

One of the most frequently explored costs is in the health sector. These studies vary considerably in the level of detail incorporated. Miller, Cohen and Wiersema (1996) break down the health costs to hospital and physician costs, non-hospitalization injury costs and mental health care costs. The NSW Women's Unit 1991 study in New South Wales, Australia, considers medical costs to include costs for doctors, counselors, psychiatrists, hospitals and medication as well as lost income while under treatment. Kerr and McLean in their 1996 Canadian study also allocated costs for mental health and drug care and treatment programs for the perpetrator. In the United States, the CDC recently conducted a study that focus solely on health, including the costs of emergency visits, outpatient and overnight hospital services, physician and dental visits, ambulatory/paramedic services, physical therapy and mental health

³ A few studies also explore the productivity and earnings loss associated with the incarceration of perpetrators.

costs. The annual health care cost due to intimate partner violence was found to be \$4.1 billion annually (CDC 2003).

Studies also investigate the costs associated with provision of services by law enforcement, judiciary, and social and welfare services. In Australia, the annual cost of intimate partner violence to the legal system, including incarceration of perpetrators, court hearings, police investigation, legal aid and probation, was \$298 million (Access Economics, 2004). The types of social services that are included in studies also vary and may include counseling, temporary housing, rehabilitation, mediation, child protection services, etc. Walby (2004) estimates these costs at around £386 million (\$579.5 million) in the United Kingdom.

Non-monetary Costs

Some studies have attempted to measure the "human cost" of intimate partner violence in the form of loss of happiness, loss of quality of life, loss of self-esteem and satisfaction, life expectancy and experienced pain. These types of costs do not lend themselves to an easy economic evaluation (Greaves, Hankivsky and Kingston-Riechers, 1995) and have been included in costing studies to the extent that they can be monetized and measured. When included, these costs often are found to constitute a large share of total costs. Walby (2004), for instance, estimates the cost at about £17 billion (\$25.5 billion) or more than three times the cost of service provision and economic output loss. Miller, Cohen and Wiersema (1996) explore the cost of "pain and suffering" and estimates around \$300 billion.

Studies in Developing Countries

Health Service Costs

The few studies in the developing world that explore the financial costs of violence against women mainly focus on the costs in the health sector. A study by Mansingh and Ramphal (1993) estimated the direct costs of treating victims of IPV in Jamaica's Kingston Public Hospital in 1991 are \$454,000. A World Health Organization – Centers for Disease Control (2007) study calculated Brazil's direct medical costs due to any violence as 0.4 percent of the total health budget. Sanchez et al. (2004) estimated that in 2003, the Colombian government spent approximately 0.6 percent of the total national budget to prevent and detect incidences of intimate partner violence and offer services to survivors.

Employment/Labor Costs

A small set of studies focus on the economic losses on earnings and productivity due to the impact of intimate partner violence. Morrison and Orlando (1999) estimate that in Chile, all types of domestic violence reduced women's earnings by \$1.56 billion; more than 2 percent of Chile's gross domestic product (GDP) in 1996. In Nicaragua, earnings were reduced by \$29.5 million; about 1.6 percent of the 1996 GDP of Nicaragua. Sanchez et al. (2004) find that Colombian women who suffered physical violence have 14 percent lower earnings than women who did not suffer violence. In Brazil, productivity loss due to violence-related injuries accounted for approximately 12 percent of the total health budget or 1.2 percent of GDP (WHO-CDC 2007). Limited evidence from developing countries revealed similar adverse labor market outcomes for women due to intimate partner violence, for instance, in the form of lower earnings in Colombia (Sanchez in Morrison and Orlando, 2004).

Non-monetary Costs

A larger set of studies explore the non-monetary impacts of violence against women, focusing mostly on the health impacts of violence. Violence is one of the leading causes of injury among women and its consequences are especially serious in the area of reproductive health, according to a review of existing studies by Morrison and Orlando (2004). Their own study in Peru, Haiti and Zambia found that women experiencing physical IPV had worse health outcomes compared to non-abused women (Morrison and Orlando 2004). In general, women affected by physical violence tend to use health services more intensively. In Peru, victims of physical abuse were more likely to have delivery complications and, on average, terminate more pregnancies than non-victims. In Peru and Zambia, the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) was significantly higher among abused women compared to those who were not. In Haiti, women experiencing physical violence, on average, suffered more severe anemia than non-victims. Preliminary results from Peru (Morrison, Orlando and Pizzolitto, 2008) show that lifetime physical violence by intimate partners and relatives has negative impacts on women's health outcomes and use of health facilities. The study also shows that children of victims are more likely to be in school but suffer an education gap.

Women who experience intimate partner violence are significantly more likely to report poor or very poor physical and mental health, as reported in the WHO multi-county study (García-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise and Watts 2005). In South Africa, women who experience IPV have greater risk for sexually transmitted infections (STI) and HIV (Dunkle, 2004). IPV has an adverse effect on children's schooling in the form of a significant education gap in Haiti (Morrison and Orlando, 2004) and Peru (Morrison, Orlando and Pizzolitto, 2008).

A recent study in India explores the adverse impacts of domestic violence on women and children, revealing that women victims of domestic violence experience significantly higher rates of malnutrition as measured by two indicators: being underweight and anemic (Ackerson and Subramanian, 2008). Children of women experiencing domestic violence also experienced high levels of malnourishment.

Table 1. Select Studies on the Costs of Violence in Developing Countries

Author	Year	Country	Type of Violence	Costs Calculated	Total Monetary and Non-Monetary Cost
Mansingh and Ramphal	1993	Kingston, Jamaica	IPV	Cost to the service provider (health)	US\$454, 000 (annual)
Ackerson and Subramanian	2008	India	Domestic Violence (DV)	Health and nutrition impacts	Women experiencing DV have significantly higher odds of having anemia and being underweight
Sanchez et al.	2004	Colombia – Bogota, Barrancaber- meja and Barranquilla	IPV	 Health and labor market outcomes Prevention and treatment, services 	■ Moderate IPV results in \$60 reduction in women's earnings; severe IPV is \$100 reduction ■ In one year, 184 billion pesos (U.S. \$73.7 million) was spent on IPV-related services

WHO-CDC	2007	Brazil	All types of interpersonal or self- directed violence	Direct medical costsProductivity losses	 Direct medical costs due to violence takes up 0.4% of the total annual health budget of the country Productivity losses due to violence correspond to 12% of national health expenditures or 1.2% of GDP
Morrison and Orlando	1999	Chile and Nicaragua	DV	 Employment and earnings, Use of health services, Impact on children's schooling 	On aggregate, women's earnings are estimated to be lower by \$1.56 billion in Chile and \$29.5 million in Nicaragua due to DV
Morrison and Orlando	2004	Peru, Haiti and Zambia	IPV	Health, education, and employment outcomes	 In Peru, women who experience IPV are found to be more likely to have complications in delivery. In Peru and Zambia, they also were found to be more likely to contract STDs. In Haiti, women who experience IPV were found to have more severe anemia. Children of victims of IPV are more likely to have anemia and are about half a year behind in school
Morrison, Orlando and Pizzolitto	2008	Peru	Lifetime physical violence by intimate partners and relatives	 Women's health outcomes and use of health facilities Employment outcomes 	 Negative impact on women's reproductive health as well as on children's health Women experiencing violence report significantly more visits to health facilities Children of victims more likely to be in school but behind their peers
Dunkle	2004	South Africa	IPV	HIV/IPV link	■ IPV in a woman's current relationship (odds ratio 1:48) is associated with HIV seropositivity

Discussion

It is evident that intimate partner violence is a significant threat to the household's economic welfare both in the short- and long-term when reviewing the potential direct costs of intimate partner violence to women and households as well as its likely impact on women's work. Intimate partner violence also diverts scarce public resources for essential health, security and infrastructure services within communities. IPV impacts children's health and education, potentially contributing to the intergenerational transfer of poverty. In light of all these findings, it is essential that intimate partner violence be addressed not only within the realm of human rights and public health but as a serious development issue. Making this case requires a strong evidence base that demonstrates the magnitude of these adverse impacts of intimate partner violence to effectively argue for intimate partner violence prevention and intervention programs.

Estimating the Costs of Intimate Partner Violence – A Review of Definitions, Methodologies and Approaches

Defining Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate relationships are one of many circumstances in which women experience violence. It is therefore important to establish a definition for intimate partner violence, which conceptually frames this particular type of violence and helps pinpoint the study population, the acts of violence and, in costing studies, types of costs to be included in the analysis.

Most studies in the literature define intimate partner violence against women as violence perpetrated against women in an intimate relationship, often of a sexual nature. Narrowly interpreted, this definition comprises violence experienced by women in a marriage. In many settings, however, defining the intimate relationship solely as marriage is limiting because relationships between individuals take different forms ranging from cohabitating to various forms of marriage. To that end, the definition for IPV should take into account the variations that can be found in relational arrangements.

Another important parameter central to the definition of intimate partner violence is establishing which acts constitute such violence, particularly given the highly differing norms of acceptable behavior around violence across different countries. Over time, the following types of intimate partner violence have emerged: psychological, physical, sexual and financial

violence. Psychological violence includes insulting, humiliating, intimidating and threatening behaviors. Physical violence includes behaviors such as slapping, kicking, hitting, beating, pushing, choking, burning, and threatening and assaulting with a weapon. Sexual violence includes sexual coercion, being pressured into degrading sexual behavior and rape. Financial violence includes deprivation of material goods, control of money and control over assets. Within the bounds of a costing study, it is hard to attach a value to financial violence and it can therefore be excluded from the definition of intimate partner violence.

Intimate partner violence

against women is psychological, physical and sexual violence perpetrated by an intimate partner where the intimate relationship is sexual in nature. The formal status of the relationship is not relevant; the definition captures the range of relationships between the two sexes – dating, cohabitating and marital.

Measuring Intimate Partner Violence

IPV is generally measured in one of two ways: (1) based on the number of adults' experiencing violence in an intimate relationship or (2) based on the number of intimate partner violence incidents in a given population. The former is referred to as the *prevalence* of intimate partner violence and the latter as the intimate partner violence *victimization rate*. Conventionally, prevalence rates are measured either for the 12-month time period prior to the study (*current prevalence*) or for the adult lifetime of women (*lifetime prevalence*). Prevalence information is often accompanied by data about the forms, behaviors and frequency of abuse, providing a

⁴ In many studies, individuals ages 15 and older are considered adults.

deeper understanding of intimate partner violence. On the other hand, the victimization rate is often estimated only for a limited timeframe, usually 12 months, and sometimes broken down by forms of intimate partner violence.

For cost estimation purposes, it is crucial to measure both the prevalence rate and the victimization rates of intimate partner violence against women. Prevalence rate provides insight into levels of intimate partner violence in a given population and is an important indicator for accurate sampling in costing studies. Yet, studies that rely solely on prevalence as the basic measure of violence fail to take into account that the experience is often repeated, resulting in repeated disruptions in individuals' lives, repeated injuries and, potentially, repeated use of services. Victimization rate performs better in capturing the repeated nature of intimate partner violence.

Prevalence is the number of ever partnered women who have experienced IPV at some point in their lifetimes (lifetime prevalence) or during the 12 months preceding the study survey (current prevalence). **Incidence** is the number of separate episodes of IPV that occurred among ever partnered women during the 12 months preceding the study survey. IPV is often repeated, so incidence often exceeds prevalence. Put differently, one victim may experience several episodes of IPV over 12 months.

Victimization rate is the number of IPV incidents involving women per 1,000 women in a population.

Source: CDC 2003

Identifying the Help-seeking Behavior of Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence

Women's help-seeking behavior after an incident of IPV is highly context specific; affected heavily by their individual characteristics as well as the socio-cultural, economic and legal circumstances surrounding them. Mapping the help-seeking behavior of the study population is an important step in an IPV costing study to identify the channels through which women seek help, and draw the scope of the costing exercise accordingly.

A number of studies have attempted to conceptualize this behavior. Of these, Distaff Associates (1991) identify a three-stage response: (1) no acknowledgement and non-disclosure, (2) acknowledgment and utilization of services, and (3) building an alternative life. Stanko et al. (1998) lay out an approach of help-seeking behavior that consists of (1) approaching family, friends, neighbors and local community (otherwise referred to as site of first response), (2) approaching formal processes and systems, and (3) accessing help from informal and formal systems to rebuild and heal. Most costing studies to date have emphasized the use of services, specifically formal services, which is not surprising given that these studies were predominantly conducted in developed countries where there are more established institutions and better information technologies.

Evidence from developing countries suggests that IPV victims in these settings have a significantly different response to IPV. Women appear to seek help at lower rates. When they do seek help, they seem to prefer informal networks, such as family, friends, neighbors, religious institutions or local leaders, over formal services such as the police, courts and social services (Heise, et al. 1999; ICRW and INCLEN, 2000; ICRW, 2002). Therefore, a framework appropriate for developing countries needs to clearly distinguish between formal and informal institutions, and between short-term and longer-term help-seeking behavior, such as this four-step response: (1) no acknowledgment and/or non-disclosure, (2) approaching family, friends, and neighbors (3) approaching formal and informal processes and systems for short-term help, and (4) accessing help from informal and formal systems to rebuild and heal.

It is important to note that although not all the stages of response involve costs, this framework is useful in mapping how women respond to IPV, which in turn can inform programs and policies. A thorough understanding of where women seek help can inform programmers on effective points of intervention to better reach women. It can also help identify the institutional/structural barriers that women face and can guide national-level policies.

Capturing and Analyzing the Costs of Intimate Partner Violence

Researchers must select which costs to measure, determine the timeframe for analysis and identify the source of violence-related expenses to capture the costs of IPV. Additionally, they must choose methods of analysis for estimating the monetary costs and impacts of IPV.

Classifying Costs of Intimate Partner Violence

The existing literature to date uses slightly varied classifications of costs associated with violence. Buvinic et al. (1999) propose a typology of costs that consist of (1) direct costs, which refer to the value of goods and services used in treating or preventing violence, (2) non-monetary costs, which capture human costs, including increased suffering, morbidity and mortality, abuse of alcohol and drugs, and depression, (3) economic multiplier effects, which aggregate the broader economic effects of violence against women such as increased absenteeism; decreased labor market participation; reduced productivity; lower earnings, investment and savings; and lower intergenerational productivity, and (4) social multiplier effects, which are described as the impact of violence on interpersonal relations and quality of life. These include the effect on children witnessing the violence, reduced quality of life and reduced participation in democratic processes.

Direct costs are actual expenditures and the value of services related to violence payments by individuals and institutions. Though the local context may vary, a number of institutions are quite commonly involved in cases of violence and therefore are included in direct cost calculations. Generally, these are medical and social services as well as services provided by the police and the broader criminal justice system.

A slightly different classification system, introduced by Morrison and Orlando (2004) in their review of methodologies for calculating various costs of violence, consists of (1) **direct monetary costs**, which are defined as actual expenditures related to violence, including health care services, judicial services and social services, (2) **indirect monetary costs**, which

represent the value of lost productivity from both paid work and unpaid work, as well as the foregone value of lifetime earnings for women who have died as a result of violence and (3) **non-monetary impacts.** In the literature, non-monetary impacts are measured using a wide array of methods that include, but are not limited to, disability-adjusted life years (DALY method) and a number of statistical and econometric methods. The DALY method, which originates from the public health literature, is used in estimating the health-related impacts of violence in the form of mortality and morbidity.^{5,6} DALYs are the sum of the years of life lost due to premature mortality in the population and the years lost due to poor health and disability.

A typology of costs proposed by WHO and CDC (2007) consists of two major categories: (1) **direct costs**, which arise from acts of violence and require actual payments by individuals and institutions and (2) **indirect costs**, which refer to lost resources and opportunities resulting from violence. Direct costs are then broken down to medical costs and non-medical costs and indirect costs to tangible costs such as reduced productivity or output by the victim and the caretaker, lost investment in social capital, life insurance costs, reduced productivity or output by the perpetrator, and macroeconomic costs (e.g., reduced property value due to violence, intangible costs such as reduction in quality of life).

Establishing the Timeframe

Another aspect of direct and indirect costs is the determination of the timeframe best suited to measure these types of costs. While it is most appropriate to measure direct costs on annual (12-month) bases, the timeframe can be one year or longer with indirect costs. In fact, when estimating the "costs" of morbidity or mortality due to IPV, the norm is to estimate the present value of lifetime earnings.

