

WOMEN'S WELLBEING SURVEY - 2019

SRI LANKA



Department of Census and Statistics

Women's Wellbeing Survey - 2019

Findings from Sri Lanka's first dedicated National
Survey on Violence against Women and Girls

Final Report

“Please relieve us from this hell we are living in”

Statement made by a respondent during her interview

ISBN 978-955-702-194-2

Foreword

The 2019 Women's Wellbeing Survey (WWS) was Sri Lanka's first national survey on violence against women and girls, using an internationally recognized standardised methodology. The survey was carried out by the Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) with technical assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and its regional kNOwVAWdata Initiative (supported by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)) and funding from the Government of Canada.

Women's wellbeing is measured by many aspects such as the access to decent employment, economic security, equal access to resources, political participation, decision making, health and personal safety. Within this context violence against women and girls impedes their ability to live life to their fullest potential reducing their ability to make decisions on their future. The survey aimed to identify the forms, prevalence, impacts and associated factors of violence against women in Sri Lanka. The research is helpful to inform national programs and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators related to violence against women.

This survey would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the team who carefully planned, organized and carried out such a large-scale and emotionally challenging survey. The data collection was done by well-trained permanent female staff from DCS using Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing Technique (CAPI). They undertook an extremely challenging task of collecting personal information from women in households across Sri Lanka. Since the field work of such a sensitive survey is not an easy task, their contribution is especially appreciated. We understand that working on data collection for the survey itself was a life-changing experience for some of the enumerators, and rightly so.

Most importantly, we would like to express our appreciation to all women who participated and shared their experiences. The time and efforts made by the survey respondents have led to more effective and scaled-up efforts to address gender-based violence in Sri Lanka because even one woman being exposed to violence is too many.

We hope the findings of this survey will provide policymakers, international organizations, and other users with a knowledge base for policy and program development. Furthermore, the information in this report will serve as a critical source of evidence for researchers to undertake further in-depth studies and analyses. Together, we continue to work towards a violence-free Sri Lanka for all where no one is left behind.

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Population Fund

29 / 10 / 2020

Acknowledgements

The Women's Wellbeing Survey - 2019 was administered by the Department of Census and Statistics which is under the purview of the then Ministry of National Policy and Economic Affairs. The survey was carried out as part of the 9th Country programme of the United Nations Population Fund and through the funding provided by Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

Overall coordination of the survey was done by Mrs. K.M.D.S.D. Karunaratne, Additional Director General (statistics). Planning and execution of the survey was done by the staff of the Sample Survey Division under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and under the direction of Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawatta and Mr. W. Gnanathilaka, Deputy Directors of the Sample Surveys Division.

The survey activities were organized and supervised by Mrs. W.A.C. Wijebandara, Mr. K.S.R.L. Senadeera, Mrs. M.D.D.D. Deepawansa, Mrs. C. Jayawickrama, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S. Karunarathna, Mr. K. Weerasiri, Mrs. U.S. Dilrukshi, Mr. M.L.K.P. Kumara, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Mrs. P.D. Nanayakkara, Ms. R.P.M. Subhashini, Mr. T.D.M.S.D. Perera, Mr. K.T. Sureskumar, Mrs. H.M.D. Sepalika Senior Statisticians and Statisticians of the Sample Surveys Division.

The computer data processing and final tabulations were done by the DCS and UNFPA teams. From DCS Mrs. K.M.S. Wimalarathne, Mr. A.M.A.E. Atapattu and Mrs. C.S. Liyanage, Statistical Officers of the Sample Surveys Division contributed, under the supervision of Ms. R.P.M. Subhashini, Statistician. The Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers, Information and Communication Technology Assistants, Data Entry Officers/Coding Clerks and of the sample survey division are acknowledged for their valuable contribution during the whole survey process.

The Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Division, under the direction of Mrs. I.A.M. Fernando, Additional Director General (ICT) and under the supervision of Mr. P.M.R. Fernando and Mr.W.H.P.W. Weerasiri Directors (ICT) and Mr.K.L.C.S. Weerasooriya, Mrs.H.M.Y. Priyadarshani, Mr.S. Thinesh, Deputy and Assistant Directors (ICT), was responsible for the preparation of CAPI programme and data synchronization related activities.

This publication was organized and prepared by Ms. R.P.M. Subhashini, Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S. Karunarathna, Mrs. P.D. Nanayakkara, Mrs. M.W.L.C.M. Chandrarathne, Mrs. H.M.D. Sepalika, Statisticians under the guidance of Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara, Director (Statistics) and Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawatte Deputy Directors of the Sample Surveys Division.

It is with deep gratitude and we acknowledge the dedicated survey teams, supervisors and the field officers who took on this task with such compassion and commitment to ensure the quality of the data including: the Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants, Development Officers who worked as enumerators; Deputy Directors/ Senior Statisticians/ Statisticians who worked as supervisors of the survey; and the District staff of the Department who worked on the listing update who deserve a special word of thanks.

Printing of the survey materials was done by the staff of Printing Division, under the guidance of Mrs. U.V. Jayakody, Director and under the supervision of Mr. M.L.K.P. Kumara, Statistician.

Special thanks are given for the technical support provided. Dr. Henrica A.F.M. (Henriette) Jansen, Technical Advisor, Violence against Women (VAW), Research and Data, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office / kNowVAWdata Initiative, was the lead advisor to the survey implementation starting from 2017 and who together with Dr. Kristin Diemer from the University of Melbourne, Dr. Lakshman Senanayeke, Snr. Consultant Gender, and Mrs. Sharika Cooray,

National Programme and Policy Analyst Women's Rights and Gender, UNFPA Sri Lanka country office, supported the training of the DCS enumerators. They all provided input in the report. Ms. Jessica Gardner, kNOwVAWdata Initiative, led and supported the report writing and Ms. Seema Vyas, kNOwVAWdata Initiative, contributed with specific analytical sections in the report. The Assistant Representative, Ms. Madusha Dissanayake, Ms Sharika Cooray and the staff in the UNFPA country office provided guidance and support throughout the process.

Further a special mention of former Director General of DCS Dr. Satharasinghe for his guidance at the onset of the survey process from 2016 and the UNFPA Representative Ms Ritsu Nacken for her support to the entire process and the Government of Canada for generous funding support.

Finally, we would like to extend our gratitude and appreciation to all the women and girls who shared their personal experience with the enumerators. The results provide insights for advocacy on the issue and to ensure the silence on violence against women and girls is broken. We take their information with the aspiration that future generation of women and girls will not be burdened with violence, and the rights and dignity for all will prevail. I wish to express my appreciation to all women respondents who fully collaborated by sharing their essential and delicate experiences.

Dr. I. R. Bandara

Director General

Department of Census and Statistics

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CAPI	Computer Assisted Personnel Interviewing Technique
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease 2019
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DFAT	Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LGBTI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex
LKR	Sri Lankan Rupee
PSU	primary sampling units
PPS	probability proportionate to size
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SSU	secondary sampling units
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAW	Violence against women
WG	Washington Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WWS	Women's Wellbeing Survey

Glossary of terms

Gender

'Gender' refers to the norms, roles and social relations between men and women. It is socially constructed. Gender roles are learned, changeable over time and vary widely both within and between cultures. Gender is a socio-economic variable to analyze roles, responsibilities, constraints, opportunities and needs of men and women in any context.

Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence (GBV), in its original meaning, is 'violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman, or violence that affects women disproportionately. It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty'. 'Gender-based violence, which impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms under general international law or under human rights conventions, is discrimination within the meaning of Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.'¹

While the terms 'gender-based violence' and 'violence against women' are frequently used interchangeably in literature and by advocates, the term 'gender-based violence' highlights the gender dimension, in other words, the relationship between (1) women's subordinate status in society and (2) their increased vulnerability to violence because of unequal power relations and gender roles. The use of the term 'gender-based violence' provides a context in which to examine and understand the phenomenon of violence against women. It shifts the focus from women as victims to gender and the unequal power relationships between women and men created and maintained by gender stereotypes as the basic underlying cause of violence against women. This also means that women can be victims of gender-based violence perpetrated by other women to reinforce the patriarchal order, as for example from their own mother or their mother-in-law.

It is important to note that the term is increasingly being used to include the notion that men and boys may also be victims of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence, as are those who step out of strict/ traditional gender roles, including LGBTI persons.

Violence against women

Violence against women (VAW) is defined by the United Nations as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life."

It encompasses, but is not limited to:

- physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women;
- non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere;
- trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and
- physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state,

¹ General recommendations made by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1992.

wherever it occurs.

Sexual and gender-based violence

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships and highlights the sexual violence component of GBV, which is the most demeaning and degrading experience to the survivor.²

Intimate partner violence

Many acts of violence against women are committed by husbands or long-term partners. This is referred to as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), which is "behavior by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviors".³

Domestic violence

According to the Sri Lanka Prevention of Domestic Violence Act (No. 34 of 2005), "domestic violence" means:

"an act which constitutes an offence specified in Schedule I; any emotional abuse, committed or caused by a relevant person within the environment of the home or outside and arising out of the personal relationship between the aggrieved person and the relevant person"⁴

Intimate Partner

Current and former male husbands, cohabiting partners, fiancés, dating partners etc., whether or not there is or has been a sexual relationship.

Non-partner

Any person (male or female) who is not a partner. This could be a family member (mother, father, siblings or extended family members such as aunts, uncles and grandparents), a friend colleague, neighbor, or a stranger.

Eligible women

Women aged 15 years and above who usually live in the sample household.

Perpetrator

A criminal or offender. In the context of this report, perpetrators are those people who have committed a violent act against the women responding to the survey.

² UNHCR. Sexual and Gender-based Violence. <https://www.unhcr.org/sexual-and-gender-based-violence.html>.

³ Krug, Etienne G.; Dahlberg, Linda L.; Mercy, James A.; Zwi, Anthony B.; Lozano, Rafael (2002). World report on violence and health. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

⁴ PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, No.34 OF 2005 Sri Lanka. Schedule 1 All offences contained in Chapter XVI of the Penal Code 2. Extortion-Section 372 of the Penal Code 3. Criminal Intimidation-Section 483 of the Penal Code. https://issuu.com/lpsl/docs/domestic_violence_act.

Ever-partnered women

Refers to women and girls aged 15 years and above who currently have or have had a relationship with a man at some point in their life, whether it is in marriage or out of marriage, such as cohabiting, separated, divorced, widowed or dating.

Physical violence by an intimate partner

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Was slapped or had thrown something at her that could hurt her
- b) Was pushed or shoved or had her hair pulled
- c) Was hit with a fist or with something else that could hurt her
- d) Was kicked, dragged or beaten up
- e) Was choked or burnt on purpose
- f) Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her

Moderate physical violence

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Was slapped or had thrown something at her that could hurt her
- b) Was pushed or shoved or had her hair pulled

Severe physical violence

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Was hit with a fist or with something else that could hurt her
- b) Was kicked, dragged or beaten up
- c) Was choked or burnt on purpose
- d) Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her

Sexual violence by an intimate partner

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Was forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for example by being threatened or held down
- b) Had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do if she refused
- c) Was forced to do anything else sexual that she did not want or that she found degrading or humiliating

Emotional violence by an intimate partner

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself
- b) Belittled or humiliated her in front of other people
- c) He did things to scare or intimidate her on purpose (e.g. by the way looked at her, by

yelling or smashing things)

- d) Threatened verbally to hurt her or someone she cared about

Controlling behavior by an intimate partner

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Tried to keep her from seeing friends
- b) Tried to restrict contact with her family of birth
- c) Insisted on knowing where she is at all times
- d) Prevented her from using social media
- e) Gets angry if she speaks with another man
- f) He is often suspicious that she is unfaithful
- g) Expected her to ask permission before seeking healthcare for herself

Psychological violence

Exposed to any act of emotional violence and/or controlling behavior (as defined above)

Economic violence by an intimate partner

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Prohibited her from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generating projects
- b) Took her earnings from her against her will
- c) Refused to give her money she needed for household expenses even when he had money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)

Physical violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or did anything else to hurt her
- b) Had something thrown at her, was pushed or had her hair pulled
- c) Choked or burnt her on purpose
- d) Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her

Severe sexual violence (rape) since age 15 years by others (non-partners)

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for example by threatening her, holding her down, or putting her in a situation where she could not say no (excludes attempts to force her to have sex, but did not succeed, which are included as 'other sexual violence' as defined below)
- b) Forced to have sex when she was too drunk or drugged to refuse
- c) Forced or persuaded to have sex against her will with more than one man at the same time

Other sexual violence (not rape) since age 15 years by others (non-partners)

Experiencing one or more of the following acts:

- a) Attempted but did not succeed in forcing her into sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for example by holding her down or putting her in a situation where she could not say no
- b) Touched her sexually against her will
- c) Made her touch their private parts against her will

Childhood sexual abuse

Had touched her sexually against her will, or made her do something sexual that she did not want to before the age of 15

Childhood physical and emotional abuse

Experiencing one or more of the following acts before the age of 15:

- a) Slapped or spanked her
- b) Beat or kicked her or hit her with a fist
- c) Hit her with a belt, stick, broom or something else
- d) Tied her with a rope
- e) Insulted or humiliated her regularly

Reference periods for prevalence of violence

For each act of violence measured in the survey, respondents were asked if it had ever happened to her (lifetime), and if so, if it happened in the past 12 months (current).

For non-partner violence the reference periods are since age 15 and before age 15.

Frequency of violence

For each act mentioned, respondents were asked how often the violence has occurred; whether once, a few (2-5) times or many (more than 5) times.

SDG indicator 5.2.1

The 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.

SDG indicator 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 age and place of occurrences.

Executive summary

Women's wellbeing could be measured by many aspects such as the access to decent employment, economic security, equal access to resources, political participation, decision making, health and personal safety. Violence against Women is one of the most pervasive human rights violations that impacts the progression and wellbeing of women and girls. This report focused on that aspect. With 52% of the population being women in Sri Lanka it is vital they are part of the development agenda. Global evidence highlights when women have the freedom to make their own choices and decisions they are able to contribute more effectively to a countries development process. Sri Lanka has taken many measures to promote gender equality and has achieved gender parity or near parity in education and health through the introduction of free health and education services. However, many challenges remain in addressing gender equality and ensuring that women and girls can have a life of dignity and respect.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 35% of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. Globally, almost one third (30%) of women who have been in a relationship have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime.

Sri Lanka collected their first national data on the prevalence of violence against women as part of the 2016 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Using a limited number of questions in the domestic violence module, it found that rates of domestic violence by partners were a concern that needed further research through a dedicated survey.

In 2019, the Department of Census and Statistics conducted the first dedicated national prevalence survey on violence against women and the first using the WHO methodology. Known as the Women's Wellbeing Survey (WWS) it covered all 25 districts in Sri Lanka and interviewed more than 2,200 women aged 15 and above. Fieldwork took place between March and September 2019, collecting data through computer assisted personal interviews.

The survey reveals that women in Sri Lanka are more than twice as likely to have experienced physical violence by a partner (17.4% of all women experienced this in their lifetime) than by a non-partner (7.2% experienced this since age 15). Partner sexual violence is also more prevalent than non-partner sexual violence although the gap is not as large as for physical violence. 24.9% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence. 18.8% of women who have been in a relationship have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime. (see *Page 51*)

This report presents the main findings on violence by partners, violence by non-partners, and the risk factors and impacts that violence by partners has on women in Sri Lanka.

Violence against women by intimate partners

Intimate partners (referred to as 'partners' throughout this report) are current or former husbands, cohabiting partners, fiancés, and dating partners, whether or not there is or has been a sexual relationship. Five forms of partner violence were measured, each with a clear definition based on behavioural acts (see *Glossary of terms*). Questions on these forms of violence were asked of women who have been in an intimate relationship at some point in their lives. There were 2,100 women among the 2,264 women interviewed who were 'ever-partnered'.

In Sri Lanka, one in five (20.4%) ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. Six percent have experienced it in the last 12 months providing an estimate of what is happening currently. The overlap of physical and sexual violence suggests that most women who experience sexual partner violence also experience physical violence.

Looking at all five forms of partner violence measured, the most reported form was controlling behaviours (19.1% of women in lifetime and 9.9% in the last 12 months). This was followed by physical violence at 18.9% of women during lifetime and 4.8% in the last 12 months. For all five forms of violence by a partner, younger women were more likely to have experienced such violence in the last 12 months than older women.

The impacts of violence by a partner on women's health, their children's wellbeing and their work productivity were also explored. Findings show the significant consequences violence has on individuals, families and societies as a whole. Risk factor analysis was conducted to reveal the characteristics that are most associated with experiencing violence by a partner and is discussed further below.

Chapter – 04 (*Page 29*) will explore more on intimate partner violence.

Violence against women by non-partners

Data was collected on all respondents' experience with violence perpetrated against them by people other than intimate partners since they were 15 years and older. The perpetrators might be male or female from their family, workplace, school, friends or acquaintances, strangers, or others. Around 7.2% of women have experienced physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 years and 1.2% of women experienced it in the last 12 months. Younger women were more likely to have experienced physical violence by a non-partner than older women.

Four percent of women have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner and 0.4% had experienced this in the last 12 months. Breaking this into the various acts measured, attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts were experienced by 3.3% of women and 1.0% reported experiencing forced intercourse (rape) since age 15. Sexual violence has been experienced at higher rates among women aged 25-34 years and 35-44 years (5.3% and 5.0% since age 15).

Women who had their first sexual experience before they were 18 years old were more likely to be pressured or forced to have done so - 7% of girls younger than 15 were forced and 12% did not want to but were coerced or pressured.

Chapter – 05 (*Page 44*) will explore more on non - partner violence.

Women with a disability

The Washington Group questions were used to determine if respondents had some form of disability based on their self-assessed ability to function in six areas (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering/concentrating, self-care, or communicating). This allows comparison of the experiences with violence of women with a disability (severe impairment in at least one of the six domains) and those with no disability.

Lifetime rates for women with a disability were higher for physical, sexual and emotional violence by a partner. However, during the last 12 months, women with a disability had slightly lower rates of physical, sexual, and economic partner violence than women with no disability.

Women with a disability have slightly lower rates of physical and sexual violence by a non-partner since age 15 than women with no disability.

Page 26, Page 39 and Page 49 will explore more on women with disability.

Sustainable Development Goal indicators

This survey enables estimates for two SDG indicators under Goal 5 to be produced. **SDG indicator 5.2.1** on the 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 was 14.5%. (see Page 42)

SDG Indicator 5.2.2 on the 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 is 0.4%. (see Page 50).

Attitudes to gender norms and partner violence

Data on attitudes towards gender norms and violence against women can indicate how normalized gender-based violence is in a society. Almost half of women interviewed in Sri Lanka agreed with the statement that “a man should show he is the boss” (47.5%) and almost half agree that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees” (46.5%). Two in five (39.5%) women disagree with sexual autonomy, supporting the statement that women are obliged to have sex with their husbands when she does not feel like it.

It is important to note that attitudes varied significantly with age with younger women being far less likely to agree with all three statements compared to older women.

Just over one third (35.3%) of women agreed men can have a good reason to hit their wife and 60% did not agree. Looking at the specific reasons, a quarter of women (26.4%) agreed a man could hit his wife “if he finds out she has been unfaithful” and 17.9% agreed hitting a wife is justified if “she disobeys him”.

Women with a higher education were less likely to agree with men being justified in hitting their wife (18.5%) than women with no education (44.1%) or a primary education (42.4%), showing the potential role education has in eliminating violence against women.

Women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if there were situations that led to or triggered the violent behaviour. The most mentioned trigger was when their partner was drunk (52.1%).

Chapter – 06 (Page 53) will explore more on attitudes to gender norms and partner violence.

Impacts of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing

Violence by partners has a significant impact on women's health and wellbeing. 28.9% of women who experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner had been injured as a result and 5.4% reported they had been injured in the last 12 months.

Most women who experienced injuries had been injured more than once and almost 18.7% of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have been hurt enough to need health care. Of the women who have been hurt enough to need health care, almost all (97.7%) did receive care for their injuries but less than half of them (48.6%) told the health care worker their injury was caused by their violent partner.

Of the 18 women who reported that they had received healthcare for injuries in the past 12 months, 15 reported it had cost them an average of 3,323 LKR or approximately US\$19 for consultation fees, medical / laboratory tests, medicines, or transport to the facility.

Most women who experienced sexual violence (most of these women had also experience physical violence) by a partner said that it had impacted their health: this was either a little (29.6%) or - more likely - a lot (44.5%). Nine percent reported they were unable to concentrate at work, and 6.9% reported they were unable to work at all. Women who had to take time off from work reported taking an average of 18 days off.

Impacts on mental health are high with emotional distress reported at much higher rates by women who experienced violence compared with women who did not. More than one third (35.7%) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have thought about committing suicide compared to 6.8% of women who never experienced it. A large proportion of women who have experienced violence (14.6%) have attempted suicide compared to 1.4% of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner.

Chapter – 07 (*Page 58*) will explore more on impacts of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing.

Impacts of partner violence on children and intergenerational aspects

The behaviour and performance at school differed between children of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and those of women who did not experience such violence. For example, women with school age children who had experienced physical or sexual partner violence were more likely to report their child(ren) had nightmares (21.2%) than women who had no physical or sexual partner violence (11.8%). Women who experienced violence by a partner were also more likely to have a child who dropped out of school (4.5%) compared with women who never experienced violence (1.7%).

More than 60% of women with school age children who had experienced physical partner violence said that their children witnessed or overheard the violence. Further women who experience violence were more likely to report they and/or their partner grew up in a violent home. This shows that violence “runs in families”, or rather, is learned from copying what was seen in childhood. This can be seen as intergenerational aspects of violence.

Chapter – 08 (*Page 65*) will explore more on impacts of partner violence on children and intergenerational aspects.

Factors that put women at risk of violence by a partner

Risk factor analysis – a statistical method to show independent associations between different characteristics and whether women have or have not experienced physical or sexual partner violence – revealed that eight factors were found to be associated with women's experiences of violence.

The strongest associations were found with the woman's partner's behavioural characteristics: partner alcohol use, fighting with other men, and extramarital relationships were significantly associated with higher violence.

At the individual level, women's higher age was associated with lower risk of violence. Conversely, women were likely to be more at risk if they had other experiences with violence (non-partner physical violence and unwanted, forced or coerced first sex).

Exposure to violence as a child was also significantly associated with women's risk of violence. More women who had a violent partner said their partners had grown up in a home with violence than women who had not experienced violence by a partner.

These findings highlight the importance of stopping learned behaviour within the family in addition to working with men to advance gender equality and to end violence against women and girls.

Chapter – 10 (*Page 75*) will explore more on factors that put women at risk of violence by a partner.

Conclusions and recommendations

As Sri Lanka's first nationally representative prevalence survey using the WHO methodology, this survey is providing valuable evidence for policymakers. It found that violence against women is often perpetrated by those closest to them. Women in Sri Lanka are more than twice as likely to have experienced physical violence by a partner in her lifetime (17.4%) rather than by anybody else (7.2%). Sexual violence by a partner is also more prevalent than sexual violence by a non-partner (6.2% compared to 4.1% in her lifetime).

The most reported form of partner violence was controlling behaviours (19.1% of women in lifetime and 9.9% in the last 12 months). Further analysis of general and mental health outcomes for women who experience psychological violence could be useful for developing effective policies and programmes.

The survey findings suggest that domestic violence against women has a considerable negative impact on children. Risk factor analysis found that if the woman or her partner lived in a violent household as a child, she had a significantly higher risk of partner violence. The strongest risk for violence was for women with partners that used alcohol, fought with other men, and had extramarital relationships.

Recommendations for action are typically developed in collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders. For Sri Lanka this is expected to happen with the dissemination of the report. The findings from this initial analysis point to several recommendations for consideration and taking forward by such a group:

1. Use these results to inform development of the next phase of the National Policy Framework and Action Plan to address Sexual and Gender-based Violence so that it will be evidence-based and directs resources towards priority areas.
2. Disseminate the findings of this survey widely among development practitioners working on achieving sustainable development goals and gender equality in Sri Lanka.
3. Empower young women and girls to recognize their rights to a life free of violence and to locate and access appropriate services.
4. Recognizing that living in a violent household as a child is one of the main risk factors, seek opportunities, such as through education and behaviour change campaigns to end learned violent behaviour within the family.
5. Given that men's harmful expressions of masculinity (alcohol abuse, fighting with other men, extramarital affairs) are closely associated with risk of partner violence for women, it is critical to seek opportunities to educate and partner with men and boys to advance gender equality and to end violence against women.
6. Conduct qualitative research to explore the causes, consequences, and patterns of violence against women and to triangulate the findings from the quantitative survey.
7. Support the Department of Census and Statistics to facilitate further analysis of the data from this survey by verified researchers in a safe and ethical way that ensures the confidentiality of respondents is protected.

Forms of Partner Violence



Physical

18.9%
ever-partnered women
have experienced
physical violence by
an intimate partner in
their lifetime

4.8%
have experienced this
in the last 12 months



Sexual

6.8%
ever-partnered women
have experienced
sexual violence by an
intimate partner in their
lifetime

2.2%
have experienced this
in the last 12 months



Psychological

(Emotional / Controlling behaviors)

27.9%
ever-partnered women
have experienced
psychological violence
by an intimate partner
in their lifetime

12.7%
have experienced this
in the last 12 months



Economic

18.1%
ever-partnered women
have experienced
economic violence by
an intimate partner in
their lifetime

7.7%
have experienced this
in the last 12 months



20.4%

ever-partnered women
have experienced
physical and/or sexual
violence by an intimate
partner in their lifetime

6.0%

have experienced this
in the last 12 months

Overlap of the prevalence of *physical and/or sexual violence* by a partner in lifetime



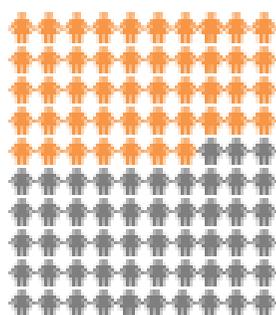
Women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence

Many women in Sri Lanka agree with the following statements, confirming unequal power relationships between men and women



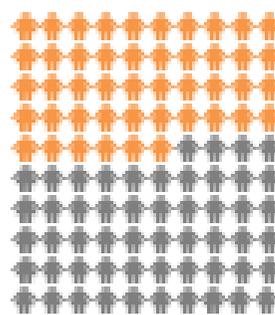
47.5% of women agree with the statement

“A man should show he is the boss”



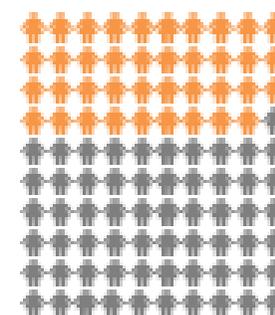
46.5% of women agree with the statement

“A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”



39.5% of women agree with the statement

“It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband, even if she does not feel like it”



CHAPTER 01

INTRODUCTION

1. Introduction

Being a man or a woman has a major impact on health outcomes because of both biological and gender-related differences. The health of women and girls needs special attention because, in many societies, they are disadvantaged by gender discrimination rooted in sociocultural factors.⁵

Gender-related issues can negatively influence women's health and prevent women and girls from living a fulfilled life. These issues include a lack of influence or involvement in decision making on issues like family planning, and experiences of violence. Behind these inequalities, unequal power relationships between men and women exists, which is the root cause of gender-based violence.

1.1 Violence against Women

Violence against Women is one of the most pervasive human rights violations and is defined by United Nations as *"any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."*⁶

Violence against women shall be understood to encompass, but not be limited to:

- (a) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women;
- (b) non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- (c) physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere;
- (d) trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and
- (e) physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the state, wherever it occurs.⁷

Gender-based violence is "violence directed against a person because of that person's gender or violence that affects persons of a particular gender disproportionately."⁸ It includes acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty. Although this definition includes both men and women GBV disproportionately affects women and girls.

Many acts of violence against women are committed by husbands or long-term partners. This is referred to as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), which is "behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours".⁹

⁵ World Health Organization (WHO). Women's Health. https://www.who.int/topics/womens_health/en/

⁶ Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UN Human Rights). 1993. *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 20 December 1993)*. <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ViolenceAgainstWomen.aspx>.

⁷ UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. 2016. *kNOwVAWdata Measuring prevalence of Violence against Women: Key terminology*. <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/pub-pdf/kNOwVAWdata%20Key%20Terminology.pdf>

⁸ European Commission. *Gender-based Violence Definition*. https://ec.europa.eu/info/policies/justice-and-fundamental-rights/gender-equality/gender-based-violence/what-gender-based-violence_en

⁹ Krug, Etienne G.; Dahlberg, Linda L.; Mercy, James A.; Zwi, Anthony B.; Lozano, Rafael. 2002. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization.

The term 'domestic violence' is used in many countries to refer to intimate partner violence, but the term can be confusing as violence that occurs within the home or family can encompass child or elder abuse, or abuse by any other member of a household.¹⁰ Sri Lanka's Prevention of Domestic Violence Act No. 34 of 2005 defines domestic violence in this broader way, going beyond intimate partner violence. The law states that 'domestic violence' is (a) an act which constitutes an offence specified in Schedule¹¹; (b) any emotional abuse, committed or caused by a relevant person within the environment of the home or outside and arising out of the personal relationship between the aggrieved person and the relevant person.¹²

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) refers to any act that is perpetrated against a person's will and is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships and highlights the sexual violence component of GBV, which is the most demeaning and degrading experience to the survivor.¹³

These and other terms are defined in the *Glossary of terms* starting on page ix.

Some key facts on VAW and GBV from other reports

- According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 35% of women worldwide have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence¹⁴
- Worldwide, almost one third (30%) of women who have been in a relationship have experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner in their lifetime¹⁵
- Gender-based violence has dire economic consequences, costing countries an estimated 1.2%-3.7% of national GDP due to lost productivity, equivalent to the average spending of low and middle-income countries on primary education.¹⁶
- Research in 2013 estimated that thirty percent of Sri Lankan women reported controlling behaviour by husbands; and more than half the men in Sri Lanka said they controlled who their partners could spend time with.¹⁷
- Almost a quarter (23%) of women polled in eight countries have experienced online abuse or harassment.¹⁸
- Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by a male intimate partners.¹⁹

¹⁰ WHO. 2012. *Understanding and addressing violence against women: Intimate partner violence*. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf;sequence=1

¹¹ PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, No.34 OF 2005 Sri Lanka. Schedule 1 All offences contained in Chapter XVI of the Penal Code 2. Extortion-Section 372 of the Penal Code 3. Criminal Intimidation-Section 483 of the Penal Code. https://issuu.com/lpsl/docs/domestic_violence_act

¹² PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT, No.34 OF 2005 Sri Lanka https://issuu.com/lpsl/docs/domestic_violence_act

¹³ United Nations Refugee Agency. *Sexual and gender based Violence*. <https://www.unhcr.org/sexual-and-gender-based-violence.html>

¹⁴ WHO. 2013. *Global and regional estimates of Gender based Violence*. https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/85239/9789241564625_eng.pdf?sequence=1

¹⁵ WHO. 2017. *Fact sheet 2017*. <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

¹⁶ World Bank. 2018. *Fact Sheet: Update on Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Development Projects*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/factsheet/2018/08/30/fact-sheet-update-on-addressing-gender-based-violence-in-development-projects>

¹⁷ de Mel, N., P. Peiris, and S. Gomez. 2013. *Broadening Gender: Why Masculinities Matter: Attitudes, Practices, and Gender-Based Violence in Four Districts in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: Care International Sri Lanka

¹⁸ Amnesty International <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/research/2018/12/rights-today-2018-violence-against-women-online/>

¹⁹ WHO. 2017. *Fact sheet: Violence Against Women*. <https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/violence-against-women>

1.2 Geographic and demographic profile of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island located in Southern Asia with a total land area of 64,630 kms² mostly low lying, with mountains in the south-central interior. The estimated population is 22.8 million (July 2020).²⁰ The last population census in 2012 recorded 20.4 million people of which 51.6% were females. Population distribution is skewed towards rural (77.4% of the population) with fewer in urban (18.2%) and estate areas (4.4%). Estate sector consists of all plantations which are 20 acres or more in extent and with ten or more resident labourers.²¹

Investment in education through a state-managed free education system has resulted high literacy rates and no significant gender gap with 96.9% of males and 94.6% of females being literate.²² Computer literacy of the population aged 10 years and above in Sri Lanka stands at 27.5% percent (2018). Male computer literacy is marginally higher than for females: 29.7% and 25.4% respectively.²³ Mobile phone technology is pervasive with more than one phone per head of population in use. Almost two thirds of the connections are supported by Broadband 4G or 3G.²⁴

The labour force participation rate of women in Sri Lanka is only 33.6% of the total population (2018). Out of the 8.6 million economically active population, only 35% are women are employed and the rate has been stagnant.²⁵

Achievements in education, health, and empowerment of women, have seen Sri Lanka reach a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.780 in 2018, considered 'High Human Development'.²⁶ This puts Sri Lanka above the regional average for South Asia and there has been marked improvement in the HDI since 1990 (Figure 1). Sri Lanka's Gender Development Index (GDI) of 0.938 (based on HDI for women of 0.749 compared to 0.799 for men) and other measures of gender equality puts Sri Lanka in the group of countries with 'medium' equality. Gaps are in favour of women for life expectancy, but there is a major gap in gross national income per capita for women (\$6,766) compared to men (\$16,852). As at the 2015 elections, women's representation in parliament was 5% (12 out of 225 seats).²⁷

²⁰ Central Intelligence Agency. *The World Factbook: Sri Lanka*. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ce.html>

²¹ Department of Census and Statistics. Sri Lanka Census of Population and Housing – 2012. <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/index.php?fileName=ConceptsandDefinitions&gp=StudyMaterials&pl=2>

²² Government of Sri Lanka. 2012. *Census of Population and Housing*.

<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/PopHouSat/CPH2011/Pages/Activities/Reports/SriLanka.pdf>

²³ Government of Sri Lanka. 2018. Department of Census and statistics. Computer literacy statistics 2018 first half.

<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/education/ComputerLiteracy/ComputerLiteracy-2018Q1-Q2-final.pdf>

²⁴ LinkedIn. 2019. Digital Data 2019 for Sri Lanka. <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/digital-data-2019-sri-lanka-dinesh-jebamani>

²⁵ Department of Census and Statistics. *Sri Lanka Labour force Survey -2018 Final Report*

<http://www.statistics.gov.lk/LabourForce/StaticallInformation/AnnualReports/2018>

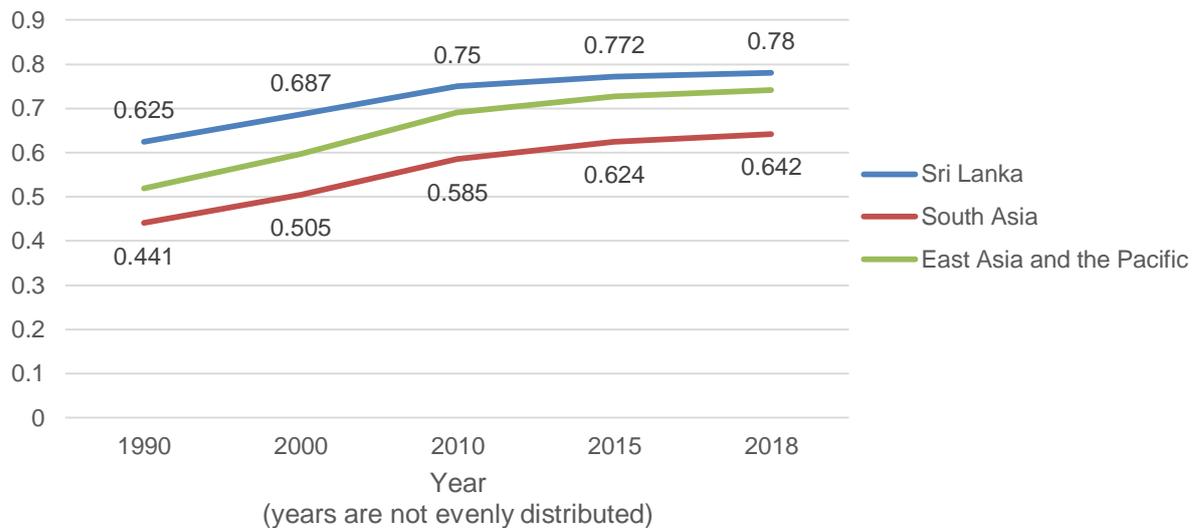
²⁶ United Nations Development Programme UNDP. 2019. *Human Development Report*.

<http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

²⁷ Inter-Parliamentary Union. *Monthly Ranking of Women in National Parliaments: August 2020*.

<https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking>

Figure 1: Human Development Index, Sri Lanka, South Asia and East Asia and the Pacific, 1990-2018



Source: UNDP. 2019. Human Development Report 2019.

<http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2019.pdf>

Sri Lanka is a lower-middle-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita of USD \$3,853 (2019). Following the end of the civil conflict in 2009, the economy grew at an average 5.3 percent during the period 2010-2019, reflecting a determined policy thrust towards reconstruction and growth.²⁸ The COVID-19 outbreak has substantially weakened the outlook for Sri Lankan economy as it exacerbated an already challenging macroeconomic situation of low growth rates and significant fiscal pressures.

1.3 What is known on violence against women in Sri Lanka?

Sri Lanka's commitment to equality was established as early as 1931 and through the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948. The Article 12 of the 1978 Sri Lanka Constitution recognized equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sex as a fundamental right.²⁹

Sri Lanka ratified the *Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* in 1981. The first State policy dedicated to women – the *Women's Charter* – was adopted in 1993 and the National Committee for Women was established the following year. The first national *Plan of Action on Women*, in line with the Beijing Platform for Action, was developed in 1996. Sri Lanka acceded the CEDAW convention and optional protocol in 2002. Following much advocacy and overcoming of resistance, the *Prevention of Domestic Violence Bill* was passed in 2005.

An umbrella plan covering all government and non-government actors working on the issue of violence against women was drawn up by the then Ministry of Women and Child Affairs. It is called the *National Policy Framework and Action Plan to address Sexual and Gender-based Violence (2016-2020)* and has been approved by the cabinet. The plan is being implemented at present and is due for review and upscaling. The findings from this survey will provide valuable inputs to the next phase.

²⁸ World Bank. 2019. *Sri Lanka Country Report*. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/srilanka/overview>

²⁹ The Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. 1978.

<https://www.parliament.lk/files/pdf/constitution/1978ConstitutionWithoutAmendments.pdf>

In addition to these policy responses, various actors have implemented programmes to capacitate service providers and enhance service provision to survivors of violence. These include a complaints centre and hotline established at the Ministry of Women, and gender-based violence care centres (*Mithuru Piyasa / Natpu Nilayam*) operating through a network of nearly 70 centres at State-run hospitals spread throughout the country, and shelters managed by non-governmental organizations.

