Data sources & options for costing

Marwan Khawaja
UN-ESCWA
Outline

- Data needs
- Data sources
- Ethical issues
- Costing modules
Data needs

• National:
  
  Basic Law – human rights
  Line Ministries – Women’s affairs/Higher Council for women

• Global/Regional

  SDGs
  CEDAW
  ESCWA’s core list of indicators
  OHCHR indicators

• Research/knowledge
### SDG Indicators concerning violence against women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
<td>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</td>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</td>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</td>
<td>5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age and place of occurrence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do we know about VAW?

- National prevalence estimates: 7 countries
- Trend data: only two countries: Egypt & Palestine
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Survey</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>Intimate Partner violence (husband)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Physical</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Last 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>ECGBVS</td>
<td>National Age:18-64</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>DHS</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>VAW survey</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2009-2010</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Survey</td>
<td>Coverage</td>
<td>Years</td>
<td>Last 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>Violence Survey</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Violence Survey</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>Principaux resultats de l'enquete national de la violence a l'egard des femmes/2011</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>I-WISH Survey</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>VAW survey</td>
<td>National Age:18-64</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data sources

• Administrative records
  Police records
  Court records
  Health clinics/facilities

  Biased (sample selection); cannot be corrected

• Household surveys
  National
  Sub-national (region; community)
  Group-based (university students; refugees; domestic workers etc.)

  Specialized (violence survey; victimization/crime survey) or generic survey (DHS)
Population-based household surveys

- Design issues
  - Sampling – target population
  - Questionnaire design
  - Fieldwork organization
Sampling

- Nationally representative
  Appropriate disaggregation – reporting requirements at regions?
  Frame of ALL resident population – not only nationals

- Target population: Married women aged 18+
  : Ever-married women aged 18+  
  : Ever-married women aged 15-49 (DHS et al.)

- Only one woman per household
Questionnaire

• Physical, sexual and psychological violence
  Partner/non-partner
  Live-time and/or past 12 months

• Consequences of violence – injuries etc.
• Identification of perpetrators – in case of non-partner violence
• Help seeking behavior
• Awareness of law and support services

• Background/Risk factors for violence
Definition of violence

• Terms used:

Conflict tactics scale (Struas & Gelles, 1990: US family violence survey);

I’m going to read you some things that you and your (spouse/partner) might do when you have an argument. I would like you to tell me how many times [. . .] in the past 12 months you:

Violence (stat Canada ‘93);

I’d like you to tell me if your husband/partner has ever done any of the following to you.

Force – threatened force
Field organization

- Face-to-face interviews
- Female interviewers with specialized training
  Conceptual issues re gender; ethical issues
- Availability of males (supervisors or team leaders) in case of interviewing at alternative locations
Ethical issues

- Sensitive topic
- Safety of respondents & interviewers (possible retaliation)
- Institutional Review Board (IRB)
  Usually not present at NSOs – informal review
- WHO ethical guidelines (2001)
WHO ethical & safety recommendations

• **Safety should guide all project decisions**
  - Prevalence surveys should be methodologically sound – minimize under-reporting of violence

• Confidentiality should be protected – for safety & data quality

• Field team should be carefully selected – and receive specialized training

• Study design should include actions to reduce possible distress caused by participation in the survey

• Fieldworkers should be trained to refer women needing assistance to local service providers (legal, health, social)

• Violence questions can be incorporated into other surveys – only when ethical and methodological requirements are met

  LFSs use proxy respondents
Safety of respondents and field team

• Informed consent by respondents – withdraw at any time; or right not to answer certain questions
  Sensitivity of the topic should be mentioned

• The survey should not be introduced as a survey on violence – to avoid possible retaliation as a result of participation in the survey – but on women’s health, wellbeing etc.

• Interviews should be carried out only in private settings – right to reschedule or relocate the interview

• If the household is the sampling unit – only one eligible woman in a household should be interviewed
Safety of respondents and field team

• Interviewers should terminate the interview—or change subject—in case of interruption by anyone, including children.
  Here—a module on less sensitive topic should be drafted and made available to interviewers to use in case of interruption.

• Logistical/budget planning should include budget for rescheduling interviews and alternative safe locations for conducting the interview.
Costing of violence

- Filtering: Incidence of violence
  
  Only partner (husband) violence
  Reference period: past 12 months
  Type: physical & sexual violence

- Two kinds of cost

  1. Out of pocket direct costs:
     Health care; legal services; criminal justice; social services; housing;
     Replacement of destroyed furniture/goods

  2. Indirect costs
     Reduced income/productivity (for survivors & other family members)
     Paid & unpaid work; domestic work
     Schooling lost days; transport costs
Options for adding costing items

1. Small module:
   Add costing questions for women experiencing violence (as above)

2. Long module:
   Add detailed questions on last incidence of violence
Thank you!