Identifying the Sources of Violence-related Expenses

It is also important to identify who bears the various costs described above. This is important not only for conceptual clarity but also for determining the most accurate level of aggregation of costs for effective analysis and interpretation.

Three broad levels of aggregation can be at the household, community and national levels. Potential *household-level costs* include direct costs in the form of expenditures on goods, fees for services as well as the accompanying transport costs, indirect costs due to lost earnings and lower productivity, and lower quality of life as well as impacts such as children's education gap, food security, health, etc. At the *community level*, the costs could include the direct costs incurred by service providers as well as the direct and indirect costs to businesses such as employee replacement, re-training and lost productivity. Finally, the *national-level* costs can be in the form of reduced savings by women due to IPV which in turn impacts economic growth.

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⁵ Heise et al. (1994) were the first to use this methodology in the context of gender-based violence.

⁶ For instance, a study by Lozano (1999) in Mexico City found that DALYs lost due to rape and IPV were the third most important cause of DALYs lost, ahead of other causes such as car accidents, cardiovascular disease and stroke.

Methods for Estimating the Costs and Impacts of Intimate Partner Violence

In the literature, *accounting methods* as well as *econometric methods* are used to estimate the monetary costs of violence. Accounting-based approaches consist of various formulations to systematically aggregate costs. Applied in the calculation of direct costs, accounting-based approaches use actual or imputed cost/expenditure data as well as information on utilization rates of various services to aggregate costs at the household, provider or national levels. Accounting methods can also be used in estimating the indirect costs of IPV. Three accounting-based approaches that can be applied in calculating the indirect costs of violence are the human capital approach, the friction approach and the willingness-to-pay approach (WHO-CDC 2007). While the human capital and friction approaches can be applied to labor market-related indirect costs, the willingness to pay approach has a wider range of applications.

Methods used in estimating the costs and impacts of IPV also include simple comparison of means and simple correlations, bivariate/multivariate logit and probit models, and matching decomposition technique (MDT) and propensity score matching (PSM) models. Box 1 elaborates on the steps that are involved in carrying out PSM estimation.

BOX 1.

Propensity Score Matching: a non-parametric approach to estimating the indirect costs and impacts of intimate partner violence

Step 1: Using a probit model, estimate an equation on the risk factors of IPV. Standard risk factors to include in the model include age and education of women and partners, household wealth, women's and men's labor force participation, childhood exposure to IPV at home for women, household overcrowding, and use of alcohol.

Step 2: match women who have reported IPV with those who despite having similar a-priory probabilities of experiencing IPV do not. In other words, create a "treatment" and a "control" group of women who are similar in many respects but their experience of IPV.

Step 3: compare means of the matched control and treatment groups for the variables of interest.

Source: Sanchez et al 2004 in Morrison and Orlando 2004

Working in a Developing Country Context

Although contextual differences may require a local approach to estimating IPV-related costs, certain characteristics are common to a majority of developing countries and provide a basic common framework. Some of these commonalities are structural. For instance, in developing countries, women's help-seeking behavior is significantly different than that observed in developed countries. Service utilization as a result of IPV is lower. When women do use services, they seem to prefer informal, traditional systems of help over formal systems. This

⁷ The human capital approach captures the value of the lost time from work due to absence or lower productivity. The friction cost is based on the costs associated with replacing a worker. Finally, the willingness-to-pay approach is based on how much value affected individuals put on improving their conditions. For further discussion on these three approaches see WHO-CDC (2007).

⁸ The low utilization rate may be explained by the social/cultural norms that render IPV an acceptable/private matter, by women's lack of access both physically and or economically to services, or non-existence or low quality of these services.

pattern requires that the study includes costs that stem from the use of both formal and informal services, an important consideration when studying the direct costs of IPV. Another key structural difference is the centrality of the household as a unit of production. In many developing countries, a large portion of economic activity carried out by women takes place within the household. Women perform a large amount of unpaid labor, including reproductive work, subsistence work and community production. When they work outside the home, women tend to hold informal jobs. The extent of household-based productive and reproductive work implies that a significant portion of the indirect costs due to loss of productivity can only be captured with a detailed activity and time-use survey and valuation methods.

Given the expansive list of potential costs and impacts of IPV, it is important to first determine which ones to focus on in a particular study, depending on the research interest or policy- and program-related questions. The emphasis may be on all types of costs at the household level or one type of cost, for example, monetary costs at both the household and community levels. Alternatively, the focus may be on the economic impacts of IPV both monetary and non-monetary in nature.

A number of practical factors need to be taken into account in a framework for developing countries. Key among these factors is the absence or limited availability of information systems. The infrastructural deficiencies coupled with the lack of record keeping on IPV cases create an enormous information gap, putting the burden of expansive data collection on the study. Although institutionalized services may be more likely to keep records, women's usage of these services is thought to be limited and the traditional institutions are less likely to keep records.

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⁹ If, for example, the policy question of interest is poverty reduction strategies, a study might choose to focus on lost output in household production due to IPV. If the policy issue is gender-sensitive allocation of financial resources, the study would shift focus to provide accurate estimates of costs of service provision. If the aim of the study is to influence public service provision and financing, it may choose to solely explore the costs to service providers.

Estimating the Costs of Intimate Partner Violence: A Three-Country Study

Overview

ICRW and its partners piloted a methodology for estimating intimate partner violence-related costs in Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda. Violence in intimate relations is the most common form of violence against women. Each country has different social and economic characteristics, unique institutional and legal frameworks for addressing IPV, and varied resource bases dedicated to dealing with the consequences of IPV.

The study was primarily aimed at field testing a methodology that would enable a comprehensive IPV costing study. It also had the objective to produce evidence to underscore the significance of IPV as a development issue. Guided by these two objectives, all the countries implemented a common methodology that aimed to explore both the direct costs and indirect costs of IPV (See Box 2). A household- and communitylevel analysis was conducted to help shed light on the relationship between IPV and both household economic vulnerability and the extent to which scarce public resources for essential health, security and infrastructure services are diverted.

All country studies also explored the impact intimate partner violence has on children's education.

Box 2: Typology of Costs Included in the Study

The focus of this study was on the direct costs of IPV for households and communities as well as the indirect costs of such violence on households. Direct costs, defined as the actual expenditures and the value of services used in responding to intimate partner violence, broadly included medical and social services, police, and the criminal justice system. Slight variations on these services emerged in the implementation phase to account for the country context. In all three countries, expenditures on goods and fees for the services listed above were included in the household-level direct costs. In Morocco, transportation costs incurred in accessing services were also included in the direct costs. At the community level, provider costs included personnel costs attributed to IPV cases as well as the cost of supplies and overhead. The value of lost earnings and productivity in both paid and unpaid work of women and other household members were aggregated as the indirect costs of intimate partner violence.

Country Policy Contexts

Bangladesh

Bangladesh is a highly patriarchal society mired by gender inequalities in both public and private spheres. Within households, women are highly dependent on men who control resources and mediate women's extra-household relationships. Women have low literacy rates; despite their increased presence in labor markets, they continue to occupy low-paid jobs. The country has the highest rate of early marriage in Asia, with more than half of women marrying before age 15 (DHS 2005). Intimate partner violence against women is highly prevalent: 58 percent of ever partnered women report having experienced IPV in their lifetime (García-Moreno et al, 2005).

Although the Bangladeshi constitution guarantees equal rights for men and women in the public sphere, this guarantee does not extend to the private sphere, which is governed by personal law based on religion – the Shari-at (Office of the Law Commission, 2005). Further, the government has made strides in amending and promulgating acts and ordinances to safeguard the legal rights of women, but gaps remain. Intimate partner violence has yet to be recognized as a specific offense. For the most part, IPV is covered by the provisions of the penal code. The Cruelty to Women and Children (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance of 2003 and 2004 is broader in its scope, safeguarding women's interests in the society (BIDS, 2009). Rape is a criminal offense, but there is no provision of marital rape unless the wife is younger than 13.

Family law, in most cases, encourages parties to settle their own differences without going to court. Women are generally unaware that they can access legal aid provided by the public sector; even if they know about it, the aid procedure is complicated (Chowdhury, 2007). The Ministry on Women and Children Affairs has measures to eliminate violence against women, but these efforts are undermined by poverty, lack of proper understanding of the rights of women, weak enforcement of the laws, and above all widespread corruption within the justice system (Khan, 2005). A new encouraging initiative is the Multi-Sectoral Program on Violence against Women, a joint program by the governments of Bangladesh and Denmark, carried out across six partner ministries. The specific objectives of the program are to (1) improve public services such as health, police assistance, criminal justice and social services for victims of violence, and (2) increase public awareness on all forms of violence against women. One-Stop Crisis centers in all six divisional cities were formed under this initiative.

Morocco

Morocco is considered a middle-income country, but some of its social indicators reflect those of a low-income country. For instance, female literacy in rural areas is only 10 percent (US Department of State, 2009). Conversely, Moroccan women are active participants in the labor markets. In 2000, about 21 percent of women were employed in salaried jobs, one of the highest in the Arab world (Association Démocratique des Femmes du Maroc, 2003). The government has a strong commitment to addressing gender disparities and is one of 20 countries that participated in an initiative to develop gender-responsive budgets – both at the national and local levels (UNIFEM, IDRC and CDRI – Gender Responsive Budgets, 2001).

The country's constitution states that all Moroccans are equal before the law and guarantees men and women equal political rights (Women's Land Link Africa, 2003-2008). The family law *Moudawana* was reformed to raise the minimum age of marriage for women from 15 to 18, make both spouses responsible for the family, rescind a wife's duty to be obedient to her husband; and place the practice of polygamy under the control of the judiciary (Human Rights Watch, 2006).¹² The criminal code stipulates severe punishment for men convicted of rape or

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¹⁰ Dowry-related violence is the most thoroughly addressed issue, covered by the provisions of the Dowry Prohibition Act (1980), and the Cruelty against Women (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance (1983 amended in 2003).

¹¹ The legal age for marriage is 18 for girls and 21 for boys. However, about half of all girls are married by the age of 15, and 60 percent become mothers by the age of 19.

¹² Although the changes in *Moudawana* did not ban polygamy altogether, it made it more difficult for men to have multiple wives.

sexually assaulting a woman. There are, however, several weaknesses to the legal framework, such as legal plurality, where both statutory and religious law are recognized but are sometimes contradictory. Also, the law is applied more leniently when the crime is committed by a husband against his wife; women need to have witnesses and a hospital report to prove violence. These loopholes, combined with the overall social acceptance of violence, translate to low reporting. A wife has the right to file a complaint with the police for battery and other abuse; however, she is unlikely to do so unless she is prepared to bring criminal charges (Afrol News, 2009).

A number of government programs and government-civil society organization partnerships are in place to increase public awareness of violence against women and to provide support to victims of violence. These include the roll out of the national plan to address violence against women, the establishment of dedicated phone lines ("green lines") serving victims of violence, and the creation of specialized units in hospitals and courts to receive victims of violence.

Uganda

Uganda is one of the steadily growing economies in Africa and has instituted a number of social policies. Gender mainstreaming has been one of the guiding elements of this process. However, female literacy rates, at 49 percent, lag behind male rates (69 percent), according to the latest Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) estimates (Huebler, 2008). Similarly, 80 percent of women in Uganda are part of the labor force (United Nations, 2009), but a majority of women are in the agricultural sector, where wages tend to be lower and work often is part time. About 59 percent of Ugandan women ages 15-49 have experienced physical and or sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

The government of Uganda has made efforts to address the legal rights of women. The 1995 constitution guarantees non-discrimination on the basis of sex and recognizes equality before the law and equal protection of the law (Women's Land Link Africa, 2003-2008). Customary law is recognized, but statutory law, which generally is more apt to recognize women's rights, supersedes it. The Penal Code, amended in 2007, covers assault, and the Divorce Act stipulates cruelty as grounds for divorce and separation. However, laws and policies in Uganda lack a comprehensive strategy to address violence against women. Studies have found that women are raped and physically abused in marriage; marital and property laws discriminate against women; and court officials and police are biased in handling complaints made by women (UNFPA and AIDOS, 2003). Intimate partner violence is ignored as a crime, and government officials, including the police, press women to return to their abusive husbands. Recently, the Uganda Law Reform Commission (ULRC) took the lead in formulating a domestic relations bill, which is being debated in parliament. The bill highlights the problem of domestic violence and suggests criminal and civil remedies. This bill has not yet passed, and women's groups have commented that it does not sufficiently address intimate partner violence.

Study Design and Methodology

The studies in Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda followed a research design that combined qualitative and quantitative methods. While the costing aspect of the study placed quantitative

methods at the center, qualitative approaches were incorporated to complement a predominantly quantitative framework.

In all three countries, household-level costs were estimated using survey research. In Uganda, community-level costs were estimated using standardized questionnaires that were slightly modified based on the service surveyed. In Bangladesh and Morocco, these costs were estimated using semi-structured interviews with service providers. Informal key informant interviews were used to collect information on women's help-seeking behavior and services available in communities, which helped to develop the surveys.

Sampling

In each country, surveys were administered to randomly selected households; one eligible woman per household. The eligibility criteria were age (15+ in Morocco and Uganda; 15-49 in Bangladesh) and involvement in a cohabiting relationship at the time or during the 12 months prior to the study. In cases where more than one eligible woman was in the household, one was selected randomly to be interviewed. The sample size was 2,003 in Bangladesh, 2,122 in Morocco and 1,272 in Uganda. ¹³¹⁴

BOX 3Profile of Women

Across the three countries, the women included in this study were, on average, in their middle 30s, married before age 18 (in Morocco, before age 20) and in the marital relationship for 13 to 20 years. A majority had no or little education, and most women were not in the labor market.

Table 2: Profile of Women

	Bangladesh n= 2,003	Morocco n= 2,122	Uganda n= 1,272
Average age	29.4	39.2	34.3
Average age at marriage	15.8	20.2	18
Education (%)			
None	42	62.8	15.1
Primary	25.5	15.6	57
Secondary	24.7	17	21.9
Higher	7.8	4.4	6
Employment (%)			
Salaried	4.4	6.4	6
Self employed	7	7.1	39.9
Unpaid family worker	2.7	0.3	50.4
None	71.2	82	0.9

¹³ The sample of women in Uganda was lower because the survey was administered to both men and women.

¹⁴ In Morocco and Uganda, samples were nationally representative. In Bangladesh, the sample was not.

In Uganda, the household sample was drawn using a two-stage stratified sampling design with enumeration areas (EAs) as the first-stage sampling units and households as the second-stage sampling units. The sample was based on the 2002 census sampling frame, and the enumeration areas were selected systematically using probability proportional to size. Additionally, one police and probation officer per district and one health facility and local council per EA were sampled to draw the service provider sample. There are 300 EAs and 80 districts in Uganda

In Morocco, the sample selection was carried out in collaboration with Directorate of Statistics under the High Commission of Planning of Morocco. Quota sampling was used to collect data in two regions of the country *La région de Marrakech Tensift Al Haouz* and *La région du grand Casablanca* based on the following variables: age, marital status, education, residence (rural/peri-urban/urban) and type of dwelling.

In Bangladesh, the household sample was selected across two sites: one in the capital city of Dhaka (urban area) and the other from a rural district, using a multistage sampling scheme with the primary sampling units being villages in the rural area and *mohallas* in the urban areas. Twenty clusters in the rural area (villages) and 20 clusters (*mohallas*) from the urban area were selected for the survey. In the rural area, 50 households were randomly selected from each village. In the urban area, every sixth household in the cluster was selected.

Data were also collected from select service providers in all three countries. In Uganda, the provider sample was nationally representative, while in Bangladesh and Morocco it was much smaller and did not provide for any generalizations.

BOX 4 Services Surveyed in Bangladesh,

Morocco and Uganda

Partners interviewed the following for each country study:

BANGLADESH – Seven health facilities, 10 police stations, 10 *Salish* – traditional social institutions for arbitration, and three courts.

MOROCCO – Two health facilities, two police stations, one court and one NGO.

UGANDA – 217 health facilities, 68 police stations, 54 probation offices and 277 local councils.