Despite these progressive steps taken by successive governments, non-government organizations and international agencies, harmful gender norms and attitudes still prevail and remain a persistent barrier towards eliminating VAW.

The *Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2006* included some measures related to violence against women in the chapter on women's empowerment, with the intention of assessing the attitudes towards justifying wife beating. Only 46% of women rejected all reasons given as justification for wife beating, with 54% believing it is justified for one or more reasons. There was geographical variation in the attitudes towards wife beating with more than 75% of women in three districts (Ampara, Batticaloa and Kandy) accepting at least one reason for beating a wife and as low as 11% of women in Trincomalee.³⁰

Another study in 2011 among married women, examined the association between wives' attitudes toward gender roles and intimate partner violence. The results suggested that women were less likely to experience current abuse by husbands, if they believed that "*outsiders should not intervene to protect abused wives.*" They were more likely to experience psychological abuse by husbands if they did not believe that "*a good wife always obeys her husband.*" This possibly suggests that in the Sri Lankan context, wives are expected to respect cultural norms and those who respect tend to experience less IPV by husbands.³¹

Gender attitudes among Sri Lankans were examined in the study on masculinities conducted by CARE. That revealed that a quarter (26%) of men and 38% of women agreed that "*there are times or apt circumstances under which it is all right to beat a woman,*" while 41% of men and 58% of women stated that '*a woman should tolerate violence to keep the family together.*' Further, 78% of men and 87% of women declared that '*women should obey their husbands,*' while 40% of men and 43% of women noted that '*males should have the final say in family matters.*'³²

National level data on the prevalence of VAW was collected for the first time as part of the 2016 DHS.³³ It found that, among ever-married women aged 15-49 years, 17% had experienced domestic violence by their partner. This is likely to include only the current partner, however definition of partner, the reference period and exact forms of violence included are not clear from the report. Among the women who reported experiencing domestic violence in this DHS, just over one quarter (28%) had sought help. Of those, only 18% went to the police with most (75%) seeking help from parents, siblings or other relations.

³⁰ Government of Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics. 2009. *Demographic and Health survey 2006-07*. <http://www.statistics.gov.lk/social/DHS%20200607%20FinalReport.pdf>

³¹ Jayatilleke A, Poudel KC, Sakisaka K, Yasuoka J, Jayatilleke AU, Jimba M. 2011. *Wives' Attitudes Toward Gender Roles and their Experience of Intimate Partner Violence by Husbands in Central Province, Sri Lanka*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Feb;26 (3): 414-32. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/20448234>

³² de Mel, N., P. Peiris, and S. Gomez. 2013. *Broadening Gender: Why Masculinities Matter: Attitudes, Practices, and Gender-Based Violence in Four Districts in Sri Lanka*. Colombo: Care International Sri Lanka.

³³ Government of Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Policy implementation and Planning and Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Indigenous Medicine. 2016. *Demographic and Health Survey Sri Lanka*.

CHAPTER 02

**SURVEY
OBJECTIVES AND
METHODOLOGY**

2. Survey objectives and methodology

2.1 Objectives and organization of the survey

The 2019 Women's Wellbeing Survey (WWS) is a quantitative household survey covering all 25 districts in Sri Lanka. It is the first national level dedicated survey on violence against women and girls to be conducted by DCS.

The objectives of the survey were to:

- estimate the prevalence and frequencies of different forms of violence against women aged 15 and above caused by partners (including violence against women with disabilities)
- measure the prevalence, frequency and place of occurrence of physical and sexual violence caused by non-partners against women since the age of 15
- measure the prevalence of physical and sexual violence caused by any perpetrators other than a partner to women during their childhood (aged under 15 years)
- measure women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence
- assess the extent to which violence affects women's general, mental and reproductive health
- assess the impact of violence by a husband/partner on children and the intergenerational aspects of violence
- assess women's responses to violence by a husband/partner (including coping strategies)
- estimate the direct cost of violence by a husband/partner and the impact on work and productivity
- assess which factors put women at risk of violence.

The main objective of the survey was to obtain reliable data on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women by intimate partners and non-partners to support in the advocacy and implementation of interventions to minimize SGBV. The data was also obtained to support SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. To meet these objectives, violence against women by both partners and non-partners needs to be measured, as well as violence experienced as a child (before the age of 15) and after the age of 15.

Technical assistance for the survey was received by UNFPA and funding was received from the Government of Canada.

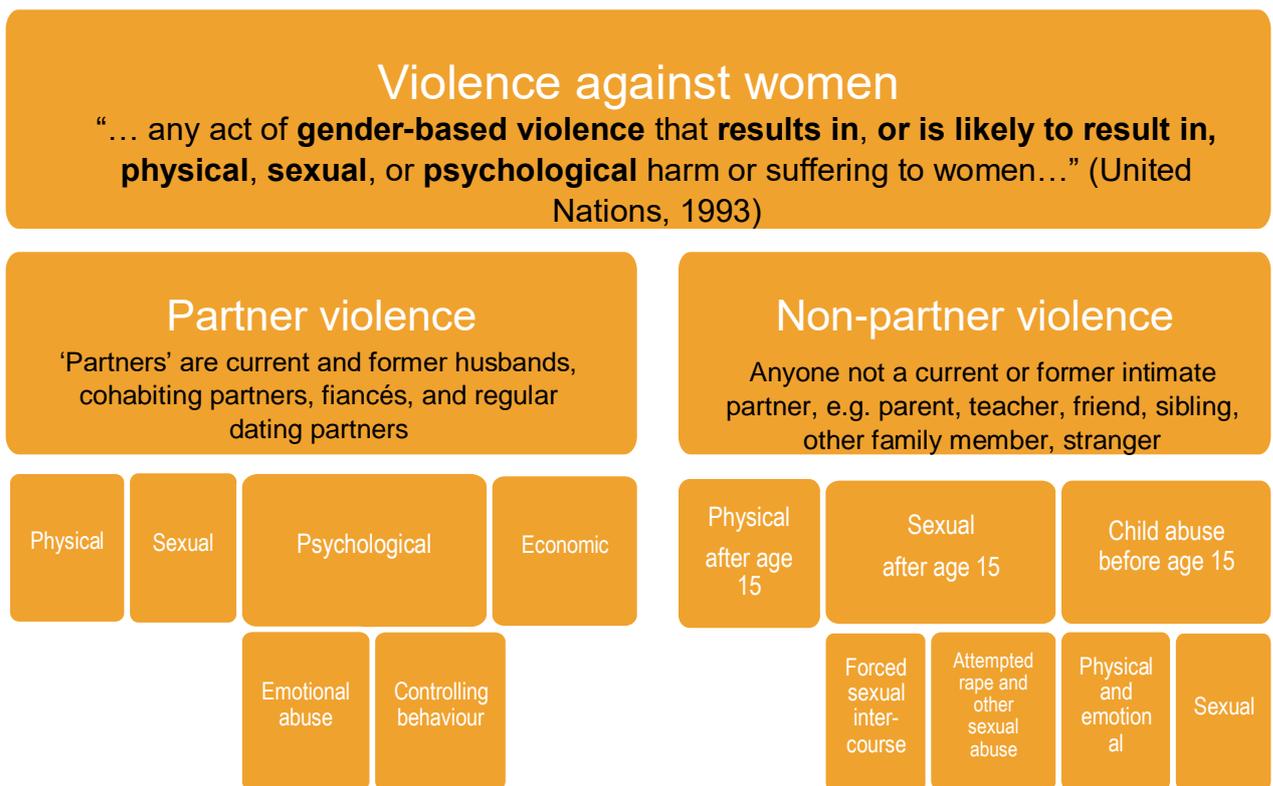
The survey methodology is a replication of the WHO multi-country study on Women's health and domestic violence^{34 35}, adapted for Sri Lanka.

Figure 2 shows the types of violence measured in the Sri Lanka prevalence survey.

³⁴ Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HAFM, Ellsberg M, Heise L and Watts C. 2005. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women. Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. WHO, Geneva.

³⁵ Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HA, Ellsberg M, Heise L, Watts CH. 2006. Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. *The Lancet* 368, no. 9543: 1260-69

Figure 2: Illustration of the type of intimate partner and non-partner violence measured in the survey



2.2 Sample design

Sampling frame

The sampling frame for the WWS 2019 survey was based on the 2012 Census of Population and Housing. Sri Lanka was divided into approximately 65,000 census enumeration areas or “census blocks” at the time of the 2012 Census. All housing units and buildings located in these census blocks were listed in the 2012 Census.

Sampling plan

The survey used a multi-stage sampling strategy and sampling was stratified by sector (urban, rural and estate sectors) which formed the selection domains or strata. Because the survey was designed to be representative at national, urban, rural and estate levels only, a sample size of 2,520 households was deemed sufficient for the study.

In the first stage, a total of 252 census blocks were selected as the primary sampling units (PSU) and PSU were sampled within each of the three strata (selection domain) – urban, rural and estate sectors. Each strata was assigned a different number of PSUs, and selection of PSUs was systematic, i.e. given a selection probability that was proportionate to the number of housing units available in the census blocks.

Within each selected PSU, the housing unit list from the 2012 Census was updated by field officers before selection of reliable secondary sampling units (SSU). In the second stage, 10 housing units were selected from each PSU as secondary sampling unit (SSU) using systematic random sampling method.

The first two stages completed before the survey rolled out and the third stage of sample selection was carried out in the field. In each selected household, a list of eligible women was obtained by interviewing any person who had the capacity to respond within the given household. One eligible woman was selected for interview using simple random sampling without replacement method. Eligible women are women and girls aged 15 years and above who usually live in the household or, if visiting, had been staying there at least one month.

Sample Allocation

The sample is nationally representative, and the number of households selected by sector is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Sample distribution by sector

Sector	Number of housing units in sample	Distribution (%)
Total	2,520	100.0
Urban	430	17.1
Rural	1,980	78.5
Estate	110	4.4

Weights Calculation

1. Base weights are calculated at census block level

$$a) W_1 = \text{Block selection weight} = \frac{S_i}{m_i \times s_{ij}}$$

S_i = Total number of housing units at i^{th} strata

s_{ij} = Total number of housing units at i^{th} strata j^{th} block

m_i = Number of census blocks at i^{th} strata

$$b) W_2 = \text{Secondary sampling unit selection} = \frac{N_{ip}}{n_{ip}}$$

N_{ip} = Total number of housing units listed at i^{th} strata p^{th} block

n_{ip} = Number of housing units selected at i^{th} strata p^{th} block

$$\text{Base weights} = W_B = W_1 * W_2$$

Base weights were prepared only for blocks where non-response adjustment rate is less than 2. Otherwise the block was not considered for the final survey dataset.

Adjustment for Household non-response

The occurrence of unit non-response was determined by examining the final result code recorded under control data section of the schedule. Based on the final result

codes the households were grouped into the following categories, which were used as a basis for adjusting for the unit non-response.

Category and description	Result code
1. Household Schedule completed	21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32, 41
2. Housing unit demolished or vacant	15
3. Unable to complete Household schedule, refusal, temporarily away etc.	11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19

Category 1 and 2

These were considered as fully accounted for as a Household schedule was completed to the extent required by the situation at the time of interview and therefore no adjustment was necessary.

Category 3

This is incomplete therefore, a non-response adjustment was made for this category. The assumption made here for the adjustment of non-response was the proportion of households in category 3 is the same as the corresponding proportion for sample households in category 1. This assumption is applied on a block-by-block basis separately for urban, rural and estate sectors.

The revised weight should take the form

$$W_{BN} = W_B \cdot \left(\frac{n'_{h1} - n_{h2}}{n_{h1}} \right)$$

Where, n_{h1} = Number of sample households in category 1.

n_{h2} = Number of sample households in category 2.

n'_{h1} = Total number of households in all categories (category 1, 2 and 3) = (n_h)

2. Personal Weights for respondent

Adjust to Block Level

$$\text{Personal Weights} = W_{BN} \left(\frac{n_{ij}}{\eta_{ij}} \right)$$

Where,

n_{ij} = Total number of eligible woman at i^{th} District, j^{th} PSU selected 10 Housing Units

η_{ij} = Total number of Woman surveyed at i^{th} District, j^{th} PSU selected 10 Housing Units

The Personal weights were used for the analysis of respondent data.

Standard variables were derived and main outputs reviewed by DSC staff and UNFPA. Violence prevalence rates in this report reflect the proportion of women who have experienced violence for two reference periods lifetime and past 12 months.

The lifetime prevalence rate – proportion of women in the current population who ever experienced one or more acts of violence at any time in her life even if it was only once.

The 12-month prevalence rate - proportion of women who experienced one or more acts of violence in the past 12 months. The violence experience could have stopped during the past 12 months or still be ongoing.

Intimate partner and non-partner violence have been analysed and presented separately in Chapter 4 and Chapter 5.

2.3 Questionnaire

The WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Life Experiences questionnaire version 12.04.01 (dated 10 July 2018) was used for this survey (provided by kNOwVAWdata).

The English version of the questionnaire was translated into Sinhala and Tamil. Challenges were faced in translating the questionnaire as some English words or phrases had different meanings in Sinhala/Tamil. Further, the written and spoken forms of those languages differ. To overcome these challenges, DCS staff worked closely with consultants from the UNFPA Sri Lanka Office throughout the translation process. The questionnaire was then presented to stakeholders, including from relevant ministries, departments, universities, and international organizations for review.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts. The first was the administrative, demographic and housing questionnaire, and the second consisted of the individual women's questionnaire (see Annex V). The household questionnaire was used to gather information on the general characteristics of the target population and their households, to identify women who are eligible to be interviewed and to randomly select one woman from those eligible in the household for the individual women's questionnaire.

The women's questionnaire commenced with a more accurate description of the intended purpose of the survey and obtaining their verbal consent to be interviewed. Consent was only sought after the interviewer and respondent were in a private setting.

Content of the 11 questionnaire sections were as follows:

Section 1: Respondent and her community

- Background information about the respondent and her community.

Section 2: General health

- Information related to the respondent's general health, mental health and use of health services.

Section 3: Reproductive health

- Information about the total number of pregnancies, births and number of children given birth to, irrespective of the father of the child, and the respondent's use of contraception.

Section 4: Children (asked only of women who have been pregnant)

- Information about the respondent's pregnancies and children, including the behaviour and school performance of any school-age children.

Section 5: Current or most recent partner (asked only of women who have ever had a male partner)

- Characteristics of the respondent's current or most recent partner including his education, employment, and some of his behaviours.

Section 6: Attitudes

- Respondent's attitudes towards gender roles and whether a man is justified in hitting his wife for various reasons given.

Section 7: Respondent and her partner (asked only of women who have ever had a male partner)

- The respondent's experience of different forms of violence perpetrated by her partner, including any previous partners.

Section 8: Injuries (asked only of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence)

- Injuries resulting from physical or sexual violence experienced by the respondent, requirements for health care after being injured and costs incurred as a result.

Section 9: Impact and coping (asked only of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence)

- Information about how the respondent coped with the violence that she experienced, including who she told (if anyone), if and where she sought help, if children overheard the violence, and if she ever fought back, left home and returned, and the reasons why. Data on lost productivity was also gathered in this part.

Section 10: Other experiences

- Respondent's experiences of violence from people other than their partners.

Section 11: Completion of interview

- Anonymous question on childhood sexual abuse, comments, recommendations from the respondent and her satisfaction with the interview.

2.4 Reference periods

Violence by partners and non-partners is measured over two reference periods. For each act of violence measured in the survey, respondents were asked if it had ever happened to her (lifetime), and if so, if it happened in the past 12 months (current). Both reference periods are important and reveal different aspects of the issue.

Lifetime prevalence is the proportion of women who experienced violence at some point in their lives. These rates are important for policy advocacy and raising awareness about violence against women.

Violence in the last 12 months is considered current violence. As only recent experiences are counted, the rate of this violence is lower (or maximum the same) than the rate of violence in lifetime. The proportion of women who experienced violence in the past 12 months is an important indicator to reflect the actual situation. These data are used for intervention planning (e.g. how many women currently need support services). The 12-month period is more suited to monitoring change over time.

2.5 Training and fieldwork

A two-week specialized training course was held from 16 February to 1 March 2019 for all enumerators and supervisors.³⁶ The course facilitators included were sample and survey division staff of DCS, the UNFPA Sri Lanka team and the regional technical advisor on violence against women research and data, local specialist consultants and a UNFPA international consultant. The training included topics on concepts and definitions of gender and gender-based violence and myths around violence, discussions on the survey questionnaire, mock interviews to practice questions using the tablet, discussions about ethical and safety considerations for both interviewers and respondents, and a one day field pilot for enumerators to practice.

The survey was conducted in three rounds with 13 teams. Each team consisted of one supervisor (could be a man or a woman) and three women enumerators. Statisticians and Senior Statisticians were selected as supervisors and, Statistical Officers, Statistical Assistants and Development Officers from DCS were selected as enumerators.

A CAPI method was used to record responses during the interviews allowing validation of data at the time of interview. The data was transmitted to the DCS head office continuously and summary reports on the administration part of received data were provided to the supervisors for regular monitoring and quality control.

The survey was administered in three languages, Sinhala, Tamil and English.

The survey was interrupted by the Easter bomb attack (on 21st April 2019) and the second and third rounds of the survey were postponed by approximately two months. The field work ran from the fourth week of March to the first week of September 2019.

2.6 Ethical and safety considerations

Enumerators and respondents are exposed to potentially emotional, sensitive, and difficult issues during the fieldwork. Ethical and safety considerations have the utmost importance at every stage of the process. The WHO ethical and safety recommendations for research on violence against women were used as a guide.³⁷ The following measures were adopted:

- The survey was given a 'safe name' (Women's Wellbeing Survey) and the true nature of the survey and objective was kept hidden and only revealed to the selected women before she was asked whether she agrees to participate to the survey. Verbal consent was obtained before continuing.
- Fieldwork was conducted using small teams and a supervisor. so teams could get in and out of an area within two days. Enumerators did not work in their own community.
- The sample was designed so that selected households were not close to each other.

³⁶ Jansen HAFM, Watts C, Heise L, Ellsberg M, Garcia-Moreno C. 2004. Interviewer Training in the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. *Domestic violence*, 10(7):831-849

³⁷ WHO. 2001. Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women. Geneva. https://www.who.int/gender-equity-rights/knowledge/who_fch_gwh_01.1/en/

- One eligible woman from each sample household was selected for the enumeration.
- Professional enumerators selected for this survey were provided with additional specialist training including gender sensitization and dealing with sensitive issues as well as extra care for safety, confidentiality and support.
- All respondents were interviewed face to face and privately; to facilitate privacy and confidentiality, enumerators were able to reschedule or relocate to suit the respondent.
- Teams were placed so that enumerators and respondents were not known to each other.
- A computer-assisted personal interview (CAPI) tool was used, and data were securely stored.
- Local administrators and police officers were informed about the survey and were prepared to protect the safety of the field staff if necessary.
- A 24-hour hot line number was given to enumerators to get counselling and support while collecting data in the field.
- All respondents were provided with safe emergency support information in case they required support post-interview. This was provided in a booklet with list of helpful phone numbers.

2.7 Quality control mechanisms

Preliminary consistency checks, range checks and skipping patterns in the CAPI system were used to assure quality of data from the field. Also, team supervisors verified the data before it was transmitted to the central server. A fieldwork control sheet was sent to the supervisors to review and plan for remaining visits.

Despite testing, there was an unknown error in the skip patterns applied in the CAPI tool. Section 9 on 'Impact and Coping' questions 906 onwards are usually asked of women who experience physical or sexual violence by a partner (N=445 for this survey). An error in the skip pattern meant that they were asked of women who experience sexual violence only (n=37) and to women who experienced sexual AND physical violence (n=117) which sums to 148 respondents. The 297 women who experienced physical violence only were not asked these questions. The analysis in chapter 9 is therefore based on a smaller and slightly different group of respondents than the survey was designed for. Readers should take note of this, particularly if comparing the results in chapter 9 to other surveys using the WHO methodology.

2.8 Data processing and analysis

CSPro was used to design the CAPI system to collect data using tablets with the support of the ICT team at DCS. The dataset was exported to STATA format for data analysis. Data analysis was undertaken by the Sample Surveys division staff at DCS.

Data editing and validation began in May 2019 and included editing data according to notes provided by enumerators, checking for data compilation, and checking for any logical or entry errors. After which, weights were calculated to correct for a) selection probability of households per domain and b) selection of one eligible woman from each household. Weights were used in the analysis to correct for differences in selection probability of households and selection of one eligible woman per household.

CHAPTER 03

**RESPONSE
RATE AND
DESCRIPTION
OF THE SURVEY SAMPLE**

3. Response rate and description of the survey sample

This chapter describes the household and individual response rates, the demographic characteristics of women aged 15 years and older who were selected and agreed to be interviewed, and interview satisfaction.

3.1 Response rates

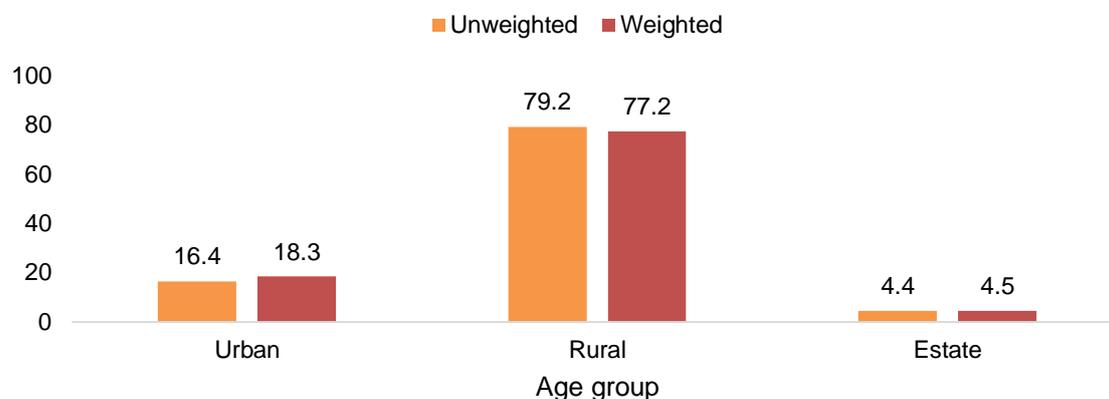
A total of 2,534 households were selected for inclusion in the survey. The household questionnaire was administered and completed in 2,399 households yielding a household response rate of 94.7%.

No eligible women were identified in 88 households out of the 2,399 that completed the household questionnaire. One woman, from each of the 2,311 remaining households, was selected to answer the individual questionnaire. Of these, 2,264 women completed the questionnaire yielding a 98.0% individual response rate. Of the remaining 47 selected women, eight refused to participate, 27 were incapacitated, and 12 completed partial interviews. See Table 3.1 in Annex I for more details.

3.2 Description of the respondents in the sample

Among the 2,264 women and girls who completed the individual questionnaire, 79.2% were from the rural sector, 16.4% from the urban sector and 4.4% were from the estate sector (unweighted) (Figure 3).

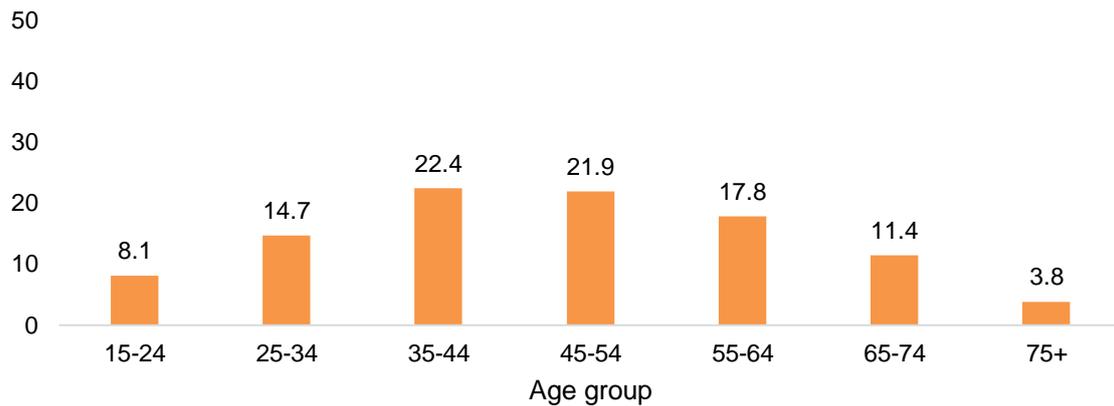
Figure 3: Unweighted and weighted distribution of sample respondents by sector (N=2,264)



Most respondents (92.8%) were either currently partnered or had a male partner at one point (N=2,100).

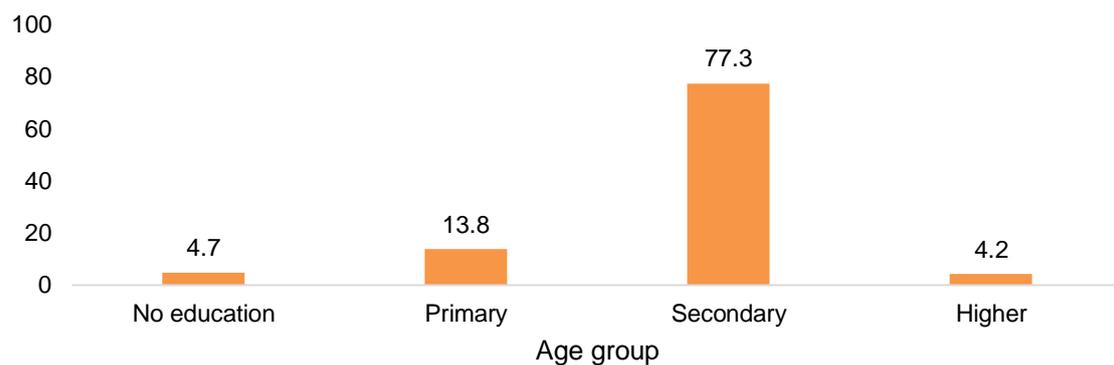
The distribution of respondents by age group is shown in Figure 4. More women were in the 35 to 44 years and 45 to 54 years age categories (22.4% and 21.9% respectively), 8.1% were in the adolescent / young women (15 to 24 years) age range, and 3.8% were aged 75 years or more—the oldest respondent was 97 years old.

Figure 4: Unweighted distribution of all respondents by age group (N=2,264)



In terms of educational attainment, the vast majority of respondents (81.5%) had completed secondary education or higher (77.3% completed secondary schooling and 4.2% completed higher education). Nearly one fifth of respondents did not proceed with an education beyond primary school, including one in twenty (4.7%) without any formal education (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Unweighted distribution of all respondents by education level (N=2,264)



The Washington Group short set of questions were used to identify women and girls with some form of disability. Based on responses to questions about their level of difficulty to undertake certain functions, respondents were divided into two mutually exclusive categories:

- 1) 'No disability' – defined as someone who had either 'no difficulty' or 'some difficulty' in all six domains
- 2) 'With a disability' – defined as someone who has either 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' in one or more of the domains/functions measured.

Overall, 11.9% of the respondents have a disability in one or more of the functional domains (Table 2).

Table 2: Disability status of all women and ever-partnered women

Disability status	All women		Ever-partnered women	
	%	Number of women	%	Number of women
No disability	88.1	1,992	87.5	1,838
With a disability	11.9	272	12.5	262
Total	100.0	2,264	100.0	2,100

Table 3: Proportion of all women by level of difficulty and functional domain (N=2,264)

Domain	%			
	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulty	Cannot do at all
Seeing	70.6	25.7	3.6	0.1
Hearing	91.7	7.0	1.2	0.1
Walking or climbing stairs	64.6	26.3	8.8	0.3
Remembering or concentrating	83.0	14.3	2.6	0.1
Self-care	95.7	3.5	0.7	0.1
Communicating	97.2	2.4	0.3	0.1

3.3 Participation bias

The sampling strategy had three stages for randomly selecting respondents ensuring representation of women of different ages, ethnicities, and locations and without knowing anything about their experiences of violence. However, bias can be created if women who are selected refuse to participate. Women living with violence might be more reluctant to participate in a survey on women's wellbeing even if they / she does not know the questions are going to be related to experiences of violence. In addition, it may be possible that a woman who has a violent husband/partner is less easily found, for example if she has temporarily left the house.

Methods for reducing participation bias included ensuring the selected household or selected woman was not replaced if they refused, remaining true to the original sample design. The field staff also revisited households where a potential respondent was not present to reduce non-response, sometimes multiple times. In the end there were high response rates at both household (94.7%) and individual level (98.0%) reducing any participation bias on the results.

3.4 Respondents' satisfaction with interview

The mean duration of interviews was 71.0 minutes and ranged from 15 minutes to 285 minutes (Table 3.4 in the Annex I). When stratified by experience of violence, the highest mean interview time (100.0 minutes) was among women and girls who experienced sexual violence only, and the lowest mean time (63.3 minutes) was among respondents who had never experienced violence. At the end of the interview, each respondent was asked "How has talking about these things made you feel?". In summary, the vast majority (93.3%) of respondents were satisfied with the interview and answered that the interview made them feel good/ better; 4.7% reported that they felt the same or no different; and 1.9% reported that they felt worse.

CHAPTER 04

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
**BY HUSBANDS
OR PARTNERS**

4. Violence against women by husbands or partners

This chapter presents findings based on the experiences disclosed by 2,100 ever-partnered women interviewed. It covers each of the five forms of violence perpetrated by intimate partners that were measured: physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence, as well as controlling behaviours. Rates are broken down by location and age group to explore results beyond national averages and illustrate variance in women's experiences.

Key findings

- One in five (20.4%) ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime
- Six percent of ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in the last 12 months
- The most reported form of partner violence was controlling behaviours (19.1% of women in lifetime and 9.9% in the last 12 months)
- Physical violence is also high at 18.9% of women during lifetime and 4.8% in the last 12 months
- Two in every five women (39.8%) have experienced physical, sexual, emotional, and/or economic violence and/or controlling behaviours by a partner in their lifetime
- All forms of violence by a partner were higher among younger women in the last 12 months than for older women
- While lifetime rates for women with a disability were higher for some forms of violence, during the last 12 months, women with a disability had slightly lower rates of physical, sexual, and/or economic violence than women with no disability
- SDG indicator 5.2.1 on the 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 was 14.5%

Two in every five women (39.8%) have experienced one or more of the five forms of violence by a partner in their lifetime. Almost one in five (18.0%) have experienced one or more types in the last 12 months.

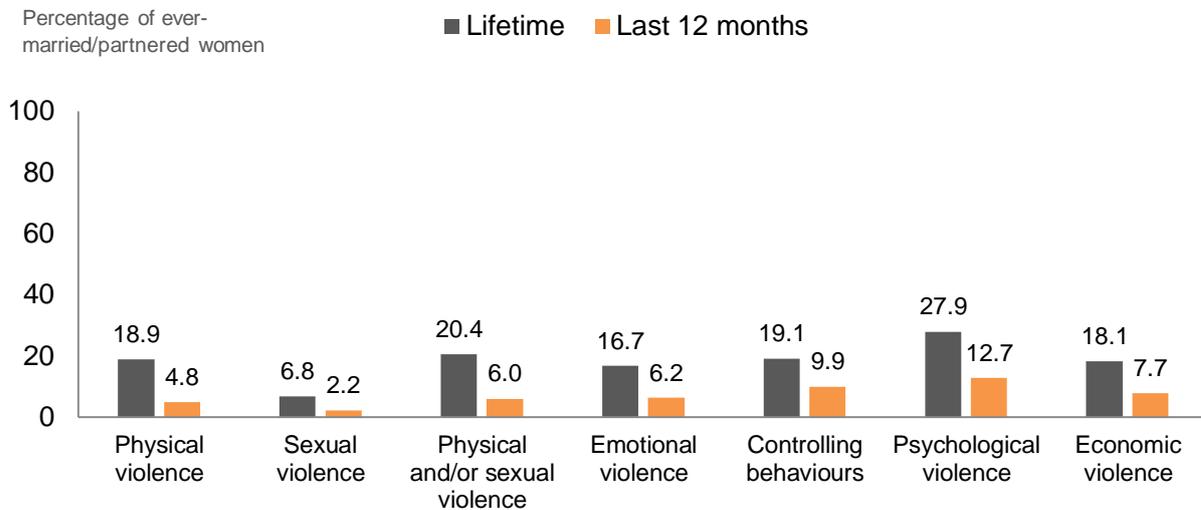
As shown in Figure 6, one in five (20.4%) ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime and 6.0% have experienced it in the last 12 months. Comparing the separate rates for physical violence (experienced by 18.9% of women), and sexual violence (6.8%), the combined rate shows a strong overlap, meaning most women who experience sexual violence have also been subject to physical violence.

Looking across the five forms of violence by a partner, lifetime prevalence is highest for controlling behaviours (19.1%), physical violence (18.9%) and economic violence (18.1%) – all in similar rates. Most recent violence, in the last 12 months, was notable highest for controlling behaviour (9.9%) followed by economic (7.7%) emotional (6.2%) and physical (4.8%) violence.

Sexual violence was least often reported during lifetime (6.8%) and in the last 12 months (2.2%).

Each form of violence is explored in more detail in the sections below.

Figure 6: Prevalence of physical, sexual, physical and/or sexual, emotional violence, controlling behaviours, psychological violence and economic violence by any partner during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



* 'Psychological violence' is the combination of emotional violence and controlling behaviours.

4.1. Physical violence

Physical violence was measured by asking women if they have experienced one or more acts of violence by a current or former partner – being slapped or having something thrown at her, being pushed, shoved or her hair pulled, being hit with a fist or something else that could hurt, being kicked, dragged or beaten up, choked or burned on purpose, or being threatened with, or actually having used, a weapon used against her.

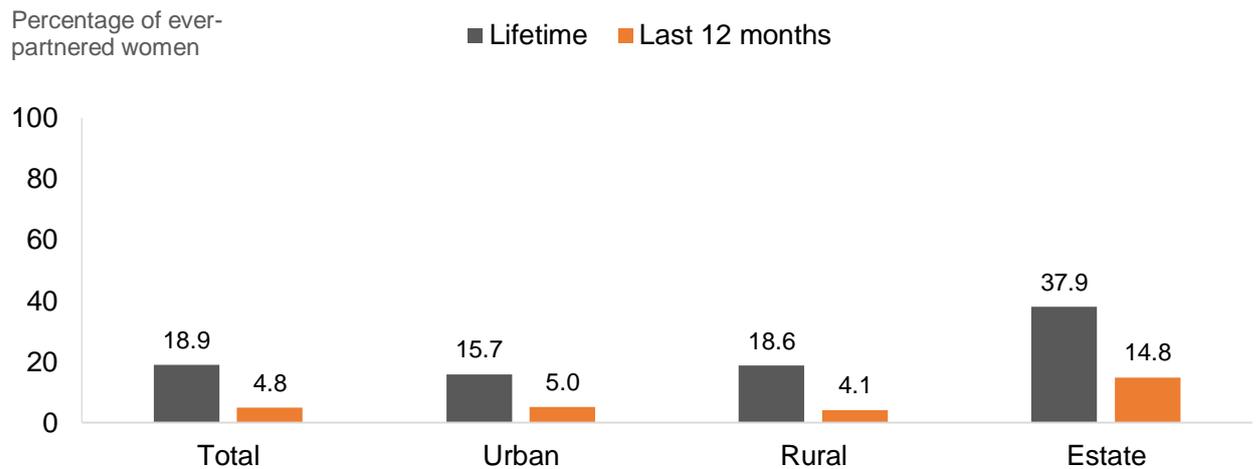
As shown in Figure 7, 18.9% of ever-partnered women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime and 4.8% of ever-partnered women have experienced it in the last 12 months.

Rates of violence vary slightly between urban and rural areas. Nearly one in five (18.6%) rural women experienced physical violence in their lifetime compared to 15.7% of urban women. Violence in the last 12 months is experienced at near similar rates (5.0% urban compared to 4.1% rural).

Importantly, physical violence by a partner was reported by a much higher proportion of ever-partnered women living in the estate sector. Although the sample for the estate sector was small (N=92), in this group, more than one third (37.9%) of ever-partnered women on estates have experienced physical violence during their lifetime and 14.8% in the past 12 months.

Current rates should reflect the most recent experiences and therefore be responsive to policy interventions. Notably higher rates in the estate sector suggest responses should be tailored towards the differing needs of these women in addition to the needs of urban and rural women.

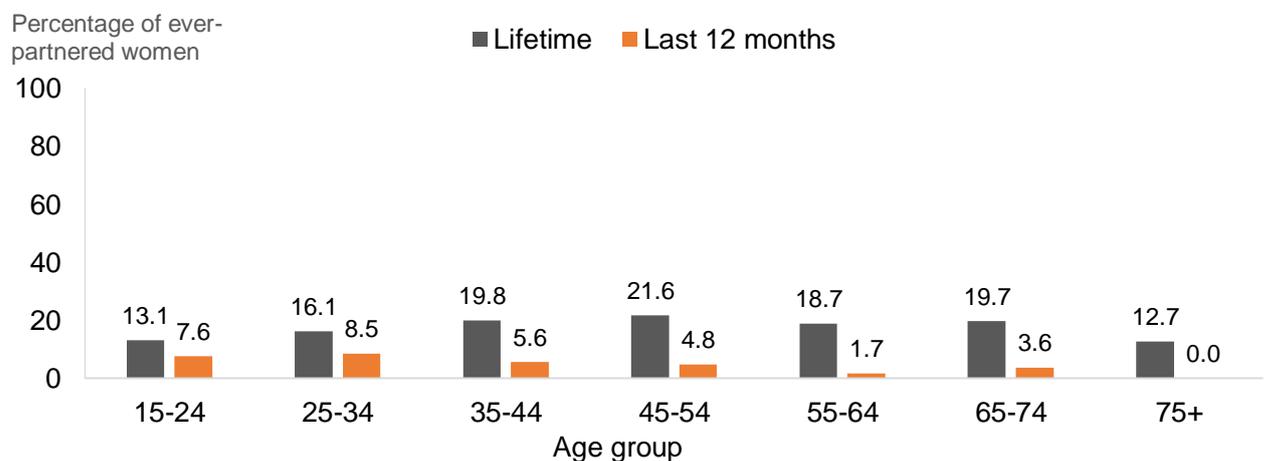
Figure 7: Prevalence of physical violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



The proportion of women who have experienced physical violence by a partner during the past 12 months was higher among younger women aged between 15-34 years with the highest rates among women aged 25-34 (8.5%) (Figure 8). For lifetime experiences, women aged 45-54 years reported the highest rates of physical violence by a partner (21.6%) and rates were lowest among older women aged 75 and above (12.7%).

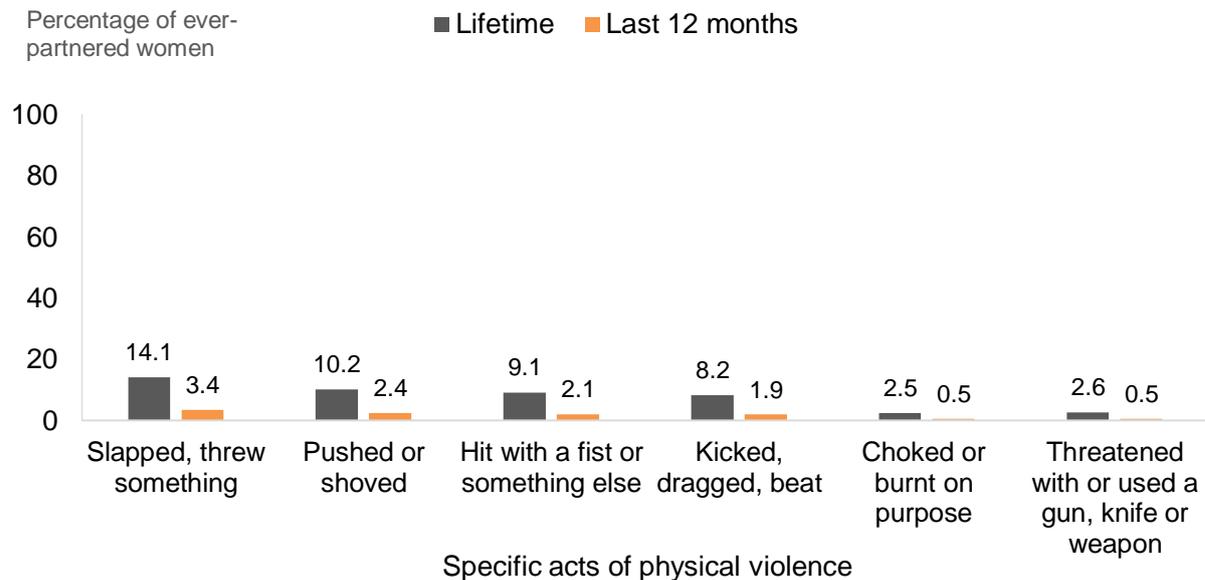
These findings are consistent with studies conducted in other countries in Asia and the Pacific region that show women's mentioning of violence tends to decrease as they age. No women over the age of 75 reported physical violence in the last 12 months.

Figure 8: Prevalence of physical violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



Being slapped or having thrown something at her that could hurt her was the most frequently reported act of physical violence for both lifetime (14.1% of ever-partnered women) and past 12 months (3.4%) (Figure 9). Being hit with a fist or something else – a severe form of physical violence – was experienced by 9.1% of ever-partnered women in their lifetime and 2.1% in the last 12 months. Being choked or burnt on purpose and a partner threatening to use or actually using a gun, knife or other weapon against her was experienced by fewer ever-partnered women in their lifetime (2.5% and 2.6% respectively).

Figure 9: Prevalence of specific acts of physical violence by a partner, during lifetime and in the last 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



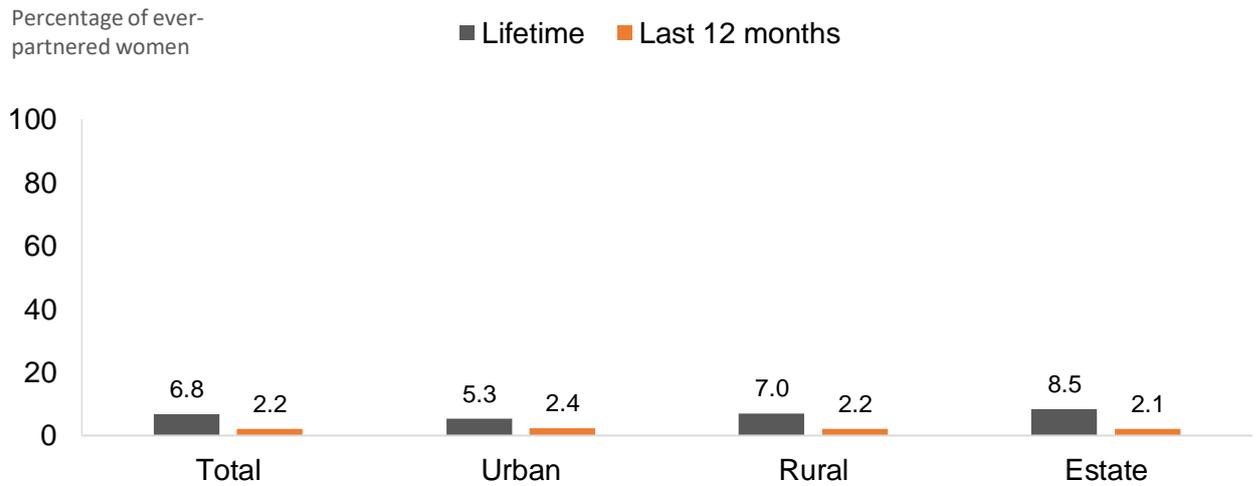
When physical violence by a partner occurs, it often happens to that woman more than once. For all acts of violence that women reported as happening in the last 12 months, well over half of the women said it happened two or more times (see Table 4.4 in Annex I).

4.2. Sexual violence

Sexual violence by a partner is measured with questions about being forced to have sexual intercourse with her partner when she did not want to; having sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid what her partner might do, or if she was forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual acts.

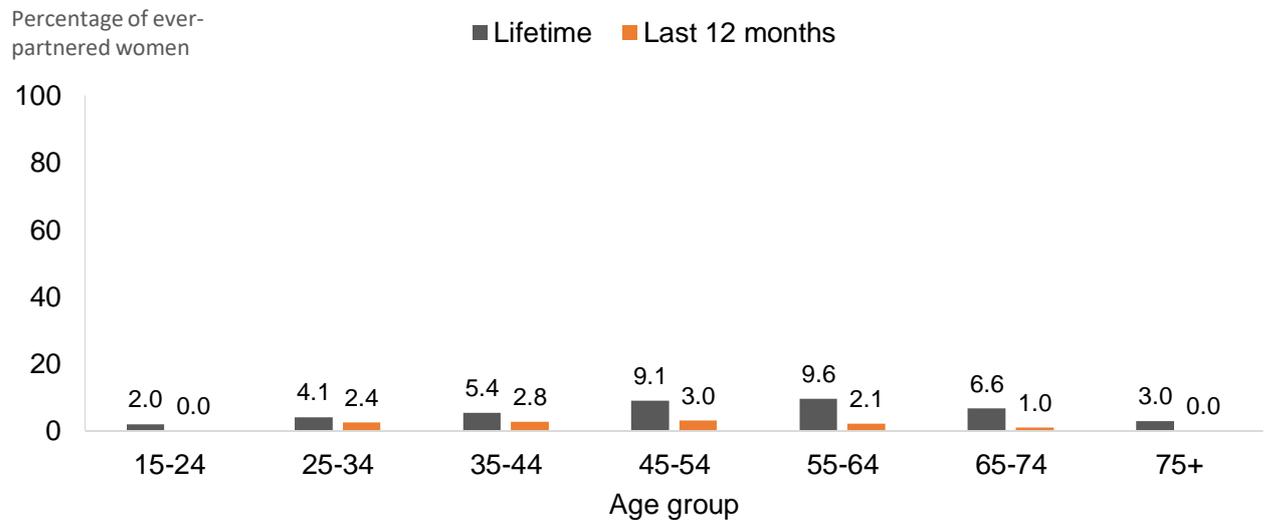
Prevalence of sexual violence by a partner was 6.8% among ever-partnered women for lifetime and 2.2% in the last 12 months (Figure 10). There were minor differences by location, with lifetime prevalence being slightly lower in the urban sector (5.3%) and slightly higher in the estate sector (8.5%). The current rates (for the last 12 months) were close to the same for all locations.

Figure 10: Prevalence of sexual violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



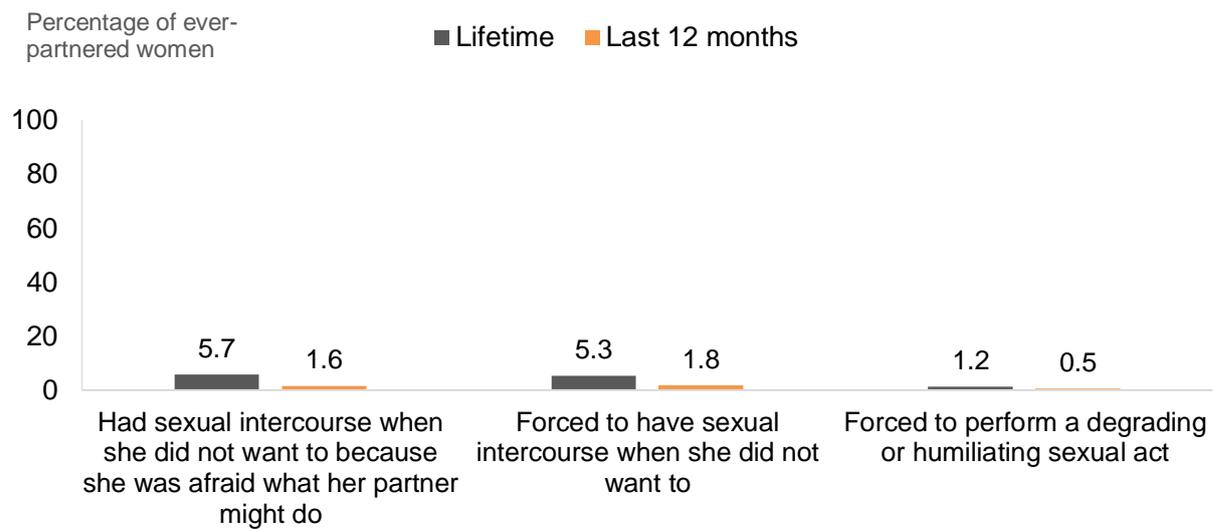
Sexual violence by a partner varied by age group with the highest rates of lifetime violence among middle-aged to older women (45-64 years). Rates of current violence were highest among women aged 35-54 years while no women in the oldest (75+) and youngest (15-24) age groups reported experiences of sexual violence by a partner in the last 12 months.

Figure 11: Prevalence of sexual violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



The most commonly mentioned act of sexual violence that ever-partnered women reported experiencing in their lifetime was having sex when they did not want to, because they were afraid (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by partner, during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



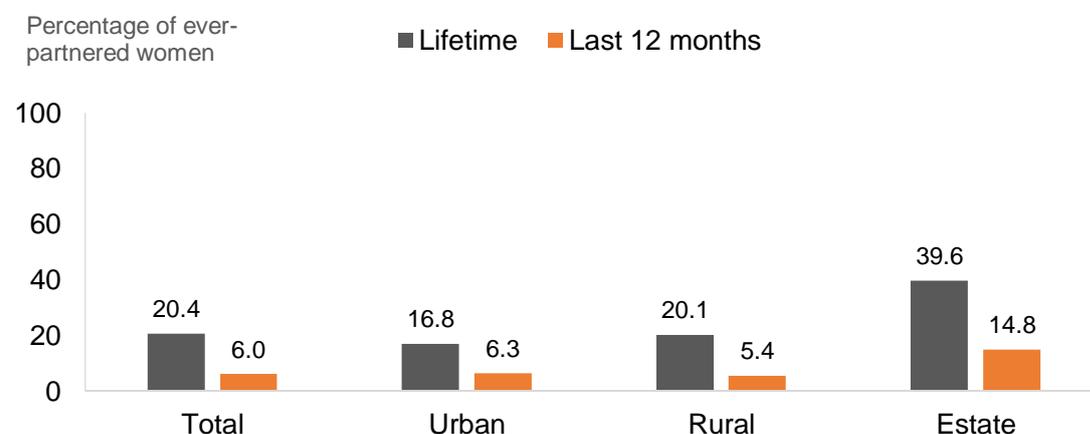
When women had experienced partner sexual violence during the last 12 months, in most cases, it happened multiple times. Among women and girls who had sexual intercourse because they were afraid, two thirds (65.4%) reported it happened 2-5 times and nearly one third (31.9%) more than five times.

4.3. Physical and/or sexual violence as a main indicator for partner violence

The most used indicator for comparing rates of partner violence internationally is the experience of physical and/or sexual violence. The concepts of physical and sexual violence have been well-tested and have consistent definitions, which facilitates international comparison.

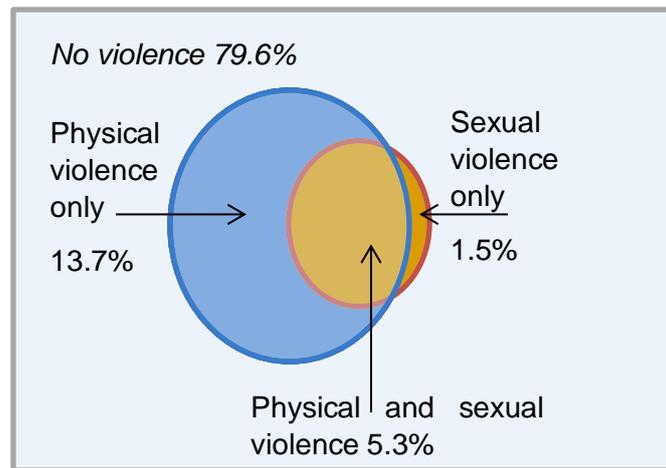
The lifetime prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence was 20.4% and current prevalence was 6.0% in Sri Lanka (Figure 13).

Figure 13: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by partner, during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



There is often a notable overlap between physical and sexual violence by a partner and this is also the case in Sri Lanka. As shown in Figure 14, 13.7% of ever-partnered women reported physical violence but not sexual violence, while 1.5% reported sexual violence but not physical. Just over five per cent (5.3%) reported experiencing both physical and sexual violence, meaning that most women who reported sexual violence by a partner also experienced physical violence by a partner.

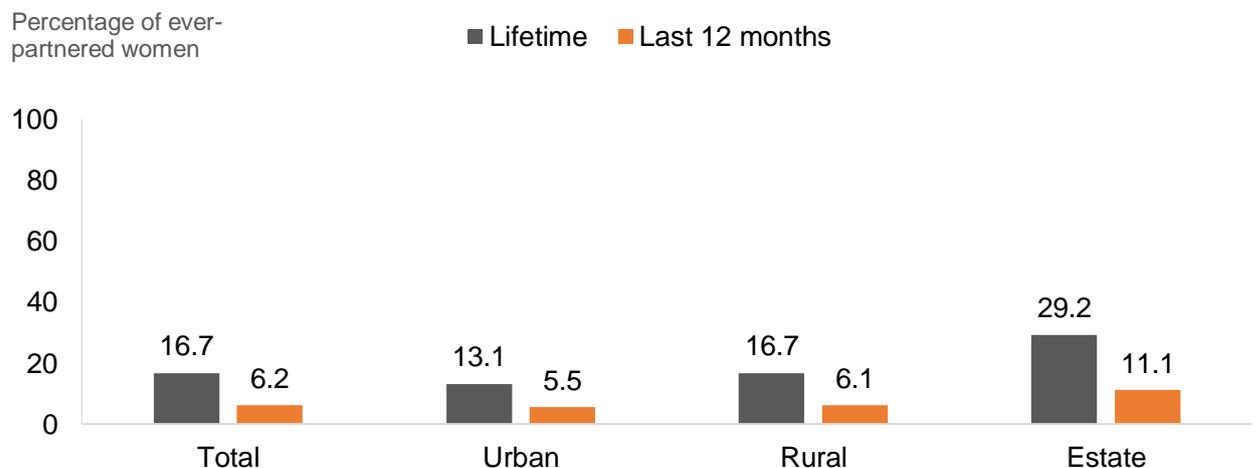
Figure 14: Overlap of the prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in lifetime, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



4.4. Emotional abuse

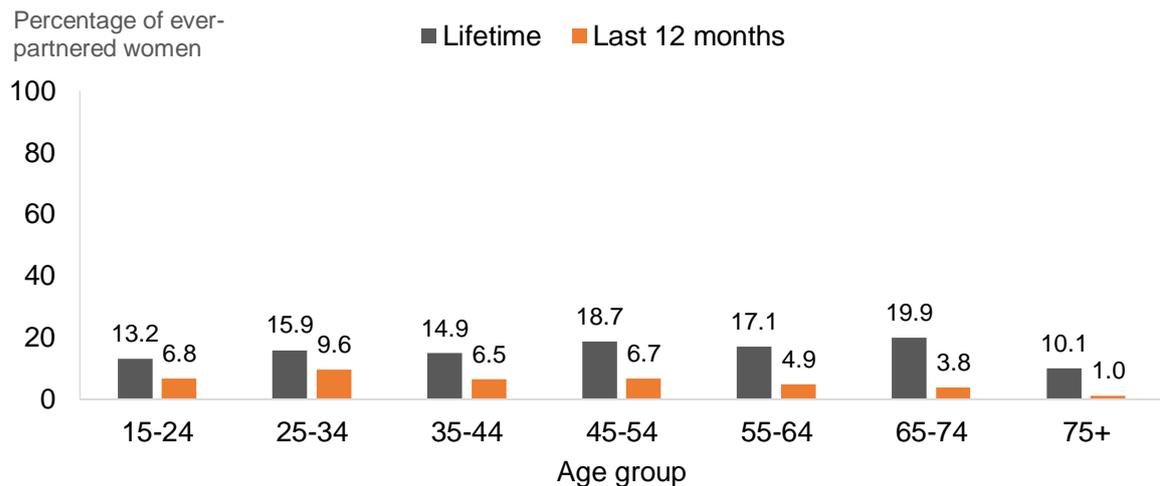
Just over sixteen percent (16.7%) of ever-partnered women experienced emotional violence by a partner in their lifetime and 6.2% in the last 12 months (Figure 15). As with physical violence, rates were notably higher among women who live in the estate sector for both lifetime (29.2%) and in the last 12 months (11.1%) compared to those living in urban and rural areas.

Figure 15: Prevalence of emotional violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



More younger women reported experiencing emotional abuse by their partner in the last 12 months than older women (Figure 16): 9.6% of women aged 25-34 compared to 3.8% of women aged 65-74 years. Lifetime rates showed a steadily increasing trajectory as women aged with the highest rates among women aged 65-74 years (19.9%). Percentages dropped dramatically for women aged 75 and older (10.1%).

Figure 16: Prevalence of emotional violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



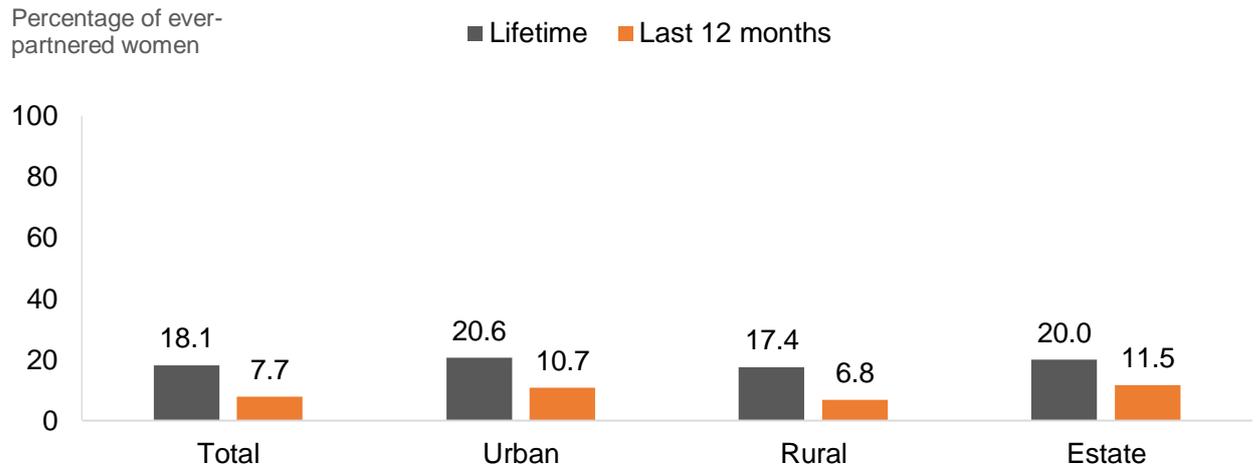
The most often reported act of emotional violence was being scared or intimidated by her partner, experienced by 12.5% of ever-partnered women in their lifetime and 4.1% in the past 12 months. This was followed by being insulted or made to feel bad (9.0% lifetime and 3.3% last 12 months). For more than 90% of the women who reported experiencing these acts of emotional abuse in the last 12 months, it happened a few (2-5) or many (more than 5) times.

4.5. Economic abuse

The survey also collected information about whether a partner ever used economic control as a form of abuse. Economic abuse includes acts such as taking her earnings against her will, refusing to give her money for household expenses even when he has money for things like alcohol and cigarettes, or prohibiting her from getting a job or earning money.

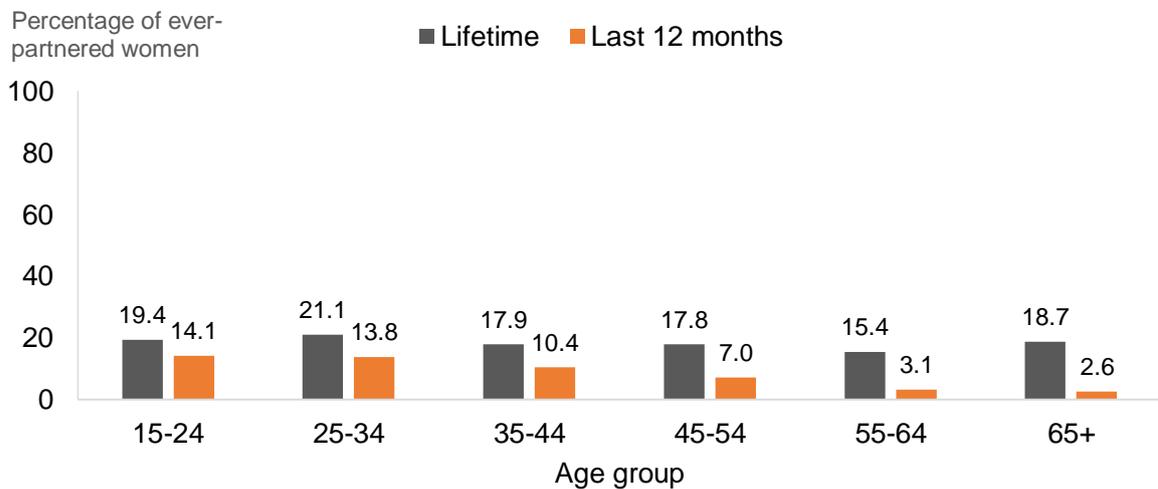
Nearing one in five (18.1%) ever-partnered women had experienced economic abuse by their partner in their lifetime and one in twelve (7.7%) in the last 12 months. Rates were slightly higher in urban and estate areas than for rural women, with estate women most likely to be experiencing current economic abuse (11.5%) (Figure 17).

Figure 17: Prevalence of economic violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



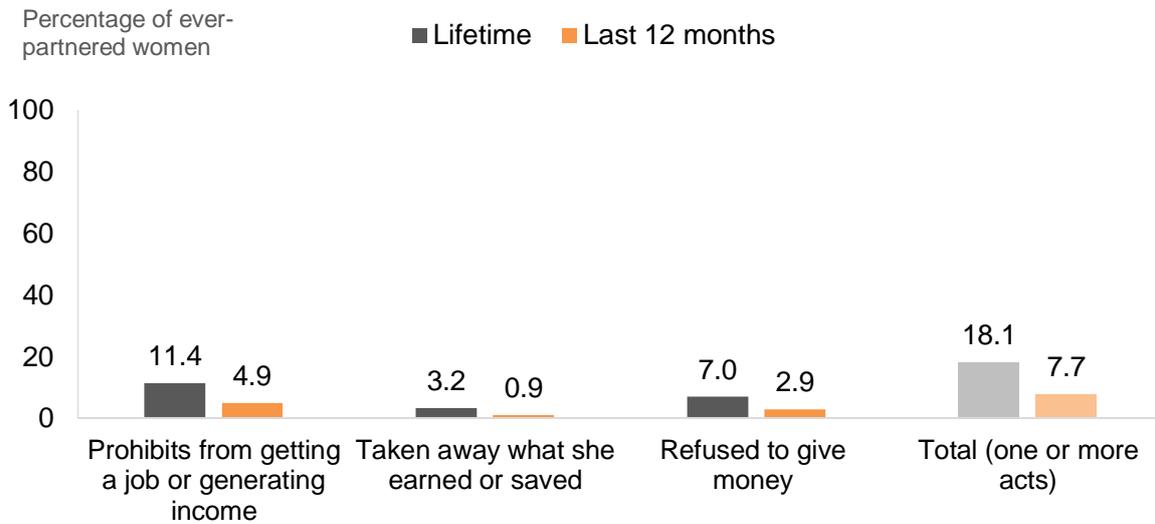
Lifetime experience of economic abuse is reported consistently across the life course by Sri Lankan women (Figure 18), however younger women were more likely to report current economic abuse. The highest rates were among the youngest cohort aged 15-24 (14.1%). This was almost twice the national average of 7.7% of women in the last 12 months.

Figure 18: Prevalence of economic violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



Of the three acts of economic abuse measured in the survey, being prohibited from getting a job or earning income was the most common type of violence women have experienced in the last 12 months (Figure 19). Small proportions (2.9%) have had a partner refuse to give her money that she needed for household expenses even when he had money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes). Around one percent of women reported a partner has taken away her earnings in the last 12 months.

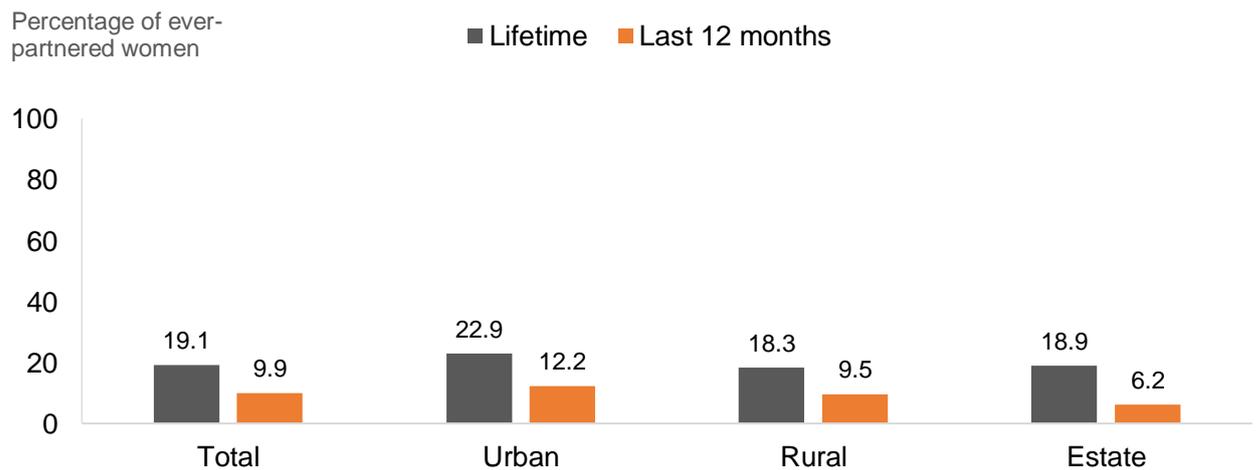
Figure 19: Prevalence of specific acts of economic violence by a partner, during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



4.6. Controlling behaviours

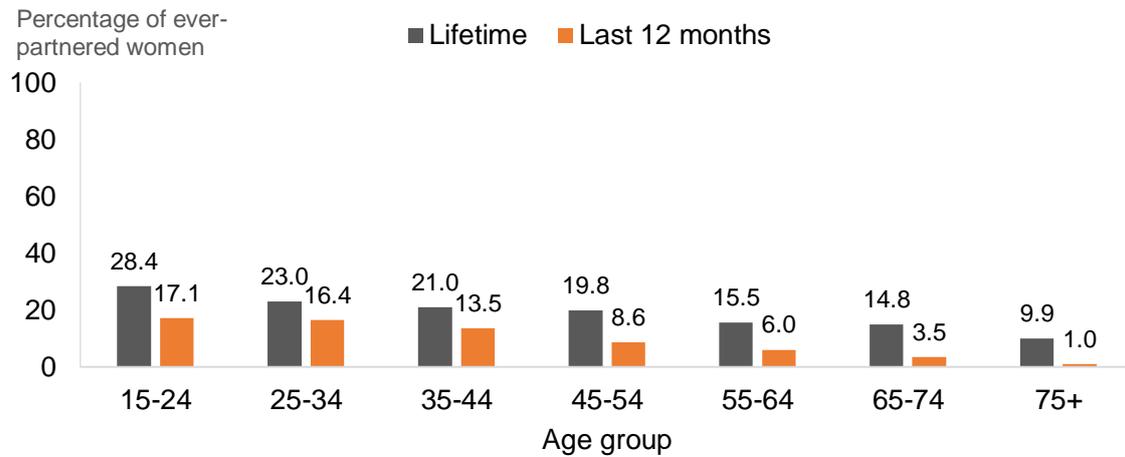
The prevalence of controlling behaviours by an intimate partner was 19.1% of ever-partnered women for lifetime and 9.9% in the last 12 months; the most mentioned form of violence by ever-partnered women interviewed. Women in urban sector reported higher rates of controlling behaviours by a partner than women in rural or estate areas (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Prevalence of controlling behaviours by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



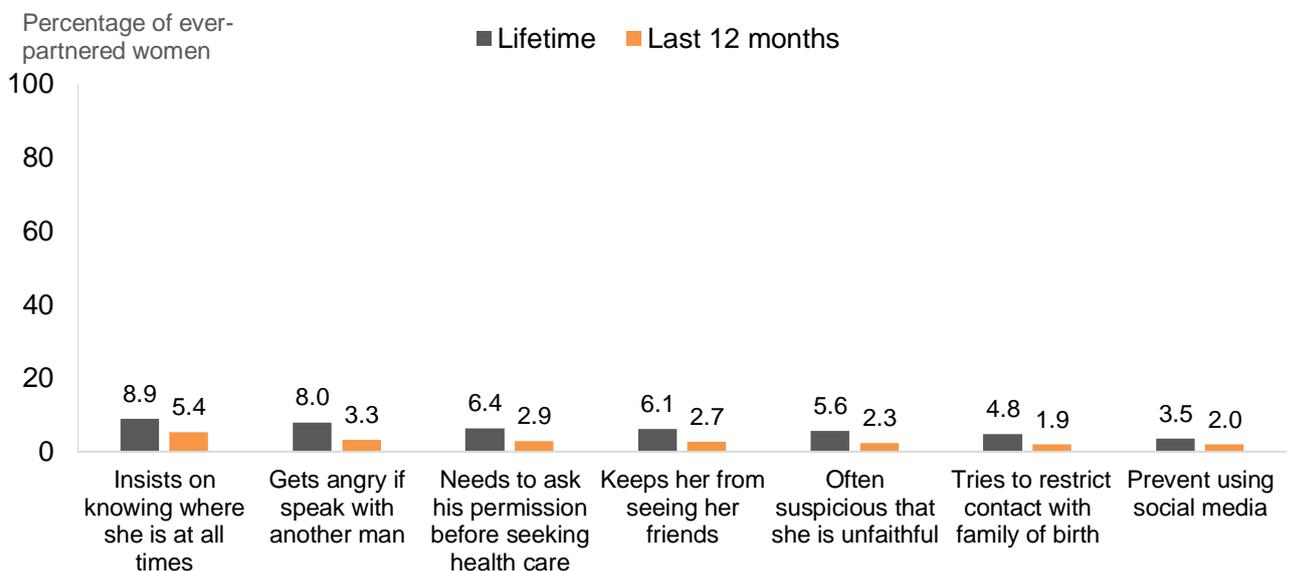
Both lifetime and current rates of controlling behaviours were higher among women in the youngest age groups and showed a decreasing trajectory with age (Figure 21). Women aged 15-24 years had the highest prevalence of controlling behaviours by partners with more than one quarter of them (28.4%) having experienced it in their lifetime and nearly one sixth (17.1%) in the last 12 months. Rates were similarly high for women aged 25-34 and gradually declined among the older age groups.

Figure 21: Prevalence of controlling behaviours by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



As shown in Figure 22, the most common form of controlling behaviour was insisting on knowing where she is at all times, for both lifetime (8.9% of ever-partnered women) and last 12 months (5.4%). Getting angry if she speaks with another man is the second most reported act of controlling behaviour.

Figure 22: Prevalence of specific acts of controlling behaviour by a partner, during lifetime and the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



4.7. Violence by a partner and disability

Disability is a complex concept and there is no single measure able to capture all forms of disability or the ways that people's lives are limited by living in an able-bodied oriented society.

A recommended and commonly used measurement approach deemed appropriate for a survey such as this one is the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of Disability Questions.³⁸ This set of

³⁸ Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Short Set of Disability Questions. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>

questions is often used to monitor adherence to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability (UNCRPD) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

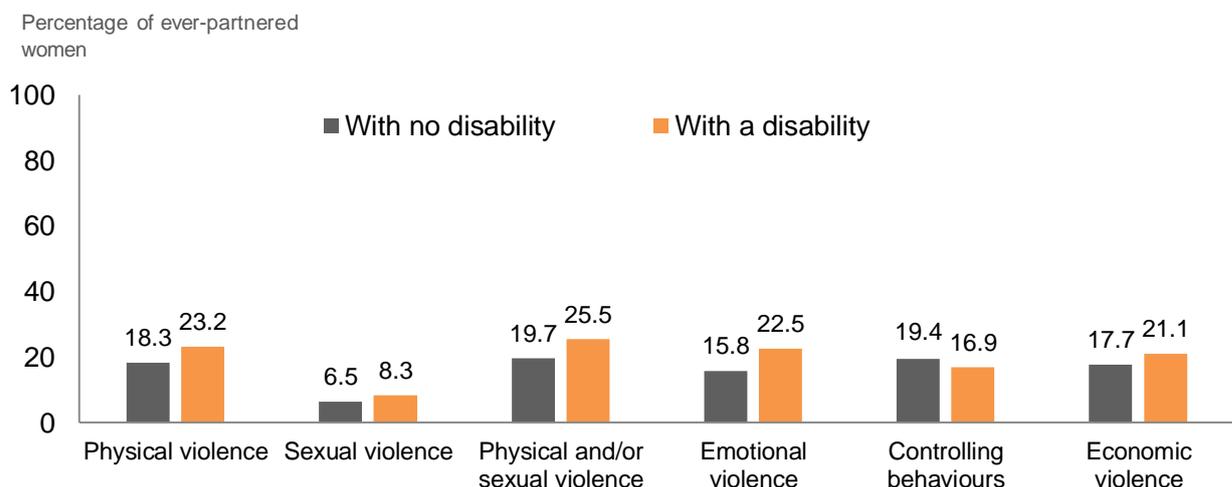
The questions are based on functioning in six domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing or dressing), communicating (understanding or being understood by others). Responses are recorded on a scale of difficulty with each functional domain ranging from 'no difficulty' through to 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do this at all'. Women responding as having 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' in any of the six domains are considered to have a disability.

Among the 2,264 women interviewed, 11.9% had a disability using this definition. Among ever-partnered women (N=2,100) the prevalence of disability was about the same at 12.5%. The remaining 87% were without a disability and rates are presented alongside women with a disability to show the difference.

Disability is measured on a spectrum and levels of difficulty with functioning can change over time, and women living with some form of limited functioning are often at risk of higher rates of violence. Therefore, while women who reported having 'some difficulty' (a subset of 'no disability') in one or more of the six domains are categorised as having *no disability* but they are also included in the graph for comparison.

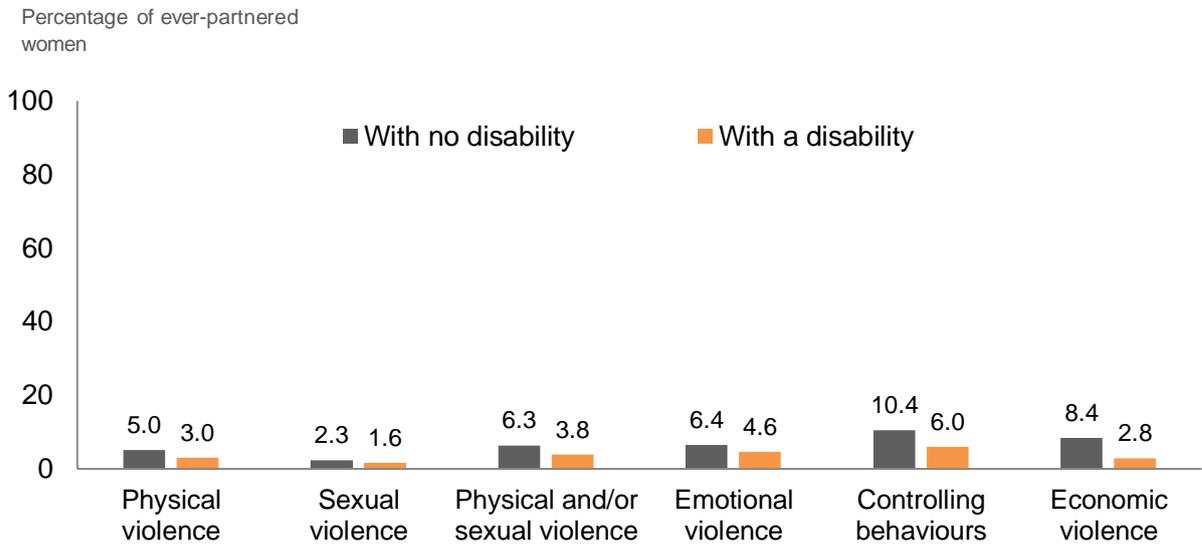
As illustrated in Figure 23, women with a disability had slightly higher rates of partner violence during lifetime for all forms of violence except controlling behaviours. The results suggest a pattern of association between higher rates of partner violence and increasing forms of disability. Physical and/or sexual violence, for example, was experienced by 25.5% of women with a disability compared to 19.7% without.

Figure 23: Prevalence of physical, sexual, physical and/or sexual, emotional violence, controlling behaviours and economic violence by a partner during lifetime among ever-partnered women with a disability compared to women with no disability, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



Prevalence of violence by a partner comparing disability function shows a different pattern when examining data over the last 12 months (Figure 24). While the pattern of reporting controlling behaviours is the same for both lifetime and current violence, rates of all other form of violence in the last 12 months are lower for women with disabilities, the reverse of lifetime rates.