Data Collection

A women's questionnaire and a household questionnaire were used to collect information on women and their households. ¹⁵ Given the costing aspect of this study, the domains of information needed were extensive and included the following:

Household characteristics

- Composition and demographics
- Socio-economic status
- Household members' employment and income

¹⁵ The household and women's questionnaires used in the study can be found in the appendices. Adapted from the questionnaires used in WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women (García-Moreno et al, 2005) and DHS questionnaires, these questionnaires were used in all three countries with slight modifications based on contextual differences and learnings from the pilots.

Women's characteristics

- Employment, earnings, time use
- General health and health care utilization
- Women's attitudes around gender roles
- Experience of intimate partner violence
 - Lifetime and current prevalence of physical, sexual and psychological violence; severity and frequency
 - Number of incidences in the past 12 months
 - Days lost from work (paid and unpaid) for women and partner after each incidence
 - Days lost from schooling for children in school after each incidence
 - Service utilization after each incidence and costs incurred

Partner's characteristics

Employment, earnings, time use

The household questionnaire was administered to any adult member of the household and asked questions about the characteristics of the household, specifically its composition, socioeconomic status including asset ownership, physical characteristics, as well as the household members' education, employment and income information. The household questionnaire also was used to identify an eligible respondent for the women's questionnaire. ¹⁶

Women's experiences of violence were measured using an adapted version of the instrument developed by WHO for the multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women (García-Moreno et al. 2005).

Tools for data collection at the community level were not standard across all three countries. Service provider questionnaires were used in Uganda, yielding quantitative information on the intake of IPV-related cases and associated costs.¹⁷ In Bangladesh and Morocco, semi-structured interviews yielded a mix of quantitative and qualitative information on service providers' costs stemming from IPV cases. Both the questionnaires and the interviews aimed to collect information on the following:

- Total operational budget of the service provider in the 12 months prior to the interview (broken up by line item if possible)
- Number of IPV cases received by service in the 12 months prior to the interview
- Services provided in IPV-related cases
- Average cost of each type of service to one IPV case (or average total cost)

¹⁶ According to WHO ethical guidelines, in violence studies only one woman per household can be interviewed. This is to safeguard the privacy of women but more importantly to ensure their safety. In accordance with this guideline, in cases where there were more than one eligible woman per household, only one was selected randomly for participation

¹⁷ The services provider questionnaires used in the Uganda study can be found in the appendices

Estimating the Household Level Costs of Intimate Partner Violence

The immediate and most significant impacts of IPV are felt by the women and their households. Yet an explicit focus on household-level costs of IPV has been missing from the literature. The studies carried out in Bangladesh, Morocco and Uganda tried to address this gap.

The study applied an accounting methodology to estimate the direct and indirect costs of IPV at the household level. Women were asked to recall the incidents of physical, emotional or sexual IPV they experienced in the 12 months prior to the study. They were also asked about the outcomes of each incidence, including the services they used and their expenditures in relation to accessing/using these services each time. This information was used to calculate the average direct cost of using any of these services as well as the average total direct costs due to IPV. The following was proposed to estimate the direct costs at the household level.

Average Total Direct Cost HH(i) = average cost of using service (j)*number of times service (j) was used by HH (i) in the 12 months prior.

j = the set of services used by women and the household following an IPV incidence

To estimate the indirect costs of intimate partner violence to households, women were asked about the work and time use-related outcomes of each incident they experienced in the 12 months prior to the study. They also were asked about the impact the incident had on the spouse and others in the household. This information was intended to be used along with wage information to estimate the value of productive time lost.

Average Total Indirect Cost HH(i) = number of days lost from productive work by HH member (n)*market wage(n) + number of days lost from reproductive work by HH member (n)*imputed wage rate(n)

n = those household members who work in or outside the home and whose work was affected by the violence incidence

Estimating the Community-Level Costs of Intimate Partner Violence

Studies in developing countries had often explored service provider costs, most frequently health service costs, at the national level. These costs were not assessed at the community level, a knowledge gap particularly in advocating for localized interventions. The pilot study adopted a provider-level analysis of costs with the purpose of capturing the IPV-related costs at a more local level.

Based again on accounting methodologies, two different methods were proposed to calculate the community-level costs of IPV: the "unit cost" method and the "proportionate method."

In implementing the "unit cost" method, the average total cost of providing services to a victim of IPV was multiplied by the estimated average number of victims registered in the 12 months

prior to the study. In the proportionate approach the total cost of intimate partner violence to a provider is assumed to be proportional to the share of intimate partner violence cases they receive within 12 months prior to the study.

With slight adjustments, the country studies adopted the methodological framework presented above to estimate the household- and community-level costs of intimate partner violence. A discussion of the findings from all three countries can be found in "Intimate Partner Violence High Costs to Households and Communities" published by ICRW (2009). Furthermore in-depth presentations of the country findings are available in reports produced by each country research team.

As discussed at various points of this guide, the study was carried out with the recognition of issues and limitations of a developing country context. Although the methodology and the implementation process were structured to address these limitations, a number of lessons emerged throughout the study. The next section lays down some of these lessons learned and suggests ways forward in undertaking violence costing studies in developing country context.

Discussion

As stated in the introduction, one of the objectives of this study has been to contribute to the refinement of a methodology that can be used to replicate similar costing studies in developing countries. With this objective in mind, the study took place in three diverse developing country settings and chose to pilot a methodology that was designed to capture a wide range of costs; direct and indirect, at the household as well as community levels. This strategy was effective as it informed the study on the kinds of context specific requirements on the methodology and how to resolve them. It also resulted in a broad array of information not only on the direct and indirect costs of violence, but for instance, also on women's help seeking behavior, and potential demand and supply issues around service utilization as a result of IPV. However, the strategy also imposed a lot of demand on data collection and proved to be complicated during analysis. The following are some of the emerging issues in the study implementation phase:

- At the household level, the detail of information needed (incident-level information on outcomes and service utilization, employment, time use and income data resulted in a very long questionnaire, which appears to have impacted the quality of data collected.
- Women reported very low service utilization rates, resulting in few data points for calculating costs.
- Market work among women was relatively low, highlighting the need to focus on nonmarket work and collect time use data. It also highlighted the need to gather wage as well as imputed wage information.
- At the community level, provider-level data on IPV cases and related costs were not readily available and required primary data collection. This proved to be difficult particularly in Morocco and Bangladesh. Lack of data necessitated dependence on assumptions and generalizations regarding utilization rates due to IPV.

In light of the abovementioned issues, the study identified two specific ways the methodology can be improved in the future:

- 1) Given the demands of the costing study, it is important to clarify the objective of the study and consequently the types of costs to focus on. The methodology used in estimating the direct costs at the provider level and indirect costs at the household level performed quite well and would have produced better results if the study focused on them exclusively. The analysis of direct costs at the household level, however, proved to be unfruitful as service utilization and consequently out-of-pocket costs were very low. This analysis may be more adequate in higher income countries, with more established public services systems. In other contexts, an important contribution at this stage would be to study the help-seeking behavior of women and understand the dynamics behind low utilization.
- 2) Making the case that investing in IPV prevention is "cost effective" requires exploring the costs of these programs, which is missing in this study. In the future, a community-level analysis of costs that also looks at costs associated with IPV-reduction interventions would be interesting to carry out.

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Survey on Women's Health, Partner Relationships, and Life Events in STUDY LOCATION

ADMINISTRATION FORM HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Study Conducted by NAME OF THE INSTITUTION(S)

IDENTIFICATION										
PLACE NAME	PLACE NAME									
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD										
CLUSTER NUMBER										
HOUSEHOLD NUM	IBER									
REGION										
SITE(RURAL =1; UF	RBAN=2)									
INTERVIEWER VISITS										
	1	2	2	3	FINAL VISIT					
DATE INTERVIEWER'S NAME					DAY MONTH YEAR					
RESULT (SEE CODE BELOW)					INT. NUMBER					
RESULT CODES: 1. COMPLETED 2. HOUSEHOLD HEAD NOT AT HOME 3. ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME 4. POSTPONED 5. REFUSED 6. DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING 7. DWELLING DESTROYED 8. DWELLING NOT FOUND 9. OTHER (SPECIFY) COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION: LANGUAGE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW NATIVE LANGUAGE OF RESPONDENT TRANSLATOR USED 1 = YES 2 = NO				TO BE COMPLETED TOTAL PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN LINE NUMBER OF RESPONDENT IN HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	AFTER THE INTERVIEW ELIGIBLE					

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NAME	INITIALS	INITIALS
DATE	DATE		

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Hello. My name is	and I am working						
with (NAME OF ORGANIZATION). We are cor							
lealth issues. We would very much appreciate your participation in this survey. The							
urvey usually takes between 10 and 15 minutes to complete.							
sarvey assumy takes between 10 and 15 mms	ates to complete.						
As part of the survey we would first like to ask some questions about your household. All of the answers you give will be confidential. Participation in the survey is completely oluntary. If we should come to any question you don't want to answer, just let me now and I will go on to the next question; or you can stop the interview at any time. However, we hope you will participate in the survey since your views are important.							
At this time, do you want to ask me anything	gabout the survey?						
May I begin the interview now?							
,							
Signature of interviewer:	Nate:						
516 Hatare of lifter viewer.	butc.						
Signatura /thursala asiat							
Signature/thumb print	- .						
of the respondent	Date:						
[] RESPONDENT AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWE	ED						
[] RESPONDENT DOES NOT AGREE TO BE IN	TERVIEWED → END						

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

Line No.	Usual Residents and Visitors	Relation to the head of the household	Sex	Residence		Age	Marital Status	Eligibility
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in the household and guests of the household who stayed here last night, starting with you the head of the household	What is the relationship of NAME to the head of the household? SEE CODES BELOW	Is NAME male or female	Does NAME usually live here?	Did NAME sleep here last night?	How old is NAME	What is NAME'S current marital status 1 = MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER 2 = DIVORCED/ SEPARATED 3= WIDOWED 4= NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED TOGETHER	Circle line number of women ages 15+ who are married/partnered with husband/partner living at home regularly or visits at least once a year OR Circle line number of women ages 15+ who got divorced/separated less than a year ago.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
01			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		If 1, spouse lives in the HH or visits at least once a year? Y N 1 2 If 2, was NAME divorced or separated within last year? Y N 1 2	01
02			M F 1 2	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2		If 1, spouse lives in the HH or visits at least once a year? Y N 1 2	02

					If 2, was NAME divorced or	
					separated within last year?	
					Y N	
					1 2	
					If 1, spouse lives in the HH	
					or visits at least once a	
					year?	
					·	
		M F	ΥN	Y N	Y N	
03		IVI F	Y IN	YIN	1 2	03
		1 2	1 2	1 2		
					If 2, was NAME divorced or	
					separated within last year?	
					Y N	
					1 2	
					If 1, spouse lives in the HH	
					or visits at least once a	
					year?	
					V N	
04		M F	ΥN	ΥN	Y N 1 2	04
04					1 2	04
		1 2	1 2	1 2	If 2, was NAME divorced or	
					separated within last year?	
					Y N	
					1 2	
					☐ If 1, spouse lives in the HH	
					or visits at least once a	
					year?	
05		M F	ΥN	ΥN	,	05
		1 2	1 2	, ,	Y N	
		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	
					If 2, was NAME divorced or	

					separated within last year?	
					Y N 1 2	
					If 1, spouse lives in the HH or visits at least once a year?	
06		M F	Y N	Y N	Y N 1 2	06
		1 2	1 2	1 2	If 2, was NAME divorced or separated within last year?	
					Y N 1 2	
					If 1, spouse lives in the HH or visits at least once a year?	
07		M F	Y N	Y N	Y N 1 2	07
		1 2	1 2	1 2	If 2, was NAME divorced or separated within last year?	
					Y N 1 2	

Line No.	Literacy			,	Current/Recent School Attendance IF AGES BETWEEN 5 AND 24					
	Can NAME read and write	Has NAME ever attended school?	What is the highest level of school NAME has attended? SEE CODES BELOW What is the highest grade NAME completed at that level SEE CODES BELOW	Did NAME attend school at any time during the 2006-07 school years?	During 2006-7, what level and grade was/is NAME attending	Did NAME attend school at any time during the previous school year that is 2005- 06	During 2005-06, what level and grade was/is NAME attending SEE CODES BELOW	In the last 12 months, how much did you pay for NAME's school fees? IN LOCAL CURRENCY		
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)		

01	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE
02	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE
03	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE
04	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE
05	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE
06	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE
07	Y N 1 2	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE	Y N 1 2 ↓ GO TO 15	LEVEL GRADE	Y N ↓ 1 2 GO TO 20	LEVEL GRADE

Line No.			Religion	
	(18)	(19)	(20)	
	In the last 12 months, what was the	What were the other schooling	What is religion of the household?	?
	amount you had to pay for NAME's	related expenses you incurred this		
	transportation to school? MORE OR	past year? How about previous year?	CHRISTIAN 1	
	LESS.		MUSLIM 2	
		MORE OR LESS	HINDU 3	

	IN LOCAL CURRENCY. IF NONE MARK 0	PROBE UNIFORM, BOOKS	OTHER 96 (SPECIFY)
01			
02			
03			
04			
05			
06			
07			

CODES FOR Q3: RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD 08 = BROTHER OR SISTER 01 = HEAD02 = WIFE OR HUSBAND 09 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY BLOOD 03 = SON OR DAUGTHER 10 = NIECE/NEPHEW BY MARRIAGE 04 = SON IN LAW OR11 = OTHER RELATIVE DAUGTHER IN LAW 12 = ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEPCHILD 05 = GRANDCHILD13 = NOT RELATED 06 = PARENT98 = DON'T KNOW 07 = PARENT IN LAW

CODES FOR Q12, Q14, AND Q16: EDUCATION				
LEVEL	GRADE			
1 = PRIMARY	00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR			
2 = SECONDARY	COMPLETED (USE 00 FOR Q12 ONLY.			
3 = HIGHER	NOT ALLOWED FOR Q14 and Q16)			
4 = DON'T KNOW	98 = DON'T KNOW			

SECTION I. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS (Source: DHS Household Characteristics Module)

Questi on No	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
101	How long have you lived in this house IN YEARS AND MONTHS	□□ □□ YEARS MONTHS	
102			
102	Do you own or rent the house you live in?	OWN BOUGHT	
103	What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household	PIPED WATER: PIPED INTO WELLING	 → 105 → 105 → 105
104	Where is the water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING1 IN OWN YARD/PLOT2	

		ELSEWHERE3		
105	What kind of toilet facility do	FLUSH OR POUR FLUSH TOILET11		
	members of your household	PIT LATRINE21		
	usually use?	COMPOSTING TOILET31		
	,	BUCKET TOILET41		
		HANGING TOILET/HANGING LATRINE51		
		NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD61		
		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)	→ 1	.08
		(SPECIFY)		
106	Do you share this toilet facility	YES1		
	with other households?	NO2	→ 1	.08
107	How many people use this	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS		
	toilet facility	IF LESS THAN 10□		
	,	10 OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS95		
		DON'T KNOW98		
108	Does your household have	YES NO		
		1 2		
	a) Electricity?	ELECTRICITY		
	b) A radio?	RADIO		
	c) A television?	TELEVISION		
	d) A mobile phone?	MOBILE PHONE		
	e) A non-mobile phone?	LAND LINE PHONE		
	f) A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR		
	g) A watch?	WATCH		
	h) A bicycle?	BICYCLE		
	i) A motorcycle or motor scooter?	MOTORCYCLE/SCOOTER		
	j) An animal drawn cart?	ANIMAL DRAWN CART		
	k) A car or truck?	CAR/TRUCK		
	I) A boat with motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR		
	[ADD AT LEAST 5 ADDITIONAL			
	COUNTRY SPECIFIC ITEMS]			
109	What type of fuel does your	ELECTRICITY1		
	household MAINLY use for	LPG2		
	cooking?	NATURAL GAS3		
		BIOGAS4		
		KEROSENE5		
		COAL, LIGNITE6		
		CHARCOAL7		
		WOOD8		

		STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS9	
	'	AGRICULTURAL CROP10	
	!	ANIMAL DUNG11	
	!		
		NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD95	
		OTHER 96	
	!	(SPECIFY)	
110	a) How many rooms are there	(5) LC:: 1)	
110	in this household?	TOTAL ROOMS	
	in this household.	TOTAL NOONS	
	!		
	b) How many rooms are there	ROOMS FOR SLEEPING	
	for sleeping?		
111	MAIN MATERIAL ON THE	NATURAL FLOOR	1
	FLOOR	EARTH/SAND11	
	. 200	DUNG12	
		RUDIMENTARY FLOOR	
		WOOD PLANKS21	
		PALM/BAMBOO22	1
	RECORD OBSERVATION	FINISHED FLOOR:	
		PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD31	
		VINYL OR ASPHALT TRIPS32	
		CERAMIC33	
		CEMENT34	
		CARPET35	
		5 2.	
		OTHER 96	
		(SPECIFY)	
			1
112	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE ROOF	NATURAL ROOFING:	
		NO ROOF11	•
		THATCH/PALM LEAF12	•
		SOD	
		RUDIMENTARY ROOFING:	
		RUSTIC MAT21	
		PALM/BAMBOO22	
	RECORD OBSERVATION	WOOD PLANKS23	
		CARDBOARD24	•
		FINISHED ROOFING:	•
		METAL31	
		WOOD32	•
		CALAMINE/CEMENT FIBER33	

		CERAMIC TILES CEMENT ROOFING SHINGLES OTHER(SPECIFY)	35	
113	MAIN MATERIAL OF THE EXTERIOR WALLS RECORD OBSERVATION	NATURAL WALLS: NO WALLS CANE/PALM/TRUNKS RUDIMENTARY WALLS: BAMBOO WITH MUD STONE WITH MUD UNCOVERED ADOBE PLYWOOD CARDBOARD REUSED WOOD FINISHED WALLS: CEMENT STONE WITH LIME/CEMENT BRICKS	12 13 21 22 23 24 25 26 31 32 33 34	

SECTION II. HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about property any member of your household owns

	Does anybody in your household own?	How many are there?	Does the household get any income from the? PROBE: RENT	What is the average monthly income the household receives from? IN LOCAL CURRENCY
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
200) OTHER HOUSE	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 201	NUMBER OF HOUSES	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 201	AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME
201) SHOP	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 202	NUMBER OF SHOPS □□	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 202	AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME

Does any member of your household own	How many acres of land are there?	Does the household get any income from the? FROM SALE OF PRODUCE , LEASE ETC	What is the average monthly income the household receives from? IN LOCAL CURRENCY
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

202) AGRICULTURAL	Υ	N	ACRES OF LAND	Υ	N	AVERAGE MONTHLY INOME
LAND	\downarrow	\downarrow		↓	\downarrow	
	1	2		1	2	
		SKIP TO 203			SKIP TO 203	
203) NON-	Υ	Ν	ACRES OF LAND	Υ	N	AVERAGE MONTHLY INOME
AGRICULTURAL LAND	\downarrow	\downarrow		\downarrow	\downarrow	
	1	2		1	2	
PROBE GRAZING LAND,		SKIP TO 204			SKIP TO 204	
COMMERCIAL LAND						

	Does any member of your household have?	What would you say the approximate value of the is? LOCAL CURRENCY
	(a)	(b)
204) JEWELRY	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 205	
205) OTHER ASSETS	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 (SPECIFY)	
206) SAVINGS ACCOUNT	Y N	

SECTION III. HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT

Next, I want to ask you about the employment history of your household members older than 5 in the past **12 MONTHS**

Line	Name of the	Relation to the	Age	Did NAME work	Does/did NAME work	Which of these was	In his primary	In his/her
No.	household	head of the		at any time in the	as	NAME's primary	job, did NAME	primary
	member	household		past 12 months		occupation?	work throughout	activity, how
		What is the			A = SALARIED/WAGES		the year,	many months
		relationship of			B = SELF EMPLOYED/	SEE CODES FOR Q. 306	seasonally/part	out of the year
		NAME to the			NON AGR.		of the year,	did NAME work
	NOTE: FILL OUT	head of the			C = UNPAID FAMILY		whenever he/she	in last 12
	THIS AND NEXT	household?			WORKER/ NON AGR.		could find a job?	months
	COLUMNS FROM				D = SELF EMPLOYED/			
	THE FIRST PAGE				AGR.		1 =	
	OF THE				E = UNPAID FAMILY		THROUGHOUT	
	HOUSEHOLD				WORKER / AGR.		THE YEAR	
	ROSTER				F = CONTRACT		2 = SEASONALLY	
							/ PART OF THE	
					MARK ALL THAT APPLY		YEAR	
							3 = WHENEVER	
							FIND JOB	
(301)	(302)	(303)	(304)	(305)	(306)	(307)	(308)	(309)
				Y N				
				\downarrow \downarrow	A B C D E F			
(1)				1 2				
				SKIP TO 312				
				Y N				
(2)				\downarrow \downarrow	ABCDEF			
(2)				1 2				
				SKIP TO 312				
				Y N				
(2)				\downarrow \downarrow	ABCDEF			
(3)				1 2				
				SKIP TO 312				

(4)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 312	A B C D E F		
(5)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 312	A B C D E F		
(6)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 312	A B C D E F		
(7)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 SKIP TO 312	A B C D E F		

Line	To what period does	Even though NAME	What are these sources	How much does NAME
No.	this salary	does not work, does	of income	receive in total from
	correspond? Per hour?	he/she receive	A. PENSION	these sources on average
	Per day? Per week?	another form of	B. RETIREMENT	in a month?
	Per two weeks? Per	income he/she brings	C. WORK DISABILITY	
	month?	to the household?	D. REMITTANCES	
			E. OTHER	
	1 = PER HOUR			
	2 = PER DAY		MARK ALL THAT APPLY	
	3 = PER WEEK			
	4 = PER TWO WEEKS			
	5 = PER MONTH			

	(311)	(312)	(313)	(314)
(1)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End Interview	OTHER(SPECIFY)	
(2)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End Interview	OTHER(SPECIFY)	
(3)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End Interview	OTHER(SPECIFY)	
(4)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End Interview	OTHER(SPECIFY)	
(5)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End Interview	OTHER(SPECIFY)	
(6)		Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End Interview	OTHER(SPECIFY)	

(7)	Y N ↓ ↓ 1 2 End	OTHER(SPECIFY)	
	Interview		

Survey on Women's Health, Partner Relations, and Life Events in STUDY LOCATION

WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Study Conducted by NAME OF THE INSTITUTION(S)

INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM

Hello, my name is I work for We are conducting a survey in STUDY LOCATION to learn about women's health and life experiences. You have been chosen by chance (as in a lottery/raffle) to participate in the study.
I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly secret. I will not keep a record of your name and address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many women have found it useful to find the opportunity to talk.
Your participation is completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to women in COUNTRY.
(The interview takes approximately minutes to complete.)
Do you have any questions?
Do you agree to be interviewed?
[] DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED ———————————————————————————————————
[] AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED
↓
Is now a good time to talk?
YES NO
1 2 — THANK PARTICIPANT AND SCHEDULE THE PREFERED TIME
It is very important that we talk in private. Is this a good place to hold the interview, or is there somewhere else that you would like to go?

IDENTIFICATION					
PLACE NAME					
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD					
CLUSTER NUMBER					
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER					
REGION					
SITE(RURAL =1; URBAN=2)					
NAME AND LINE NUMBER OF THE WOMAN					

		INTERVIEWER VISITS		
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	1	Z	3	DAY
DATE		-		
				MONTH
INTERVIEWER'S				
NAME				YEAR
IVAIVIE				
RESULT				INT.
				NUMBER
				RESULT
NEXT VISIT				
DATE				TOTAL
				NUMBER
TIME				OF VISITS
RESULT CODES:			COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION:	
1. COMPLE			LANGUAGE OF THE QU	ESTIONNAIRE
2. NOT AT H			LANCHACE OF INTERV	E) 4 /
	3. POSTPONED		LANGUAGE OF INTERVI	EVV
	4. REFUSED		NATIVE LANGUAGE OF	DESDONDENT
	5. PARTLY COMPLETED6. INCAPACITATED		NATIVE LANGUAGE OF	RESPONDENT
7. OTHER	IIAILU			
7. OTTILIN_	(SPECIFY)		TRANSLATOR USED	1 = YES
	(5. 2011)		2 = NO	- · -
			ı	

SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY
NAME	NAME		
		INITIALS	INITIALS
DATE	DATE		

SECTION I – RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND AND COMMUNITY INFORMATION

Question	QUESTIONS AND	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
No	FILTERS		
101	What is your date of	MONTH $\Box\Box$	
	birth (month and year)	YEAR □□□□	
	you were born?		
		DON'T KNOW MONTH98	
		DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998	
102	How old were you on	AGE (YEARS) □□	
	your last birthday?		
	(MORE OR LESS)		
103	How long have you	NUMBER OF YEARS	
	been living	LESS THAN A YEAR00	IF 96, STOP
	continuously here?	LIVED ALL HER LIFE95	INTERVIEW
		VISITOR96	
104	Can you read and	YES1	
	write?	NO2	
105	Did you ever attend	YES1	
	school?	NO2	→ 107
106	a) What is the highest	LEVEL	

	level of school you have attended? b) What is the highest grade you completed at that level?	GRADE	
		COMPLETED 98 = DON'T KNOW	
107	Does any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES1 NO2	
108	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say t least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	
109	When you need help or have a problem can you usually count on family members for support?	YES1 NO2	
110	What is your current marital status	MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER	
111	How old were you when you got married / began to live with a partner?	AGE (YEARS)	
112	How long have you been married/ with your current/recent partner	NUMBER OF YEARS	
113	Is this your first marriage/ relationship?	YES1 NO2	
114	Does your husband/partner have	YES1 NO2	→ 117

	any other wives while being married (having a relationship) with you	DON'T KNOW98	→ 117
115	How many wives does he have?	NUMBER OF WIVES98	
116	Are you the first/second wife?	NUMBER/POSITION	
117	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NONE	
118	Did you choose your current partner/husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you?	BOTH CHOSE	
	IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE: Did you have a say in the choice of your husband / partner?	(SPECIFY) YES	
119	Did your marriage involve dowry/bride price payment?	YES/DOWRY	

SECTION II— REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH AND CHILDREN

Questio	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
n No.			
201	Now I would like to ask you about all the births that you have during your life. Have you ever been pregnant?	YES1 NO2 MAYBE/NOT SURE3	→ 209 → 209

202	Have you ever given birth?	YES1	
	,	NO2	→ 206
	How many times?		
	,	NUMBER OF	
	NOTE: THIS REFERS TO LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTHS□□	
		NONE00	→ 206
203	How many of your NATURAL	NO. OF CHILDREN LIVING	
	children are living here with you?	HERE□□	
204	How many of your NATURAL	NO. OF CHILDREN LIVING	
	children are living else where?	ELSEWHERE□□	
205	How many girls and boys do you	NO. OF	
	have? NATURAL CHILDREN	GIRLS□□	
		NO. OF BOYS	
206	Have you ever given birth to a boy or		
	a girl who was born alive but later	YES	
	died? This could be at any age.		
		.1	
	IF NO, PROBE: any baby who cried or	NO	
	showed signs of life but survived for	2	
	only a few hours or days?		
207	How many times have you been	TOTAL NUMBER OF	
	pregnant – include pregnancies that	PREGNANCIES□□	
	did not end in a live birth		
208	Have you ever had a pregnancy that	MISCARRIAGES□□	
	miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth?	STILLBIRTHS	
		ABORTIONS□□	
	How many times did you miscarry,	NONE00	
	how many times did you have a		
	stillbirth, and how many times did		
	you abort?		
209	Are you pregnant now?	YES1	
		NO2	
		MAYBE3	
210	Are there other children in your	OTHER	
	household, OTHER than your natural	CHILDREN□□	
	children that you are responsible for.		

SECTION III - CURRENT PARTNER

Question	QUESTIONS AND	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
No	FILTERS		
301	I would now like you to tell me a little about your current husband/partner. How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	AGE (YEARS)	

	1	
	MORE OR LESS	
302	In what year was he born?	YEAR98
303	Can he read and write?	YES
304	Did he ever attend school?	YES
305	What is the highest level of school he has	LEVEL
	attended?	GRADE□□
		LEVEL
	What is the highest	1 = PRIMARY
	grade he completed at	2 = SECONDARY
	that level?	3 = HIGHER
		4 = DON'T KNOW
		GRADE
		00 = LESS THAN 1 YEAR
		COMPLETED
		98 = DON'T KNOW

SECTION IV. WOMAN AND HER PROPERTY

I would now like to ask you some questions on different types of property you yourself own.

			IF OWNED IN THE PAS	Т
Do you own the house you live	In whose name is/was it?	How did you acquire it?	How did you let go of	Why did you let go of the
in			the property?	property?
(401)	(402)	(403)	(404)	(405)
		INHERITED NATAL1	SOLD1	INVESTMENTA
CURRENTLY OWN1	OWN NAME 1	INHERITED MARITAL2	GIFTED2	WEDDINGB
		PURCHASED3	BEQUEATHED3	OTHER HOUSEHOLD
OWNED IN THE PAST2	JOINTLY WITH	GIFTED4	WROTE AWAY4	EXPENDITUREC
	HUSBAND 2	PART OF DOWRY5		I WAS TOLD TOD
NEVER OWNED3		CONTRACTED6		
→406	JOINTLY WITH	GOVERNMENT		
	OTHER	ALLOCATION7		OTHER9
	96	ENCROACHED8		6
	(SPECIFY)			(SPECIFY)

				IF OWNED IN THE PA	AST
Do you own any other houses – other than the one you live in?	How many other houses do you own?	In whose names are they?	How did you acquire it/them?	How did you let go of the property?	Why did you let go of the property?
(406)	(407)	(408)	(409)	(410)	(411)
CURRENTLY OWN1		NO.OF HOUSES IN OWN NAME	INHERITED NATALA INHERITED MARITALB PURCHASED	SOLDA GIFTEDB BEQUEATHEDC	INVESTMENTA WEDDINGB OTHER HOUSEHOLD
OWNED IN THE PAST2		NO OF HOUSES JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND □	GIFTEDD PART OF DOWRYE	WROTE AWAYD EVICTED	EXPENDITUREC I WAS TOLD TOD

		CONTRACTEDF	E	
NEVER	NO OF HOUSES JOINTLY	GOVERNMENT		OTHER
OWNED3 →412	WITH OTHER	ALLOCATIONG		96
	(SPECIFY)	ENCROACHEDH		(SPECIFY)

				IF OWNED IN THE PAS	T
Do you have any agricultural	How many	In whose name is it?	How did you acquire it?	How did you let go of	Why did you let go of
land?	acres are			it?	it?
	there?				
(412)	(413)	(414)	(415)	(416)	(417)
CURRENTLY OWN1		IN OWN NAME 1	INHERITED NATALA	SOLD1	INVESTMENTA
			INHERITED	GIFTED2	WEDDINGB
OWNED IN THE PAST 2		JOINTLY	MARITALB	BEQUEATHED3	OTHER HOUSEHOLD
		WITH HUSBAND 2	PURCHASEDC	WROTE AWAY4	EXPENDITUREC
NEVER OWNED3 →418			GIFTEDD		I WAS TOLD TOD
		JOINTLY WITH	PART OF DOWRYE		
		OTHER9	CONTRACTEDF		OTHER
		6	GOVERNMENT		_96
		(SPECIFY)	ALLOCATIONG		(SPECIFY)
			ENCROACHEDH		

	_	·	·	IF OWNED IN THE PAS	Т
Do you have any non- agricultural land?	How many acres s are there?	In whose name is it?	How did you acquire it?	How did you let go of it?	Why did you let go of it?
(418)	(419)	(420)	(421)	(422)	(423)
CURRENTLY OWN1		IN OWN NAME 1	INHERITED NATALA INHERITED	SOLD1 GIFTED2	INVESTMENTA WEDDINGB
OWNED IN THE PAST 2		JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND 2	MARITALB PURCHASEDC	BEQUEATHED3 WROTE AWAY4	OTHER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITUREC

NEVER OWNED3			GIFTEDD		I W.	AS TOLD TOD	
→ 424	JOINTLY WI	TH	PART OF DOWRYE	<u> </u>			
	OTHER	96	CONTRACTEDF		ОТН	IER	96
	(S	PECIFY)	GOVERNMENT			(SPECIFY)	
			ALLOCATIONG				
			ENCROACHEDH				
			<u>. </u>				