Figure 24: Prevalence of physical, sexual, physical and/or sexual, emotional violence, controlling behaviours and economic violence by a partner during last 12 months among ever-partnered women with a disability compared to women with no disability, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)

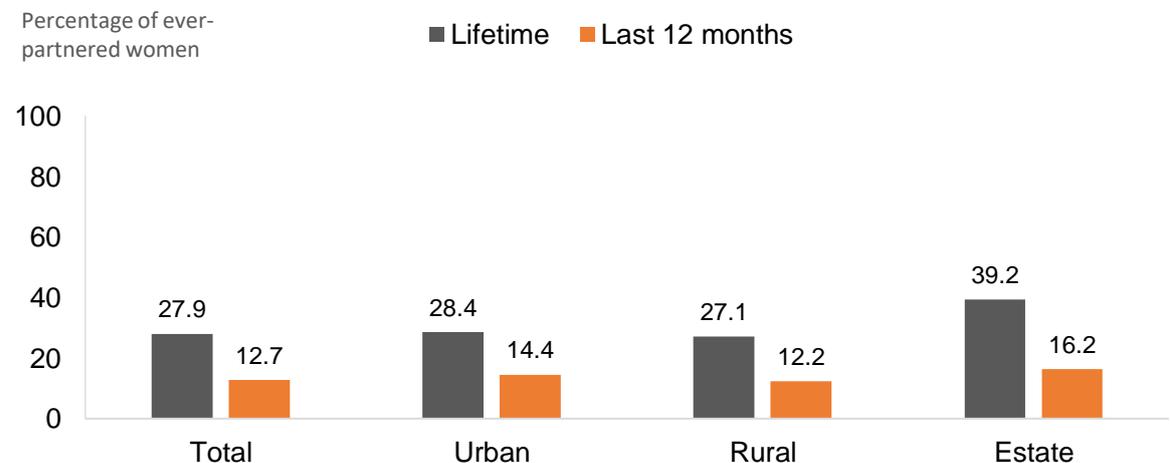


4.8. Sustainable Development Goal to eliminate violence against women

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include one indicator on partner violence in the last 12 months as a measure towards achieving the target to eliminate violence against women. The indicator covers physical, sexual and psychological violence.

Psychological violence is the combined prevalence of emotional abuse and/or controlling behaviour by an intimate partner. The lifetime prevalence of psychological violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 and above was 27.9%, and the current prevalence is 12.7%. Rates did not vary much between urban and rural areas but lifetime prevalence was higher for women living in estate areas (Figure 25).

Figure 25: Prevalence of psychological violence by a partner during lifetime and in the last 12 months among ever-partnered women, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



SDG indicator 5.2.1 is the 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. It is calculated as,

$$\frac{N_1}{N} \times 100$$

where, N_1 = Number 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

N = Total number of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older

The results for SDG indicator 5.2.1 are:

Intimate partner violence in the past 12 months (ever-partnered women N=2,100)	%
By form of violence	
Physical, sexual and/or psychological violence	14.5
Physical violence	4.8
Sexual violence	2.2
Psychological violence	12.7
By age (Physical, sexual and/or psychological violence)	
15 – 24	22.8
25 – 34	22.8
35 – 44	18.8
45 – 54	13.2
55 – 64	10.1
65+	5.1

CHAPTER 05

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
BY OTHERS
(NON-PARTNERS)

5. Violence against women by others (non-partners)

Besides violence against women perpetrated by a former or current husband/partner (Chapter 4), the survey also asked about a woman's experience of physical and sexual violence by perpetrators other than a partner, here referred to as "non-partners" (including both male and female perpetrators). These questions were asked of all 2,264 women interviewed regardless of whether they had ever been married or partnered.

Key findings

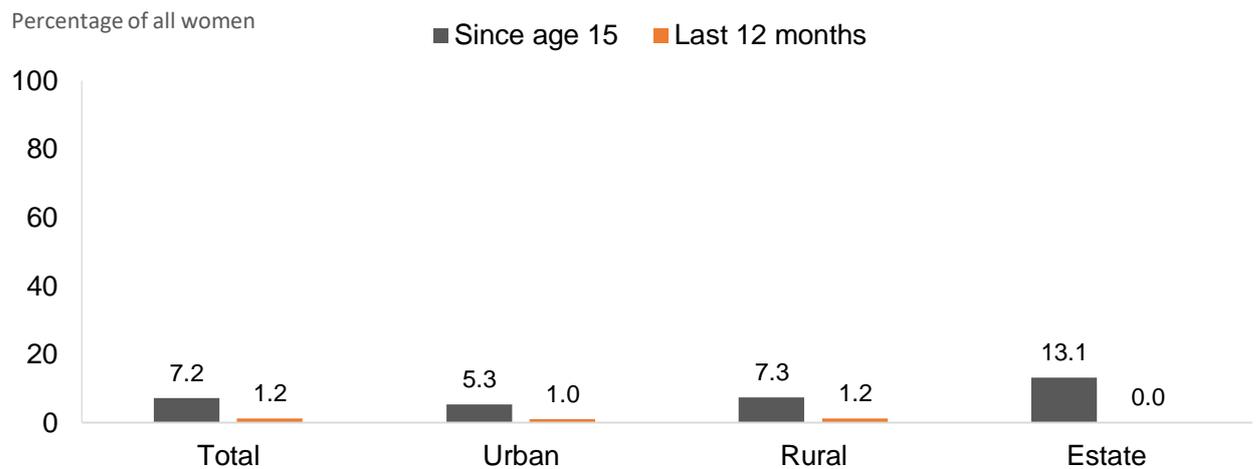
- Less than one in ten (7.2%) women have experienced physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 years and 1.2% of women experienced it in the last 12 months
- For most women (93.5% of women who experienced such violence) there was one perpetrator only
- Male family members were the most reported perpetrators of physical violence (42.3% of women who experience violence by a non-partner) and other males (non-family) were the perpetrators for 28.9% of women who experienced non-partner physical violence
- Female family members and other females were perpetrators of the physical violence for 27.4% and 10.9% of the women, respectively
- There were 4.1% of women have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner and 0.4% had in the last 12 months
- Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts were experienced by 3.3% of women and 1.0% reported experiencing forced intercourse (rape) since age 15
- Women who had their first sexual encounter before age 18 were more likely to be pressured or forced to have done so - 7.3% of girls younger than 15 were forced and 12.1% did not want to but were coerced or pressured
- Women with a disability have slightly lower rates of violence by a non-partner since age 15 than women with no disability
- SDG Indicator 5.2.2 on the 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 is 0.4%

5.1. Physical violence by others since age 15

Around 7.2% of women have experienced physical violence by a non-partner at some point since age 15 years and 1.2% of women experienced it in the last 12 months (Figure 26).

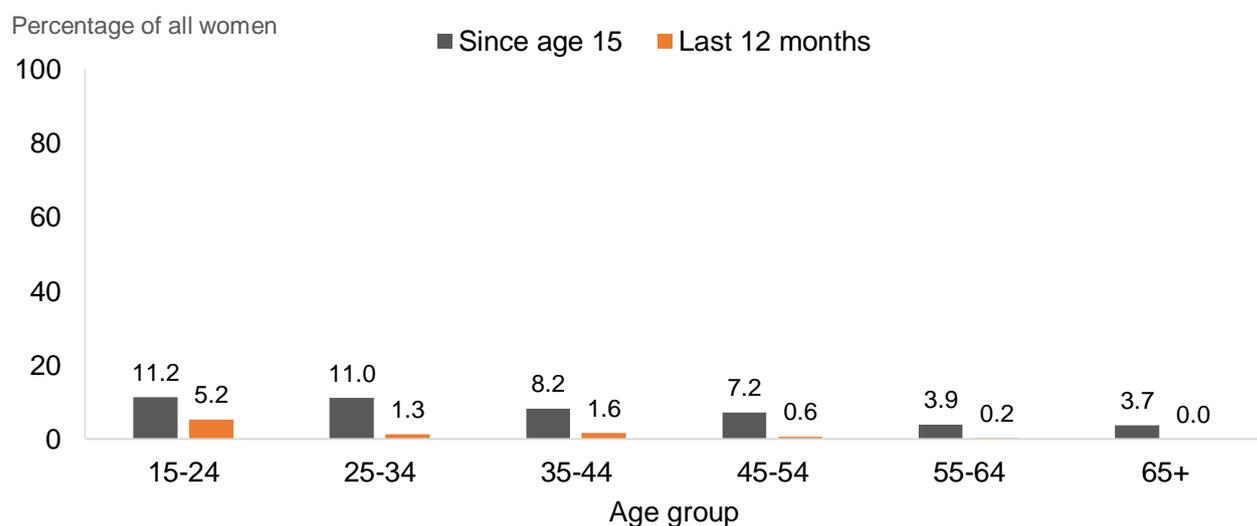
For almost half (45%) of these women the violence happened once but for 37.9% of these women it happened a few (2-5) times. For 12.8% of the women who experienced physical violence by a non-partner it happened many (more than 5) times. The prevalence of physical violence by non-partners was higher among women living in estate areas (13.1%) and was below the national average in urban areas (5.3%).

Figure 26: Prevalence of physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 and in the last 12 months among all respondents, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



Disaggregating the data by age group shows that more younger women experience physical violence by a non-partner than older women (Figure 27). This is the case for both lifetime rates and in the last 12 months. For example, 11.2% of women aged 15-24 years experienced physical violence since age 15 compared to 3.7% of women aged 65 years and above. These differences by age could reflect an increasing rate of physical violence in recent decades. However, there also may be difficulties for older women to recall experiences that may have happened to them a long time ago and subsequently, lifetime rates for women aged 55 years and older may be underestimated.

Figure 27: Prevalence of physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 and in the last 12 months among all respondents, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)

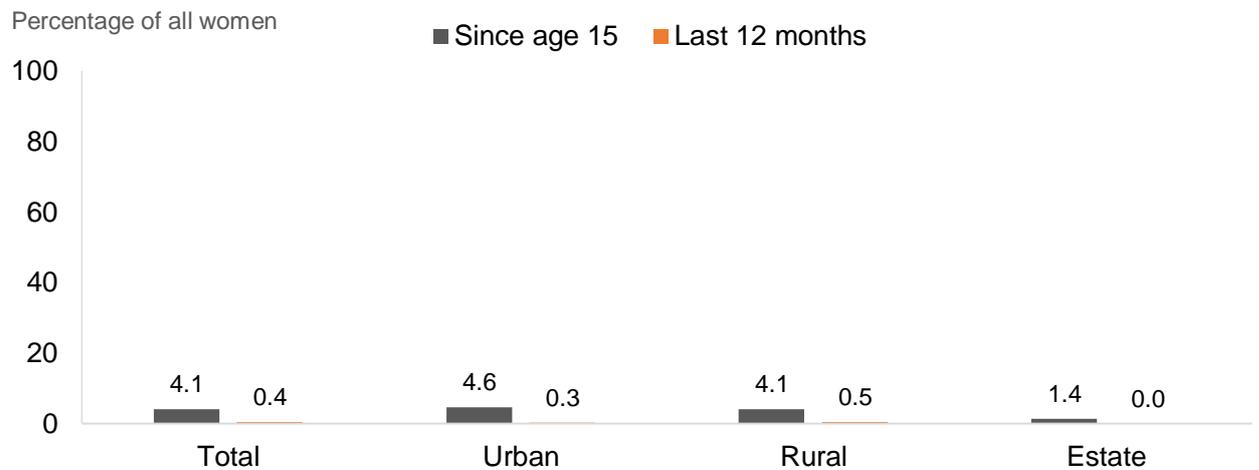


5.2. Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15

Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 includes forced intercourse and attempted forced intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts.

There were 4.1% of women in Sri Lanka who have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner and 0.4% had in the last 12 months (Figure 28). Rates were slightly higher in urban sector (4.6%) than rural (4.1%) or estate areas (1.4%).

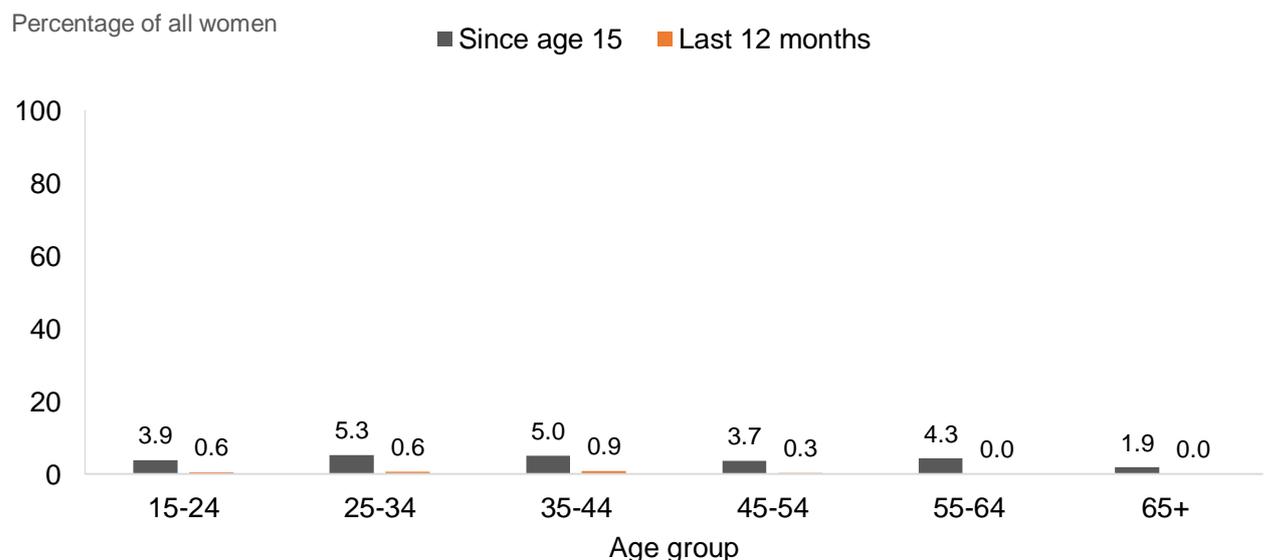
Figure 28: Prevalence of sexual violence by a non-partner since age 15 and in the last 12 months among all respondents, by location, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



The most reported forms of sexual violence were attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (3.3% of women experienced this since age 15) and 1.0% of women reported experiencing forced intercourse by a non-partner since age 15.

Disaggregating prevalence rates by age (Figure 29) reveals that sexual violence has been experienced at higher rates among women aged 25-34 years (5.3% since age 15) and 35-44 years (5.0% since age 15). The proportion of women who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months was highest among women aged 35-44 years (0.9%).

Figure 29: Prevalence of sexual violence by a non-partner since age 15 and in the last 12 months among all respondents, by age group, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



5.3. Sexual abuse in childhood before age 15

Women were asked to recall any experiences of sexual abuse as a child (before the age of 15). This includes whether anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do. As this is a particularly sensitive topic, women are asked about it twice during the interview. Once at a point during the interview and they are offered a second opportunity to anonymously report it at the end of the interview. The second opportunity to report involves presenting the respondent an image with a happy face and a sad face (face card) and asking them check the sad face if someone has ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual, they did not want to do, before they were 15 years old, and the happy face if it had not happened.

There were 1.8% of women who reported that they experienced child sexual abuse when asked during the interview. A much higher proportion – 7.9% of women – reported they experienced child sexual abuse via the face cards.

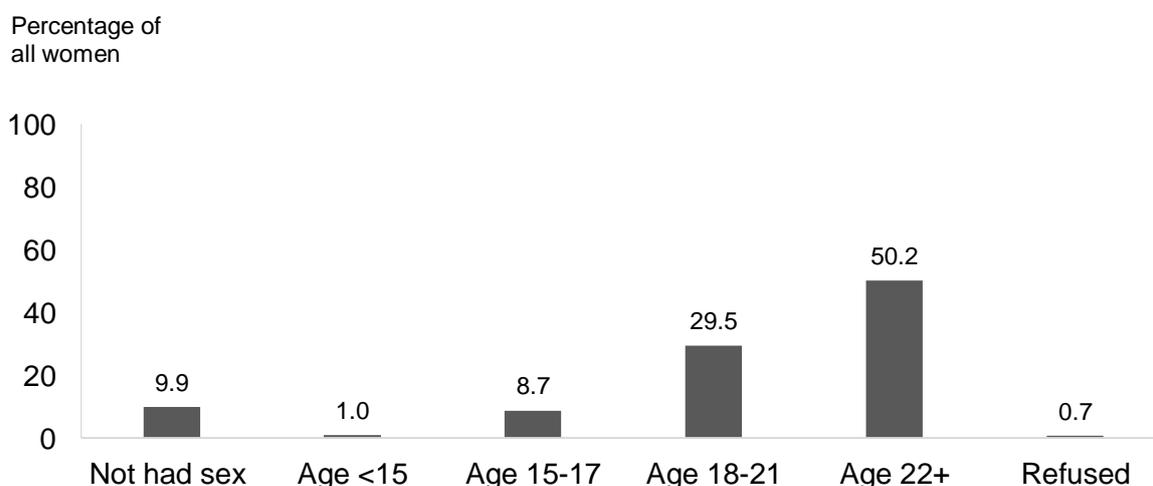
Table 5.6 in Annex I provides more detailed data. It shows that of the women who disclosed they had experienced childhood sexual abuse before age 15, 58.1% were aged between 5-9 years when it happened. For 14.3% of these women they were under the age of five years when it occurred and for 23.0%, they were aged 10-14 years old. The sexual abuse happened once or twice for 56.6% of the women, and a few times for 41.2%. For 2.2% of women who experienced child sexual abuse, it happened many times.

Women who said they experienced childhood sexual abuse overwhelmingly mentioned males outside the family were the perpetrators (97.4%). For 21.3% of these women, male family members were perpetrators (note, that women can have more than one experience and more than one perpetrator, so totals add to more than 100%). One respondent reported that a female outside the family was the perpetrator.

5.4. Forced first sex

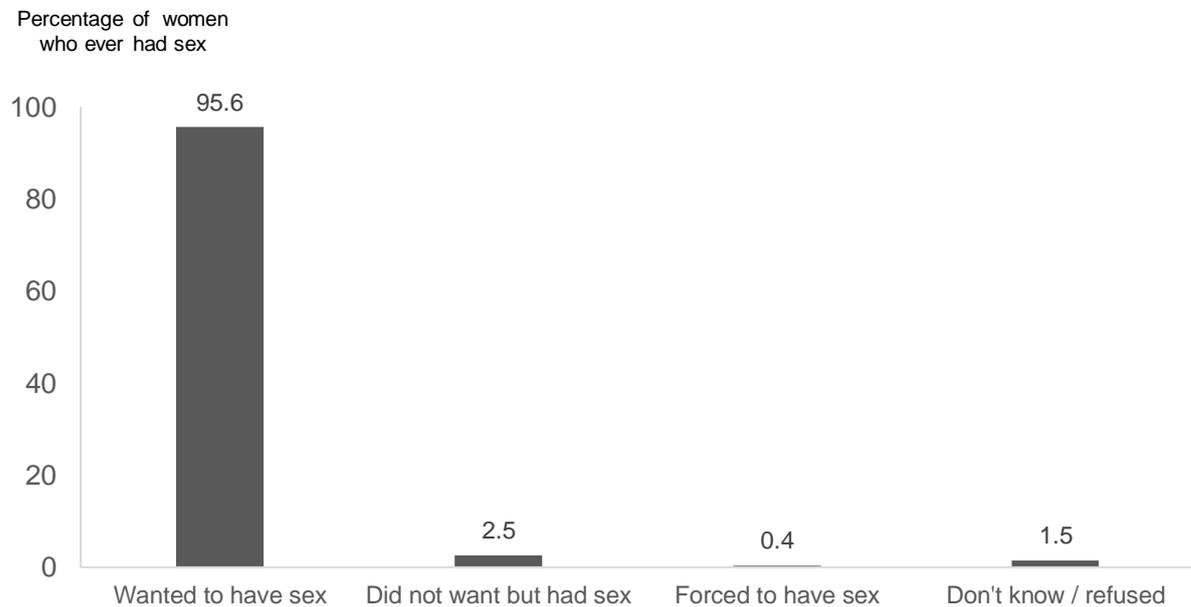
Most women identified that their first sexual experience occurred as an adult, that is from the age of 18 and older (79.7%). For 29.5% of women their first experience of sexual intercourse was in early adulthood, between the ages of 18 and 21 years. A small proportion had their first experience during adolescence (8.7%) or below the age of 15 (1.0%) (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Age of first sexual intercourse by all interviewed women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



For women who have had sex, most said their first experience of sexual intercourse was something they wanted (95.6%). For 2.5% of these women they were pressured into having sex when they did not want to or were forced to have sex (0.4%) (Figure 31).

Figure 31: Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,059)



When looking at the nature of women's first experience of sexual intercourse by the age they were at that time, women who had their first sexual encounter before at 18 were more likely to be pressured or forced to have done so (e.g. 7.3% of girls younger than 15 were forced and 12.1% did not want to but were coerced or pressured) (Table 4).

Table 4: Nature of first sexual experience by age of first sexual intercourse among all women who ever had sex, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,059)

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want to have sex, but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Don't know / refused (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	95.6	2.5	0.4	1.5	2,059
Age of first sexual intercourse					
Younger than 15	(80.5)	(12.1)	(7.3)	(0.0)	24
15 to 17 years old	90.4	7.5	0.6	1.5	201
18 to 21 years old	94.3	2.9	0.4	2.4	681
22 years and older	98.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	1,138
Don't know / refused	(47.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.1)	15

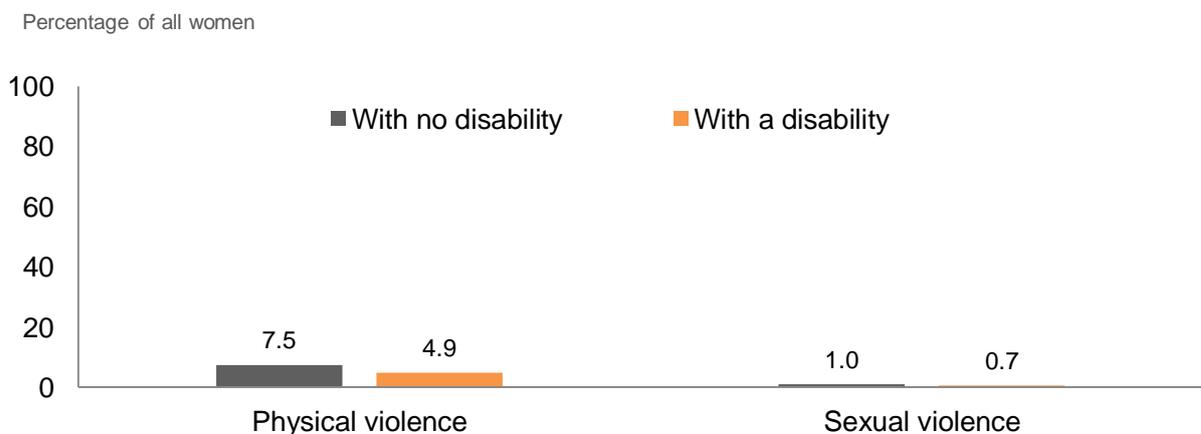
Note : Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

5.5. Violence by non-partners and disability

As mentioned in section 4.7, the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of Disability Questions were used to measure the disability status of all women who were interviewed. The questions are based on functioning in six domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care (washing or dressing), communicating (understanding or being understood by others). Responses are across a scale of difficulty with each functional domain ranging from 'no difficulty' through to 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do this at all'. Women responding as having 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' in any of the six domains are considered to have a disability. Among the 2,264 women interviewed, 11.9% have a disability using this definition.

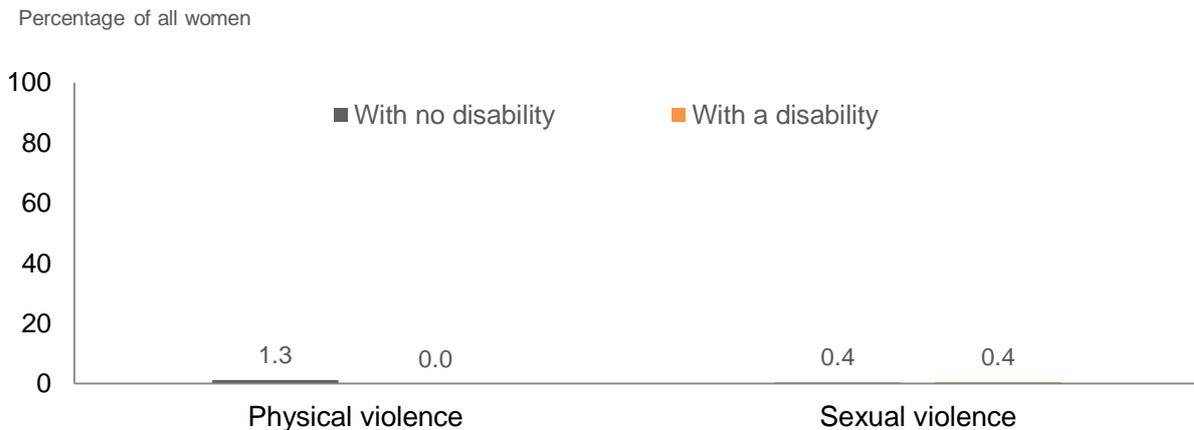
As illustrated in Figure 32, women with a disability have slightly lower rates of physical violence by a non-partner since age 15 than women with no disability (4.9% and 7.5% respectively). The same is true for sexual violence with 0.7% of women with a disability reporting this has happened to them since age 15 compared to 1.0% of women with no disability. These findings suggest there is not a strong association between disability and non-partner violence against women in Sri Lanka. A dedicated survey on disability would be needed to further explore the association with violence.

Figure 32: Prevalence of physical violence and sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 among all women with a disability compared to women with no disability, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



Prevalence of violence by a partner during the last 12 months shows a similar picture to the lifetime rates. No women with a disability reported experiences of physical violence by a non-partner since age 15. For sexual violence by a non-partner, the rate for women with a disability (0.4%) was the same as for women with no disability (Figure 24).

Figure 33: Prevalence of physical violence and sexual violence by a non-partner during last 12 months among all women with a disability compared to women with no disability, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



5.6. Sustainable Development Goal to eliminate violence against women

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include one indicator on sexual violence by a non-partner in the last 12 months as a measure towards achieving the target to eliminate violence against women.

SDG Indicator 5.2.2 is the 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 age and place of occurrences.

This is calculated as:

$$\frac{N_1}{N} \times 100$$

Where,

N_1 = Number of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to non-partner sexual violence in past 12 months

N = Total number of women and girls aged 15 years and older

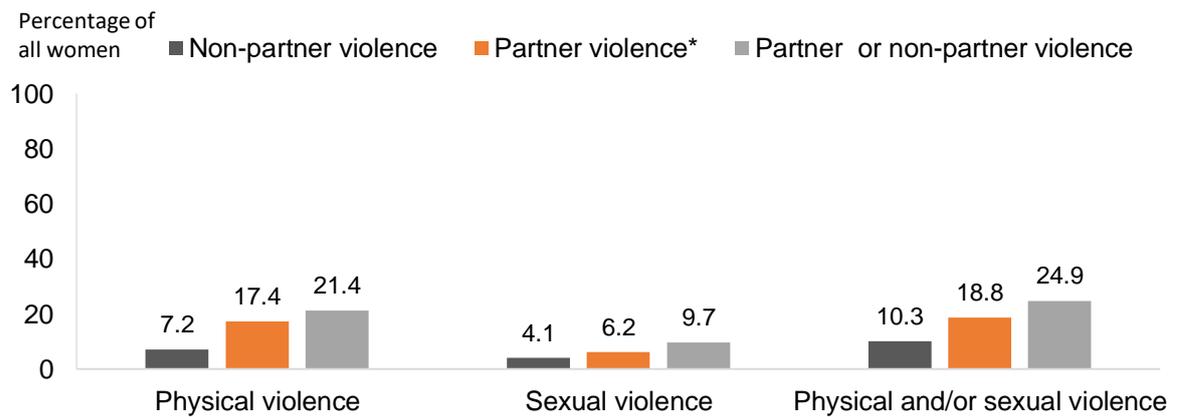
The result for indicator 5.2.2 is 0.4% for Sri Lanka. It is not possible to disaggregate this by age and place of occurrence given the small number of respondents who experienced such violence in the last 12 months.

5.7. Comparison of partner and non-partner violence since age 15

A common misconception worldwide is that women are most at risk of violence from strangers or people they hardly know, rather than from people they know well. Comparing how many women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, regardless of perpetrator, usually shows that for both physical and sexual violence against women, the partner is the most likely perpetrator.

Overall, 24.9% of women in Sri Lanka have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since age 15 by a partner or non-partner. When comparing between the two, women in Sri Lanka are more than twice as likely to have experienced physical violence by a partner (17.4%) rather than by a non-partner (7.2%) (Figure 34). Partner sexual violence is also more prevalent than non-partner sexual violence although the gap is not as large as for physical violence.

Figure 34: Comparison of non-partner violence and violence by a husband/partner, since age 15, among all women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



* The prevalence rates for violence by a partner are slightly lower here compared to the tables in Chapter 4 because the denominator in this figure includes all women, not just those who have ever had a partner or been married

CHAPTER 06

ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT
**GENDER AND
PARTNER VIOLENCE**

6. Attitudes and perceptions about gender and partner violence

The survey measured attitudes and beliefs about gender roles, power in the household and relationship, and the circumstances in which women consider it acceptable for a husband to abuse his wife. Information on attitudes and perceptions were collected from all women, regardless of whether they had experienced partner violence, allowing comparisons between women with no history of partner violence with those who had a history of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. Measuring attitudes and beliefs towards gender roles and partner violence helps to reveal how acceptable violence against women is in society.

Key findings:

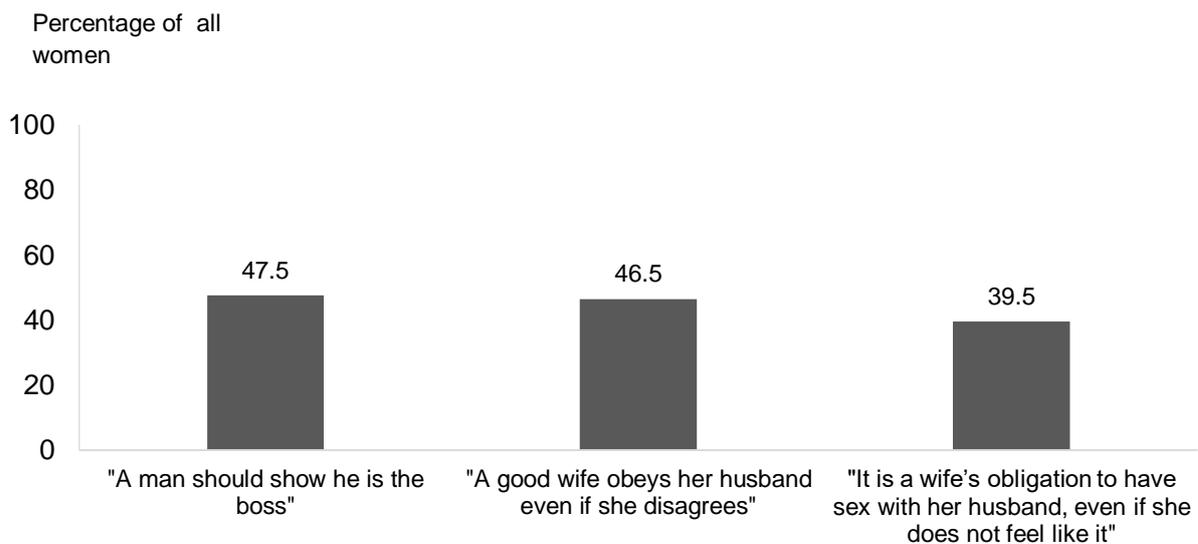
- Almost half of all women interviewed agree that “a man should show he is the boss” (47.5%) and almost half agree that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees” (46.5%)
- Two in five (39.5%) women agree with sexual autonomy, supporting the statement that women are obliged to have sex with their husbands when she does not feel like it
- Attitudes varied significantly with age with younger women being far less likely to agree with all three statements compared to older women
- Just over one third (35.3%) of women agreed men can have a good reason to hit their wife and 60.4% did not agree
- A quarter of women (26.4%) agreed a man could hit his wife is “if he finds out she has been unfaithful” and 17.9% agreed hitting a wife is justified if “she disobeys him”
- Fewer women with a higher education agreed men could be justified in hitting their wife (18.5%) than women with no education (44.1%) or a primary education (42.4%), showing the important role education has in eliminating violence against women
- Women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if there were situations that led to or triggered the violent behaviour and the most mentioned trigger was when their partner was drunk (52.1%).

6.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence

Many women in Sri Lanka agreed with statements that suggest men are perceived as more powerful than women. When asked if they agreed with three different statements reflecting attitudes towards family relationships/ gender roles, close to half (47.5%) agreed with the statement “a man should show he is the boss” and 46.5% agreed with the statement “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”. More than one third (39.5%) agreed with the statement “It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband, even if she does not feel like it” (Figure 35).

Agreement with these statements did not vary much between urban and rural areas, but women living in estate areas were much more likely to agree “a man should show he is the boss” (71.4%). Slightly more agreed with the statement “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees” (50.3%) but fewer agreed that women are obliged to have sex with their husbands when she does not feel like it.

Figure 35: Proportion of all women who said they agree with specific statements on gender roles, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)

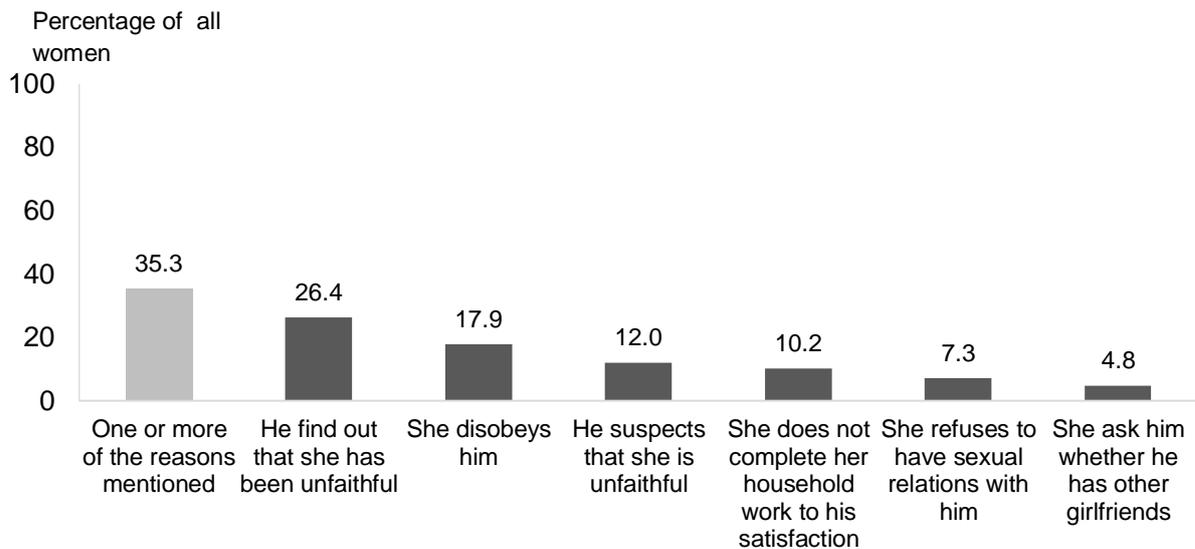


These attitudes varied significantly by age with younger women being far less likely to agree with all three statements compared to older women. For example, around 30% of women aged 15-24 years believed “a good wife obeys her husband” compared to 53% of women aged 55-64 years. The age gap was similar for the attitude that “men should show that he is the boss” with 26% of the youngest women agreeing compared to 56% of older women aged 55-64 years. Young women were much less likely to agree women were obliged to have sex with their husbands – only 13% of 15-24-year olds held this view compared to 45% of older women (55-64 years).

When considering the education status, agreement with all given statements were relatively low among higher educated women/girls, and higher among women/girls with primary or no education.

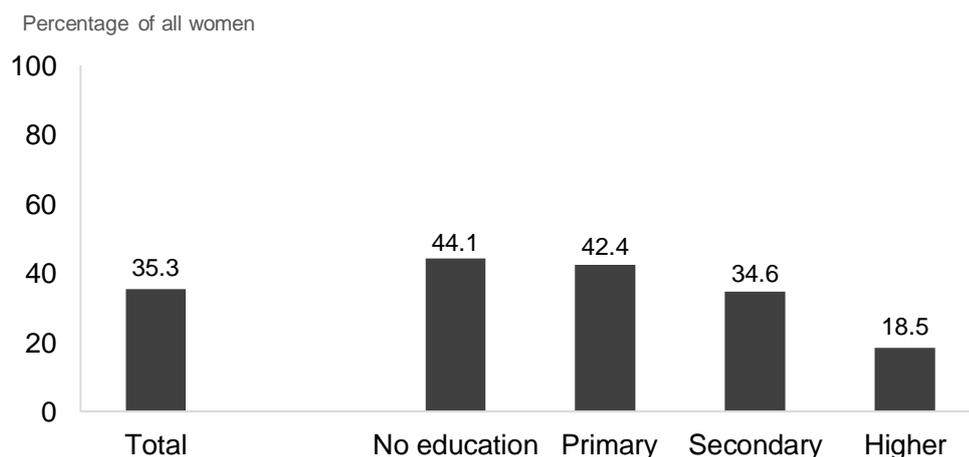
Every woman was asked whether she thinks a man is justified to hit his wife in certain situations (Figure 36). Just over one third (35.3%) of women agreed men can have a good reason to hit their wife and 60.4% did not agree. Of the six reasons provided in the survey asking women if hitting a wife could be justified, a quarter of women (26.4%) agreed a man could hit his wife is “if he finds out she has been unfaithful” and 17.9% agreed hitting a wife is justified if “she disobeys him”.

Figure 36: Proportion of all women who said they agree with specific “good reasons” for a man to hit his wife among all interviewed women, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



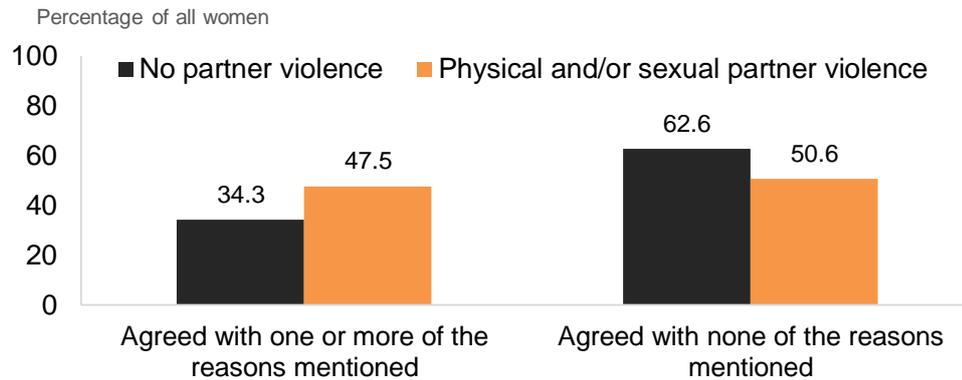
Women's attitudes to men being justified in hitting their wife changes with her education level. Fewer women with a higher education agreed (18.5%) and women with no education (44.1%) or a primary education (42.4%) were much more likely to agree. This shows the important role that education can play in changing gender norms and achieving gender equality.

Figure 37: Proportion of all women who said they agree with one or more “good reasons” for a man to hit his wife among all interviewed women, by education level of the respondent, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence were much more inclined to agree men can be justified in hitting their wife than women who have not experienced violence. A third of women (34.3%) who have *not* experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence agreed with one or more reasons compared to almost half (47.5%) of women who have experienced such violence (Figure 38).

Figure 38: Proportion of all women who said they agree with one or more “good reasons” for a man to hit his wife among all interviewed women, by experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,264)



6.2. Perceived triggers of partner violence

Women who experienced physical violence by a husband/partner were asked if there were situations that led to or triggered the violent behaviour (Figure 39). Multiple triggers could be mentioned. The most mentioned trigger was when their partner was drunk (52.1%). None of the women indicated that jealousy or not being able to get pregnant were triggers for their partner to be violent. They were more likely to indicate the violence happened for no particular reason (14.4%) or had been triggered by money problems (12.9%).

Figure 39: Perceived triggers of physical violence by a partner among ever-partnered women who experienced such violence, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=414)



CHAPTER 07

IMPACT OF PARTNER VIOLENCE ON
**WOMEN'S HEALTH
AND WELLBEING**

7. Impact of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing

The effects of violence on women can manifest in many ways; it can adversely impact her health, her children and other aspects of daily life. Women can experience direct physical injuries, but also negatively affects her mental health and income earning potential.

This chapter presents information on the impact of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing as reported by those ever-partnered women who have experienced physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime. It looks at the general health and health symptoms of ever-partnered women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence compared to those who have not.

Physical and/or sexual violence by a partner is a robust and widely used measure of intimate partner violence and women in this group are compared to ever-partnered women with no experiences of physical or sexual partner violence.

Key findings:

- More than a quarter (28.9%) of women who experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner had been injured as a result at some point in their lives and 5.4% reported they had been injured in the last 12 months
- Around 18.7% of women experiencing physical or sexual violence by a partner have been hurt enough to need health care
- Most women who experienced injuries had been injured more than once
- Of the women who have been hurt enough to need health care, almost all (97.7%) did receive care for their injuries but less than half of them (48.6%) told the health care worker their injury was caused by their violent partner
- Of the 18 women who reported that they had received healthcare for injuries sustained because of violence in the past 12 months, 15 reported it had cost them an average of 3323 LKR or approximately US\$19.00 for consultation fees, medical / laboratory tests, medicines, or transport to the facility
- Most women who experienced sexual violence by a partner said that it had impacted their health: the impact was for 29.6% of these women "a little", and for many more (44.5%) "a lot".
- Nearly one in ten women (9.2%) reported they were unable to concentrate at work, and 6.9% reported they were unable to work at all
- Women who had to take time off work reported taking an average of 18 days off
- Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner were more likely to rate themselves as having poor or very poor health (18.2%) compared to 12.3% of women with no physical or sexual partner violence
- Impacts on mental health are high with emotional distress reported at much higher rates by women who experienced violence compared with women who did not
- More than one third (35.7%) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have thought about committing suicide compared to 6.8% of women who never experienced it

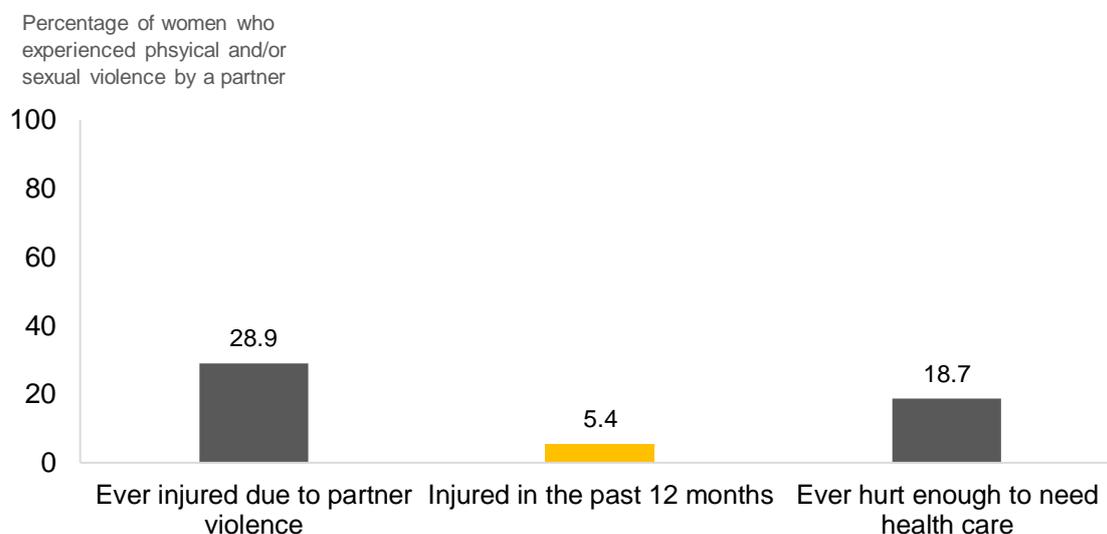
- A large proportion of women who have experienced violence (14.6%) have attempted suicide compared to 1.4% of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner
- A quarter (25.4%) of women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have had an unwanted pregnancy (or wanted the pregnancy later) compared to 10.7% of women who have never experienced violence

7.1. Injuries due to partner violence

Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner (n=445) were asked whether these acts had resulted in injuries. Follow-up questions asked about when it occurred, the types of injury, the frequency and whether health care services were needed and used.

More than a quarter (28.9%) of women who experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner had been injured as a result at some point in their lives and 5.4% reported they had been injured in the last 12 months (Figure 40). Nearly a fifth (18.7%) of women experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have been hurt enough to need health care. Injuries are more likely when the husband is both physically and sexually violent. For women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence, more than half have been injured (59.3%).

Figure 40: Percentage of women who were injured among women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=445)



Most women who were injured had been injured more than once. Slightly over one-third (34.4%) of the injured women experienced this more than five times, and 31.3% had been injured a few (2-5) times. The most mentioned types of injury were scratches, abrasions and/or bruises (77.9% of injured women) followed by cuts, punctures and/or bites (47.0%). Almost a third of injured women (31.3%) experienced sprains or dislocations, and a quarter (26.6%) had penetrating injuries or deep cuts.

Of the women who have been hurt enough to need health care, almost all (97.7%) did receive care for their injuries. Less than half (48.6%) told the health care worker their injury was caused by their violent partner.

In total, 18 women reported that they had received healthcare for injuries sustained because of violence in the past 12 months. Of these, 15 women reported that they had incurred expenditures for either consultation fees, medical / laboratory tests, medicines, or transport to the facility. The mean total expenditures across all cost categories was 3,323 LKR or approximately US\$19.00 (range 120 – 12,000 LKR or 0.86 – 68.66 US\$).

By cost category, 13 women reported they paid consultation fees and mean expenditure was 1,435 LKR (range 300 – 6,000 LKR). Four women reported they paid for medical tests which averaged 1200 LKR (range 400 – 2600 LKR). Ten women reported expenditures on medicines and the mean cost was 1,725 LKR (range 150 – 6,000); and ten recalled transport costs to the facility which averaged 915 LKR (range 100 – 4,000 LKR).

Table 5: Out-of-pocket expenditures incurred from outpatient health care (in 2019 LKR), Sri Lanka 2019

	Fees (n=13)	Laboratory tests (n=4)	Medicines (n=10)	Transport (n=10)	Total (n=15)	Total US\$ (n=15)
Mean	1,435	1,200	1,725	915	3,323	19.01
Minimum	300	400	150	100	150	0.86
Maximum	6,000	2,600	6,000	4,000	12,000	68.66

Eight women reported that they had received inpatient care because of injuries resulting from violence in the past 12 months. Of these, seven recalled expenditures across five categories of costs: health care; food; costs for family member to stay at the hospital, transport costs for family member and other expenditures. When category costs were aggregated for each respondent, the average cost for inpatient care amounted to 32,843 LKR (range 300 – 210,000 LKR) or 187.9 US\$ (range (1.7 – 1,201.5 US\$)). By far the largest contributor to costs was the cost of inpatient health care which averaged 51,450 LKR, however, this is largely driven by the very high cost of 200,000 LKR reported by one respondent. Only one respondent reported costs for family member stay at hospital which amounted to 100 LKR.

Table 6: Out-of-pocket expenditures incurred from outpatient health care (in 2019 LKR), Sri Lanka 2019

	Health care (n=4)	Food (n=2)	Transport family (n=5)	Other (n=4)	Total (n=7)	Total US\$ (n=7)
Mean	51,450	1,500	3,200	1,250	32,843	187.9
Minimum	1,000	200	1,000	500	300	1.7
Maximum	200,000	2,800	10,000	3,000	210,000	1201.5

7.2. Self-reported impact of partner violence

Women's self-report on the impacts of partner violence were measured in two ways, firstly, on their health and secondly, on their work productivity. It is important to note, however, that these two questions were asked to the N=148 women who experienced sexual partner violence (this includes women who experienced sexual violence only and women who experienced sexual **and** physical partner violence). This means that women who experienced physical violence only (N=297) were not asked about the impact of the violence on these self-report measures.

Women were asked about the effect the violence had on their health and to rate this effect on a three-point scale: No effect; a little; and a lot. Most said that it had impacted their health a little (29.6%) or a lot (44.5%). Only 23.2% of these women said the violence by their partner had no effect on their health.

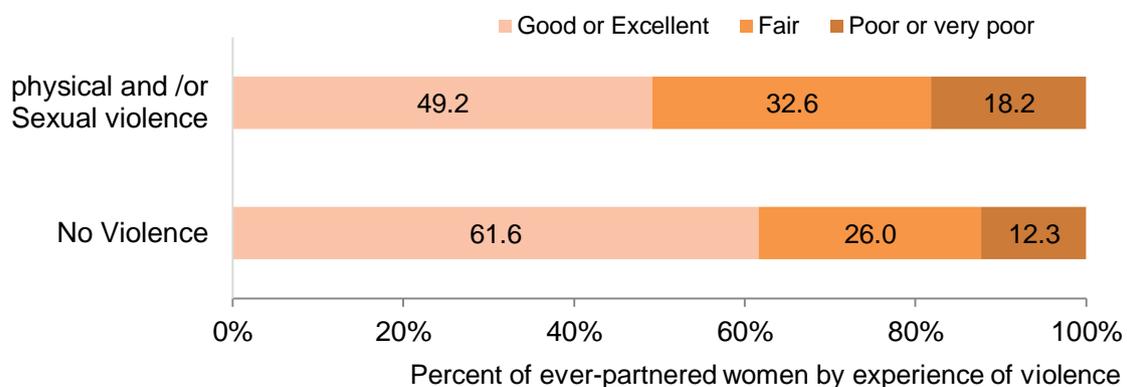
Violence by a partner also had an impact on women's work. Among women who experienced sexual violence, 9.2% reported they were unable to concentrate at work, and 6.9% reported they were unable to work at all. However, one-third (33.9%) reported their partner's behaviour had not affected or disrupted their work. More than one third (39.0%) of women who experienced sexual violence were not working for money so this question was not applicable to them.

Among women who reported violence had an adverse impact on their work, three stated they had to take days off work because of the violence in the past 12 months. On average, women reported taking 18 days off work (range 5 – 30 days).

7.3. Partner violence and general health and physical symptoms

All women were asked questions on their general health. Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner (N=445) reported poorer levels of general health than women who did not experience violence. They were more likely to rate themselves at the worse end of the five point scale with 18.2% of women who experienced violence reporting poor or very poor health compared to 12.3% of women who experienced no violence by a partner (Figure 41).

Figure 41: Self-reported general health status among ever-partnered women who experienced no violence and those who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner ever in their lifetime, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2100)

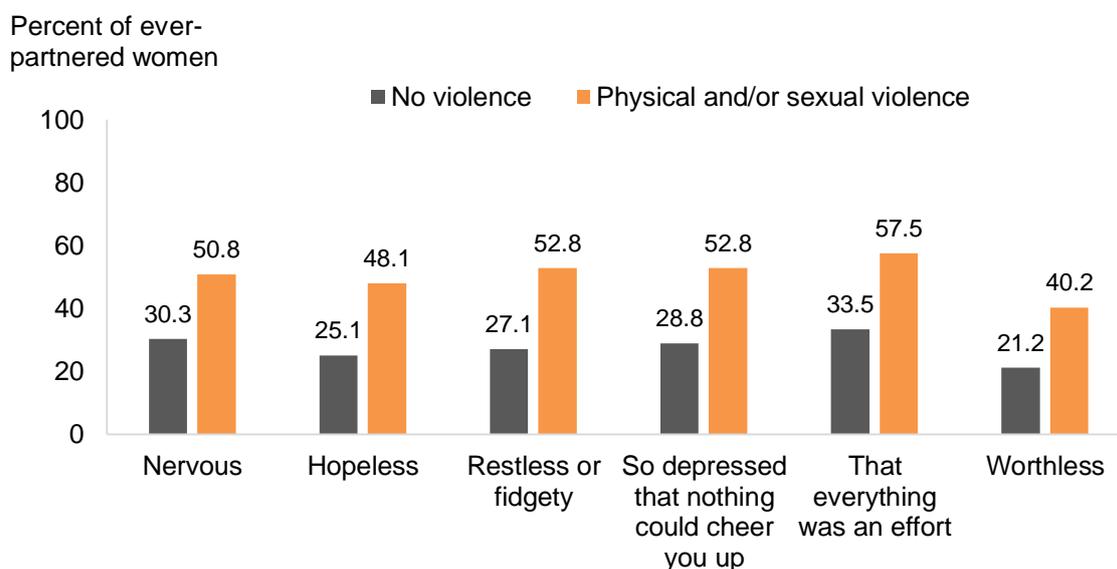


A higher proportion of women with a violent partner have consulted a doctor or health worker in the four weeks before the survey (53.0%) compared to women without violence (43.5%). The data also suggest an association between spending a night in hospital in the last 12 months and partner violence. One in five women (20.2%) who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at some point in their lives spent a night in hospital in the last 12 months compared to 15.2% of women who have never experienced partner violence.

7.4. Partner violence and mental health

The Kessler Psychological Distress Scale (K6+) ³⁹ was used to measure the association between violence by a partner and psychological distress. The K-6 is a summary measure of psychological distress based on six items capturing dimensions of emotional states which respondents are asked to rate on a five-point scale. The K-6 is intended to be used as a quick tool to assess risk for serious mental illness in the general population, it is not a diagnostic tool. The data revealed a stark difference between women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner compared to those women who never experienced it. All six symptoms of emotional distress were reported by a much higher percentage of women who experienced violence compared with women who did not (Figure 42).

Figure 42: Percentage of women who reported symptoms of psychological distress among ever-partnered women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



Another measure of the impact of violence by a partner on mental health can be shown by the questions about suicide. More than one third (35.7%) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have thought about committing suicide compared to 6.8% of women who never experienced violence. Furthermore, a large proportion of women who have experienced violence (14.7%) have attempted suicide compared to 1.4% of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner.

7.5. Partner violence and reproductive health

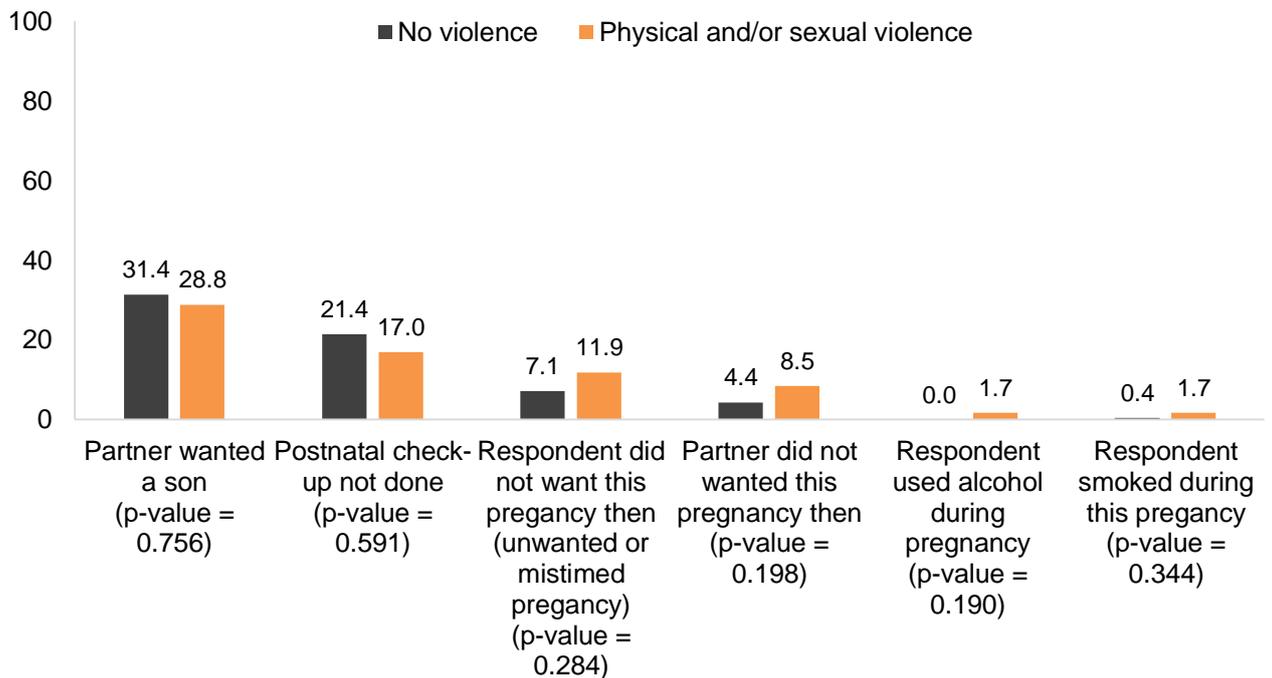
A quarter (25.4%) of women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have had an unwanted pregnancy (or wanted the pregnancy later) compared to 10.7% of women who have never experienced violence. Rates of miscarriage are slightly higher among women who experienced violence – 20.9% have had a miscarriage compared to 16.7% of women who never experienced partner violence.

³⁹Kessler RC, Green JG, Gruber MJ, Sampson NA, Bromet E, Cuitan M, Furukawa TA, Gureje O, Hinkov H, Hu CY, Lara C, Lee S, Mneimneh Z, Myer L, Oakley-Browne M, Posada-Villa J, Sagar R, Viana MC & Zaslavsky AM. 2010. Screening for Serious Mental Illness in the General Population with the K6 screening scale: results from the WHO World Mental Health (WMH) survey initiative, *International Journal of Methods in Psychiatric Research*, Vol 19: 4-22.

Among women who had a live birth in the last five years, the percentage of women reporting different attitudinal and behavioural factors, by respondent and partner, related to their last pregnancy were similar regardless of their experience of partner violence (Figure 43). Tests of statistical significance suggest that risk factors for poor reproductive health are not strongly associated with violence by a partner in this survey.

Figure 43: Percentage of women reporting factors related to last pregnancy, among women with live birth in the past 5 years, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=311)

Percent of ever-partnered women with a live birth in the past five years



Note: the 'p-value' is based on a Fisher exact two tailed test for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence. A score below 0.05 suggests a strong association with violence. For these factors, the p-value is well above this threshold suggesting little or no association.

CHAPTER 08

**IMPACT OF PARTNER
VIOLENCE AGAINST
WOMEN ON
THEIR CHILDREN,
INTERGENERATIONAL ASPECTS OF
VIOLENCE**

8. Impact of partner violence against women on their children, intergenerational aspects of violence

This chapter looks at the association between women's experiences of lifetime partner violence and behavioural problems in children of school age (e.g. 5-16 years old). It also describes the proportion of women who reported their children witnessed violence and how seeing or experiencing violence as a child has an impact later in life.

More than one third (38.8%) of the ever-partnered women interviewed were living with a child aged between 5 and 16 years old.

Key findings:

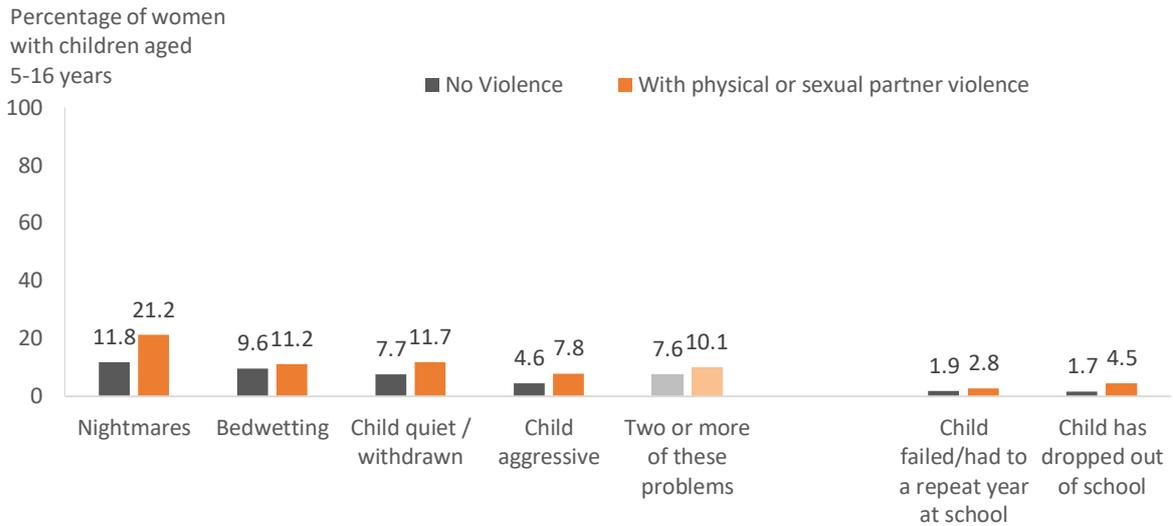
- More women with school age children and experiences of a violent partner reported their child(ren) had nightmares (21.2%) than women who never experienced violence (11.8%)
- Women who experienced partner violence were also more likely to have a child drop out of school (4.5%) compared with women who never experienced violence (1.7%)
- More than 60% of women who experienced partner physical violence and with school age children said that their children witnessed or overheard the violence
- There were major differences in the childhood experiences of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner compared to women who have not
- Women with violent partners were more likely to report their partner had a childhood with violence than women with no physical or sexual violence by a partner

8.1. Partner violence and the well-being of children

There was a difference between the behaviour and performance at school between children of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence compared to women who did not experience violence (Figure 44). The biggest gap was in the proportion of women who said their children had nightmares (21.2% of women who experienced violence compared to 11.8% of women who never experienced violence). There was also a significant gap between the proportion of women who said their children have two or more of the four behavioural problems measured. Ten percent of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner said their children have two or more problems compared to 7.6% of women who never experienced violence.

Women who experienced partner violence were also more likely to have a child drop out of school (4.5%) compared to women who never experienced violence (1.7%).

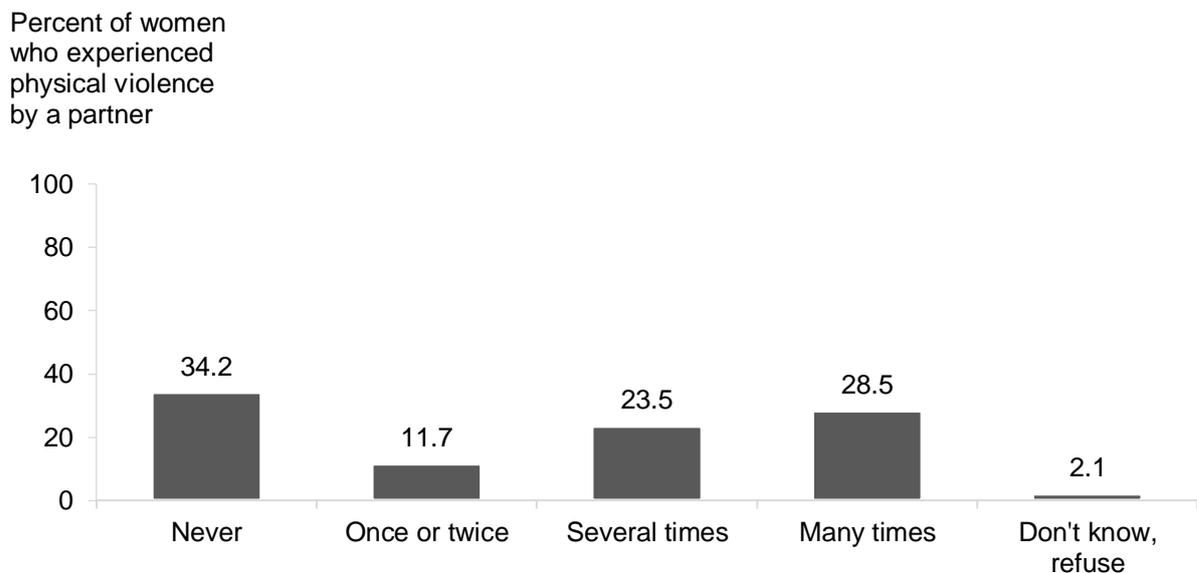
Figure 44: Well-being of children aged 5-16 years, as reported by women with children in this age group, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=815)



8.2. Children witnessing violence as reported by women

Women who experienced physical violence by a partner were asked whether their child(ren) had ever witnessed the violence. More than 60% said that their children witnessed or overheard the violence. More than one quarter (28.5%) thought they had witnessed it many times and a similar proportion (23.5%) said children witnessed it several times (Figure 45). The real proportions of children witnessing violence are likely to be higher because mothers are not always aware of what their child(ren) see (although only 2% replied “don’t know”).

Figure 45: Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical violence by a partner, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=406)

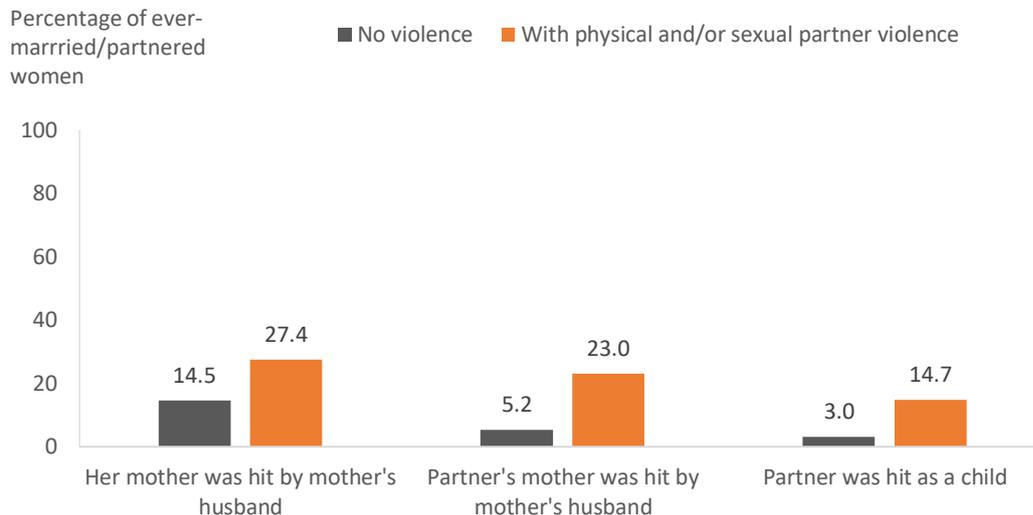


8.3. Intergenerational violence

To explore the intergenerational patterns of violent partner relationships, women were asked whether their own father had beaten their mother, or whether their partner's father had beaten his mother or himself when he was young.

There were major differences in the childhood experiences of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner compared to women who have not (Figure 46). More than a quarter (27.4%) of women with a violent partner had a mother who was hit by her husband compared to 14.5% of women who have not had a violent partner. In addition, a higher percentage of women who experienced partner violence reported that their partner's mother was hit (23.0%) and that their partner was hit as a child (14.7%) when compared to women who have not experienced partner violence (5.2% and 3.0% respectively).

Figure 46: Ever-partnered women disclosing violence against her mother, against her partner's mother, against her partner when he was a child, according to experience of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=2,100)



Findings on the intergenerational dimensions of partner violence are discussed further in Chapter 10.

CHAPTER 09

**WOMEN'S
RESPONSES TO
PARTNER VIOLENCE
AND THEIR COPING STRATEGIES**

9. Women's responses to partner violence and their coping strategies

Women living with violence by a partner find ways to cope, protect themselves and protect their children from harm, usually for many years before asking others for help. Women often explore ways of helping themselves or reaching out to family and friends before turning to formal services such as the police and specialist violence services.

This chapter presents information on the women's response to partner violence and their coping strategies. It reflects data gathered only from those ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual partner violence in their lifetime (N=148). Questions on fighting back were also asked of women who experienced physical violence (N=414).

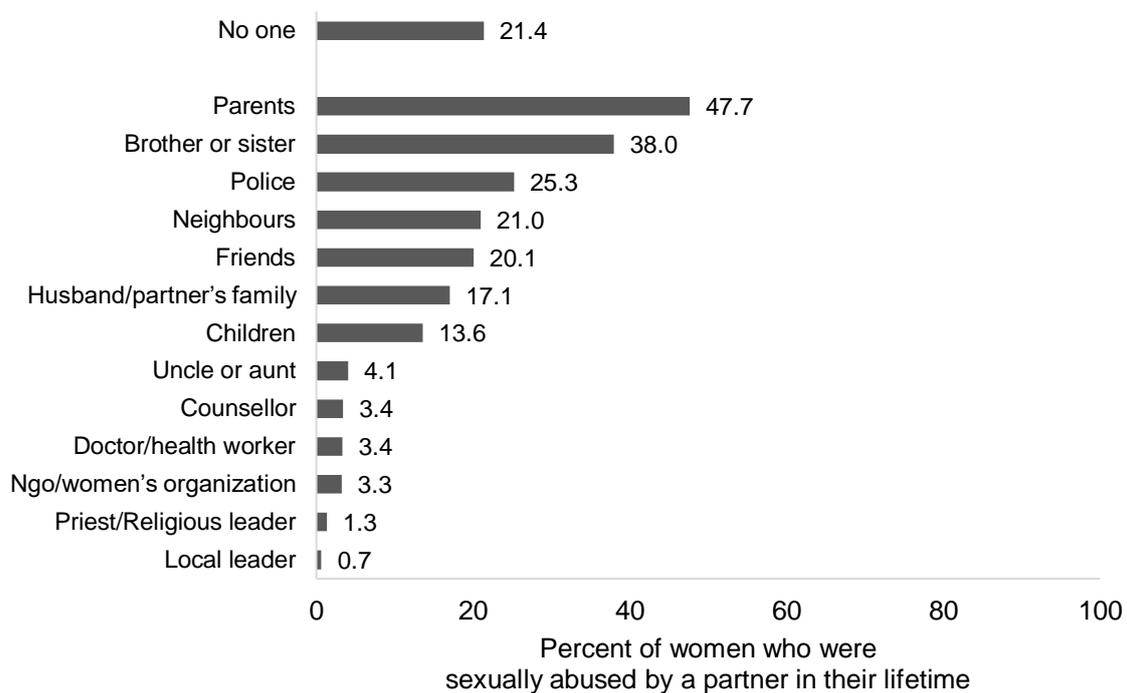
Key findings

- One fifth (21.4%) who experienced sexual violence by a partner told no one about it before being interviewed in this survey
- Among women who did speak to others about violence by a partner, they told their parents (47.7%) or confided in a brother or sister (38.0%). Around one in four women (25.3%) told the police but few involved local leaders (0.7%) or religious leaders (1.3%).
- When examining formal support networks, half (49.3%) of the women who experienced sexual violence by a partner did not seek formal help anywhere. Just over one third (37.3%) went to the police and around one fifth (21.6%) sought help from hospitals and health care centres.
- The main reasons women gave for seeking help were they could not endure any more (61.5%) and/or were encouraged by friends or family (38.4%).
- The reasons given for not seeking help were not knowing her options (mentioned by 37.2% of sexually abused women who did not seek help), being embarrassed, ashamed or afraid she would not be believed or would be blamed (23.9%), and/or thinking the violence was normal or not serious enough to seek help (18.5%).
- Just over one third (38.8%) of women who experienced sexual violence by a partner left home because of the violence.
- Most (72.9%) women who experienced physical violence by a partner never fought back.

9.1. Who women tell about violence and who helps

One in five (21.4%) women in Sri Lanka who have experienced sexual violence by a partner have told no one about it before being interviewed in this survey (Figure 47). Of the women who told someone about their experience, it was mainly other family members that they told. Almost half the women (47.7%) told their parents and 38.0% confided in a brother or sister. One in four women (25.3%) told the police but few involved local leaders (0.7%) or religious leaders (1.3%).

Figure 47: Percentage of women who were sexually abused by a partner in their lifetime who told no one, someone and/or a service about their experience of violence, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=148)



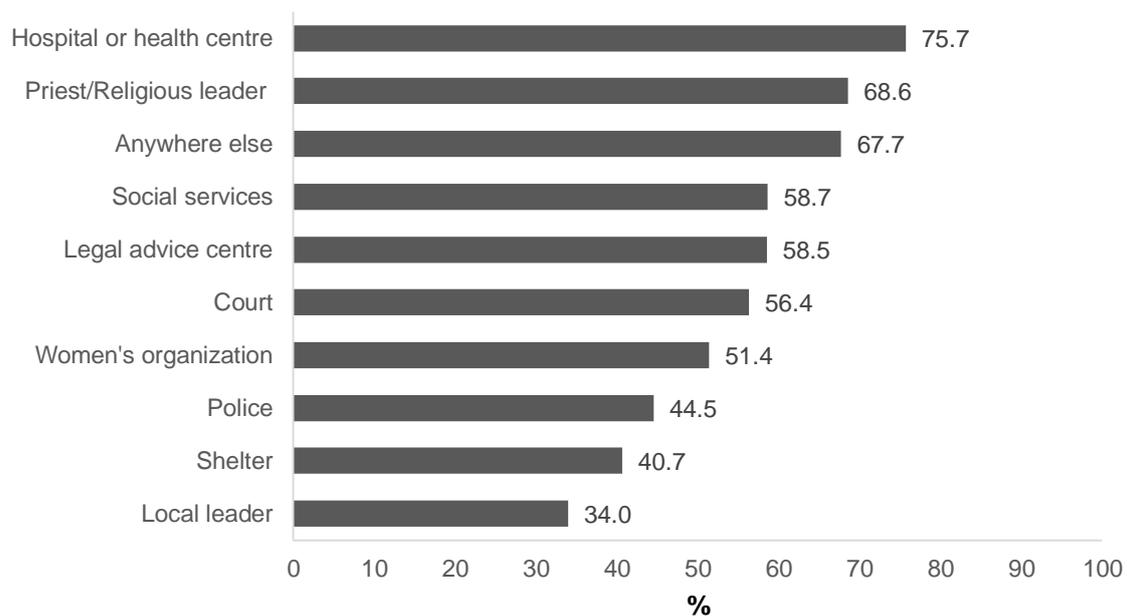
Note: Respondents who did talk about the violence could have told more than one person and so the total value may exceed 100 per cent.

9.2. Agencies or authorities to which women turn for support

In addition to being asked who they told (if anyone), women who experienced sexual violence by a partner were asked if they ever sought formal help. Half (49.3%) did not seek help anywhere and 37.3% went to the police. Hospitals and health care centres were a source of help for 21.6% of the survivors of partner violence.

Those women who went somewhere for support were asked if they were satisfied with the support they received. Three quarters of women who went to a hospital or health centre said they were happy with the support received. Most of the few women who went to a priest/religious leader were satisfied with the help they got. Only one third (34.0%) of those who went to a local leader were satisfied. The proportion of women satisfied with the help they got at a shelter (40.7%) and police (44.5%) were comparatively low. Women were not asked further questions about why they felt satisfied or not with the services they went to for support.

Figure 48: Percentage of women who were sexually abused by a partner in their lifetime who sought help from agencies/persons in authority and were satisfied with the support received, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=148)



Women who experienced sexual violence were also asked if they would have liked more help from anyone. Most (65.9%) did not want more help from anyone. Around 21.7% would have liked more help from her own relatives and 6.1% wanted more help from the police.

Of the 73 respondents who sought help the main reasons they identified for doing so were they could not endure any more (61.5%) and/or were encouraged by friends or family (38.4%). Seeing their children suffer motivated 30.1% of women to seek help and being badly injured was the reason 19.1% of women sought help.

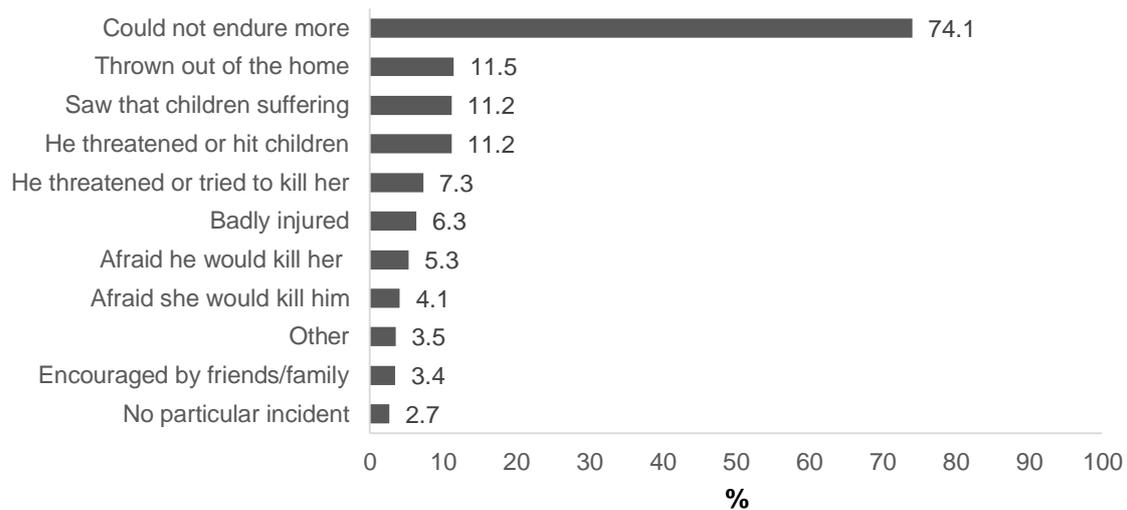
Of the 74 respondents who did not seek help from agencies or persons of authority, the reasons they gave included not knowing her options (mentioned by 37.2% of sexually abused women who did not seek help), being embarrassed, ashamed or afraid she would not be believed or would be blamed (23.9%), and/or thinking the violence was normal or not serious enough to seek help (18.5%).