How many such properties do you own?	In whose names are they?	How did you acquire it/them?	How did you let go	Why did you let go of
			of the property?	the property?
(425)	(426)	(427)	(428)	(429)
	NO.OF COMMERCIAL IN OWN NAME	INHERITED NATALA INHERITED MARITALB	SOLDA GIFTEDB	INVESTMENTA WEDDINGB
	NO OF COMMERCIAL	PURCHASEDD	BEQUEATHEDC WROTE AWAYD	OTHER HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITUREC
	JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND□	PART OF DOWRYE CONTRACTEDF	EVICTEDE	I WAS TOLD TOD
	NO OF COMMERCIAL JOINTLY WITH OTHER(SPECIFY)	GOVERNMENT ALLOCATIONG ENCROACHEDH		OTHER96 (SPECIFY)
		JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND	NO OF COMMERCIAL JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND NO OF COMMERCIAL JOINTLY WITH OTHER	NO OF COMMERCIAL JOINTLY WITH HUSBAND

Do you own any animals; Cattle? Milk cows or bulls? Horses, donkeys, or mules?			Do you own je	welry	Do you hav	e a savings account	
Goats? Sheep? Chickens?	Ducks? Camels?					to your nar	me?
	(430)			1	431)		(432)

			YES1
A. CATTLE		YES1	NO2
B. COWS/BULLS		NO2	
C. HORSES/DONKEYS/MULES	IF NONE, ENTER '00'		
D. GOATS	IF MORE THAN 95, ENTER '95'		
E. SHEEP	IF UNKNOWN, ENTER '98'		
F. CHICKENS			
G. DUCKS			
H. CAMELS			

SECTION V – EMPLOYMENT AND TIME USE

Question No.	QUESTIONS AND FILTERS	CODING CA	TEGORIES		SKIP TO
501	As you know, some of up jobs for which the in cash or kind. Other things, have a small work on the family for the family business. currently involved in activity?	ey are paid ers sell business or arm or in Are you	YES1 NO2		→ 511
502	Which of the following describes the work of the work of the PROBE ALL ACTIVITIES alaried? Self employed non an unpaid family worked agricultural? Self employed agricultural? Contract? Other?	gricultural? er non ultural?	SALARIED SELF EMPLOYED/NON AGR UNPAID FAM WORKER/NON AGR SELF EMPLOYED/AGR UNPAID FAMILY WORKER/AGR CONTRACT OTHER(SPECIFY)	B D E	
503	Which of these is yo activity?	ur MAIN	SALARIED SELF EMPLOYED/NON AGR UNPAID FAM WORKER/NON AGR SELF EMPLOYED/AGR UNPAID FAMILY WORKER/AGR CONTRACT OTHER(SPECIFY)	3 4 5	→ 506 → 506 → 506 → 506 → 506

504	What are the type of	activities						
304	that you do in your N							
	agricultural business	ION	GPOCED	Y/HAWKER A				
	agricultural business			RANT WORK B				
	COUNTRY SPECIFIC O	DTIONS		C				
	COONTRI SELCITIC O	FIIONS		TRYD				
				EWINGE				
				NGF				
				AKINGG				
				IGH				
				Y				
				ACTION J				
505	What are the type of	activities	OIL LX17	1-C11OIN				
303	that you do in your fa		GROCER	Y/HAWKER A				
	agricultural business	allilly 3 NON		RANT WORK B				
	agricultural business			C				
	COUNTRY SPECIFIC O	PTIONS		TRYD				
	COONTRI SI ECITIC O	1110113	J	EWINGE				
				NGF				
				AKINGG				
				WEAVINGH				
				Υ				
				ACTION J				
506	In your MAIN work, d	lo						
	you work:							
	Throughout the year?	? THRO	UGHOUT 1	THE YEAR 1				
	Seasonally / part of the	he SEASC	DNALLY / P	PART OF THE YEAR2				
	year?							
			NEVER FINI	D A JOB 3				
	Whenever you can fin	nd a						
	job?							
507	In the past 12 month	•	months					
	did you work in your	MAIN Job?		MONTHS WORKED				
	14 /1 1							
	What was your avera	-	rrom the	ANACHINIT FARNIER				
	work you have perfor		CV	AMOUNT EARNED				
508	MORE OR LESS IN LO			1				
308	time do these			2				
	earnings			3				
	correspond to? Per			4				
	hour?, per day?,			5				
	per week?, per 2	I LIVINIONI	l I					
	weeks, per month?							
509	What did you do	f						
303	with the money	SELE/OW/N	CHOICE	1				
	you earned	JLLI / UVVIV	CHOICE	1				
	you carried							

GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER AT OWN WILL			T					
GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND / PARTNER AT OWN WILL			GIVE PART TO	HUSBAND/	PARTNER AT O	WN WILL	2	
GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND / PARTNER AGAINST WILL			GIVE PART TO	HUSBAND /	PARTNER AGA	AINST WILL	3	
SIVE ALL TO HUSBAND / PARTNER AGAINST WILL			GIVE ALL TO I	HUSBAND /	PARTNER AT O	WN WILL	4	
Has your husband/partner ever taken your earnings or savings from you against your will?			GIVE ALL TO I	HIISBAND /	DARTNER AGAI	NIST WILL	5	211
taken your earnings or savings from you against your will? IF YES PROBE : Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times SEVERAL TIMES	510	Has your husband/pa		1103BAND /	I ANTIVEN AGAI	INST WILL	5	
IF YES PROBE : Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times SEVERAL TIMES		taken your earnings	or savings	NEVER		1		
once or twice, several times or many times SEVERAL TIMES		and the angles of the		ONCE OR T	WICE		2	
many times MANY TIMES/ALL THE TIME						_		
MANY TIMES/ALL THE TIME			al times or	SEVERAL T	IMES	3	}	
As a woman, you must be responsible for many of the household activities. Can you please tell me which ones of these household chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? HOURS SPENT IN LAST 7 DAYS AVERAGE IN ANY 7 DAYS FETCHING WATER FETHING FIREWOOD CARING FOR CHILDREN IRONING WASHING CLOTHES SWEEPING WASHING DISHES WASHING DISHES WASHING VEHICLES DISPOSE GARBAGE COOKING SHOPPING FOR HH NEEDS RUNNING ERRANDS OTHER HOUSEKEEPING		many times		MANY TIM	FS/ALL THE TIN	ΛF	4	
must be responsible for many of the household activities. Can you please tell me which ones of these household chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on	511	As a woman, you		1017 (101 1110)			1	
many of the household activities. Can you please tell me which ones of these household chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		must be				SPENT IN	SPENT ON	
activities. Can you please tell me which ones of these household chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		many of the			1402	LAST / BATS	IN ANY 7	
please tell me which ones of these household chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on FETHING FIREWOOD CARING FOR CHILDREN IRONING WASHING CLOTHES SWEEPING WASHING DISHES WASHING VEHICLES DISPOSE GARBAGE COOKING SHOPPING FOR HH NEEDS RUNNING ERRANDS OTHER HOUSEKEEPING			FETCHING WA	ATFR			DAIS	
these household chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		-					<u>-</u>	-
chores you have done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on WASHING CLOTHES SWEEPING WASHING VEHICLES DISPOSE GARBAGE COOKING SHOPPING FOR HH NEEDS RUNNING ERRANDS OTHER HOUSEKEEPING			CARING FOR CHILDREN					-
done in the past 7 days? Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on			IRONING]	
days? WASHING DISHES WASHING VEHICLES DISPOSE GARBAGE COOKING SHOPPING FOR HH NEEDS RUNNING ERRANDS OTHER HOUSEKEEPING OTHER HOUSEKEEPING		•						
Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on			SWEEPING					
Can you tell me how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		uays:			<u> </u>		ļ	_
how much time you spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		Can you tell me						
spent on each one of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on				BAGE	<u> </u>		ļ	
of these activities in the last 7 days? How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on					<u> </u>			
How about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		of these activities		КНН				
how about on average, in a 7 days how much do you usually spend on		in the last 7 days?						
how much do you usually spend on					 	- 	 	-
usually spend on		- ·	O THER HOUSE	LIKELI IIVO				
		•						
these detivities:								
		these detivities.						
512 Does your husband	512	Does your husband						
/partner work? YES1		/partner work?						
NO	F12	VA/h: -h: f +h - f II :	1				2	
513 Which if the following best describes	513		-	S				
the type of work he does? PROBE ALL ACTIVITIES		• •	ioes: PROBE					
SALARIEDA		ALLACTIVITIES		SALARIFI	D		A	
Salaried?		Salaried?					•	

	Self employed non agricultural? Unpaid family worker non agricultural? Self employed agricultural? Unpaid family worker agricultural? Contract? Other	SELF EMPLOYED/NON AGR	
514	Which of these is his MAIN activity?	SALARIED	→ 517 → 516 → 517 → 517 → 517
515	What are the types of activities that he does in his NON agricultural business? COUNTRY SPECIFIC OPTIONS What are the types of activities that he does in your family's NON agricultural business? COUNTRY SPECIFIC OPTIONS	GROCERY/HAWKER	

			SOAP MAKING		G			
			WEAVING		H			
			POTTERYI					
			OIL EXTACTIONJ					
517	In his MAIN work, does he work:							
	Throughout the year?	THROUGHOUT T	HE YEAR		1			
		SEASONALLY / PA	ART OF THE YEAR		2			
	Seasonally / part of the year?	WHENEVER FIND	A JOB		3			
	Whenever you can find a job?							
518	In the past 12 months, how many months did he work in his MAIN	MONTHS WORKE	MONTHS WORKED					
	job?	AMOUNT EARNE	D					
	What was his average earnings from the work he							
	has performed MORE OR LESS IN LOCAL CURRENCY							
519	To what period of time does this salary correspond?	PER DAY			2 3			
	Per hour? Per day? Per week? Per 2 weeks? Per month?							
520	Does/did your husband/partner give part of these earnings to use for household	PART			2			
	expenses?		YES1	HOURS SPENT	HOURS SPENT	+		
			NO2	IN LAST 7 DAYS	ON AVERAGE			
	Does/did your		7,5	2.3. , DAIS	IN ANY 7 DAYS			
	husband partner	FETCHING WATER						
520	help you with any	FETHING						
	of the household	FIREWOOD						
	chores?	CARING FOR		 		1		
		CHILDREN		: 	: 	_]		
	Which ones of	IRONING	i !]		

these chores has	WASHING CLOTHES	·	,	,	
he/did he help you	SWEEPING		 	 	
with in the past 7	WASHING DISHES	 	 	 	
days?	WASHING VEHICLES			T	
	DISPOSE GARBAGE		` 	; ; ; ;	
How much time	COOKING		⇔	* 	
does/did he spend	SHOPPING FOR HH		i !	i ! !	1
on each one of	NEEDS		! 		
these activities in	RUNNING ERRANDS		r	T	İ
the last 7 days?	OTHER		`` 	; 	1
	HOUSEKEEPING		! ! !		
How about on			! !	i I I	
average in a 7 days,			! ! !	1 1 1	
how much does he) 	
spend on these			1 1 1	! ! !	
activities?			! ! !		
			1 1 1	! !	
			! !		

SECTION VI. GENERAL HEALTH

I would now like to ask a few questions about your general health and wellbeing

Question	QUESTIONS AND FILTE	RS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
No			CODING CATEGORIES	
601	In general would you describe your health as			
	Excellent		EXCELLENT1	
	Good		GOOD2	
	Fair		FAIR3	
	Poor		POOR4	
	Very poor		VERY POOR5	
602	Now I would like to			
603	ask you about your health in the last 4 weeks. How would you describe your ability to walk around? Would you say that you have no problems, very few problems, some problems or that you are unable to walk at all?	VERY FEW PROBLE SOME PROBLEMS. MANY PROBLEMS.	1 MS34 AT ALL5	
003	did you have problems with performing usual activities such as	NO PROBLEMS VERY FEW PROBLE SOME PROBLEMS. MANY PROBLEMS.		
	work, study, household, family, or social activities	UNABLE TO PERFO	RM AT ALL5	
604	In the <u>last 4 weeks</u> , have you been in pain or discomfort? Would you say not	SLIGHT PAIN OR DI MODERATE PAIN C	MFORT1 SCOMFORT2 DR DISCOMFORT3	
	at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe, or extreme pain or discomfort?		ISCOMFORT5	
605	In the last 4 weeks,	NO PROBLEMS	1	
				1

	h 1 /	VEDV FEW DDODLEMC
	have you had	VERY FEW PROBLEMS2
	problems with your	SOME PROBLEMS3
	memory or	MANY PROBLEMS4
	concentration?	EXTREME MEMORY PROBLEMS5
	Would you say no	
	problems, very few	
	problems, some	
	problems, many	
	problems or	
	extreme memory	
	and concentration	
	problems?	
505	'	
606	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u>	
	have you had	Y
		N
		1
	a. dizziness	2
	b.vaginal discharge	
		a) DIZZINESS
		b) VAGINAL DISCHARGE
607	In the past 4 weeks,	
	have you taken any	Υ
	medication	N
	medication	1
		2
	a) ta bala waw aalaa	2
	a) to help you calm	CALAA DOMANICI EED
	down or sleep?	CALM DOWN/SLEEP
	h) to rolious main?	DELIEVE DAIN
	b) to relieve pain?	RELIEVE PAIN
	-\ +-	CAD OR DEPOSICED
	c) to help you not	SAD OR DEPRESSED
	feel sad or	
	depressed?	
608	In the past 4 weeks,	YES1
	did you consult a	NO2
	doctor or other	
	professional or	QUALIFIED DOCTORA
	traditional health	NON QUALIFIED DOCTOR
	worker because you	NURSE (AUXILIARY)B
	were sick?	MIDWIFEC
		COUNCELLORD
	IF YES: whom did	PHARMACISTE
	you consult?	TRADITIONAL HEALERF
	,	TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANTG
	CHECK ALL THAT	HOMEOPATHH
	APPLY	AYURVEDICI
	ALLEI	
	DDODE, Did var. aas	OTHER
	PROBE: Did you see	X

anyone else?					
In the past 4 weeks,	YES		.1		
-	NO		2		
doctor or other					
professional or	DOCTOR		A		
traditional health	NURSE (AUXILI	ARY)	В		
worker because	-	•			
your children were	COUNCELLOR		D		
sick?	PHARMACIST		Е		
	TRADITIONAL I	HEALER	F		
IF YES: whom did	TRADITIONAL I	BIRTH ATTENDANT	·	G	
you consult?	OTHER			_	
	X				
CHECK ALL THAT					
APPLY					
PROBE: Did you see					
anyone else?					
In the past 4 weeks,					
			Υ	Ν	
'		HEADACHES	1	2	
' ' ' ' ' ' '		APPETITE	1	2	
c) Do you sleep badly	?	SLEEP BADLY	1	2	
d) Are you easily frigh	tened	FRIGHTENED	1	2	
e) do your hands shak	ке	HANDS SHAKE	1	2	
f) do you feel nervous	s, tense,	NERVOUS	1		
worried		2			
g) is your digestion po	or	DIGESTION	1	2	
h) do you have trouble	e thinking	THINKING			
clearly					
		UNHAPPY	1		
i) do you feel unhapp	y;	2			
j) do you cry more tha	an usual	CRY MORE	1	2	
k) do you find it difficu	ılt to enjoy	NOT ENJOY	1	2	
your daily activities					
-	It to make	DECISIONS	1		
decisions		2			
m) is your daily work s	uffering	WORK SUFFERS	1		
	_	2			
part in life	-	USEFUL PART	1	2	
1 -	est in things	LOST INTEREST	1	2	
p) do you feel that you	ı are a	WORTHLESS	1		
worthless people		2			
g) do you feel tired all	the time?	FEEL TIRED	1		
'' '		2	_		
1 -		STOMACH	1		
_ ·		2			
	did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because your children were sick? IF YES: whom did you consult? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY PROBE: Did you see anyone else? In the past 4 weeks, a) Do you often have b) Is your appetite poo c) Do you sleep badly d) Are you easily fright e) do your hands shake f) do you feel nervous worried g) is your digestion po h) do you feel unhappe j) do you feel unhappe j) do you find it difficu your daily activities l) do you find it difficu your daily activities l) do you find it difficu your daily activities l) do you find it difficu your daily activities l) do you find it difficu your daily activities l) do you feel unhappe j) do you feel that you worthless people q) do you feel that you worthless people	did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because your children were sick? IF YES: whom did you consult? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY PROBE: Did you see anyone else? In the past 4 weeks, a) Do you often have headaches b) Is your appetite poor? c) Do you sleep badly? d) Are you easily frightened e) do your hands shake f) do you feel nervous, tense, worried g) is your digestion poor h) do you have trouble thinking clearly i) do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities l) do you find it difficult to make decisions m) is your daily work suffering n) are you unable to play a useful part in life o) have you lost interest in things p) do you feel that you are a	did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because your children were sick? IF YES: whom did you consult? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY PROBE: Did you see anyone else? In the past 4 weeks, a) Do you often have headaches b) Is your appetite poor? c) Do you sleep badly? d) Are you easily frightened e) do your hands shake f) do you feel nervous, tense, worried g) is your digestion poor h) do you have trouble thinking clearly i) do you feel unhappy? j) do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities l) do you find it difficult to make decisions m) is your daily work suffering n) are you unable to play a useful part in life o) have you lost interest in things p) do you feel tired all the time? r) do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach NURSE (AUXILIARY)	did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because your children were sick? IF YES: whom did you consult? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY PROBE: Did you see anyone else? In the past 4 weeks. a) Do you often have headaches b) Is your appetite poor? c) Do you sleep badly? d) Are you easily frightened e) do your hands shake f) do you feel nervous, tense, worried g) is your digestion poor h) do you have trouble thinking clearly i) do you feel unhappy? j) do you feel unhappy? j) do you foind it difficult to enjoy your daily activities l) do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities l) do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities l) do you feel that you are a worthless people q) do you feel tired all the time? q) do you feel tired all the time? r) do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach NOTENJOR A NURSE (AUXILIARY)	did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because your children were sick? IF YES: whom did you consult? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY PROBE: Did you see anyone else? In the past 4 weeks. In