9.3. Leaving home due to the violence

Just over one third (38.8%) of women who experienced sexual violence by a partner left home because of the violence. Most (81.9%) went to their relatives and a small percentage went to friends or neighbours (8.4%), to his relatives (5.1%), or out on the street (1.5%). Most women who left did so multiple times.

The main reason women gave for leaving were that they could not endure any more (74.1% of women who left) (Figure 49).

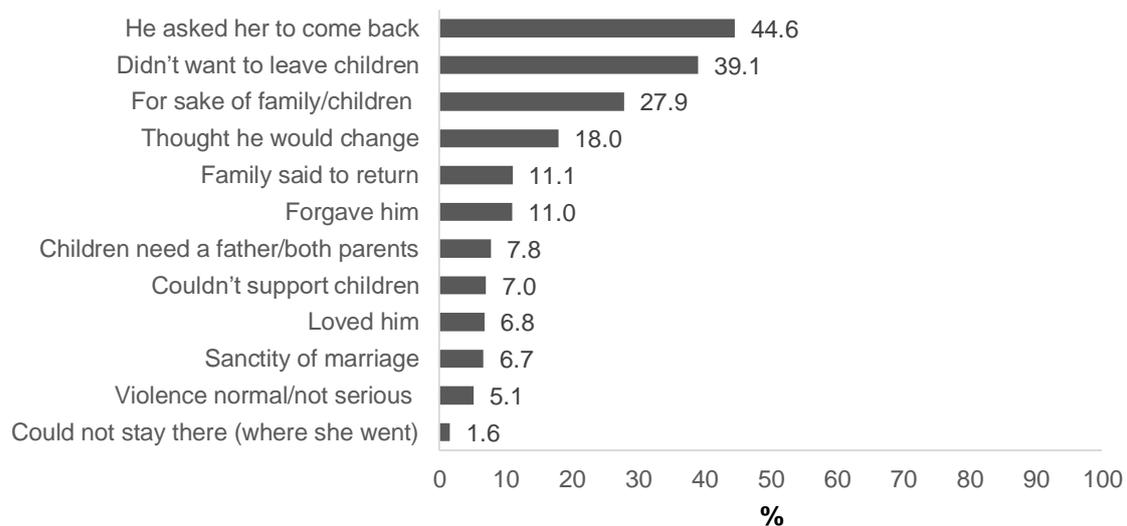
Figure 49: Percentage of women indicating these main reasons for leaving home last time she left among women who were sexually abused by a partner in their lifetime who left home, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=59)



* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%.

Of the 59 respondents who said they left home due to violence by their partner, almost all (51) returned. The reasons they gave for returning were that he asked her to come back (44.6% of women who left home and returned) followed by not wanting to leave her children (39.1%) (Figure 50).

Figure 50: Percentage of women indicating these main reasons for returning among women who were sexually abused by a partner in their lifetime who left home and returned, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=51)

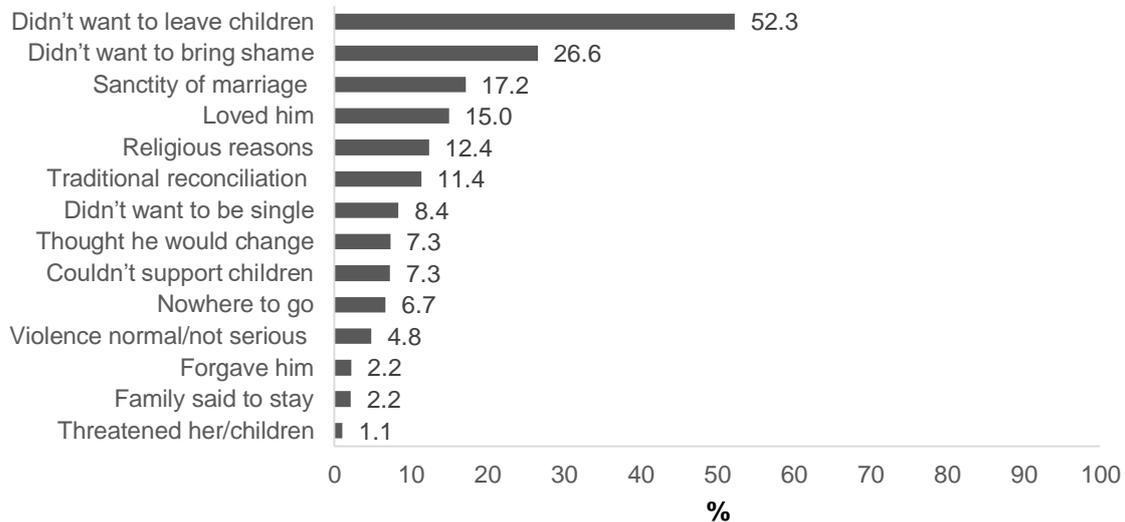


* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%.

Women who did not leave home were asked why. More than half (52.3%) said their main reason for not leaving home was they did not want to leave their children. For a quarter (26.6%)

of these women, avoiding shame was what made them stay. The sanctity of marriage and loving him were given as reasons by 17.2% and 15.0% of women who stayed.

Figure 51: Percentage of women indicating these main reasons for not leaving home among women who were sexually abused by a partner in their lifetime and who never left home, Sri Lanka 2019 (N=89)



* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%.

9.4 Fighting back

Women who experienced physical partner violence (N=414) were asked if they ever fought back physically or to defend themselves. Most (72.9%) never did. A small proportion of women said they fought back several times (13.0%), many times (8.2%) or once or twice (5.2%).

Of the women who fought back, a third (32.9%) said there was no change in her partner's physical violence as a result. For 27.2% of these women, the violence became worse and for 30.7% it became less. A small proportion of women (4.7%) reported that the violence stopped as a result of their fighting back.

CHAPTER 10

**FACTORS
ASSOCIATED WITH
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY PARTNERS**

10. Factors associated with violence against women by partners

This chapter presents the findings from risk factor analysis to identify the characteristics that may put women at risk of experiencing partner violence.

These findings highlight the importance of stopping learned behaviour within the family in addition to working with men to advance gender equality and to end violence against women and girls.

Key findings:

- Eight factors were found to be associated with women's experiences of violence in the 12 months to interview
- The strongest associations were found between the woman's partner's behavioural characteristics – partner alcohol use, fighting with other men, and extramarital relationships were significantly associated with higher violence
- At the individual level, women's higher age was associated with lower risk of violence
- Women were likely to be more at risk if they had other experiences with violence (non-partner physical violence and unwanted, forced or coerced first sex)
- Intergenerational exposure to violence as measured for the woman's partner were also significantly associated with women's risk of violence

10.1. Method used for risk factor analysis

This chapter explores factors that predict whether a woman is more or less likely to experience partner violence. The framework for this analysis draws on an established approach whereby associations between a set of factors and experience of partner violence are statistically assessed.⁴⁰ Such factors include characteristics related to the woman and her partner/husband that may result in experiencing partner violence in the 12 months prior the interview. A multivariate logistic regression analysis was utilised to identify these characteristics. The results of the analysis are instrumental to inform future decision-making, policy, and strategic development plans related to violence against women in Sri Lanka.

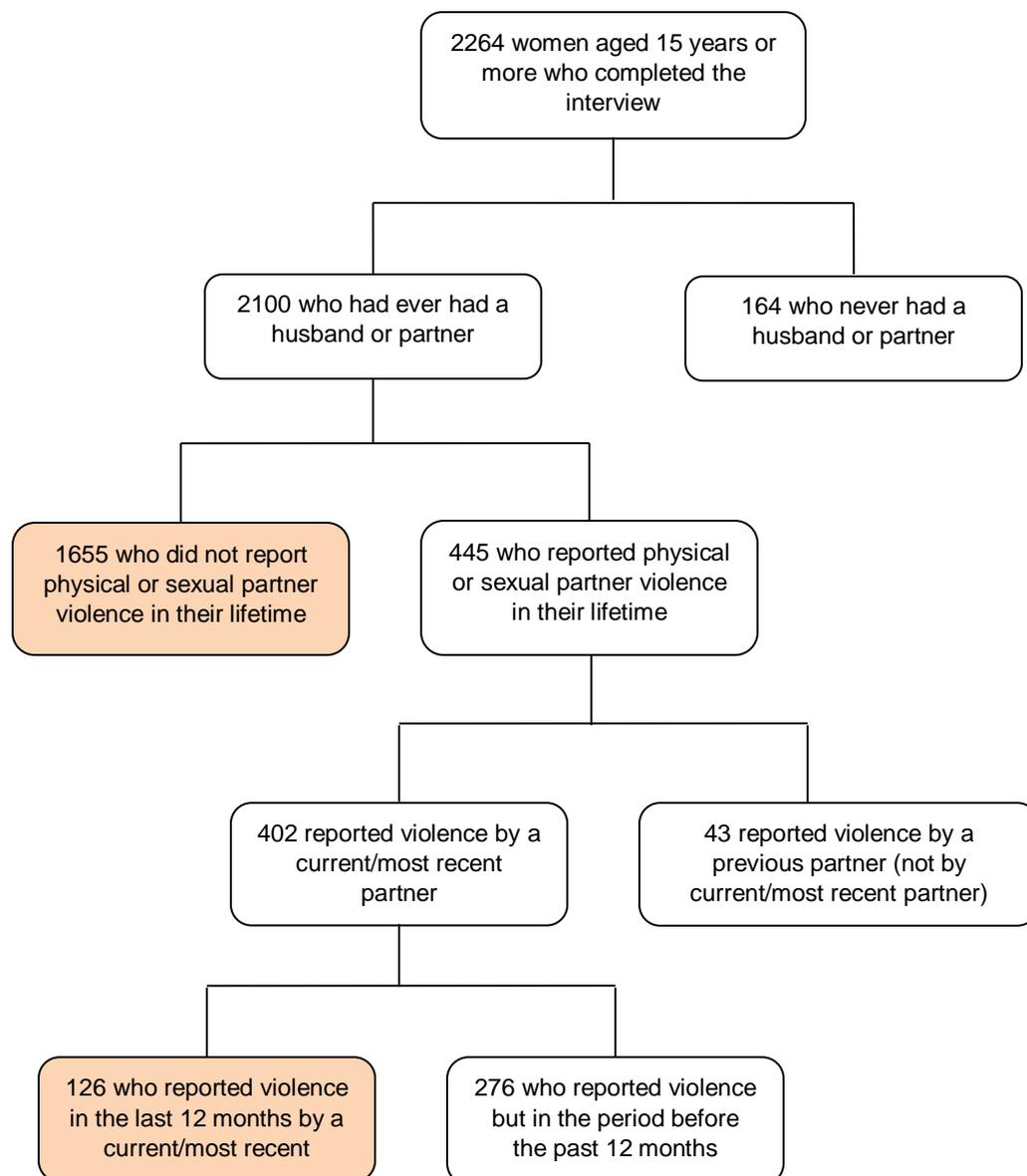
Sub-sample for statistical analysis

This analysis uses data from a sub-sample of 1,781 women. The sub-sample consisted of 126 ever-partnered women whose current or most recent partner was physically or sexually violent towards them in the past 12 months, and 1,655 ever-partnered women who did not report any physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime (see shaded boxes, Figure 52).

Only those women whose current or most recent partner was violent were chosen (and not those who reported violence by a previous partner only). This was because data on partner characteristics were collected for the current or most recent partner only. Thus, the 43 women who reported physical or sexual violence by a previous partner only or who refused to answer which partner was violent towards them were excluded from the analysis. The 276 women who reported violence by their current/most recent partner, but not in the 12 months preceding the survey, were also excluded so that any association was not diluted by violence in the past.

⁴⁰ Jansen HAFM, Nguyen T, Hoang T. 2016. *Exploring Risk Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence in Vietnam: Results from a Cross-Sectional National Survey*. Int J Public Health. 2016; 61:923–34. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-016-0879-8>.

Figure 52: Number of women in the survey according to their partnership status and their experience of physical or sexual partner violence



Variables used in the analysis

Outcome variable: physical or sexual partner violence in the past 12 month

The outcome variable (also referred to as “dependent variable”) in this analysis is physical or sexual violence by a current/most recent partner. Any acts of physical or sexual violence are included.

Potential risk factors for physical or sexual violence

A total of 36 factors were explored in the analysis. Factors included variables relating to the woman and her partner such as demographic characteristics, past experience with violence, attitudes towards wife beating (woman), and behaviours (woman’s partner); variables relating to the couple included relative socioeconomic status, and household wealth. Other

factors included the number of children (woman); and women's social capital. Finally, sector was also included. A list of all the factors explored and sub-categories is included in Table 7.

Table 7: Independent variables used for risk factor analysis for current partner violence (categories which are underlined are used as the baseline or reference category)

Variables	Categories
<i>Woman's characteristics</i>	
<i>Demographic</i>	
Age group	<u>15-24</u> , 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+
Education	<u>No education</u> , Primary, Secondary, Higher
Current partnership status	<u>Currently partnered</u> , Separated/divorced, Widowed
Age at first marriage	<u><19</u> , 19-24, 25-29, 30+, Never married/cohabited
Employment status	<u>Not working</u> , working (including self-employment)
Ownership of capital assets	<u>Owns by self</u> , owns jointly, doesn't own
<i>Women's past experience with violence</i>	
Physical violence by others since 15 years	<u>No</u> , Yes
Sexual violence by others since 15 years	<u>No</u> , Yes
Childhood sexual abuse before 15 years	<u>No</u> , Yes
Age at first sex	<u><18</u> , 18-21, 22+, Not had sex/refused answer
Nature of first sexual experience	<u>Wanted to have sex</u> , Unwanted/coerced or forced, Not had sex
Woman's mother beaten by her partner	<u>No/parents did not live together</u> , Yes, DK
<i>Woman's attitudes</i>	
Attitudes towards wife beating	<u>Never justified</u> , At least one reason to hit
<i>Partner's characteristics</i>	
<i>Demographic</i>	
Age group	<u><30</u> , 30-39, 40-49, 50+
Education	<u>No education</u> , Primary, Secondary, Higher
Employment status	<u>Unemployed/unable to work</u> , working
<i>Partner's behavior</i>	
Alcohol consumption	<u>Never/don't know</u> , Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Less than monthly
Drug use	<u>Never</u> , Ever
Fighting with other men	<u>No/don't know</u> , Yes
Having extramarital relationships	<u>No/don't know</u> , Yes
<i>Partner's experience with violence</i>	
Partner's mother abused	<u>No</u> , Yes, Don't know
Partner abused as a child	<u>No</u> , Yes, Don't know

Variables	Categories
<i>Characteristics of couple/relationship</i>	
<i>Relational characteristics</i>	
Age difference	<u>His age higher 0-2 years</u> , Her age higher, His age higher 3-8 years, His age higher 9+ years
Educational level difference	<u>No difference</u> , His education higher, Her education higher
Relative contribution to household	Less than partner, <u>Same as partner</u> , More than partner, Woman not working, No answer
Woman's role in partner choice	<u>Woman or both chose</u> , Other party chose, Never married/cohabited, No answer
Dowry	<u>No dowry/DK</u> , Dowry, never married
<i>Children of respondent</i>	
Number of children born alive	<u>No children</u> , 1, 2, 3-4, 5+
<i>Socioeconomic status</i>	
Household assets index	<u>Low</u> , Middle, High
<i>Social capital</i>	
Proximity to woman's family	<u>No</u> , Yes/living with parents or family
Frequency of contact with woman's family	<u>At least once a week</u> , Less than once a week, No answer
Can count on family members for support	<u>No/don't know/no answer</u> , Yes
Living with woman's family	<u>No</u> , Yes
Living with partner's family	<u>No</u> , Yes
Respondent grew up in same community	<u>No</u> , Yes
<i>Geographical characteristics</i>	
Sector	<u>Urban</u> , Rural, Estates

10.2. Analysis strategy for risk factor analysis

Using the sub-sample as described above, univariate logistic regression was used to estimate the crude associations between each potential risk factor and partner violence in the past 12 months and multivariate logistic regression was used to measure associations accounting for the effects of a number of factors simultaneously.

Results are expressed as odds ratios, a ratio of the odds of violence in a group with the presence of a certain characteristic compared to the odds of violence in a group with the absence of said characteristic (reference group). A crude odds ratio is the result from the univariate analysis which considers the factor of interest and adjusted only for women's age and geographical characteristics. Adjusted odds ratios are the results of the multivariate analysis and they reflect the odds that remain, when the effect of all other factors is also simultaneously accounted for.

For the univariate logistic regression, a probability value (p-value) of 0.10 or less was considered significant. The variables which show to be associated with partner violence in the univariate regression were subsequently included in an intermediate multivariate logistic

regression model as an intermediate step to find out final variables to be used in the final logistic model. Woman's age and geographic sector were also included in the intermediate and final models regardless of the p-value (age as a default effect modifier and geographical sector as a fixed factor).

For the intermediate multivariable logistic regression model, a p-value of 0.10 or less was considered significant to be included in the final model (together with age and sector). For this final model, a p-value of 0.05 or less was considered significant to determine which factors were independently associated with partner violence. All analyses were conducted using STATA version 15.0 and adjusted for weights and clustering.

Risk factors for currently experiencing partner violence against women

Using the sub-sample described in the Methods section, the number of ever-partnered women in each category and for each factor, and the proportion (weighted) of women experiencing current partner violence is shown in Table 8. Also shown in that table are the results of the risk-factor analysis that is, the results from the univariate logistic regressions and the multivariate logistic regressions (intermediate and final models) between each described covariate and current physical or sexual partner violence.

Table 8 Descriptive and logistic risk factor analysis of factors associated with past 12 month partner violence (N=1781)

		Unweighted		Weighted		chi-sq p-value	
		N=1781	%	%	% IPV		
Respondent demographic	Age group	15-24	77	4.3	4.5	8.1	0.021
		25-34	282	15.8	16.0	10.1	
		35-44	423	23.8	23.5	8.4	
		45-54	405	22.7	22.5	7.7	
		55-64	317	17.8	18.1	4.1	
		65+	277	15.6	15.5	3.5	
	Education	No education	81	4.6	4.5	10.5	0.308
		Primary	248	13.9	13.3	5.0	
		Secondary	1368	76.8	77.2	7.2	
		Higher	84	4.7	5.1	4.9	
	Partnership status	Currently partnered	1583	88.9	89.3	7.5	0.022
		Previously partnered	198	11.1	10.8	2.8	
	Age of first marriage / lived together	18 or younger	171	9.6	9.6	11.6	0.021
		19-24 years	922	51.8	51.4	7.6	
		25-29 years	385	21.6	21.8	5.4	
		30+ years	257	14.4	14.4	5.0	
		Never married/cohabited	46	2.6	2.8	1.4	
	Earning money	Not working	1204	67.6	68.0	6.3	0.116
Employed (incl. self)		577	32.4	32.0	8.5		

			Unweighted		Weighted		chi-sq p-value
			N=1781	%	%	% IPV	
	Capital assets	Owns by self	680	38.2	38.0	7.0	0.986
		Owns with someone	200	11.2	11.1	6.7	
		Doesn't own	901	50.6	50.9	7.0	
Respondent past experience with violence	Physical violence since 15	No	1676	94.1	94.3	5.6	<0.001
		Yes	105	5.9	5.8	29.7	
	Sexual violence since 15	No	1716	96.4	96.4	6.7	0.022
		Yes	65	3.7	3.6	14.3	
	Childhood sexual abuse	No	1752	98.4	98.4	6.6	<0.001
		Yes	29	1.6	1.6	27.6	
	Age at first sex	<18	170	9.6	9.5	13.0	0.015
		18-21	545	30.6	30.1	6.6	
		22+	1007	56.5	56.8	6.4	
		Not had sex/No answer	59	3.3	3.6	3.0	
	Nature of first sex	Wanted to have sex	1677	94.2	93.9	6.9	0.008
		Unwanted/coerced/forced	34	1.9	1.9	19.5	
Not had sex		70	3.9	4.2	3.0		
Woman's mother beaten	No/parents not together	1446	81.2	81.5	5.6	<0.001	
	Yes	284	16.0	15.7	13.9		
	Don't know	51	2.9	2.9	7.1		
Attitudes	Attitudes on wife beating	Does not agree	1155	64.9	65.2	6.2	0.071
		At least one reason	626	35.2	34.8	8.4	
Partner demographic	Age group	29 or younger	111	6.2	6.6	6.9	0.000
		30-39	320	18.0	17.6	12.2	
		40-49	395	22.2	22.4	8.3	
		50+	954	53.6	53.4	4.7	
	Education	None/DK	85	4.8	4.8	9.0	0.048
		Primary	283	15.9	15.5	4.9	
Secondary		1326	74.5	74.5	7.7		
Higher		87	4.9	5.2	1.2		
Employment status	Unemployed/retired	237	13.3	13.3	5.1	0.243	
	Working	1544	86.7	86.7	7.3		
Partner behaviour	Alcohol use	Never/DK	812	45.6	45.9	2.9	<0.001
		Daily	122	6.9	6.8	29.5	
		Weekly	179	10.1	9.7	14.2	

			Unweighted		Weighted		chi-sq p-value	
			N=1781	%	%	% IPV		
		Monthly	175	9.8	9.9	12.1		
		Less than monthly	493	27.7	27.6	3.7		
	Drug use	Never	1717	96.4	96.4	6.5	<0.001	
		Ever	64	3.6	3.6	18.7		
	Fighting with other men	No/DK	1703	95.6	95.7	5.7	<0.001	
		Yes	78	4.4	4.3	34.7		
	Extramarital relationships	No/DK	1704	95.7	95.5	5.7	<0.001	
		Yes or maybe	77	4.3	4.5	34.0		
	Partner experience with violence	Partner's mother abused	No	1491	83.7	83.7	5.0	<0.001
			Yes	121	6.8	6.7	27.7	
DK			169	9.5	9.6	9.6		
Partner abused as a child		No	1467	82.4	82.5	5.1	<0.001	
		Yes	76	4.3	4.1	33.3		
		DK	238	13.4	13.4	10.4		
Relational characteristics	Age difference	His age > 0-2 years	511	28.7	28.7	8.4	0.009	
		Her age higher	167	9.4	9.4	12.4		
		His age > 3-8 years	840	47.2	47.3	5.6		
		His age > 9+ years	262	14.7	14.6	5.2		
	Educational level difference	No difference	1351	75.9	76.2	7.3	0.518	
		His education higher	199	11.2	10.8	5.5		
		Her education higher	231	13.0	13.0	6.1		
	Relative contribution to the household	Less than partner	266	15.0	14.7	8.4	0.190	
		Same as partner	84	4.7	4.5	9.4		
		More than partner	118	6.6	6.6	11.3		
		Woman not earning	1204	67.6	68.1	6.3		
		No answer	109	6.1	6.1	4.9		
	Dowry	No/Refused/DK	1461	82.0	82.1	7.4	0.150	
		Yes, dowry	277	15.6	15.4	5.9		
		Never married	43	2.4	2.5	0.0		
Woman's role in partner choice	Respondent or both	956	53.7	53.6	8.0	0.119		
	Other partner	712	40.0	39.9	5.5			
	Never married/No answer	113	6.3	6.5	7.2			

			Unweighted		Weighted		chi-sq p-value
			N=1781	%	%	% IPV	
Children of respondent	Number of children born alive	No children	179	10.1	10.2	3.1	0.121
		1 child	270	15.2	15.6	6.4	
		2 children	634	35.6	35.2	7.8	
		3-4 children	584	32.8	32.5	8.2	
		5+ children	114	6.4	6.5	3.8	
SES	Asset index	Low	279	15.7	15.2	12.0	0.001
		Middle	625	35.1	34.8	7.3	
		High	877	49.2	50.0	5.2	
Social capital	Proximity to woman's family	No	511	28.7	29.1	7.8	0.404
		yes (close together)	1270	71.3	70.9	6.6	
	Frequency of contact with woman's family	At least once a week	952	53.5	53.3	6.8	0.717
		<Once week	820	46.0	46.2	7.2	
		No answer	9	0.5	0.5	0.0	
	Can count on support from family	No/DK	323	18.1	18.1	9.7	0.033
		Yes	1458	81.9	81.9	6.4	
	Living with woman's family	No	1563	87.8	87.3	7.1	0.497
		Yes	218	12.2	12.7	5.9	
	Living with partner's family	No	1469	82.5	82.5	7.0	0.784
		Yes	312	17.5	17.5	6.6	
	Respondent grew up in the same community	No	1250	70.2	70.4	6.7	0.456
Yes		531	29.8	29.6	7.7		
Sector	Urban	299	16.8	18.5	7.1	0.001	
	Rural	1413	79.3	77.5	6.3		
	Estate	69	3.9	4.0	19.6		

		Adjusted woman's age and survey design				INTERMEDIATE model accounting for age, region, survey design				FINAL model accounting for age, region, survey design				
		OR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		
<i>Respondent demographic</i>	Age group	15-24				1								
		25-34	1.28	0.608	0.50	3.27	0.60	0.451	0.16	2.29	0.84	0.756	0.27	2.58
		35-44	1.05	0.920	0.42	2.59	0.36	0.138	0.09	1.39	0.67	0.454	0.23	1.92
		45-54	0.95	0.920	0.38	2.40	0.33	0.145	0.07	1.47	0.63	0.414	0.20	1.94
		55-64	0.49	0.151	0.18	1.30	0.20	0.038	0.04	0.91	0.33	0.057	0.11	1.03
		65+	0.42	0.116	0.14	1.24	0.11	0.014	0.02	0.65	0.20	0.017	0.05	0.75
	Education	No education	1				1							
		Primary	0.45	0.099	0.18	1.16	0.47	0.217	0.14	1.56				
		Secondary	0.47	0.076	0.20	1.08	0.73	0.589	0.23	2.32				
		Higher	0.28	0.051	0.08	1.01	1.10	0.900	0.26	4.72				
	Partnership status	Currently partnered	1											
		Previously partnered	0.50	0.147	0.19	1.28								
	Age of first marriage / lived together	18 or younger	1											
		19-24 years	0.58	0.056	0.33	1.01	1.86	0.434	0.39	8.82				
		25-29 years	0.40	0.006	0.21	0.76	1.72	0.526	0.32	9.34				
		30+ years	0.43	0.046	0.19	0.98	2.31	0.340	0.41	12.98				
		Never married/cohabited	0.08	0.024	0.01	0.72	0.66	0.815	0.02	22.15				
	Earning money	Not working	1											
		Employed (incl. self)	1.23	0.335	0.80	1.89								

			Adjusted woman's age and survey design				INTERMEDIATE model accounting for age, region, survey design				FINAL model accounting for age, region, survey design				
			OR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		
	Capital assets	Owens by self	1												
		Owens with someone	0.97	0.928	0.46	2.04									
		Doesn't own	0.95	0.812	0.65	1.40									
<i>Respondent past experience with violence</i>	Physical violence since 15	No	1												
		Yes	6.52	0.000	3.93	10.81	3.81	0.000	1.93	7.52	4.00	0.000	2.04	7.82	
	Sexual violence since 15	No	1												
		Yes	2.24	0.037	1.05	4.77	1.23	0.659	0.49	3.12					
	Childhood sexual abuse	No	1												
		Yes	4.94	0.000	2.17	11.23	2.24	0.228	0.60	8.32					
	Age at first sex	<18	1												
		18-21	0.43	0.005	0.24	0.77	0.34	0.162	0.07	1.55					
		22+	0.44	0.004	0.25	0.77	0.59	0.507	0.12	2.84					
		Not had sex/No answer	0.15	0.025	0.03	0.79	1.08	0.961	0.04	28.69					
	Nature of first sex	Wanted to have sex	1												
		Unwanted/coerced/forced	3.81	0.002	1.61	9.01	3.42	0.013	1.30	9.01	2.75	0.039	1.05	7.20	
		Not had sex	0.36	0.204	0.08	1.74	0.11	0.150	0.01	2.19	0.18	0.032	0.04	0.86	
	Woman's mother beaten	No/parents not together	1												
Yes		2.48	0.000	1.58	3.89	1.19	0.540	0.68	2.08						
Don't know		1.41	0.515	0.50	3.98	0.65	0.397	0.23	1.78						

		Adjusted woman's age and survey design				INTERMEDIATE model accounting for age, region, survey design				FINAL model accounting for age, region, survey design				
		OR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		
<i>Attitudes</i>	Attitudes on wife beating	Does not agree	1											
		At least one reason	1.37	0.098	0.94	1.98	0.96	0.880	0.59	1.57				
<i>Partner demographic</i>	Age group	29 or younger	1											
		30-39	1.91	0.206	0.70	5.21								
		40-49	1.00	0.994	0.28	3.64								
		50+	0.53	0.370	0.13	2.16								
	Education	None/DK	1											
		Primary	0.46	0.096	0.19	1.15	0.42	0.129	0.14	1.28				
		Secondary	0.58	0.205	0.25	1.35	0.75	0.576	0.27	2.06				
	Employment status	Higher	0.09	0.025	0.01	0.74	0.17	0.136	0.02	1.75				
Unemployed/retired		1												
	Working	0.97	0.935	0.50	1.90									
<i>Partner behaviour</i>	Alcohol use	Never/DK	1											
		Daily	19.61	0.000	9.81	39.23	10.75	0.000	4.73	24.43	10.86	0.000	4.92	23.95
		Weekly	6.12	0.000	3.07	12.21	4.68	0.000	2.16	10.13	4.93	0.000	2.32	10.47
		Monthly	3.95	0.000	1.93	8.06	3.00	0.005	1.40	6.43	2.95	0.006	1.36	6.41
		Less than monthly	1.15	0.694	0.58	2.27	1.07	0.866	0.48	2.38	1.13	0.759	0.52	2.46
	Drug use	Never	1											
		Ever	3.76	0.000	2.00	7.07	2.32	0.099	0.85	6.32	2.04	0.175	0.73	5.76

			Adjusted woman's age and survey design				INTERMEDIATE model accounting for age, region, survey design				FINAL model accounting for age, region, survey design			
			OR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI	
	Fighting with other men	No/DK	1											
		Yes	9.60	0.000	5.43	16.95	2.76	0.012	1.25	6.09	3.17	0.002	1.54	6.54
	Extramarital relationships	No/DK	1											
		Yes or maybe	8.60	0.000	4.92	15.04	4.55	0.000	2.14	9.65	3.80	0.001	1.75	8.24
<i>Partner experience with violence</i>	Partner's mother abused	No	1											
		Yes	6.72	0.000	4.16	10.85	2.50	0.003	1.37	4.56	2.71	0.001	1.50	4.86
		DK	2.00	0.023	1.10	3.64	1.40	0.447	0.58	3.37	1.37	0.481	0.57	3.26
	Partner abused as a child	No	1											
		Yes	8.14	0.000	4.62	14.33	2.40	0.033	1.08	5.37	2.68	0.01	1.26	5.70
		DK	2.17	0.004	1.29	3.65	1.51	0.276	0.72	3.19	1.54	0.23	0.76	3.15
<i>Relational characteristics</i>	Age difference	His age > 0-2 years	1											
		Her age higher	1.89	0.039	1.03	3.44								
		His age > 3-8 years	0.66	0.075	0.42	1.04								
		His age > 9+ years	0.68	0.208	0.37	1.24								
	Educational level difference	No difference	1											
		His education higher	0.93	0.809	0.49	1.74								
		Her education higher	0.94	0.832	0.54	1.65								

		Adjusted woman's age and survey design				INTERMEDIATE model accounting for age, region, survey design				FINAL model accounting for age, region, survey design			
		OR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI	
	Relative contribution to the household	Less than partner	1										
		Same as partner	1.16	0.756	0.46	2.88							
		More than partner	1.47	0.303	0.70	3.07							
		Woman not earning	0.85	0.585	0.48	1.51							
		No answer	0.67	0.419	0.25	1.79							
	Dowry	No/Refused/DK	1										
		Yes, dowry	0.78	0.384	0.44	1.37							
		Never married											
	Woman's role in partner choice	Respondent or both	1										
		Other partner	0.73	0.123	0.49	1.09							
		Never married/No answer	0.85	0.685	0.40	1.84							
	<i>Children of respondent</i>	Number of children born alive	No children	1									
1 child			2.53	0.081	0.89	7.19	1.08	0.904	0.33	3.54			
2 children			3.87	0.009	1.40	10.70	1.95	0.199	0.70	5.41			
3-4 children			4.90	0.003	1.71	14.08	2.49	0.110	0.81	7.62			
5+ children			3.46	0.121	0.72	16.61	2.24	0.371	0.38	13.15			
<i>SES</i>	Asset index	Low	1										
		Middle	0.57	0.027	0.34	0.94	0.82	0.614	0.39	1.75			
		High	0.40	0.000	0.24	0.67	0.88	0.725	0.42	1.83			

			Adjusted woman's age and survey design				INTERMEDIATE model accounting for age, region, survey design				FINAL model accounting for age, region, survey design			
			OR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI		AOR	p-value	95% CI	
Social capital	Proximity to woman's family	No yes (close together)	1 0.82											
	Frequency of contact with woman's family	At least once a week <Once week No answer	1 1.24											
	Can count on support from family	No/DK Yes	1 0.53				0.77	0.436	0.40	1.48				
	Living with woman's family	No Yes	1 0.72											
	Living with partner's family	No Yes	1 0.84											
	Respondent grew up in the same community	No Yes	1 1.16											
	Sector	Urban Rural Estate	1 0.87 3.00				0.85 1.83	0.630 0.248	0.43 0.66	1.66 5.11	0.85 2.02	0.604 0.176	0.45 0.73	1.59 5.58

Women's socio-demographic characteristics

This analysis explored six aspects of women's socio-demographic characteristics: age; partnership status; age at first marriage; educational attainment; employment status and capital asset ownership. Women's young age and young at marriage are hypothesised to increase women's risk of violence because their young age and relative inexperience can constrain their relationship power.⁴¹ Theory also suggests that women who are economically dependent on their partner are at greater risk of partner violence. This is because with few economic resources, abused women cannot easily leave their partner and are less able to negotiate change.⁴² Accordingly, women's higher educational attainment and employment should be associated with lower risk of current partner violence. However, while aspects of women's empowerment such as economic independence and ownership of capital assets have been found to be protective in some settings, it has been found to have a risk association in others.⁴³

Age: Respondents in this survey were aged between 15-97 years. Women's ages were categorised into the following: 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64 and 65+. Prevalence of current partner violence was highest among women aged 25-34 years and lowest among respondents in the highest age categories. In the univariate analysis, no age category was significantly associated with violence when compared to the reference 15-24 year age category. However, in the final model, women in the two oldest age categories—55-64, and 65+—had significantly lower risk of violence.

Education: The highest prevalence of violence was found among women who had no schooling, and in the univariate analysis current partner violence was significantly lower among women who had attained either primary, secondary or higher education. These significant associations, in the univariate model, were not significant in the intermediate model and therefore, women's educational attainment was excluded from the final model.

Current partnership status: The vast majority of women were currently partnered, most commonly married. In the univariate model, partnership status was not significantly associated with violence, i.e. there was no significant difference in the risk of current violence between women who were partnered at the time of interview and women who were not.

Age of first marriage: Conforming to expectations, respondents who married at a young age (18 or younger) experienced the highest rates of current partner violence. In the univariate model, when compared to the youngest age category (<18 years) women whose first marriage was at a higher age were significantly less likely to experience violence. This statistically significant association was not significant in the intermediate model and so age at first marriage was not included in the final model.

Employment status and capital asset ownership: Two-thirds of women reported that they were not currently working. However, there was no significant association between employment status and partner violence at the univariate level. Furthermore, no significant association was found between ownership of a capital asset and partner violence at the univariate level.

⁴¹ Glass et al. 2003. *Adolescent Dating Violence: Prevalence, Risk Factors, Health Outcomes, and Implications for Clinical Practice*. J Obstet Gynecol Neonatal Nurs. 2003;32(2):227–38. Raj et al. 2010. *Association between Adolescent Marriage and Marital Violence among Young Adult Women in India*. Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2010;110(1):35–9. Decker et al. 2018. *Gender-based Violence against Adolescent and Young Adult Women in Low- and Middle-income Countries*. J Adolesc Health. 2015;56(2):188–96.

⁴² Gelles, R.J., 1976. *Abused Wives: Why do they Stay?* J. Marriage Fam. 38 (4),659e668. Kalmuss, D.S., Straus, M.A. 1982. *Wife's Marital Dependency and Wife Abuse*. J. Marriage Fam. 1982; 44 (2), 277e286.

⁴³ Vyas S, Watts C. 2009. *How does Economic Empowerment affect Women's Risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Low and Middle Income Country Settings?: a Systematic Review of Published Evidence*. J Int Dev. 2009; 21:577–602. Peterman A, Pereira A, Bleck J, Palermo TM, Yount KM. 2017. *Women's Individual Asset Ownership and Experience of Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from 28 International Surveys*. Am J Public Health. 2017;107(5):747–55. <https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2017.303694>.

Women's experiences with other forms of violence

Other forms of abuse experienced by women and girls have been hypothesised to be associated with higher rates of partner violence. For example, Jewkes (2002)⁴⁴ asserts that early experiences of violence, either childhood violence or witnessing their mother being beaten, may reinforce women's notions of inferiority or acceptance of abuse later on in life. Intergenerational exposure to violence has been consistently found to increase women's risk of violence.⁴⁵ Likewise, early sexual debut has been associated with partner violence, possibly because it has a disempowering effect on women who are then less able to protect themselves later in life.⁴⁶

Physical violence by others since age 15: Women who had experienced physical violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence, compared to women who had not experienced such violence.

Sexual violence by other since age 15: Women who had experienced sexual violence by a non-partner since the age of 15 years were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence, compared to women who had not experienced such violence at the univariate level. The significant association dropped in the intermediate model and the variable was, therefore, not included in the final model.

Childhood sexual abuse: Childhood sexual abuse was significantly associated with current partner violence at the univariate level. The significant association dropped in the intermediate model and the variable, therefore, was not included in the final model.

Age at first sex: In the univariate analysis, compared to women in the reference category (women whose age at first sex was at less than 18 years) women reporting a higher age at first sex were significantly less likely to experience current partner violence. This factor was not significant in the intermediate model and was therefore, not included in the final model.

Nature of first sexual experience: In the univariate model and in the multivariate final model, women who reported their first sexual experience was unwanted or coerced or forced were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence when compared to women who reported they wanted their first sexual experience.

Woman's mother beaten by her partner: Women who reported that their mothers had been beaten by their mother's partner when they (respondents) were a child, were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence at the univariate level, however, the significant association dropped in the intermediate model.