		EASILY TIRED 1 2	
611	Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now, if in your life you ever thought about ending your life?	YES1 NO2	→ 613
612	Have you ever tried to take your life?	YES1 NO2	
613	In the <u>past 12 months</u> have you had an operation other than a c-section	YES1 NO2	
614	In the past 12 months did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than give birth) IF YES how many nights in past 12 months	NIGHTS IN THE HOSPITAL	

SECTION VII – ROLE IN DECISION MAKING

Question	QUESTIONS AND	CODING CATEGORIES			
No	FILTERS				
700	In general do (did)			VEC	NO
	you and your current			YES	NO
	recent partner/husband				
	discuss the following				
	topics together:	HIS DAY	1	2	
	topics together.	This DAT	1	۷	
	Things that have happened to him in the day.				
		YOUR DAY	1	2	
	Things that happened to you during the day.	YOUR WORRIES	1	2	
		HIS WORRIES	1	2	
	Your worries or				
	feelings				
	His worries or				
	feelings				
701	Who in your family				
701	usually has the final				
	say on the following				
	decisions:				
	Household expenditure decisions	A. MINOR HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES		🗆 🗆	
		D. MALOR HOLICEHOLD EVDENDITUDES			
		B. MAJOR HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURES	••••••	பப	
	Whether or not to use a method to avoid having children	C. BIRTH CONTROL	[
		2.5.1.1.1.0.5.1.1.1.0.5.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1			
		D. CHILDREN'S SCHOOLING			
	Amu da sisia na abaut	E CHILDRENIC HEALTH	-		
	Any decisions about children's schooling	E. CHILDREN'S HEALTH	L		
		F. CHILDREN MARRIAGE			
	What to do if a child	F. CHILDREN WARRIAGE -	••••••		
	falls sick?				
	.3.10 0.000	YOU = 1	SOME	ONE ELSE	= 4
	Any decisions about children's marriage	· · · · · -	33.71		- •
		HUSBAND/PARTNER =2	YOU A	ND SOME	ONE
		·	ELSE JOINTLY = 5		
	YOU & HUSBAND PARTNER JOINTLY = 3 DECISION				
		MADE/NOT			

		APPLICABLE = 96				
702	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Thinking about your current/recent husband/partner, would you say it is generally true that			SOMETIMES		
	he:	A. SEEING FEMALE FRIENDS	1	2	3	
	Tries to keep you from seeing your	B. SEEING MALE FRIENDS	1	2	3	
	friends	C. CONTACT FAMILY	1	2	3	
	Tries to restrict contact with your natal family.	D. WANTS TO KNOW 3	1	2		
	Insists on knowing where you are at all times	E. IGNORES YOU 3	1	2		
	Ignores you or treats you indifferently	F. GETS ANGRY 3	1	2		
	Gets angry if you speak with another man	G. SUSPICIOUS 3	1	2		
	Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful	H. HEALTH CARE 3	1	2		
	Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself					
703	In your relationship with your current/recent husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrel(ed)?	NEVERSOMETIMES		2		

SECTION VIII – ATTITUTES TOWARD GENDER ROLES

In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statements. There are no right or wrong answers.

answers.							
Line	QUESTIONS AND CO		ODING CATEGORIES				
No.	FILTERS						
801	A good wife obeys her		AGREE1				
	husband even if she		AGREE				
	disagrees		N'T KNOW				
802			GREE1				
	,		USAGREE2				
			N'T KNOW		8		
	in the family						
803	It is important for a		REE				
			DISAGREE2				
	′'		ON'T KNOW8				
904	the boss	۸.	DEE		1		
804			GREE1				
			DISAGREE2				
	own friends even if DO her husband		DON'T KNOW8				
	disapproves.						
805	It is a wife's obligation	AGREE1			1		
			DISAGREE2				
			DON'T KNOW8				
	does not feel like it						
806	If a man mistreats his	AG	REE		1		
	wife, others outside		AGREE		2		
of the family should			N'T KNOW		8		
	intervene						
807	In your opinion, does a						
	man have a good reason						
	to hit his wife if:			_			
	a.she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction? b.She disobeys him c. She refuses to have sexual relations with him d.She asks him whether he has other girlfriends e.He suspects she is unfaithful f. He finds out she has			Υ	N		
			DK				
			V HOUSEHOLD	1	า		
			A. HOUSEHOLD 8	1	2		
			B. DISOBEYS	1	2		
			8 B. DISOBETS	T	۷		
			C. NO SEX	1	2		
			8	±	<u>~</u>		
			D. GIRLFRIENDS	1	2		
			8	_	_		
			E. SUSPECTS	1	2		
			8				
L			<u> </u>				

	been unfaithful	F. UNFAITHFUL 8	1	2
808	In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:	DK	Υ	N
	a.she does not want to b.he is drunk	A. NOT WANT 8	1	2
	c. she is sick d.he mistreats her	B. DRUNK 8	1	2
		C. SICK 8	1	2
		D. MISTREAT 8	1	2
809	In your opinion, can a married husband refuse to have sex with his wife if:	DK	Υ	N
	a.he does not want to b.he is sick c.she mistreats him	A. NOT WANT 8	1	2
		B. SICK 8	1	2
		C. MISTREAT 8	1	2

SECTION IX - HISTORY OF MARITAL VIOLENCE (WHO study)

Currently	/ married/l	living with	a man/	with	partner	

When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and recent relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept secret, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?

The next questions are about things that happen to many women and that your current husband/partner may have done to you.

Question		a) (IF YE	S	b) Has th	is happened	c) in t	he past	12 months	d) Be	fore the	e past 12	
No		continu	e	in the pa	st 12	would	l you sa	y that this	mont	hs, wo	ıld you	
		with B.	IF	months		happe	happened once, a few			say that this		
		NO skip	to	(IF YES c	(IF YES c and e only, if NO ask d only)		times or many times			happened once, a few times or many		
		902		if NO ask								
							ONE FEW MANY		times	times		
		YES		YES	NO							
		NO							ONE	FEW	MANY	
901	I want you to											
	tell me if your current											
	husband/partner											
	has ever											
	A. Insulted you or made you											
	feel bad about yourself	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	B. Belittled or humiliated											
	you in front of other people	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	D. Did things to scare or											
	intimidate you on purpose	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	(e.g. by the way he looked at											
	you, by yelling and smashing											
	things											
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	E. Threatened to hurt you or	_	_	_	_	_	_	•	_	_		
	someone you care about											
902	Has he ever											
	A. Slapped you	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	
	B. Thrown something at you											

	that could hurt you?	1		1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	C. Pushed you or shoved	2									
	you?			1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	D. Hit you with his fist or	1	2								
	with something else that			1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	could hurt you	1	2	_							
	E. Kicked you dragged you or	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	beaten you up			1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	F. Choked or burned you on	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	purpose	1	2	1	2	+	۷	3	1	2	3
	G. Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or										
	other weapon against you										
903	Has he ever										
	A. Had sex when you did not	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	want?										
	B. Did he ever force you to										
	do something sexual that you found degrading or	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	humiliating?										
	C. Did you ever have sexual	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3
	intercourse you did not want										
	because you were afraid of what he might do?										

D. Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3

904	a) You say there have been incidences	b) What happened in the last of these incidences? DO NOT READ FROM THE LIST,	c) Did you have any injuries after this incidence? Mark whatever applicable DO NOT READ FROM THE LIST,			d) Did you receive care after this inc	e) Did you have to take time off from work after this incidence?	
	where your	MATCH RESPONDENT'S	MATCH RESPONDENT'S ANSWER TO			YES	NO	
	husband/partn	ANSWER TO ALL OPTIONS	ALL OPTIONS THAT APPLY	BELOV	N	1	2	YES NO
	er has hurt you	THAT APPLY BELOW	YES NO			↓		1 2
	or threatened		1 2					↓
	to hurt you.		↓					
	How many							
	incidences of							
	this nature do							
	you remember							
	in the last 12							
	months?							
INCIDENCE 1		la collegatore or annual a la co				If VEC		4) If VCC
INCIDENCE 1		Insulted you or made her feel bad about	If VEC Did	£		If YES,		A) If YES, how
		herselfA	If YES, Did you sustain any			A) Did +	_	many days did you have to take off
		nerseiiA	the following injuries after	tne		A) Did you go to	d	because of this
		Belittled or humiliated		Υ	N		Υ	incidence?
		in front of other		ī	IN	N	ī	incluence:
		peopleB	A. CUTS , PUNCTURES			IN .		
		people	BITES	1	2	HOSPITAL	1	
		Did things to scare or	5.125	-	_	2	-	B) Did you get paid
		intimidate on	B. SCRATCH, ABRASION,			_		for the days you
		purposeC	BRUISES	1	2	HEALTH		had to take off
						CLINIC	1 2	from work
		Threatened to hurt her	C. SPRAINS,					
		or someone she care	DISLOCATIONS	1	2	DENTIST	1	YES1
		aboutD				2		NO2
			D. BURNS	1	2			

T T		T				
	Slapped herE				TRADITIONAL	C) How many days
		E. PENETRATING INJURY,			HEALER 1	were you paid for
	Thrown something that	DEEP CUTS, GASHES	1	2	2	out of all the days
	could hurtF					you missed work?
		F. BROKEN EARDRUM,				
	Pushed you or	EYE INJURY	1	2	OTHER	
	shovedG		_	_	96	
	5116 Ve 4111111111111111	G. FRACTURED, BROKEN			(SPECIFY)	
	Hit with his fist or with	BONES	1	2	(Si Ecii i)	
		BONES	1	2	B) How much money did	
	something else that could	II DROKEN TEETU	4	2	_	
	hurtH	H. BROKEN TEETH	1	2	you have to spend?	
	Kicked, dragged or beaten	I. OTHER		96	A. SERVICE	
	upl	(SPECIFY)				
	Choked or burned on				B. TRANSPORT	
	purposeJ					
	Threatened to use or				C. MEDICINE	
	actually used a gun, knife					
	or other weaponK					
	or other weapon					
	Had sex when did not					
	wantL					
	Force her to do something					
	sexual that she found					
	degrading or					
	humiliatingM					
	5					
	Did have sexual intercourse					
	because were afraid of what					
	he might doN					

	Physically forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to		
INCIDENCE 2			
INCIDENCE 3			

904 (Cont)	f) Did you have to stop housework after this	g) You said you could not	h) Did any of your	i) Did you husband/partner
	incidence?	take care of the children,	children have to	have to take time off from
		were they fed by	miss school after	work after
	IF c IS INDICATED ASK G OTHERWISE SKIP	someone else, fed	this incidence? IF	this incidence?

	TO h	th	emselves? – IF H	IAVE	CHILDRE	N IN		
		CH	HILDREN YOUNG	ER	SCHOOL		YES	NO
	YES NO	TH	HAN 5				1	2
	1 2				YES	NO	\downarrow	
	ullet		YES	NO	1	2		
			1	2	₩			
INCIDENCE 1	IF YES, what are the types of w	ork you had			IF YES,		If YES,	
	to forego?	FE	D BY SOMEONE					
		EL	SE	1	A. How n	nany	A. How m	nany days did he
	A. FETCHING WATER	FE	D THEMSELVES.	2	school da	ays did	have to t	ake off because of
	B. FETCHING FIREWOOD	W	'ENT HUNGRY	3	they mis	s?	this incid	ence?
	C. CARING FOR CHILDREN							
	D. IRONING							
	E. WASHING CLOTHES							get paid for the
	F. SWEEPING							had to take off
	G. WASHING DISHES						from wor	·k
	H. WASHING VEHICLES							
	I. DISPOSE GARBAGE						YES	
	J. COOKING						NO	2
	K. CARING FOR SICK							
	L. SHOPPING/HOUSEHOLD NEE	DS						nany days was he
	M. RUNNING ERRANDS						-	out of all the days
	N. OTHER HOUSEWORK						you misso	ed work?
INCIDENCE 2								
INCIDENCE 3								

904 (Cont)	j) Did your husband/partner have to stop	k) Did you go to	I) Did you have to	m) Did you leave the	n) Did you file a
	or reduce the work he usually does	the police after	pay them any	house after this	formal complaint

	around the house?	this incidence?	money?	incidence?	after this incident?
	YES NO 1 2	YES NO 1	YES NO 1 2 ↓	YES NO 1 2 ↓	YES NO 1 2
INCIDENCE 1	IF YES, what are the types of work he had	IF YES,	If YES,	If YES,	If YES,
	to forego? A. FETCHING WATER B. FETCHING FIREWOOD C. CARING FOR CHILDREN D. IRONING E. WASHING CLOTHES F. SWEEPING G. WASHING DISHES H. WASHING VEHICLES I. DISPOSE GARBAGE J. COOKING K. CARING FOR SICK L. SHOPPING/HOUSEHOLD NEEDS M. RUNNING ERRANDS N. OTHER HOUSEWORK	A. Did you pay for transport? If YES how much did you pay? TRANSPORT	A. How much did you pay?	A. Where did you go? Y N SHELTER 1 2 FAMILY 1 2 FRIEND 1 2 Other 96 (SPECIFY) B. How many days did you spend there? DAYS C. Did you have to pay any money to	A. Did you have to pay any fees? YES1 NO2 B. How much did you pay? A. FILING COST B. TRANSPORT

		stay there? If YES, how much did you have to pay per day?	
		DAILY RATE	
INCIDENCE 2			
INCIDENCE 3			

904 (Cont)	o) Did the	p) Did you go to any	q) We have talked about	r) I know that these are difficult experiences
	complaint go to	other authorities in	various fees and other costs	to deal with? Did you feel any of the
	court	the community after	you had to bear. Did you for	following because of this incident?
		this incident?	all these fees out of your own	
			pocket? Did your	
		Y N	husband/partner pay for	
	Y N	1 2	some of them? Did your	
	1 2	↓	natal family pay for some of	
	\downarrow		them ASK IF ANY COSTS ARE	
			MENTIONED	
INCIDENCE 1	If YES, did you	Were there any costs		
	pay any court,	to this action?	SELF1	Υ
	lawyer fees			N
			HUSBAND2	A. YOUR DAILY WORK
	A. COURT	A. FEES		SUFFERED 1 2
			NATAL FAMILY3	
				B. FELT UNABLE TO PLAY
	B. LAWYER	B. TRANSPORT	SELF AND HUSBAND4	A USEFUL PART IN LIFE 1 2

	C. TRANSPORT	SELF AND NATAL FAMILY	5	C. FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO ENJOY DAILY ACTIVITIES	1	2
		SELF/NATAL FAMILY/HUSBAND	6	D. HAD THE THOUGHT OF ENDING YOUR LIFE	1	2
INCIDENCE 2 INCIDENCE 3						_

905	In the years that you have lived here, have you ever received assistance or service from any organization or agency like an	Y N 1 2	
	organization that provides assistance with:	A. HEALTHCARE	
	Adult health care?	B. EDUCATION	
	Adult education?	C. FOOD/SHELTER	
	Food, Shelter or the basics of life?	D. EMPLOYMENT	
	Employment	E. CHILD CARE	
	Child care and development Other	F. OTHER(SPECIFY)	96
	Other		
906	Do you participate/are member of in any of the following types of		
	organizations?	A. CIVIC/POLITICAL	
	Civic/political	B. SOCIAL WORK/CHARITABLE	
	Social work, charitable	C. ECONOMIC, LABOR	
	Economic, labor related	D. RELIGIOUS	
	Religious	E. SAVING GROUP	
	Saving group	F. LITERACY GROUP	
	Literacy group	G. WOMEN GROUP	
	Women group	H. OTHER(SPECIFY)	96
	Other	(SPECIFY)	
	CHECK ALL THAT APPLY		
	COUNTRY SPECIFIC		

*	WHAT BRINGS YOU HAPPINESS IN LIFE?	
**	WHAT ARE YOUR HOPES FOR THE FUTURE?	

Survey on Women's Health, Partner Relationships, and Life Events in Uganda

Service Provider Questionnaire Series FORMAL CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES

A study conducted by

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE

Questionnaire Series designed by the International Center for Research on Women. December 2007.

I. BASIC IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

SERVICE PROVIDER DETAILS

101. Please record the following information regarding the service provider.

REGION							
DISTRICT							
COUNTY							
SUB-COUNTY/TOWN							
PARISH/LC2							
EA NAME							
LC I NAME							
LOCATION Rural1 Urban2							
TYPE OF FACILITY/CENTRE Public1 Private2							
PROVIDER INSTITUTION NAME							
PROVIDER NUMBER							

102. Please provide the distance from the service provider location to the following:

	Distance (km)
District Town	
Nearest Municipality	
Kampala	

INTERVIEWER AND VISIT DETAILS

Please record details of the visit(s) made to the service provider in attempt to conduct an Interview.

	Visits made by Interviewer(s)						
	1	2	3	4			
DATE (dd/mm/yy) INTERVIEWER NAME INTERVIEW NUMBER RESULT (Use codes listed below)							
Next visit: DATE (dd/mm/yy)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS MADE			

RESULT CODES:

- 1 INTERVIEW COMPLETED
 2 INTERVEIW PARTIALLY COMPLETED
 3 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME
 4 INTERVIEW POSTPONED
 5 INTERVIEW REFUSED
 6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED
 7 OTHER (SPECIFY)

104. Please provide details on the language(s) used.

	Language Use						
	CODE(S)						
Language of the Questionnaire	the Questionnaire LANGUAGE COD 1 ATESO-KARAMO						
Language(s) used in the interview		2 LUGANDA 3 LUGBARA 4 LUO 5 RUNYANKOLE-RUKIGA					
Native language(s) of Respondent		6 RUNYORO-RUTORO 7 ENGLISH 8 OTHER					
Translator usage during the interview		TRANSLATOR CODES: 1 NOT AT ALL 2 SOMETIMES 3 ALL THE TIME					

RESPONDENT DETAILS

105. Please provide details of the respondent with whom this Interview is being conducted.

Name of Respondent	
Current designation/position	
Number of year in the present position	
Total number of years in service	

II. GENERAL INQUIRY

201.	Please provide the total number of all cases handled by your institution in the following time
	frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):

	Time frame	Number of cases handled
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

202.	Please provide the number of cases handled by your institution where the complainants were
	women in the following time frames (IF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST
	ESTIMATES):

	Time frame	Number of women complainants
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

203. Please provide the total person hours recorded by your institution including all personnel in the following time frames (IF RECORDS ARE AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):

	Time frame	Total person hours (hours)
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

204.	Please provide your institution's total operating budget for the last 12 months (Please be sure
	to include budgets for all program(s) and all personnel).

205. Please provide more detail on the breakdown of your institution's operating budget for the following categories for the last 12 months? (IF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES)

	Expenditure category	Total budget in the last 12 months
а	Salaries/personnel costs	
b	Infrastructure	
С	Training/capacity building	
d	Outreach/promotional program(s)	
е	Communication	
f	Other (SPECIFY)	
g	Other (SPECIFY)	

h	Other (SPECIFY)						
i	Other (SPECIFY)						
j	Other (SPECIFY)						
k	Other (SPECIFY)						
III.	EXPERIENCES WITH	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE CASES					
301	. Does your institution h Yes1 No2 [END INTI	andle cases involving woman victims of intimate partner violence? ERVIEW]					
302	In the last 12 months, partner violence? Yes1 No2 [END INTI	has your institution handled cases involving woman victims of intimate ERVIEW]					
303	 Does your institution maintain a register of records of cases involving woman victims of intimate partner violence? Yes1 No2 						
304	where the victims were	, please provide the total number of intimate partner violence cases women that your institution handled in the following time frames (IF BLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):					
	Time frame	Number of cases handled					
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
305	805. Based on your records, please provide the total number of person hours used in serving woman victims of intimate partner violence in the following time frames (IF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):						

	Time frame	Total person hours (hours)
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

306.	Do staff members at your institution receive specialized training in handling cases of intimate
	partner violence?
	Yes1
	No2 [SKIP 307]

307	cases of intimate partner violence for staff members?							
308	Does your institution detain suspects on the basis of complaint from woman victims of intimate partner violence? Yes1 No2 [SKIP 309, 310 & 311]							
309	Based on your records, frames? (if records are							
	Time frame		Numbe	r of suspects detained	1			
а	Last 12 months							
b	Last month (30 days)							
С	Last week (7 days)							
310). In the last 12 months,	what wa	s the average numb	er of days suspects w	ere detained?			
311 312	·	ollowing	inquiries regarding					
	Type of case		Total number of cases	Average number of person hours needed to handle one case	Average total cost of handling one case (excluding personnel cost)			
			a	b	С			
	Any form of intimate partr violence against women	ier						
:	Aggravated assault with victims of intimate partner violence							
:	Misdemeanor assault wit woman victims of intimate violence							
	Divorce where the main of was intimate partner viole against women							

IV. SERVICE PROVISION/REFERRAL FOR WOMAN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

401. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding specific services provided by your institution to woman victims of intimate partner violence.

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service per woman	Average number of person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average total cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, i]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours needed to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
	Legal consultancy and paralegal services										
=	Protection										
≣	Counseling										
	Other										
.≥	(SPECIFY)										
	Other										
>	(SPECIFY)										

N	OTES
N.	0.20

OFFICIAL USE ONLY									
SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY						
NAME(Family)	NAME(Family)	NAME(Family)	NAME(Family)						
(First)	(First)	(First)	(First)						
DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)						

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COUNTY						
SUB-COUNTY/TOWN						
PARISH/LC2						
EA NAME						
LC I NAME						
LOCATION Rural1 Urban2						
TYPE OF FACILITY/CENTRE Public1 Private2						
PROVIDER INSTITUTION NAME						
PROVIDER NUMBER						

102. Please provide the distance from the service provider location to the following:

	Distance (km)
District Town	
Nearest Municipality	
Kampala	

INTERVIEWER AND VISIT DETAILS

Please record details of the visit(s) made to the service provider in attempt to conduct an Interview.

	\	isits made by Intervie	ewer(s)	
	1	2	3	4
DATE (dd/mm/yy) INTERVIEWER NAME INTERVIEW NUMBER RESULT (Use codes listed below)				
Next visit: DATE (dd/mm/yy)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS MADE

RESULT CODES:

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 3 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME
 4 INTERVIEW POSTPONED
 5 INTERVIEW REFUSED
 6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED
 7 OTHER (SPECIFY)

104. Please provide details on the language(s) use.

	Language Use	
	CODE(S)	
Language of the Questionnaire		LANGUAGE CODES: 1 ATESO-KARAMOJONG
Language(s) used in the interview		2 LUGANDA 3 LUGBARA 4 LUO 5 RUNYANKOLE-RUKIGA
Native language(s) of Respondent		6 RUNYORO-RUTORO 7 ENGLISH 8 OTHER
Translator usage during the interview		TRANSLATOR CODES: 1 NOT AT ALL 2 SOMETIMES 3 ALL THE TIME

RESPONDENT DETAILS

105. Please provide details of the respondent with whom this Interview is being conducted.

Name of Respondent	
Current designation/position	
Number of year in the present position	
Total number of years in service	

II. GENERAL INQUIRY

201. Please provide the total number of all cases handled at your institution in the following time frames (IF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):

	Time frame	Number of cases handled
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

202. Please provide the number of cases with woman complainants handled at your institution in the following time frames (IF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):

	Time frame	Number of women complainants
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

203. Please provide the total person hours recorded at your institution including all personnel in the following time frames (IF RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):

	Time frame	Total person hours (hours)
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

204.	Please provide your institution's total operating budget for the last 12 months (Please be sure
	to include budgets for all program(s) and all personnel)

205. Please provide more detail on the breakdown of your institution's operating budget for the following categories of expenditure for the last 12 months?

	Expenditure category	Total costs expended in the last 12 months
а	Salaries/personnel costs	
b	Infrastructure	
С	Training/capacity building	
d	Outreach/promotional program(s)	
е	Communication	
f	Other (SPECIFY)	
g	Other (SPECIFY)	
h	Other (SPECIFY)	

i	Other (SPECIFY)	
j	Other (SPECIFY)	
k	Other (SPECIFY)	
III.	EXPERIENCES WITH	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE CASES
301	Does your institution h Yes1 No2 [END INTE	andle complaints from woman victims of intimate partner violence?
302	In the last 12 months, partner violence? Yes1 No2 [END INTE	has your institution handled complaints from woman victims of intimate ERVIEW]
303	violence? Yes1 No2	ister of records of complaints from woman victims of intimate partner
304	where the victims were	, please provide the total number of intimate partner violence cases women that your institution handled in the following time frames (IF BLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):
	Time frame	Number of cases handled
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	
305	complaints from woma	, please provide the total number of person hours used in handling in victims of intimate partner violence in the following time frames (IF BLE, ASK FOR BEST ESTIMATES):
	Time frame	Number of person hours (hours)
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	
306	Do staff members rece Yes1 No2 [SKIP 307	eive specialized training in handling cases of intimate partner violence?
307		what was the cost of providing specialized training in handling the rators of intimate partner violence against women for staff members?

309.	Based on your records, how many suspects has your institution detained in the following time
	frames? (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates)

	Time frame	Number of suspects detained
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

310.	In the last 12 months, what was the average number of days suspects were detained?
311.	In the last 12 months, what was the average cost of detaining one suspect per day?
	<u></u>

312. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding intimate partner violence cases your institution handled in the last month (30 days).

	Type of case	Total number of cases	Average number of person hours needed to handle one case	Average total cost of handling one case (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С
-	Any form of intimate partner violence against women			
:=	Aggravated assault with woman victims of intimate partner violence			
≡	Misdemeanor assault with woman victims of intimate partner violence			

IV. SERVICE PROVISION/REFERRAL FOR WOMAN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

401. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding specific services provided by your institution to woman victims of intimate partner violence.

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service per woman	Average number of person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average total cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, i]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours needed to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
	7,600.000	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
	Protection services										
:=	Telephone help-line										
≔	Crisis intervention										
.≥	Emergency shelter										
>	Transitional housing										
iv	Permanent housing										
iiv	Medical services										
iiiv	Pharmacy/ medication dispensary										

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service per woman	Average number of person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average total cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, j]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours needed to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
×	Physical therapy										
×	Psychiatric services										
×	Counseling										
iiх	Support groups										
Ш×	Legal assistance										
×i×	Food assistance										
×	Employment/ vocational training										
xvi	Financial support for rehabilitation										
xvii											
iiivx	Other (specify)										

	NOTES	

OFFICIAL USE ONLY								
SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY					
NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)					
(First)	(First)	(First)	(First)					
DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)					

Survey on Women's Health, Partner Relationships, and Life Events in Uganda

Service Provider Questionnaire Series CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES INCARCERATION FACILITIES

A study conducted by

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

in collaboration with

ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE

Questionnaire Series designed by the International Center for Research on Women. December 2007.

I. BASIC IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

FACILITY DETAILS

101. Please record the following information regarding the facility.

REGION							
DISTRICT							
COUNTY							
SUB-COUNTY/TOWN							
PARISH/LC2							
EA NAME							
LC I NAME							
LOCATION Rural1 Urban2							
TYPE OF FACILITY/CENTRE Public1 Private2							
PROVIDER INSTITUTION NAME							
PROVIDER NUMBER							

102. Please provide the distance from the service provider location to the following:

	Distance (km)
District Town	
Nearest Municipality	
Kampala	

INTERVIEWER AND VISIT DETAILS

Please record details of the visit(s) made to the service provider in attempt to conduct an Interview.

Visits made by Interviewer(s)							
	1	2	3	4			
DATE (dd/mm/yy) INTERVIEWER NAME INTERVIEW NUMBER RESULT (Use codes listed below)							
Next visit: DATE (dd/mm/yy)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS MADE			

RESULT CODES:

- 1 INTERVIEW COMPLETED
 2 INTERVEIW PARTIALLY COMPLETED
 3 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME
 4 INTERVIEW POSTPONED
 5 INTERVIEW REFUSED
 6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED
 7 OTHER (SPECIFY)

104. Please provide details on the language(s) used.

Language Use							
Language of the Questionnaire		LANGUAGE CODES: 1 ATESO-KARAMOJONG 2 LUGANDA 3 LUGBARA 4 LUO 5 RUNYANKOLE-RUKIGA					
Language(s) used in the interview							
Native language(s) of Respondent		6 RUNYORO-RUTORO 7 ENGLISH 8 OTHER					
Translator usage during the interview		TRANSLATOR CODES: 1 NOT AT ALL 2 SOMETIMES 3 ALL THE TIME					

RESPONDENT DETAILS

105. Please provide details of the respondent with whom this Interview is being conducted.

Name of Respondent	
Current designation/position	
Number of year in the present position	
Total number of years in service	

II. GENERAL INQUIRY

201. Please provide the total number of incarcerations at your institution in the following time frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):

	Time frame	Number of cases handled
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

202. Please provide the total person hours recorded at your institution including all personnel in the following time frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):

	Time frame	Total person hours (hours)
а	Last 12 months	
b	Last month (30 days)	
С	Last week (7 days)	

203. Please provide your institution's total operating budget for the last 12 months (Please be sure to include budgets for all program(s) and all personnel)

··/

204. Please provide more detail on the breakdown of your institution's operating budget for the following categories of expenditure. What are the main components of your institution's operating budget and their respective costs for the last 12 months? (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates)

	Expenditure category	Total costs expended in the last 12 months
а	Salaries/personnel costs	
b	Infrastructure	
С	Training/capacity building	
d	Outreach/promotional program(s)	
е	Communication	
f	Other (specify)	
g	Other (specify)	
h	Other (specify)	
i	Other (specify)	

III. EXPERIENCES WITH INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE CASES

301	. Does your institution in Yes1 No2 [END INT	ncarcerate perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women? ERVIEW]					
302	 In the last 12 months, has your institution incarcerated perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women? Yes1 No2 [END INTERVIEW] 						
303	 Does your institution maintain a register of records of incarcerated perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women? Yes1 No2 						
304	intimate partner violer	, please provide the total number of incarcerations of perpetrators of ice against women that your institution incarcerated in the following time not available, please provide your best estimates):					
	Time frame	Number of incarcerations					
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
305	incarcerations of perpe (if records are not ava	, please provide the total number of person hours used in handling the strators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames lable, please provide your best estimates):					
305	incarcerations of perpe	trators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames					
305 a	incarcerations of perpe (if records are not ava	trators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames lable, please provide your best estimates):					
	incarcerations of perper (if records are not ava	trators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames lable, please provide your best estimates):					
а	incarcerations of perper (if records are not available) Time frame Last 12 months	trators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames lable, please provide your best estimates):					
a b	incarcerations of perper (if records are not avaing are not avaing the following forms are not available to a form are not	trators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames lable, please provide your best estimates): Total person hours (hours) what was the average number of days perpetrators of intimate partner n were incarcerated per incarceration?					
a b	incarcerations of perper (if records are not avainable) Time frame Last 12 months Last month (30 days) Last week (7 days) In the last 12 months, violence against women.	trators of intimate partner violence against in the following time frames lable, please provide your best estimates): Total person hours (hours) what was the average number of days perpetrators of intimate partner					
а b c	incarcerations of perper (if records are not avaing the frame of the f	what was the average number of days perpetrators of intimate partner n were incarcerated per incarceration? what was the average cost of incarcerating one perpetrator of intimate st women for one day? our institution receive specialized training in handling the incarceration of e partner violence against women?					

310. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding the incarceration of perpetrators of intimate partner violence your institution handled in the last month (30 days).

	Type of perpetrator	Total number of perpetrators	Average number of incarcerations per perpetrator	Average number of person hours needed to handle one incarceration	Average total cost of handling one incarceration (excluding personnel cost)
		a	b	С	d
	Any form of intimate partner violence against women				
•	Aggravated assault with woman victims of intimate partner violence				
•	Misdemeanor assault with woman victims of intimate partner violence				

IV. SERVICE PROVISION FOR INCARCERATED PERPETRATORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

401. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding specific services provided by your institution to incarcerated perpetrators of intimate partner violence against women.

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of incarcerated perpetrators who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service per perpetrator per incarceration	Average number of person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average total cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the perpetrator or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, i]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours needed to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
	Medical services							•			•
:=	Counseling										
:	Employment/ Vocational training										
À											
	Other (specify)										
7	Other (specify)										

NOTES

	OFFICIAL USE ONLY				
SUPERVISOR	FIELD EDITOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY		
NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)		
(First) DATE(dd/mm/yy)	(First) DATE(dd/mm/yy)	(First) DATE(dd/mm/yy)	(First) DATE(dd/mm/yy)		

Survey on Women's Health, Partner Relationships, and Life Events in Uganda

Service Provider Questionnaire Series HEALTH SERVICES

A study conducted by

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

in collaboration with

ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE

Questionnaire Series designed by the International Center for Research on Women. December 2007.

I. BASIC IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

SERVICE PROVIDER DETAILS

101. Please record the following information regarding the service provider.

REGION						
DISTRICT						
COUNTY						
SUB-COUNTY/TOWN						
PARISH/LC2						
EA NAME						
LC I NAME						
LOCATION Rural1 Urban2						
TYPE OF FACILITY/CENTRE Public1 Private2						
PROVIDER INSTITUTION NAME						
PROVIDER NUMBER						

102. Please provide the distances from the service provider location to the following:

		Distance (km)
а	District Town	
b	Nearest Municipality	
С	Kampala	

INTERVIEWER AND VISIT DETAILS

103. Please record details of the visit(s) made to the service provider in attempt to conduct an Interview.

	Visits made by Interviewer(s)				
	1	2	3	4	
DATE (dd/mm/yy) INTERVIEWER NAME INTERVIEW NUMBER RESULT (Use codes listed below)					
Next visit: DATE (dd/mm/yy)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS MADE	

RESULT CODES:

- 1 INTERVIEW COMPLETED
 2 INTERVEIW PARTIALLY COMPLETED
 3 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME
 4 INTERVIEW POSTPONED
 5 INTERVIEW REFUSED
 6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED
 7 OTHER (SPECIFY)

104. Please provide details on the language(s) used.

Language Use					
	CODE(S)				
Language of the Questionnaire		LANGUAGE CODES: 1 ATESO-KARAMOJONG			
Language(s) used in the interview		2 LUGANDA 3 LUGBARA 4 LUO 5 RUNYANKOLE-RUKIGA			
Native language(s) of Respondent	6 RUNYORO-RU 7 ENGLISH				
Translator usage during the interview		TRANSLATOR CODES: 1 NOT AT ALL 2 SOMETIMES 3 ALL THE TIME			

RESPONDENT DETAILS

105. Please provide details of the respondent with whom this Interview is being conducted.

а	Name of Respondent	
b	Current designation/position	
C	Number of year in the present position	
d	Total number of years in service	

II. GENERAL INQUIRY

201. What activities/services are performed/provided at your institution?

	Service category	Provided/Performed? Yes1 No2
а	Medical diagnostic examinations	
ь	Medical treatment	
С	Pharmacy/medication dispensary	
d	Psychiatric services	
е	Social services	
f	Educational/outreach programs	
g	Administrative activities	
h	Training activities	
i	Other (specify)	
j	Other (specify)	
k	Other (specify)	
I	Other (specify)	
m	Other (specify)	
n	Other (specify)	
o	Other (specify)	
р	Other (specify)	
q	Other (specify)	
r	Other (specify)	
s	Other (specify)	

202	Please provide the total number of all cases handled at your institution in the following time frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):						
	Time frame	Number of cases han	ndled				
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
C	Last week (7 days)						
203		nber of cases with women patients handled a (if records are not available, please provide y					
_	Time frame	Number of woman pa	tients				
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
204. Please provide the total person hours recorded at your institution including all personnel i following time frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):							
_	Time frame	Total person hours (h	ours)				
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
205	205. Please provide your institution's total operating budget for the last 12 months (Please be sure to include budgets for all program(s) and all personnel)						
206.	Please provide more d following categories of	etail on the breakdown of your institution's o expenditure.	perating budget for the				
	E	xpenditure category	Total costs expended in the last 12 months				
	Total Operating Budget						
а	Salaries/personnel costs						
b	Infrastructure						
С	Training/capacity building						
d	Outreach/promotional program(s)						
е	Communication						
f	Other (specify)						

	Expenditure category	Total costs expended in the last 12 months
g	Other (specify)	
h	Other (specify)	
i	Other (specify)	
j	Other (specify)	
k	Other (specify)	

207.	Do different	departments with	hin your	institution	maintain	independent	budgets?
	Yes1						

No......2 [SKIP 208]

208. Please provide the classification of departments and their respective budgets for the last 12 months.

	Department (Specify)	Total budget in the last 12 months
а		
b		
С		
d		
е		
f		
g		
h		
i		
j		
k		
ı		

III.	EXPERIENCES WITH	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE CASES					
301.	Does your institution p Yes1 No2 [END INTI	rovide services to woman victims of intimate partner violence? ERVIEW]					
302.	. In the last 12 months, has your institution provided services to woman victims of intimate partner violence? Yes1 No2 [END INTERVIEW]						
303	. Does your institution maintain a register of records of woman victims of intimate partner violence your institution serves? Yes1 No2						
304	where the victims were	, please provide the total number of intimate partner violence cases e women that your institution served in the following time frames (if ple, please provide your best estimates):					
	Time frame	Number of cases handled					
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
305		, please provide the total number of person hours used in serving womenter violence in the following time frames (if records are not available, est estimates):					
	Time frame	Number of person hours (hours)					
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
306	Do staff members at y partner violence? Yes1 No2 [SKIP 307	our institution receive specialized training in handling cases of intimate					
307		what was the total cost of providing specialized training in handling ner violence against women for staff members?					

308. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding intimate partner violence incidents you received in the last month (30 days).

	Type of incident	Total number of women registered	Average number of visits per woman (of the registered women)	Average number of person hours required to treat a woman per visit	Average total cost of treating a woman per visit (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d
-	Women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence				
:=	Women who have experienced intimate partner <i>physical</i> violence and sustained major injuries [i.e., lacerations, broken bones, dislocated joints, head and spinal cord injuries, chipped or broken teeth, internal injuries]				
Ħ	Women who have experienced intimate partner <i>physical</i> violence and sustained minor physical injuries [i.e., scratches, bruises, welts]				
<u>></u>	Women who have experienced intimate partner sexual violence				
>	Of these, women who have been raped by an intimate partner				
iv	Women who have experienced intimate partner <i>psychological</i> violence				

IV. SERVICE PROVISION/REFERRAL FOR WOMAN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

401. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding specific services provided by your institution to woman victims of intimate partner violence.

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service by each woman	Average person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, i]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours need to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
	Protection services										
:=	Telephone help-line										
≔	Crisis intervention										
.≥	Emergency shelter										
>	Transitional housing										
<u>.</u>	Permanent housing										
.iiv	Medical services										
iii/	Pharmacy/ medication dispensary										
<u>.×</u>	Physical therapy										

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service by each woman	Average person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, j]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours need to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
×	Psychiatric services										
. <u>×</u>	Counseling										
Ξ×	Support groups										
ЩX	Legal assistance										
×i×	Food assistance										
×	Employment/ vocational training										
xvi	Financial support for rehabilitation										
iivx	Childcare/ day care										
xviii	Other (specify)										

NOTES

OFFICIAL USE ONLY							
SUPERVISOR	OFFICE EDITOR	KEYED BY					
NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)	NAME(Last)				
(First)	(First)	(First)	(First)				
DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)	DATE(dd/mm/yy)				

Survey on Women's Health, Partner Relationships, and Life Events in Uganda

Service Provider Questionnaire Series SOCIAL SERVICES

A study conducted by

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS

in collaboration with

ECONOMIC POLICY RESEARCH CENTRE

Questionnaire Series designed by the International Center for Research on Women. December 2007.

I. BASIC IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION

SERVICE PROVIDER DETAILS

101. Please record the following information regarding the service provider.

REGION							
DISTRICT							
COUNTY							
SUB-COUNTY/TOWN							
PARISH/LC2							
EA NAME							
LC I NAME							
LOCATION Rural1 Urban2							
TYPE OF FACILITY/CENTRE Public1 Private2							
PROVIDER INSTITUTION NAME							
PROVIDER NUMBER							

102. Please provide the distance from the service provider location to the following:

	Distance (km)
District Town	
Nearest Municipality	
Kampala	

INTERVIEWER AND VISIT DETAILS

Please record details of the visit(s) made to the service provider in attempt to conduct an Interview.

Visits made by Interviewer(s)						
	1	2	3	4		
DATE (dd/mm/yy) INTERVIEWER NAME INTERVIEW NUMBER RESULT (Use codes listed below)						
Next visit: DATE (dd/mm/yy)				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS MADE		

RESULT CODES:

- 1 INTERVIEW COMPLETED
 2 INTERVEIW PARTIALLY COMPLETED
 3 RESPONDENT NOT AT HOME
 4 INTERVIEW POSTPONED
 5 INTERVIEW REFUSED
 6 RESPONDENT INCAPACITATED
 7 OTHER (SPECIFY)

104. Please provide details on the language(s) used.

	Language Use					
	CODE(S)					
Language of the Questionnaire		LANGUAGE CODES: 1 ATESO-KARAMOJONG				
Language(s) used in the interview		2 LUGANDA 3 LUGBARA 4 LUO 5 RUNYANKOLE-RUKIGA				
Native language(s) of Respondent		6 RUNYORO-RUTORO 7 ENGLISH 8 OTHER				
Translator usage during the interview		TRANSLATOR CODES: 1 NOT AT ALL 2 SOMETIMES 3 ALL THE TIME				

RESPONDENT DETAILS

105. Please provide details of the respondent with whom this Interview is being conducted.

Name of Respondent	
Current designation/position	
Number of year in the present position	
Total number of years in service	

II. GENERAL INQUIRY

201. What activities/services are performed/provided at your institution?

	Service category	Provided/Performed? Yes1 No2
а	Telephone help-line	
b	Crisis intervention services	
С	Emergency shelter	
d	Transitional housing	
е	Permanent housing	
f	Counseling services	
g	Support groups	
h	Therapeutic services	
i	Medical services	
j	Legal assistance	
k	Food services	
ı	Employment services	
m	Transportation services	
n	Referral services	
o	Case management services	
р	Child care services	
q	Educational/outreach programs	
r	Administrative activities	
s	Training activities	
t	Other (specify)	
u	Other (specify)	
v	Other (specify)	
w	Other (specify)	
x	Other (specify)	

202	202. Please provide the total number of all cases handled at your institution in the following time frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):						
_	Time frame	Number of cases har	ndled				
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
203		nber of cases with women clients handled at (if records are not available, please provide y					
_	Time frame	Number of woman cl	ients				
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
204	204. Please provide the total person hours recorded at your institution including all personnel in the following time frames (if records are not available, please provide your best estimates):						
_	Time frame Total person hours (hours)						
а	Last 12 months						
b	Last month (30 days)						
С	Last week (7 days)						
205		stitution's total operating budget for the last all program(s) and all personnel)	12 months (Please be sure				
206	following categories of	etail on the breakdown of your institution's of expenditure. What are the main component their respective costs for the last 12 months?	ts of your institution's				
	Expenditure category Total costs expended the last 12 months						
а	Salaries/personnel costs						
b	Infrastructure						
С	Training/capacity building						
d	Outreach/promotional program(s)						
e	Communication						
	Other (specify)						

	Expenditure category	Total costs expended in the last 12 months
g	Other (specify)	
h	Other (specify)	
i	Other (specify)	
j	Other (specify)	
k	Other (specify)	

207. Do different departments within your institution maintain independent budgets? Yes......1

Yes......1 No.....2 [SKIP 208]

208. Please provide the classification of departments and their respective budgets for the last 12 months.

	Department (specify)	Total budget in the last 12 months
а		
b		
С		
d		
е		
f		
g		
h		
i		
j		
k		

III.	EXPERIENCES WITH	INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE CASES				
301	Does your institution p Yes1 No2 [END INT	provide services to woman victims of intimate partner violence?				
302.	partner violence? Yes1					
303.	Does your institution no violence your institution Yes	naintain a register of records of woman victims of intimate partner on serves?				
304.	where the victims were	, please provide the total number of intimate partner violence cases e women that your institution served in the following time frames (if ple, please provide your best estimates):				
	Time frame	Number of cases handled				
а	Last 12 months					
b	Last month (30 days)					
С	Last week (7 days)					
305.		, please provide the total number of person hours used in serving wom tner violence in the following time frames (if records are not available, est estimates):				
	Time frame	Number of person hours (hours)				
а	Last 12 months					
b	Last month (30 days)					

306.	Do staff members at your institution receive specialized training in handling cases of intimate partner violence? Yes1 No2 [SKIP 307]
307.	In the last 12 months, what was the total cost of providing specialized training in handling cases of intimate partner violence against women for staff members?

Last week (7 days)

308. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding intimate partner violence incidents your institution handled in the last month (30 days).

	Type of incident	Total number of women registered	Average number of visits per woman (of the registered women)	Average number of person hours required to handle one visit	Average total cost of handling one visit (excluding personnel cost)
		a	b	С	d
-	Women who have experienced any form of intimate partner violence				
=	Women who have experienced intimate partner physical violence				
Ħ	Women who have experienced intimate partner sexual violence				
'n	Women who have been raped by an intimate partner				
>	Women who have experienced intimate partner psychological violence				

IV. SERVICE PROVISION/REFERRAL FOR WOMAN VICTIMS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

401. Please respond to the following inquiries regarding specific services provided by your institution to woman victims of intimate partner violence.

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service by each woman	Average person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, i]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours need to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
	,,,	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
	Protection services										
:=	Telephone help-line										
≡	Crisis intervention										
.≥	Emergency shelter										
>	Transitional housing										
×	Permanent housing										
vii	Medical services										
iii v	Pharmacy/ medication dispensary										
. <u>×</u>	Physical therapy										

	Type of service	Does your institution provide the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP b, c, d, e, f]	Total number of women who have used the service in the last month (30 days)	Average number of visits made to the service by each woman	Average person hours needed to provide the service per visit	Average cost of providing the service per visit (excluding personnel cost)	Of the total cost, provide the average amount paid for by the woman or a third party per visit	Do you refer women to another institution for the service? Yes1 No 2 [SKIP h, i, j]	Total number of referrals made in the last month (30 days)	Average number of person hours need to make one referral	Average cost of making one referral (excluding personnel cost)
		а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j
×	Psychiatric services										
×	Counseling										
Ξ×	Support groups										
xiiix	Legal assistance										
xix	Food assistance										
×	Employment/ vocational training										
xvi	Financial support for rehabilitation										
iivx	Childcare/ day care										
xviii	Other (specify)										

NOTES

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