Women's attitudes and beliefs on wife beating

Rates of wife abuse have been found to be strongly associated with acceptance towards the physical chastisement of women.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ Jewkes RK. 2002. *Intimate Partner Violence: Causes and Prevention*. Lancet. 2002; 359(9315): 1423–1429. doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(02)08357-5.

⁴⁵ Abramsky T, Watts CH, Garcia-Moreno C, Devries K, Kiss L, Ellsberg M, Jansen HAFM, Heise L. 2011. *What Factors are Associated with Recent Intimate Partner Violence? Findings from the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence*. BMC Public Health. 2011;11:109. Vyas S, Heise L. 2016. *How do Area Level Socioeconomic Status and Gender Norms affect Partner Violence against Women? Evidence from Tanzania*. Int J Public Health. 2016;61:971–80. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-016-0876-y>.

⁴⁶ Koenig MA, Lutalo T, Zhao F, Nalugoda F, Wabwire-Mangen F, Kiwanuka N, et al. 2003. *Domestic Violence in Rural Uganda: Evidence from a Community-based Study*. Bull World Health Organ. 2003;81(1):53–60.

⁴⁷ Heise L. 1998. *Violence against Women: an Integrated, Ecological Framework*. Violence Against Women. 1998; 4:262–290.

Attitudes towards wife beating: Women's affirmative response to at least one justification for wife beating was significantly associated with higher risk of partner violence, at the univariate level but not in the intermediate model.

Partner socio-demographic characteristics

Three indicators of partner socio-demographic characteristics were explored: age; educational attainment; and employment status. Researchers have argued that in addition to economic resources (earnings, social status, and education attainment) violence is an additional resource that men with low economic status are more likely to draw upon to compensate.⁴⁸ This theory, therefore, sees violence as an additional resource that men can use to maintain dominance within the family, and that there will be a correlation between poverty and partner violence.

Partner age group: Partner age was not significantly associated with current partner violence at the univariate level and so was not included in the intermediate or final models.

Partner education: Prevalence of current partner violence was highest among women whose partners had no schooling. At the univariate level, when compared to women whose partner had no education, women whose partner had attained primary education or higher education had significantly lower risks of current partner violence. Moreover, the higher the educational level of the woman's partner, the lower her risk of current partner violence. Partner educational attainment, however, was not significant in the intermediate model.

Partner employment status: Partner employment status was categorised into not working/unable to work (the reference category) and working. There was no significant association between partner employment status and partner violence.

Partner's behavioural characteristics

Four partner behavioural characteristics, which can also be viewed as expressions of masculinity, were explored: alcohol use, drug use, fighting with other men, and extramarital relationships. Partner engagement in extramarital relations has been found to elevate women's risk of violence either because it is an indicator of women's vulnerability or because it raises marital conflict.⁴⁹ An in-depth analysis from fourteen sub-Saharan Africa countries found significant correlations between men's alcohol use and partner violence.⁵⁰ The authors concluded that the most likely causes were behavioural disinhibition—that alcohol use impairs cognitive functioning and increases aggression—and relationship dissatisfaction.⁵¹

Partner alcohol consumption: Compared to women whose partner never drank alcohol, women whose partner drank alcohol daily, weekly or monthly were at significantly higher risk of current violence in the univariate model. In the multivariate models, the significant risk associations with partner daily or weekly alcohol consumption remained.

Partner drug use: Prevalence of current partner violence was over twice as high among women who reported their partner had ever used drugs compared to women who reported their partner never used drugs. Partner drug use was found to be significantly associated with higher rates of violence in the univariate and in the intermediate models, but the risk association was not significant in the final model.

⁴⁸ Goode, W. 1971. *Force and Violence in the Family*. J. Marriage Fam. 1971; 33, 624e636.

⁴⁹ Heise L. 1998. *Violence against Women: an Integrated, Ecological Framework*. Violence Against Women. 1998; 4:262–290. McCloskey LA, Williams C, Larsen U. 2005. *Gender Inequality and Intimate Partner Violence among Women in Moshi, Tanzania*. Int Fam Plan Perspect. 2005; 31(3):124–30.

⁵⁰ Greene MC, Kane JC, Tol WA. 2017. *Alcohol Use and Intimate Partner Violence among Women and their Partners in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Global Mental Health. 2017;4:e13. <https://doi.org/10.1017/gmh.2017.9>.

⁵¹ Greene MC, Kane JC, Tol WA. 2017. *Alcohol Use and Intimate Partner Violence among Women and their Partners in Sub-Saharan Africa*. Global Mental Health. 2017;4:e13. <https://doi.org/10.1017/gmh.2017.9>.

Partner fighting with other men: Women who reported their partner had been involved in fights with other men were at significantly higher risk of current violence.

Partner having extramarital relations: Women who reported that their partner was having extramarital relations were significantly more likely to report current partner violence.

Partner experience with violence in childhood

Overwhelming evidence exists on the relationship between men witnessing their mother being abused and then later abusing a partner themselves.⁵² In addition, evidence exists on the relationship between men who were themselves abused as a child and later relationship abuse.⁵³

Partner mother abused: Women who reported their partner's mother were abused by her husband/partner were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence in the univariate and in the final multivariate models.

Partner abused as a child: Women who reported their partner had been beaten as a child were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence in the univariate and in the final multivariate models.

Characteristics of the couple/relationship

Three relational-level variables were explored: relative age; relative education; and relative contribution to the household. The latter two characteristics enable an exploration of whether economic or status differentials that favour women lead to higher rates of violence as asserted by *relative resource theory*.⁵⁴ Two additional characteristics, woman's role in partner choice and payment of a dowry, were also explored.

Age difference: at the univariate level, women who were partnered with men younger than them were significantly more likely to have experienced partner violence.

Educational level difference: Relative education was measured by categorising respondents into having a lower educational level than their partner, the same level of education (the reference category), or a higher level of education. Relative educational attainment was not significantly associated with partner violence at the univariate level.

Relative contribution to the household: The reference group consisted of women who reported that they contributed less than their partners. There was, however, no significant association between relative contribution and partner violence.

Woman's role in partner choice & dowry payment: There were no significant associations between whether or not the woman had a role in her choice of partner and experience of current partner violence or with dowry payment and current partner violence.

Children of the respondent

Number of children born alive: Compared to women who had no children, women reporting any number of children were significantly more likely to experience current partner violence. These significant associations, however, disappeared in the intermediate model, and therefore, the variable was dropped from the final model.

⁵² Hotaling GT, Sugarman DB. 1986. *An Analysis of Risk Markers in Husbands to Wife Violence: The current State of Knowledge*. Violence and Victims. 1986; 1, 101-124.

⁵³ Hotaling GT, Sugarman DB. 1986. *An Analysis of Risk Markers in Husbands to Wife Violence: The current State of Knowledge*. Violence and Victims. 1986; 1, 101-124.

⁵⁴ Macmillan R, Gartner R. 1999. *When she brings Home the Bacon: Labor-force Participation and the Risk of Spousal Violence against Women*. J Marriage Fam. 1999;61:947-58.

Household socioeconomic status

Low household socioeconomic status (poverty) has been consistently found to be associated with higher rates of partner violence in low-and middle-income countries.⁵⁵ Theory suggests that the stress of poverty leads men to become violent towards their wives.⁵⁶ In this survey, a household assets index was used as a proxy for household socioeconomic status households were classified into one of three groups: low; middle; or high.⁵⁷

Household assets index: In the univariate analysis, compared to women living in the poorest households, as measured by lowest level of household assets, women in the middle or highest asset index households had significantly lower risk of current partner violence. These associations were not significant, however, in the intermediate model, and therefore, the variable was dropped from the final model. Information on how the index was calculated is provided at Annex III.

Social capital

Research suggests an inverse relationship between women's family and social networks and partner violence.⁵⁸ Women with strong social ties are hypothesised to be more able to draw on their family or friends to intervene in cases of violence. Moreover, social isolation has been found to be strongly associated with partner violence.⁵⁹ Six indicators of social capital were explored in this analysis: women's proximity to their family; frequency of contact with natal family; can count on family for support; living with natal family; living with partner's family; and growing up in the same community. However, very few were significantly associated with current partner violence.

Proximity to woman's family: There was no evidence in the univariate analysis of a significant association between proximity to the woman's family and current partner violence.

Frequency of contact with woman's family: Frequent contact with family was not significantly associated with partner violence in the univariate model.

Woman can count on support from her family: Counting on family for support was associated with significantly lower odds of current partner violence in the univariate model. However, the association was not significant in the intermediate model, and therefore, the variable was dropped from the final model.

Living with the woman's family: Living with the respondent's family was not significantly associated with current partner violence in the univariate model.

Living with her partner's family: Women living with their partner's family was not significantly associated with current partner violence in the univariate model.

Respondent grew up in the same community: Women who grew up in the same community as they are currently living in was not significantly associated with partner violence in the univariate model.

⁵⁵ Vyas S, Watts C. 2009. *How does Economic Empowerment affect Women's Risk of Intimate Partner Violence in Low and Middle Income Country Settings?: a Systematic Review of Published Evidence*. J Int Dev. 2009; 21:577–602.

⁵⁶ Goode, W. 1971. *Force and Violence in the Family*. J. Marriage Fam. 1971; 33, 624e636.

⁵⁷ Vyas S, Kumaranayake L. 2006. *How to do (or not to do)...Constructing Socio-economic Status Indices: how to use Principal Components Analysis*. Health Policy Plan. 2006; 21:459–468.

⁵⁸ Heise L. 1998. *Violence against Women: an Integrated, Ecological Framework*. Violence Against Women. 1998; 4:262–290.

⁵⁹ Dobash R, Dobash R. 1979. *Violence against Wives: a Case against Patriarchy*. New York: Free Press.

Geographical characteristics

Urban/rural/estates: Urban/rural/estates location was also included in the model as a fixed effect. At the univariate level and compared to women living in urban areas, women living in areas classified as estates faced significantly higher risk of current partner violence. However, this significant risk association disappeared in the intermediate model.

CHAPTER 11

**DISCUSSION,
CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

11. Discussion, conclusion, and recommendations

11.1. Strengths and limitations of the survey

A key strength of the 2019 survey in Sri Lanka is that it used a methodology validated by the World Health Organization for training and quality control. This methodology has been used cross-culturally for almost two decades.

As in all statistical surveys, there are limitations in what the data can tell us. It is important to realize that the findings reflect what women and girls were prepared to disclose to the interviewers. Interviewers are trained to use methods to put women and girls at ease, interview in private and ensure safety to increase disclosure. No matter how well they conduct the interviews, some women will choose not to disclose their experiences and some may be unable to recall them due to trauma.

Further, due to data being collected through a household survey, some women were not able to participate such as those living in institutions, women with disabilities preventing them from independently completing the survey (e.g. cognitive or hearing impairments). Importantly, the most severely abused or controlled women may not be able to participate in the survey, such as women who are not at home because they are in hospital or seeking emergency shelter, or women who are incapacitated because of the violence, isolated or locked up, or women too afraid to open doors. Therefore, results in surveys will always underestimate the real extent of the problem of violence against women.

Finally, because of the cross-sectional nature of the survey, only associations and not causality can be established.

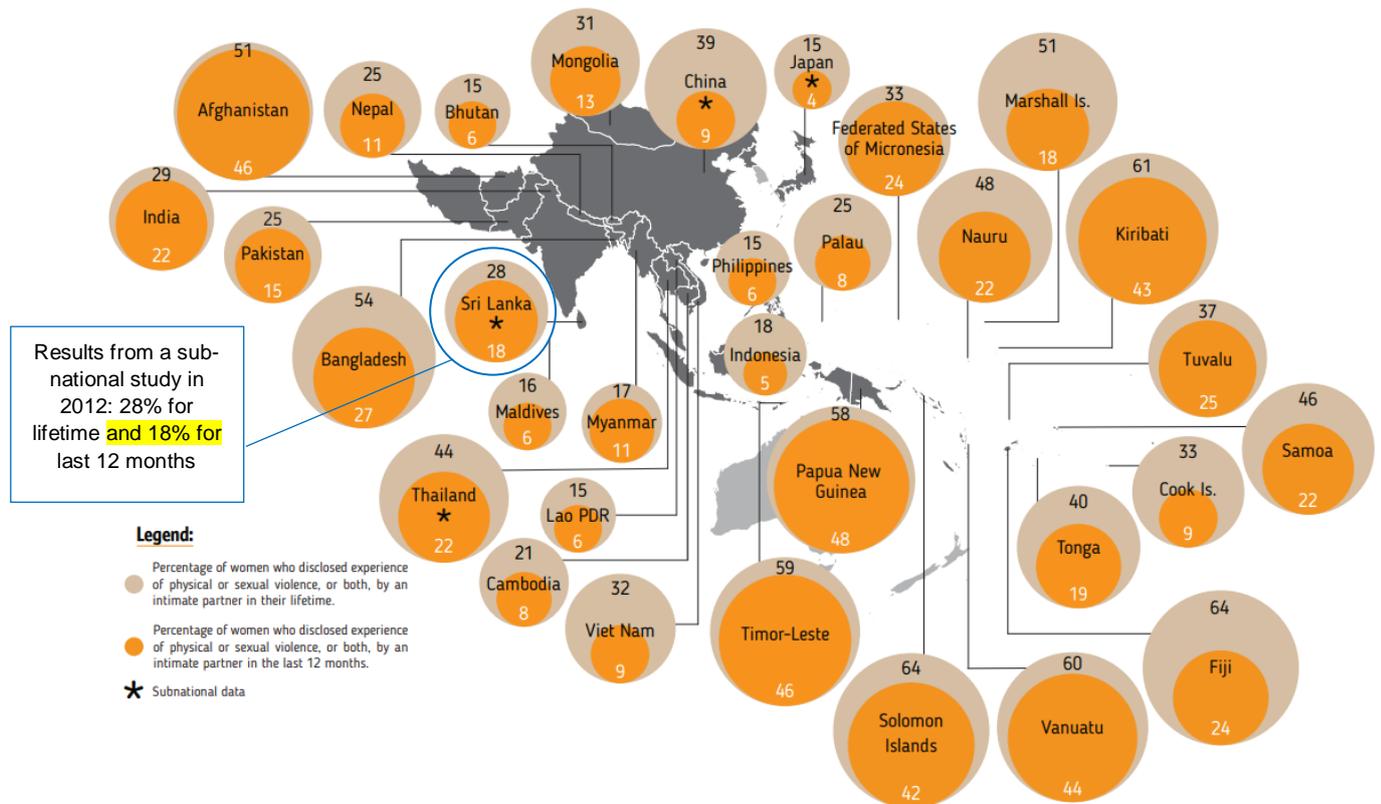
11.2. Partner violence in Sri Lanka and other countries in Asia and the Pacific

Relatively consistent measures of violence have been used for similar surveys by countries in Asia and the Pacific. Therefore, it is possible to make regional and international comparisons, particularly for physical and/or sexual violence by a partner. National prevalence rates hide differences within countries as well as patterns within the prevalence measure (e.g. distribution of different acts of violence and frequencies of violent acts) and so any comparisons should be done with caution. Differences in questions and methodologies used in the field are also not evident in the final rates. Ranking of countries is therefore not recommended and comparisons are provided as a guide to what has been found in the region.

In 2019, the prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in Sri Lanka was 20% for lifetime and 6% for the last 12 months. Rates previously found in Sri Lanka and other countries are shown in Figure 53. The larger circles (shaded brown) represent lifetime rates and the smaller orange circles within them show current rates (last 12 months).

In Asia and the Pacific, the lifetime prevalence of partner violence ranges from 68% of women in Papua New Guinea to 15% in Japan and in the People's Democratic Republic of Lao (Lao PDR). Rates for partner violence in the last 12 months are as high as 46% of ever-partnered women in Timor-Leste and Afghanistan to 4% in Lao PDR and 6% in the Maldives.

Figure 53: Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner during lifetime and last 12 months for countries of Asia and the Pacific (latest year available between 2000 and August 2020)



WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000 - 2020

UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

Source: UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. 2020. Regional Snapshot. kNOwVAWdata. Bangkok.⁶⁰

11.3. Conclusions

This was Sri Lanka's first dedicated survey on the prevalence of violence against women using the WHO methodology and has provided detailed and valuable results for policymakers. Some of the most interesting findings from the 2019 survey include:

- Violence against women is often perpetrated by those closest to them. Women in Sri Lanka are more than twice as likely to have experienced physical violence (lifetime) by a partner (17.4%) rather than by anybody else (7.2%). Sexual violence (lifetime) by a partner is also more prevalent than sexual violence by a non-partner (6.2% compared to 4.1%).

⁶⁰ UNFPA. 2020. Violence against Women – Regional Snapshot (2020). Bangkok: kNOwVAWdata, <https://asiapacific.unfpa.org/en/resources/violence-against-women-regional-snapshot-2020-knowvawdata>.

- The prevalence of violence by a partner is relatively high in Sri Lanka. Although below the global average of 30%, one in five (20.4%) ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- The most reported form of partner violence was controlling behaviours (19.1% of women in lifetime and 9.9% in the last 12 months), the effects of which can be as or more significant than other forms of violence.
- There is a strong association between violence by a partner and poor mental health. More than one third (36%) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner have thought about committing suicide compared to 7% of women who never experienced it. A large proportion of women who have experienced violence (15%) have attempted suicide compared to 1% of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner.
- The survey findings suggest that domestic violence against women has a considerable negative impact on children:
 - Most women (60%) who experienced physical violence by a partner said that their children witnessed or overheard the violence
 - More women with experiences of a violent partner reported their child(ren) had nightmares (21.2%) than women with no violence (11.8%).
 - Children of women who have experienced violence by a partner are also more likely to drop out of school (4.5% of women reported this compared to 1.7% of women without physical or sexual violence).
- Risk factor analysis found associations between the characteristics of respondents, their partners' and their communities and their experiences of violence.
 - Women who had other experiences with violence (non-partner physical violence and unwanted, forced or coerced first sex) were more at risk of physical and/or sexual violence by a partner.
 - Intergenerational exposure to violence was also significantly associated with women's risk of violence.
 - The strongest associations, however, were found among women with partners who had harmful behaviours such as alcohol abuse, fighting with other men, and extramarital relationships.
- So far not many studies on violence against women using the WHO methodology have interviewed older women (aged 65 years and older). This Sri Lanka survey found that decreasing rates of violence among older women is common, but this could be due to difficulty recalling experiences that happened a long time ago or a reluctance to report violence in the past. With the passing of abusive partners, or increased frailty of partners, older women may no longer experience partner violence. This applies to all forms of violence by a partner.
- Inclusion of the Washington Group questions on disability status mean that the Asia-Pacific region now has another country with comparable data on the experiences of violence for women with a disability.

This report only brushes the surface of what can be produced from this quantitative survey. Researchers are encouraged to contact and work with the Department of Census and Statistics to analyse the data further.

There are many areas where further research could be conducted. For example: a notable portion of respondents mentioned there were 'other' triggers for violence by a partner and it could be an area for future qualitative research to understand what these triggers might be; to fully understand associations between violence and women with disabilities require dedicated research; and qualitative research with victim/survivors could explore ways to improve responses for help-seeking and early intervention. Further analysis of general and mental health outcomes for women who experience psychological violence could be valuable evidence for developing policies and programmes.

11.4. Recommendations

The data and findings from this survey provide a valuable evidence base for policymaking and programming in Sri Lanka.

Recommendations for action are typically developed in collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders, including government officials, civil society organizations that work directly with women who experience violence, health professionals and other service providers and decision-makers. The findings from this initial analysis point to several recommendations for consideration and taking forward by such a group:

1. Use these results to inform development of the next phase National Policy Framework and Action Plan to address Sexual and Gender-based Violence so it is evidence-based and directs resources towards priority areas.
2. Disseminate the findings of this survey widely among practitioners working on achieving sustainable development goals in Sri Lanka.
3. Empower young women and girls to recognize their rights to a life free of violence and to locate and access appropriate services.
4. Recognizing that intergenerational violence is one of the main risk factors, seek opportunities, such as through education and behaviour change campaigns to end learned violent behaviour within the family.
5. Given that men's harmful expressions of masculinity (alcohol abuse, fighting with other men, extramarital affairs) are closely associated with risk of partner violence for women, seek opportunities to educate and work with men and boys to advance gender equality and to end violence against women.
6. Conduct qualitative research to explore the causes, consequences, and patterns of violence against women and to triangulate the findings from the quantitative survey.
7. Support the Department of Census and Statistics to facilitate further analysis of the data from this survey by verified researchers in a safe and ethical way that ensures the confidentiality of respondents is protected.

Annex I. Tables

Table 3.1. Household and individual sample obtained and response rates

	Frequency				Percentage			
	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total	Urban	Rural	Estate	Total
Household Results								
Household interview completed	403	1,892	104	2,399	92.2	95.2	94.6	94.7
Household postponed/ no competent respondent / Household refused	6	6	1	13	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.5
Household empty / destroyed	27	86	5	118	6.2	4.3	4.6	4.7
Household speaking foreign language	1	3	0	4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
Total	437	1,987	110	2,534	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No eligible women in Household (from 2399 households)	19	67	2	88	4.7	3.5	1.9	3.7
Individual questionnaire Results								
Individual interview completed	371	1,794	99	2,264	96.6	98.3	97.1	98.0
Individual interview refused	3	5	0	8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3
Absent / postponed / incapacitated	7	18	2	27	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.2
Interview partially completed	3	8	1	12	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.5
Total	384	1,825	102	2,311	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3.2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted for number of eligible women in household)

	Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2,264	100.0	2,100	100.0	8,651,459	100.0	7,967,638	100.0
Urban	371	16.4	335	16.0	1,578,849	18.3	1,408,430	17.7
Rural	1,794	79.2	1,673	79.7	6,681,799	77.2	6,197,802	77.8
Estate	99	4.4	92	4.4	390,810	4.5	361,407	4.5
Education of respondent								
No education	107	4.7	102	4.9	402,218	4.7	384,185	4.8
Primary	312	13.8	306	14.6	1,138,617	13.2	1,117,765	14.0
Secondary	1,749	77.3	1,602	76.3	6,710,019	77.6	6,101,502	76.6
Higher	96	4.2	90	4.3	400,604	4.6	364,186	4.6
Age group of respondents								
15-24	183	8.1	83	4.0	736,457	8.5	325,087	4.1
25-34	332	14.7	309	14.7	1,286,957	14.9	1,188,027	14.9
35-44	506	22.4	495	23.6	1,907,852	22.1	1,863,466	23.4
45-54	495	21.9	489	23.3	1,866,776	21.6	1,836,404	23.1
55-64	404	17.8	394	18.8	1,540,585	17.8	1,501,591	18.9
65-74	259	11.4	249	11.9	991,010	11.5	949,371	11.9
75+	85	3.8	81	3.9	321,823	3.8	303,692	3.1
Current Partnership status								
Total	2,264	100.0			8,651,459	100.0		
Never partnered	164	7.2			683,820	7.9		
Currently partnered	1,849	81.7			7,039,865	81.4		
Formerly partnered (including former dating)	251	11.1			927,774	10.7		

Table 3.2. (cont...)

	Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Current Partnership status (detailed)								
Never partnered	164	7.2			683,820	7.9		
Currently married	1,815	80.2			6,910,471	79.9		
Currently living with man, not married	9	0.4			32,302	0.4		
Current regular partner, living apart	25	1.1			97,092	1.1		
Formerly married, divorced / separated	21	0.9			81,115	0.9		
Formerly cohabitating, separated	2	0.1			6,176	0.1		
Formerly married / cohabitating, widowed	208	9.2			757,663	8.8		
Formerly dating	20	0.9			82,820	1.0		
Disability status								
No disability	1,992	88.0	1,838	87.5	7,620,255	88.1	6,975,167	87.5
With a disability	272	12.0	262	12.5	1,031,204	11.9	992,472	12.5

Table 3.3. Prevalence of partner violence, unweighted and weighted for number of eligible women in the household (N=2100)

Type of partner violence	Prevalence unweighted			Prevalence weighted for selection probability of household and number of eligible women in household		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
Lifetime physical violence	19.7	17.7	21.9	18.9	16.9	21.1
Current physical violence	4.8	3.9	5.9	4.8	3.8	5.8
Lifetime sexual violence	7.0	5.9	8.4	6.8	5.6	8.1
Current sexual violence	2.2	1.6	3.0	2.2	1.6	3.0
Lifetime physical/sexual violence	21.2	19.1	23.4	20.4	18.4	22.6
Current physical/sexual violence	6.0	5.0	7.2	6.0	4.9	7.2
Lifetime emotional violence	17.1	15.4	19.1	16.7	14.9	18.6
Current emotional violence	6.4	5.3	7.7	6.2	5.1	7.5

Table 3.4. Women's satisfaction upon completion of interview and duration of interview, according to experience of partner violence (N=2,098), Sri Lanka 2019

	By experience of partner violence				
	All ever-partnered respondents (%) (N=2,098)	No violence (%) (N=1,653)	Only sexual violence (%) (N=31)	Only physical violence (%) (N=297)	Both physical and sexual violence (%) (N=117)
The interview made you feel...					
Good/better	93.3	92.8	93.0	95.3	96.3
Same/ no difference	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.6	3.1
Worse	1.9	2.2	3.4	1.1	0.6
Duration of interview*					
Mean (minutes)	71.0	68.1	100.0	83.8	90.3
Median (minutes)	60	60	95	75	80

* For the calculation of duration of interview 09 observations were dropped due to "negative" or unlikely short duration (less than 10 minutes) reported

Table 3.5. Sex of head of household* as reported for the households where a complete interview was obtained (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	(N)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Total	2,264	77.2	22.8
Urban	371	79.0	21.0
Rural	1,794	76.9	23.1
Estate	99	75.8	24.2
Education of respondent			
No education	107	60.8	39.3
Primary	312	69.9	30.1
Secondary	1,749	79.0	21.0
Higher	96	85.4	14.6
Age group of respondent			
15-24	183	84.7	15.3
25-34	332	87.4	12.7
35-44	506	83.4	16.6
45-54	495	76.6	23.4
55-64	404	76.0	24.0
65-74	259	61.0	39.0
75+	85	42.4	57.7
Disability status			
No disability	1,992	78.9	21.1
With a disability	272	64.3	35.7
<u>By experience of physical or sexual partner violence *</u>			
Total ever-partnered women			
No violence	1,655	79.3	20.7
Physical and/or sexual violence	445	71.9	28.1

* Head of household – is a person who usually residing in the household and is acknowledged by the other members of the household as the head of the household.

A currently married woman who is the head of household for this survey, most of the times her husband is an ordinary resident of another place in the country or an ordinary resident of abroad.

Table 3.6. Proportion of women owning certain assets, either by herself or with someone else, as reported in the survey (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	Yes, own by herself (%)	Yes, own with others (%)	No, don't own (%)
Land	30.5	10.3	59.2
House	29.1	11.2	59.7
Company or business	3.7	2.1	94.3
Animals (cows, chickens, pigs, goats, etc.)	3.3	1.2	95.5
Crops from certain fields or trees	7.3	4.1	88.6
Other property	1.4	1.1	97.6

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
Total	18.9	4.8	6.8	2.2	20.4	6.0	2,100
Sector							
Urban	15.7	5.0	5.3	2.4	16.8	6.3	335
Rural	18.6	4.1	7.0	2.2	20.1	5.4	1,673
Estate	37.9	14.8	8.5	2.1	39.6	14.8	92
Education of respondent							
No education	27.8	6.1	9.2	4.3	28.9	8.3	102
Primary	20.9	3.2	10.5	1.6	22.9	4.0	306
Secondary	18.5	5.0	6.2	2.3	20.1	6.2	1,602
Higher	9.8	4.6	2.7	0.0	9.8	4.6	90
Age group of respondent							
15-24	13.1	7.6	2.0	0.0	13.1	7.6	83
25-34	16.1	8.5	4.1	2.4	17.7	9.2	309
35-44	19.8	5.6	5.4	2.8	21.2	7.2	495
45-54	21.6	4.8	9.1	3.0	23.0	6.4	489
55-64	18.7	1.7	9.6	2.1	21.4	3.4	394
65+	18.0	2.7	5.7	0.8	18.8	3.0	330
Disability status							
No disability	18.3	5.0	6.5	2.3	19.7	6.3	1,838
With a disability	23.2	3.0	8.3	1.6	25.5	3.8	262

Table 4.2. Prevalence of different acts of physical violence by husbands/partnered, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Urban (N=335)		Rural (N=1,673)		Estate (N=92)		Total (N=2,100)	
	Lifetime (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Lifetime (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Lifetime (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Lifetime (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Slapped, threw something	11.2	3.3	14.0	3.1	28.7	10.0	14.1	3.4
Pushed or shoved	6.1	2.7	10.3	1.8	24.3	10.7	10.2	2.4
Hit with a fist or something else	6.2	2.8	8.9	1.5	23.8	9.3	9.1	2.1
Kicked, dragged, beat	6.7	2.5	8.2	1.7	13.3	3.1	8.2	1.9
Choked or burnt on purpose	2.5	0.5	2.5	0.5	2.9	1.0	2.5	0.5
Threatened with or used a gun, knife or weapon	1.6	0.5	2.8	0.6	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.5
At least one act of physical violence	15.7	5.0	18.6	4.1	37.9	14.8	18.9	4.8

Table 4.3. Prevalence of physical partner violence, broken down by severity, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)
Total	7.5	11.5	2,100
Sector			
Urban	6.8	8.9	335
Rural	7.3	11.2	1,673
Estate	12.8	25.1	92
Education of respondent			
No education	6.4	21.4	102
Primary	6.4	14.5	306
Secondary	8.0	10.6	1,602
Higher	3.8	6.0	90
Age group of respondent			
15-24	6.5	6.5	83
25-34	7.7	8.5	309
35-44	8.9	10.9	495
45-54	6.9	14.7	489
55-64	6.5	12.2	394
65+	7.3	10.7	330
Disability status			
No disability	7.2	11.1	1,838
With a disability	9.2	14.0	262

Table 4.4. Prevalence of specific acts of physical violence by husbands/partners in the past 12 months, and frequency distribution of number of times the acts happened (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	During past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of number of times the act happened		
		One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Slapped, threw something	3.4	26.2	60.7	13.1
Pushed or shoved	2.4	19.2	61.4	19.4
Hit with a fist or something else	2.1	19.2	65.9	15.0
Kicked, dragged, beat	1.9	18.1	57.5	24.4
Choked or burnt on purpose	0.5	(18.7)	(57.7)	(23.6)
Threatened with or used a gun, knife or weapon	0.5	(40.6)	(42.2)	(17.2)

Note : Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 4.5. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners, as reported by ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Lifetime (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	5.3	1.8
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	5.7	1.6
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	1.2	0.5
At least one act of sexual violence	6.8	2.2

Table 4.6. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners in the past 12 months, and frequency distribution of number of times the acts happened (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	During past 12 months (%)	Frequency distribution of number of times the act happened		
		One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	1.8	2.4	66.6	31.1
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	1.6	2.7	65.4	31.9
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	0.5	(0.0)	(76.2)	(23.8)

Note : Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 4.7. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women
Total	16.7	6.2	2,100
Sector			
Urban	13.1	5.5	335
Rural	16.7	6.1	1,673
Estate	29.2	11.1	92
Education of respondent			
No education	21.1	6.6	102
Primary	20.8	5.6	306
Secondary	15.9	6.4	1,602
Higher	11.7	4.5	90
Age group of respondent			
15-24	13.2	6.8	83
25-34	15.9	9.6	309
35-44	14.9	6.5	495
45-54	18.7	6.7	489
55-64	17.1	4.9	394
65+	17.5	3.2	330
Disability status			
No disability	15.8	6.4	1,838
With a disability	22.5	4.6	262

Table 4.8. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency distribution of these acts in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Among ever-partnered women		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months		
	Lifetime (%)	During past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Insulted or made feel bad	9.0	3.3	8.2	60.2	31.6
Belittled or humiliated	7.2	2.8	10.5	58.9	30.6
Scared or intimidated	12.5	4.1	9.5	69.1	21.4
Threatened to hurt her or someone care about	3.9	1.2	16.6	53.9	29.5

Table 4.9a Prevalence of different controlling behaviours by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:								Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Prevent using social media	Gets angry if she speaks with another man	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care	At least one type of controlling behaviour	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Total	6.1	4.8	8.9	3.5	8.0	5.6	6.4	19.1	80.9	9.6	5.7	3.9	2,100
Sector													
Urban	5.6	5.1	12.4	3.4	7.4	6.2	7.0	22.9	77.1	13.2	5.5	4.1	335
Rural	6.1	4.8	8.2	3.5	8.0	5.4	6.5	18.3	81.7	8.8	5.6	3.8	1,673
Estate	8.6	4.1	6.5	4.4	11.0	7.2	1.0	18.9	81.1	8.0	6.7	4.1	92
Education of respondent													
No education	5.2	4.3	7.0	0.9	8.0	7.0	2.7	16.1	83.9	10.1	2.0	3.9	102
Primary	5.1	5.1	5.6	1.4	6.6	4.7	5.7	15.8	84.2	8.5	4.0	3.3	306
Secondary	6.6	4.9	9.7	4.1	8.6	5.8	6.8	20.0	80.0	9.4	6.5	4.1	1,602
Higher	1.9	2.8	6.8	4.2	1.8	4.4	5.1	17.8	82.2	15.0	0.9	1.9	90
Age group of respondent													
15-24	10.8	6.6	19.1	7.3	15.5	4.4	7.0	28.4	71.7	13.3	8.1	7.0	83
25-34	6.8	5.1	11.9	8.0	8.6	6.7	7.4	23.0	77.0	11.4	5.9	5.7	309
35-44	6.6	4.8	10.5	3.9	8.5	4.9	5.7	21.0	79.0	10.6	7.2	3.3	495
45-54	6.1	4.9	7.1	2.8	9.5	7.6	7.0	19.8	80.2	10.0	5.5	4.4	489
55-64	4.9	4.1	7.0	1.6	5.2	4.5	5.5	15.5	84.5	7.8	5.1	2.6	394
65+	5.0	4.7	5.9	1.1	5.9	4.4	6.2	13.6	86.4	6.9	3.4	3.3	330
Disability status													
No disability	6.2	4.8	9.2	3.8	8.3	5.6	6.3	19.4	80.6	9.6	5.9	4.0	1,838
With a disability	5.3	4.5	6.9	1.5	5.9	5.8	6.4	16.9	83.1	9.7	3.9	3.3	262
By experience of partner violence*													
No violence	2.8	1.5	5.2	2.1	3.9	1.5	4.1	13.3	86.7	9.0	3.5	0.8	1,655
Sexual and/ or physical	18.9	17.7	23.5	9.3	23.9	21.7	14.9	41.8	58.2	11.8	14.1	15.9	445
By type of violence*													
Sexual only	20.0	28.0	26.4	5.6	17.1	14.7	22.8	54.9	45.1	17.8	25.9	11.3	31
Physical only	12.0	10.5	18.6	7.3	18.1	13.7	9.7	33.5	66.5	12.0	11.0	10.5	297
Both sexual and physical	36.5	33.6	35.2	15.6	40.8	44.4	26.3	59.5	40.5	9.3	19.0	31.2	117

* Note that questions on controlling behaviours have been asked for current and most recent partner only while the experience of physical or sexual violence - for some of the women - may have been reported for a previous partner (results here shown are therefore somewhat biased towards underestimating the association between controlling behaviours and physical or sexual violence).

Table 4.9b Prevalence of different controlling behaviours by partners during last 12 months, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:								Percentage of women who have experienced none, one, or more acts of controlling behaviour:				Number of ever partnered women (N)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth	Insists on knowing where she is at all times	Prevent using social media	Gets angry if she speaks with another man	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care	At least one type of controlling behaviour	None (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	
Total	2.7	1.9	5.4	2.0	3.3	2.3	2.9	9.9	90.1	5.4	2.9	1.6	2,100
Sector													
Urban	2.5	2.1	8.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.0	12.2	87.8	8.1	2.3	1.9	335
Rural	2.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	3.5	2.3	3.1	9.5	90.5	4.8	3.2	1.5	1,673
Estate	3.7	1.5	0.0	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.0	6.2	93.8	4.9	0.0	1.3	92
Education of respondent													
No education	1.0	2.4	4.0	0.0	2.1	2.0	1.0	7.4	92.6	6.4	0.0	1.0	102
Primary	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.9	1.8	1.0	5.6	94.4	3.7	1.6	0.3	306
Secondary	3.2	2.1	6.1	2.3	3.8	2.5	3.3	10.6	89.4	5.2	3.5	1.9	1,602
Higher	0.0	1.0	5.1	3.3	0.0	1.1	3.7	13.2	86.8	12.1	1.0	0.0	90
Age group of respondent													
15-24	5.3	2.7	12.5	4.0	7.1	1.3	2.3	17.1	82.9	9.4	5.0	2.7	83
25-34	4.5	2.1	9.5	5.7	4.8	3.5	4.8	16.4	83.6	8.2	5.2	3.0	309
35-44	4.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	4.7	2.9	3.4	13.5	86.5	7.0	4.6	1.9	495
45-54	2.2	2.3	3.6	1.4	3.3	2.9	3.1	8.6	91.4	4.5	2.7	1.4	489
55-64	0.5	0.9	2.9	0.2	1.0	0.5	2.2	6.0	94.0	4.7	1.1	0.2	394
65+	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.2	2.9	97.1	1.4	0.3	1.2	330
Disability status													
No disability	2.9	2.2	5.9	2.2	3.6	2.4	3.1	10.4	89.6	5.6	3.1	1.7	1,838
With a disability	1.4	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	6.0	94.0	4.2	1.5	0.3	262
By experience of partner violence*													
No violence	1.5	0.7	4.1	1.2	1.6	0.7	2.2	6.8	92.5	5.0	2.0	0.5	1,974
Sexual and/ or physical	21.1	20.7	26.3	14.3	29.5	27.9	14.1	46.8	52.6	11.1	17.9	18.4	126
By type of violence*													
Sexual only	15.1	20.0	17.7	11.1	24.3	15.8	15.5	45.7	54.3	11.6	22.9	11.1	25
Physical only	15.5	12.3	22.6	13.5	22.8	19.5	6.8	38.8	61.2	11.4	12.7	14.7	79
Both sexual and physical	(49.4)	(52.8)	(50.1)	(21.4)	(60.5)	(73.7)	(39.1)	(81.4)	(18.6)	(9.8)	(30.8)	(40.8)	22

* Note that questions on controlling behaviours have been asked for current and most recent partner only while the experience of physical or sexual violence - for some of the women - may have been reported for a previous partner (results here shown are therefore somewhat biased towards underestimating the association between controlling behaviours and physical or sexual violence).

** Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 4.10a Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	At least one or more acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
Total	11.4	3.2	7.0	18.1	2,100
Sector					
Urban	12.9	2.5	9.1	20.6	335
Rural	11.0	3.4	6.4	17.4	1,673
Estate	11.2	2.4	7.9	20.0	92
Education of respondent					
No education	9.0	4.5	9.3	19.4	102
Primary	6.6	3.1	10.0	16.7	306
Secondary	12.8	3.3	6.2	18.6	1,602
Higher	4.2	1.6	7.7	12.0	90
Age group of respondent					
15-24	16.8	0.0	6.5	19.4	83
25-34	18.8	1.4	4.7	21.1	309
35-44	10.9	3.1	6.1	17.9	495
45-54	11.7	4.1	6.0	17.8	489
55-64	7.4	2.6	8.2	15.4	394
65+	7.7	5.4	10.4	18.7	330
Disability status					
No disability	11.4	3.0	6.5	17.7	1,838
With a disability	11.1	4.4	10.4	21.1	262

Table 4.10b. Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners in past 12 months, as reported by ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	Prohibits from getting a job or generating income (%)	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	At least one or more acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Total	4.9	0.9	2.9	7.7	2,100
Sector					
Urban	6.2	1.6	4.9	10.7	335
Rural	4.5	0.7	2.5	6.8	1,673
Estate	7.4	1.5	2.6	11.5	92
Education of respondent					
No education	2.8	2.4	0.7	5.9	102
Primary	1.3	0.6	1.9	3.1	306
Secondary	5.9	0.9	3.1	8.7	1,602
Higher	0.8	0.0	5.1	5.9	90
Age group of respondent					
15-24	12.5	0.0	4.5	14.1	83
25-34	12.1	0.0	2.4	13.8	309
35-44	5.4	1.5	4.6	10.4	495
45-54	4.6	0.7	2.7	7.0	489
55-64	0.9	0.5	2.0	3.1	394
65+	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.6	330
Disability status					
No disability	5.4	0.9	3.1	8.4	1,838
With a disability	1.4	0.3	1.7	2.7	262

Table 4.11. Percentage of women who reported they ever fighting back violence against partner, and number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women who experienced physical violence by a partner (N=414), Sri Lanka 2019

	Ever fought back against partner	Number of ever-partnered women reported	Number of times fighting back violence		
			One time (%)	Several times (%)	Many times (%)
Total	26.3	110	19.6	49.4	31.0
Sector					
Urban	30.0	17	(28.7)	(27.8)	(43.5)
Rural	26.6	86	17.1	52.1	30.8
Estate	17.9	6	(26.1)	(73.9)	(0.0)

Note : Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 5.1.a Prevalence and frequency* of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 among all interviewed women (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Frequency of violence				Physical violence with injuries (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
		Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)	Don't remember/refused (%)		
Total	7.2	45.3	37.9	12.8	4.1	1.1	2,264
Urban	5.3	47.8	40.2	12.1	0.0	0.7	371
Rural	7.3	44.8	37.1	12.9	5.2	1.2	1,794
Estate	13.1	45.3	42.4	12.3	0.0	1.8	99
Education of respondent							
No education	11.7	48.4	38.5	6.8	6.3	3.5	107
Primary	4.5	13.6	54.4	26.8	5.1	1.1	312
Secondary	7.6	48.4	36.1	11.6	3.9	1.0	1,749
Higher	4.5	38.9	40.6	20.6	0.0	0.0	96
Age group of respondent							
15-24	11.2	54.5	28.1	9.3	8.2	0.0	183
25-34	11.0	53.9	35.7	10.4	0.0	2.0	332
35-44	8.2	41.7	43.7	10.5	4.2	1.7	506
45-54	7.2	41.5	34.8	18.8	4.9	1.7	495
55-64	3.9	34.1	41.7	15.0	9.2	0.4	404
65+	3.7	40.2	46.4	13.4	0.0	0.0	344
Disability status							
No disability	7.5	46.2	38.3	11.0	4.5	1.2	1,992
With a disability	4.9	34.2	33.4	32.4	0.0	0.3	272

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

Table 5.1.b Prevalence and frequency* of physical violence by non-partners in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months	Frequency of violence (distribution)			Physical violence with injuries	Number of women interviewed
		Physical violence by any person 1 time	Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times		
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(N)	
Total	1.2	62.1	34.4	3.5	0.3	2,264
Urban	1.0	28.0	72.0	0.0	0.5	371
Rural	1.2	68.8	27.0	4.2	0.3	1,794
Estate	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
Education of respondent						
No education	0.9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	107
Primary	1.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	312
Secondary	1.2	54.1	41.6	4.3	0.3	1,749
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96
Age group of respondent						
15-24	5.2	73.4	17.4	9.2	0.0	183
25-34	1.3	41.0	59.0	0.0	0.8	332
35-44	1.6	43.5	56.5	0.0	0.6	506
45-54	0.6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	495
55-64	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	404
65+	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	344
Disability status						
No disability	1.3	62.1	34.4	3.5	0.4	1,992
With a disability	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	272

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

Table 5.2. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical violence by non-partners, broken down by number and type of perpetrator (N=162*), Sri Lanka 2019

	Lifetime (since age 15)		Past 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%
Number of perpetrators				
One perpetrator	151	93.5	24	16.0
More than one perpetrator	11	6.6	1	0.6
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	67	42.3	8	4.9
Female family member(s)	45	27.4	7	4.5
Male other(s)	47	28.9	5	3.6
Female others(s)	18	10.9	2	1.3

* 8 respondents did not give answer for this question who had physical violence in lifetime

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women (N=2,264), Sri Lanka

	Lifetime (since age 15)			Past 12 months			Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
Total	1.0	3.3	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	2,264
Urban	0.8	3.8	4.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	371
Rural	1.0	3.4	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1,794
Estate	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
Education of respondent							
No education	0.7	3.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	107
Primary	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	312
Secondary	1.0	3.9	4.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	1,749
Higher	0.9	2.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	96
Age group of respondent							
15-24	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	183
25-34	0.7	4.6	5.3	0.0	0.6	0.6	332
35-44	1.7	3.7	5.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	506
45-54	1.0	3.2	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	495
55-64	0.8	3.8	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	404
65+	0.9	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	344
Disability status							
No disability	1.0	3.4	4.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	1,992
With a disability	0.7	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	272

Table 5.4. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 and in past 12 months, broken down by frequency, number and type of perpetrator (N=93), Sri Lanka 2019

	Lifetime (since age 15)			
	Forced intercourse		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts	
	Number	%	Number	%
Frequency*				
Once by any one perpetrator	12	13.4	8	8.8
Few times by any perpetrator	10	9.4	4	3.9
Many times by any perpetrator	0	0.0	0	0.0
Number of perpetrators				
One perpetrator	20	20.9	11	11.6
More than one perpetrator	2	1.8	1	1.2
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	4	4.5	2	2.2
Female family member(s)	0	0.0	0	0.0
Male other(s)	19	19.1	10	10.6
Female others(s)	0	0.0	0	0.0

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

Someone at work, Friend/acquaintance, recent acquaintance, complete stranger or person other than relative has grouped to "male others"

Table 5.5. Prevalence of child sexual abuse by non-partners, before the age of 15 years, as reported by all interviewed women (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	Child sexual abuse by non-partners		Number of women interviewed (N)
	Number	%	
Total	43	1.8	2,264
Urban	8	2.1	371
Rural	34	1.8	1,794
Estate	1	0.8	99
Education of respondent (Current)			
No education	1	0.8	107
Primary	4	1.1	312
Secondary	36	2.0	1,749
Higher	2	1.9	96
Age group of respondent (Current)			
15-24	5	2.6	183
25-34	5	1.4	332
35-44	11	2.0	506
45-54	13	2.7	495
55-64	6	1.3	404
65+	3	0.8	344

Table 5.6. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse, broken down by frequency, age that it occurred, number and type of perpetrator (N=42), Sri Lanka 2019

	Sexual abuse before age 15 years old	
	Number	%
Age of sexual abuse before age 15		
0-4	6	14.3
5-9	25	58.1
10-14	9	23.0
Age not specified	2	4.6
Frequency of sexual abuse*		
once, twice	24	56.6
few times	17	41.2
many times	1	2.2
Number of perpetrators		
One perpetrator	37	88.6
More than one perpetrator	5	11.4
Type of perpetrator (grouped)		
Male family member(s)	9	21.3
Female family member(s)	0	0.0
Male other(s)	41	97.4
Female others(s)	1	2.6

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency
 Someone at work, Friend/acquaintance, recent acquaintance, complete stranger or person other than relative has grouped to "male others"

Table 5.7. Overlap of non-partner and partner violence (Lifetime) among all women (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	Non-partner violence (%)	Partner violence* (%)	Partner or non-partner violence (%)
Physical violence	7.2	17.4	21.4
Sexual violence	4.1	6.2	9.7
Physical and/or sexual violence	10.3	18.8	24.9

* The prevalence rates for partner violence are slightly lower here compared to the tables in chapter 4 because all women and not all-partnered women are taken as denominator.

Table 5.8a. Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by all interviewed women (N=2,264), Sri Lanka 2019

	Not had sex (%)	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Refused/ no answer (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	9.9	1.0	8.7	29.5	50.2	0.7	2,264
Urban	14.5	1.2	3.9	22.6	56.5	1.3	371
Rural	8.8	0.9	9.6	31.0	49.0	0.6	1,794
Estate	9.2	2.2	12.0	31.8	44.9	0.0	99
Education of respondent							
No education	4.5	6.4	26.0	32.4	28.7	2.1	107
Primary	1.8	2.5	15.1	42.6	36.8	1.2	312
Secondary	11.4	0.5	7.1	28.8	51.5	0.6	1,749
Higher	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	87.5	0.0	96
Age group of respondent							
15-24	69.6	0.5	6.5	16.7	6.2	0.5	183
25-34	12.4	0.0	7.0	35.0	45.2	0.4	332
35-44	2.2	1.2	8.7	29.6	58.0	0.4	506
45-54	2.3	1.1	7.9	28.9	59.6	0.2	495
55-64	2.5	1.2	9.1	30.1	56.1	1.1	404
65+	4.6	1.9	12.3	31.2	48.3	1.9	344
Disability status							
No disability	10.7	0.8	8.4	28.8	50.9	0.5	1,922
With a disability	3.8	2.9	10.7	34.7	45.4	2.5	272

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by interviewed women who reported to ever had sex (N=2,059), Sri Lanka 2019

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	DK / Refuse (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	1.2	9.6	32.7	55.7	0.8	2,059
Urban	1.5	4.5	26.4	66.0	1.6	322
Rural	1.0	10.6	34.0	53.8	0.7	1,646
Estate	2.4	13.2	35.0	49.4	0.0	91
Education of respondent						
No education	6.7	27.2	33.9	30.0	2.2	102
Primary	2.5	15.4	43.4	37.5	1.2	306
Secondary	0.6	8.0	32.5	58.2	0.7	1,564
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	87
Age group of respondent						
15-24	1.6	21.3	54.9	20.5	1.8	58
25-34	0.0	8.0	40.0	51.6	0.4	295
35-44	1.2	8.9	30.2	59.2	0.4	496
45-54	1.2	8.0	29.6	61.0	0.2	486
55-64	1.2	9.3	30.9	57.5	1.7	394
65+	2.0	12.8	32.7	50.7	2.0	330
Disability status						
No disability	0.9	9.4	32.2	57.0	0.5	1,797
With a disability	3.0	11.1	36.1	47.2	2.6	262

Table 5.9a. Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex (N=2,059), Sri Lanka 2019

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Don't know / refused (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	95.6	2.5	0.4	1.5	2,059
Urban	97.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	322
Rural	95.1	2.7	0.3	1.9	1,646
Estate	97.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	91
Education					
No education	87.3	4.8	1.8	6.1	102
Primary	93.3	3.1	0.7	2.9	306
Secondary	96.3	2.4	0.3	1.1	1,564
Higher	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	87
Age group					
15-24	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	58
25-34	99.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	295
35-44	96.6	2.0	0.7	0.8	496
45-54	95.3	3.3	0.5	0.9	486
55-64	96.3	2.9	0.0	0.9	394
65+	90.6	3.1	0.7	5.7	330
Disability status					
No disability	96.0	2.5	0.4	1.2	1,797
With a disability	93.1	3.0	0.3	3.5	262

Table 5.9b. Nature of first sexual experience by age of first sexual intercourse, among women who ever had sex (N=2,059), Sri Lanka 2019

Age of first sexual intercourse	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Don'tknow / refused (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	95.6	2.5	0.4	1.5	2,059
<15	(80.5)	(12.1)	(7.3)	(0.0)	24
15-17	90.4	7.5	0.6	1.5	201
18-21	94.3	2.9	0.4	2.4	681
22+	98.2	1.3	0.2	0.4	1,138
DK / Refused	(47.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(52.1)	15

Note : Some percentages are represented in brackets they are based on denominators smaller than 25

Table 5.10. Overlap of different types of partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

	Lifetime (%)	Last 12 months (%)
Physical and sexual violence	5.3	1.0
Physical and sexual violence and emotional	4.3	0.9
Physical or sexual or emotional violence	25.4	8.8
Physical and emotional violence	11.1	2.8
Sexual and emotional violence	4.9	1.5

Table 5.11. Prevalence of different types of partner and non-partner violence, among women 15-49 years old (for comparison with other studies using age group 15-49), Sri Lanka 2019

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Table with equivalent data for 15 years and above
Among ever-partnered women 15-49 (N=1125)			
Physical violence by partner	18.6	6.6	4.1
Sexual violence by partner	5.5	2.6	4.1
Physical or sexual violence by partner	20.0	7.8	4.1
Emotional violence by partner	15.4	7.7	4.9
Physical or sexual or emotional violence by partner	24.8	11.2	
Among ever-pregnant women 15-49 (N=1022)			
Physical violence in pregnancy	6.5		4.5
Among all women 15-49 years old (N=1263)			
Physical violence since age 15 by non-partner	9.6	1.9	
Sexual violence since age 15 by non-partner	4.7	0.6	
Physical or sexual violence by non-partner since age 15	12.9	2.5	
Physical violence by partner (among all women)	16.4	5.8	
Sexual violence by partner (among all women)	4.9	2.3	
Physical or sexual violence by partner (among all women)	17.6	7.8	
Child sexual abuse before age 15	2.2		

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=2264), Sri Lanka 2019

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>			Number of women (N)
	"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)	"A man should show he is the boss" (%)	"It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband, even if she does not feel like it. "	
Total	46.5	47.5	39.5	2,264
Sector				
Urban	48.1	45.9	37.4	371
Rural	45.9	46.5	40.4	1,794
Estate	50.3	71.4	33.8	99
Education of respondent				
No education	57.4	56.7	46.9	107
Primary	60.4	56.3	47.3	312
Secondary	44.6	46.6	38.6	1,749
Higher	27.5	28.8	26.5	96
Age group of respondent				
15-24	29.3	26.4	13.3	183
25-34	42.7	39.6	37.7	332
35-44	42.9	43.9	32.8	506
45-54	51.9	52.8	48.3	495
55-64	53.1	55.8	44.6	404
65+	49.6	55.3	47.7	344
Disability status				
No disability	45.8	46.3	38.6	1,992
With a disability	51.9	56.8	46.0	272
<u>According to experience of violence (N=2,100**)</u>				
All ever-partnered women				
No partner violence	48.2	49.0	40.8	1,655
Physical or sexual partner violence	48.8	43.6	46.9	445

** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=2,264), Sri Lanka

	<i>Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:</i>						<i>Percentage of women who agree with:</i>				Number of women (N)
	She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction (%)	She disobeys him (%)	She refuses to have sexual relations with him (%)	She ask him whether he has other girlfriends (%)	He suspects that she is unfaithful (%)	He find out that she has been unfaithful (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)	No /Don't Know*	Don't Know**	
Total	10.2	17.9	7.3	4.8	12.0	26.4	35.3	60.4	2.6	1.7	2,264
Sector											
Urban	5.6	12.4	4.4	4.5	9.1	17.8	25.1	68.5	3.8	2.7	371
Rural	10.6	18.4	7.7	4.8	11.9	27.3	36.6	59.4	2.5	1.5	1,794
Estate	21.9	30.5	11.9	6.8	26.4	45.5	55.7	44.3	0.0	0.0	99
Education of respondent											
No education	22.8	26.9	17.7	11.0	20.4	28.8	44.1	44.7	1.8	9.4	107
Primary	17.3	28.2	15.0	9.3	18.9	30.3	42.4	52.9	1.6	3.2	312
Secondary	8.6	16.1	5.4	3.9	10.6	26.3	34.6	61.5	2.9	1.0	1,749
Higher	3.3	10.1	6.0	2.6	8.2	13.6	18.5	78.7	1.4	1.4	96
Age group of respondent											
15-24	3.6	9.3	4.0	2.4	7.6	23.8	26.6	60.7	7.0	5.7	183
25-34	9.4	18.5	7.1	3.8	11.5	27.6	39.1	56.5	3.0	1.4	332
35-44	6.6	16.8	3.9	2.3	8.6	23.1	32.8	64.1	2.2	0.9	506
45-54	10.2	17.9	7.5	5.7	14.3	28.6	37.6	60.3	1.7	0.4	495
55-64	12.6	19.3	8.9	5.9	12.2	24.3	34.5	62.9	2.3	0.3	404
65+	16.8	22.0	12.1	8.4	16.6	30.7	37.9	55.7	2.1	4.3	344
Disability status											
No disability	9.6	17.4	6.8	4.6	11.7	26.3	35.1	61.4	2.4	1.2	1,992
With a disability	14.3	21.2	10.9	7.0	14.4	27.0	36.7	53.1	4.7	5.5	272
According to experience of violence (N=2,100***)											
All ever-partnered women											
No partner violence	9.5	17.5	7.3	4.6	12.0	25.1	34.3	62.6	2.1	1.0	1,655
Physical or sexual partner violence	15.4	23.4	9.0	6.3	15.0	36.3	47.5	50.6	1.5	0.3	445

* 'No' for some reasons and 'Don't Know' for rest

** 'Don't Know' for all reasons

*** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only

Table 6.3. Situations leading to violence as reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=414), Sri Lanka 2019

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problems (%)	Problem with work (%)	Unemployed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problem (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Disobedient (%)	Wants to teach her a lesson (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)	(N)
Total	14.4	52.1	12.9	1.9	1.6	3.2	10.4	2.4	3.9	11.5	3.6	3.4	16.1	414
Sector														
Urban	15.4	39.2	13.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	8.5	1.5	10.1	13.8	4.7	7.1	12.6	54
Rural	14.4	53.1	14.1	1.6	1.8	3.3	10.0	2.8	2.9	11.4	3.4	3.1	17.3	326
Estate	13.2	64.7	2.3	5.1	0.0	5.7	17.0	0.0	2.4	8.5	3.9	0.0	11.9	34
Education of respondent														
No education	3.6	75.8	12.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	8.1	7.3	9.9	8.1	5.0	2.9	8.3	27
Primary	8.7	71.2	14.4	2.4	1.2	6.4	4.8	4.1	7.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	58
Secondary	16.6	46.5	12.5	2.0	1.9	2.6	11.2	1.6	2.7	13.1	4.4	4.3	17.3	311
Higher	(16.4)	(32.5)	(19.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(29.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.8)	10
Age group of respondent														
15-24	(13.6)	(41.4)	(13.5)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(7.7)	(36.1)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(18.6)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	12
25-34	20.9	34.4	17.1	3.3	1.6	5.1	21.7	1.3	0.0	15.5	2.4	5.3	17.6	51
35-44	11.0	40.6	12.5	2.4	0.0	1.1	11.7	2.0	2.3	13.4	5.3	2.8	26.8	103
45-54	14.6	58.9	12.7	1.6	3.4	5.2	8.1	3.6	4.2	10.9	5.0	1.9	16.1	109
55-64	12.3	57.3	12.5	2.3	0.0	2.4	7.7	1.4	6.0	8.0	0.0	3.7	11.6	80
65+	17.0	69.6	11.0	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	3.3	5.8	8.7	1.3	5.7	6.1	59
Disability status														
No disability	14.3	51.6	12.9	2.2	1.9	3.2	11.5	1.9	3.9	12.4	3.9	3.8	16.8	353
With a disability	15.0	54.8	13.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.1	5.0	3.8	6.0	2.2	1.4	12.1	61

Note : no one mentioned "Jealousy", "can't become pregnant" as a situation leading to violence

Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence, among women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner (N=445), Sri Lanka 2019

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting physical and/or partner violence with injuries	Number of women reporting physical and/or sexual partner violence
Total	28.9	132	445
Urban	24.8	15	58
Rural	30.3	107	351
Estate	23.7	10	36
Education of respondent			
No education	37.0	12	29
Primary	31.6	22	71
Secondary	27.7	95	335
Higher	(27.4)	3	10
Age group of respondent			
15-24	(7.7)	1	12
25-34	30.6	18	56
35-44	23.6	26	110
45-54	36.2	43	115
55-64	29.0	27	90
65+	27.1	17	62
Disability status			
No disability	29.3	114	378
With a disability	26.7	18	67
By type of partner violence			
Sexual only	0.0	0	31
Physical only	20.4	62	297
Physical and sexual	59.3	70	117

Note : Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 7.2. Prevalence, frequency and type of injuries and health service use for women who were injured due to physical and/or sexual partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

a. Prevalence, frequency, use of services	N	%
Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=445)		
Ever injured due to partner violence	132	28.9
Injured in the past 12 months	25	5.4
Ever hurt enough to need health care	86	18.7
Frequency injured among ever injured (N=132)		
Once time	40	31.6
2 - 5 times	44	31.3
More than 5 times	45	34.4
Among women hurt enough to need health care (N=86)		
Proportion needed health care in the past 12m	12	13.8
Proportion ever received health care for injuries	84	97.7
Among women who received health care for injuries (N=84)		
Proportion who spent at least 1 night in hospital due to injury	32	36.4
Proportion who told health worker about real cause of injury	40	48.6

b. Type of injury	During lifetime		In past 12 months	
	N	%	N	%
Type of injury among ever injured (N=132)				
Cuts, puncture, bites	62	47.0	12	8.7
Scratch, abrasion and bruises	103	77.9	22	16.5
Sprains, dislocations	43	31.3	7	5.1
Burns	13	9.5	1	0.7
Penetrating injuries, deep cuts	36	26.6	5	3.7
Broken ear drum, eye injuries	28	20.4	6	4.3
Fractures, broken bones	26	18.2	5	3.6
Broken teeth	10	6.8	1	0.7
Internal injuries	11	7.6	2	1.4
Other	22	15.7	6	4.8

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)	Don't know / refused (%)
Total	23.2	29.6	44.5	2.7
Urban	29.0	40.3	25.4	5.3
Rural	20.7	28.3	48.6	2.4
Estate	43.7	23.0	33.3	0.0
Education of respondent				
No education	23.9	19.5	48.3	8.4
Primary	27.9	35.2	36.9	0.0
Secondary	22.2	27.8	46.9	3.1
Higher	0.0	68.8	31.2	0.0
Age group of respondent				
15-24	50.3	49.7	0.0	0.0
25-34	21.8	39.4	32.2	6.7
35-44	11.8	30.5	57.7	0.0
45-54	20.0	16.8	61.5	1.8
55-64	30.1	36.4	30.8	2.7
65+	31.0	35.9	27.0	6.0
Disability status				
No disability	23.2	27.8	46.8	2.2
With a disability	22.9	39.8	32.1	5.3

Table 7.4. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/ sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)
Total	9.2	6.9	6.5	2.1	2.4	33.9	39.0
Urban	10.1	8.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	25.9	50.8
Rural	7.9	5.4	7.3	2.6	3.0	34.7	39.0
Estate	25.2	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.8	10.0
Education of respondent							
No education	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	40.5	34.9
Primary	3.3	3.3	6.3	0.0	5.6	45.4	36.0
Secondary	10.6	8.9	7.3	3.1	0.9	27.9	41.3
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Age group of respondent							
15-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.3	49.7
25-34	14.5	0.0	15.3	0.0	7.4	6.2	56.6
35-44	18.1	6.1	6.8	7.8	0.0	24.5	36.6
45-54	8.4	4.3	8.0	0.0	7.9	33.6	37.8
55-64	4.4	9.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	45.6	37.9
65+	5.4	14.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	41.7	34.2
Disability status							
No disability	10.0	5.1	7.6	2.5	2.9	32.4	39.5
With a disability	4.7	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.3	35.9

Table 7.5. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	No Violence (N=1655) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=445) %	P-value*	All ever- partnered women (N=2100) %
General health status				
Good or Excellent	61.6	49.2	0.000	59.0
Fair	26.0	32.6	0.007	27.4
Poor or very poor	12.3	18.2	0.002	13.6
Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by Kessler 6				
Nervous	30.3	50.8	0.000	34.7
Hopeless	25.1	48.1	0.000	30.0
Restless or fidgety	27.1	52.8	0.000	32.6
So depressed that nothing could cheer you up	28.8	52.8	0.000	33.9
That everything was an effort	33.5	57.5	0.000	38.6
Worthless	21.2	40.2	0.000	25.2
Ever thought about suicide	6.8	35.7	0.000	13.0
Ever attempted suicide	1.4	14.6	0.000	4.2

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 7.6. Use of health services and medication among ever-partnered women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), Sri Lanka 2019

	No Violence (%) (N=1655)	Physical/sex ual violence (%) (N=445)	P-value	All ever- partnered women (N=2100) (%)
Use of services and medicines in the past 4 weeks				
Consulted a doctor or health worker	43.5	53.0	0.000	45.5
Use of services s in the past 12 months				
Had an operation (other than caesarean section)	6.0	7.0	0.507	6.2
Spent at least on night in a hospital	15.2	20.2	0.014	16.3

Table 7.7. Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100) Sri Lanka 2019

	No violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value*	All respondents (%)
a. According to experience of partner violence				
Pregnancy rate among ever-partnered women (N=2100)				
Ever pregnant	92.4	96.9	0.000	93.3
Circumstances of most recent pregnancy for women who delivered in last 5 years (N=311)				
Pregnancy unwanted or wanted later	10.7	25.4	0.005	13.5
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=1960)				
Ever had miscarriage	16.7	20.9	0.045	17.6
Ever had stillbirth	3.2	4.6	0.182	3.5
Ever had abortion	4.3	4.4	0.893	4.3
	No violence in pregnancy (%)	Violence in pregnancy (%)	P-value*	All respondents (%)
b. According to experience of violence in pregnancy				
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=1960)				
Ever had miscarriage	17.3	21.4	0.249	17.6
Ever had stillbirth	3.5	3.6	1.000	3.5
Ever had abortion	4.2	5.0	0.663	4.3

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 7.8. Factors related to last pregnancy, among women with live birth in the past 5 years (N=311), according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

	No Violence (N= 252) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=59) (%)	P-value*	All women (N= 311) (%)
Respondent did not want this pregnancy then (unwanted or mistimed pregnancy)	7.1	11.9	0.284	8.0
Partner did not wanted this pregnancy then	4.4	8.5	0.198	5.1
Partner wanted a son	31.4	28.8	0.756	30.9
Respondent used alcohol during pregnancy	0.0	1.7	0.190	0.3
Respondent smoked during this pregnancy	0.4	1.7	0.344	0.6
Postnatal check-up not done	21.4	17.0	0.591	20.6

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 7.9. Use of contraception reported by women, among all ever-partnered women who ever had sex (N=2,056), according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

	No Violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value*	All respondents (%)
Among all ever-partnered women who ever had sex (N=2056)				
Ever using a method to prevent/delay pregnancy	52.8	66.7	0.000	55.8
Currently using a method to prevent/delay pregnancy	34.3	40.0	0.029	35.5
Partner has ever refused/stopped contraception	6.1	8.3	0.104	6.6
Current or most recent partner ever refused to use condom	4.2	7.4	0.009	4.9

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 8.1. Children's well-being as reported by women with children 5-12 years old (N=815), according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Proportion of women reporting that at least one of her children (aged 5-12 years) had the following:</i>	No Violence (N=636) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=179) (%)	P-value*	All women (N=815) (%)
Nightmares	11.8	21.2	0.001	13.9
Bedwetting	9.6	11.2	0.368	9.9
Child quiet / withdrawn	7.7	11.7	0.097	8.6
Child aggressive	4.6	7.8	0.090	5.3
Two or more of above problems	7.5	10.0	0.003	8.1
Child has failed / had to repeat a year at school	1.9	2.8	0.142	2.1
Child has stopped school / dropped out of school	1.7	4.5	0.046	2.3

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 8.2. Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=406), Sri Lanka 2019

	Total (%)
Never	34.2
Once or twice	11.7
Several times	23.5
Many times	28.5
Don't know, refuse	2.1

Table 8.3. Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), according to women's experience of partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

	Proportion of women who reported that...			N
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	Partner's mother was hit by her husband (%)	Partner was hit as a child (%)	
According to all ever-partnered women	17.1	8.9	5.4	2,100
According to experience of partner violence				
Not experienced any partner violence	14.5	5.2	3.0	1,655
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	27.4	23.0	14.7	445
According to type of partner violence				
No violence	14.5	5.2	3.0	1,655
Sexual only	18.1	13.8	9.8	31
Physical only	28.7	22.0	13.9	297
Both sexual and physical	26.6	28.3	18.0	117
According to severity of physical partner violence				
No physical violence	14.6	5.4	3.1	1,686
Moderate physical violence	26.2	19.6	11.5	149
Severe physical violence	29.3	26.1	17.1	265

Table 9.1. Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>People told*</i>	number	%
No one	30	21.4
Friends	29	20.1
Parents	73	47.7
Brother or sister	58	38.0
Uncle or aunt	6	4.1
Husband/partner's family	26	17.1
Children	21	13.6
Neighbours	30	21.0
Police	38	25.3
Doctor/health worker	4	3.4
Priest/Religious leader	2	1.3
Counsellor	5	3.4
Ngo/women's organization	5	3.3
Local leader	1	0.7
Other	0	0.0

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.2. Percentage of women who received help, and from whom, among women experiencing sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Who helped *</i>	N	%
Did not go anywhere	74	49.3
Police	56	37.3
Hospital or health centre	33	21.6
Social services	6	4.0
Legal advice centre	13	8.3
Court	15	9.8
Shelter	2	1.2
Local leader	8	5.2
Ngo/women's organization	6	3.7
Priest/Religious leader	12	8.8
Anywhere else	6	3.8

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.3. Percentage of women who mentioned they would have liked more help, and from whom, among women experiencing sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Wanted more help from... *</i>	N	(%)
No one	95	65.9
His relatives	8	4.8
Her relatives	35	21.7
Friends/neighbours	7	4.4
Health centre	3	2.1
Police	9	6.1
Priest/religious leader	2	1.2
Social worker	2	1.5
Other	6	4.4

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.4. Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, and satisfaction with support received, among women who experienced sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

	To whom went for support*		Satisfied with support received	
	N	%	N	%
Not ever gone anywhere for help	74	50.0	n/a	n/a
Police	56	37.3	24	44.5
Hospital or health centre	33	21.6	25	75.7
Social services	6	4.0	3	58.7
Legal advice centre	13	8.3	8	58.5
Court	15	9.8	9	56.4
Shelter	2	1.2	1	40.7
Local leader	8	5.2	3	34.0
Women's organization	6	3.7	3	51.4
Priest/Religious leader	12	8.8	8	68.6
Anywhere else	6	3.8	4	67.7

Table 9.5. Main reasons for seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced sexual partner violence and who sought help (N=73), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Reason for seeking support *</i>	N	%
Encouraged by friends/family	27	38.4
Could not endure more	45	61.5
Badly injured	14	19.1
He threatened or tried to kill her	10	14.1
He threatened or hit children	5	6.4
Saw that children suffering	22	30.1
Thrown out of the home	6	7.4
Afraid she would kill him	2	2.4
Afraid he would kill her	7	9.5
Afraid he would hit her/more violence	10	12.9
Other	5	7.4

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.6. Main reasons for not seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced sexual partner violence and who did not seek help (N=74), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Reason for not seeking support *</i>	number	%
Don't know/no answer	6	9.7
Fear of threats/consequences/ more violence	9	11.8
Violence normal/not serious	14	18.5
Embarrassed/ashamed/afraid would not be believed or would be blamed	18	23.9
Believed not help/know other women not helped / Afraid would end relationship	4	5.1
Afraid would lose children	6	7.2
Bring bad name to family	10	12.6
Did not know her options	29	37.2
Other	6	9.1

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.7. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced sexual partner violence (N=148), Sri Lanka 2019

	By urban/rural area			Country	
	Urban (N=18) (%)	Rural (N=121) (%)	Estate (N=9) (%)	N	Total (%)
Ever left home because of violence	22.5	42.0	33.6	59	38.8
Number of times leaving home					
Never	77.5	58.0	66.4	89	61.2
Once	13.6	7.6	21.1	13	9.2
2 - 5 times	8.9	32.0	12.5	43	27.7
Refused	0.0	2.3	0.0	3	1.87
<i>Mean number of days away last time*</i>	4	28	171		35
	Country				
Where she went last time? (N=59)	number	(%)			
Her relatives	48	81.9			
His relatives	3	5.1			
Her friends/neighbours	5	8.4			
Street	1	1.5			
Other	2	3.1			

* Note that this is not a percentage but an average number of days for each of the subgroups

Table 9.8. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced sexual partner violence and who left home (N=59), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Reasons for leaving home *</i>	N	%
No particular incident	2	2.7
Encouraged by friends/family	2	3.4
Could not endure more	43	74.1
Badly injured	4	6.3
He threatened or tried to kill her	4	7.3
He threatened or hit children	7	11.2
Saw that children suffering	7	11.2
Thrown out of the home	8	11.5
Afraid she would kill him	3	4.1
Encouraged by organization:	0	0.0
Afraid he would kill her	3	5.3
Other	2	3.5

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.9. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced sexual partner violence, who left home and returned (N=51), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Reasons for returning *</i>	N	%
Didn't want to leave children	21	39.1
Sanctity of marriage	3	6.7
For sake of family/children	15	27.9
Couldn't support children	4	7.0
Loved him	4	6.8
He asked her to come back	22	44.6
Family said to return	6	11.1
Forgave him	8	11.0
Thought he would change	9	18.0
Threatened her/children	0	0.0
Could not stay there (where she went)	1	1.6
Violence normal/not serious	3	5.1
Children need a father/both parents	4	7.8
Other	0	0.0

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.10. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced sexual partner violence and who never left home (N=89), Sri Lanka

<i>Reasons for not leaving home *</i>	number	%
Didn't want to leave children	46	52.3
Sanctity of marriage	15	17.2
Didn't want to bring shame	25	26.6
Couldn't support children	6	7.3
Loved him	14	15.0
Didn't want to be single	8	8.4
Family said to stay	2	2.2
Forgave him	2	2.2
Thought he would change	7	7.3
Threatened her/children	1	1.1
Nowhere to go	6	6.7
Violence normal/not serious	5	4.8
Traditional reconciliation	12	11.4
Religious reasons	10	12.4

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.11. Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence (N=414), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Whether ever fought back</i>	number	Total (N=414) (%)
Never	300	72.9
Once or twice	23	5.2
Several times	53	13.0
Many times	34	8.2
Don't know / refused	4	0.8

Table 9.12. Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence (N=114), Sri Lanka 2019

<i>Result of retaliation</i>	number	Total (N=114) (%)
No change	37	32.9
Violence became worse	31	27.2
Violence became less	35	30.7
Violence stopped	5	4.7
Don't know / refused	6	5.3

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%

Table 9.13. Financial autonomy among ever-partnered women (N=2,100), according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Sri Lanka 2019

	No Violence	With physical or sexual partner violence	P-value*	All women
	(%)	(%)		(%)
Among all currently married/cohabitating women who earned cash (N= 617)				
Respondent able to decide herself how she spends her money	92.6	91.6	0.741	92.4
Respondent contributing more than husband/partner to the family budget	22.7	30.3	0.006	24.6
Among all ever-partnered women (N=2,100)				
Respondent's husband took her earnings or savings against her will at least once	0.8	12.6	0.000	3.3
Respondent's husband refused to give money for household expenses when he had money, at least once	2.6	22.3	0.000	6.8

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

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Annex III. Sri Lanka Violence against Women Household Asset Index Study

1. INTRODUCTION

The 2019 Sri-Lanka violence against women (VAW) survey collected information on household ownership of a range of durable assets. Ownership of these assets is assumed to reflect different dimensions of household socioeconomic status (SES). This summary report describes the method used to develop a single measure or index of asset ownership using this information. A key issue in deriving a single measure index of asset ownership using different indicators is how to assign weights to the individual variables. Principal components analysis (PCA) is a commonly used approach to statistically derive weights for asset-based household SES indices. PCA is a multivariate statistical technique that reduces the number of variables in a data set into a smaller number of components. Each component is a weighted combination of the original variables. The higher the degree of correlation among the original variables in the data, the fewer components required to capture the common information. An important property of the components derived is that they are uncorrelated, therefore each component captures a unique dimension in the data. Section 2 details the steps taken to derive a PCA-based asset index.

2. METHOD

Guided by Vyas and Kumaranayake (2006) this study undertook three steps to derive an asset-based SES index using PCA: first, a descriptive analysis; second, the construction of the asset-based SES index; and third, the classification of households into SES groups. The analysis was conducted using STATA version 15.0 statistical software.

2.1 Descriptive analysis

The first step was to conduct descriptive analysis which involved establishing the overall sample size, the frequency of each variable, and patterns of missing data for individual variables. This descriptive analysis was essential exploratory work to ensure data quality, and appropriate data coding and recoding for further analysis.

Overall sample size

A household selection form and questionnaire was administered and completed in 2309 households. The household questionnaire gathered information on different asset indicators and the asset-based SES index was constructed using data from all 2309 households.

Frequency analysis

The purpose of the frequency analysis was to establish the extent to which the variables were distributed across households and to inform subsequent coding of the variables. An issue with PCA is that it works best when asset variables are correlated, but also when the distribution of variables varies across households. It is the assets that are more unequally distributed between households that are given more weight in PCA. For example, an asset which all households own or which no households own would exhibit no variation between households and would carry a weight close to zero from a PCA. A second issue with PCA is that data in categorical form are not suitable for inclusion in the analysis. This is because the categories are converted into a quantitative scale which does not have any meaning. To avoid this, qualitative categorical variables are recoded into binary variables.

The Sri Lanka survey data gathered information on source of drinking water; type of toilet facility; main type material used in the roof; ownership of a range of household durable items; ownership of three different types of vehicles; land ownership; and the number of rooms in the house used for sleeping and the total number of people in the household. A description and frequency distribution of the variables is shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Description and frequency of SES variables

Variable long name (short name) / Variable type	Variable label	Total sample (N=2309)
Main source of drinking water	Protected well within premises	27.7
	Protected well outside premises	9.4
	Unprotected well	2.6
	Tap inside home	29.3
	Tap within unit / premises (main line)	7.7
	Tap outside premises (main line)	3.0
	Project in village	6.5
	Tube well	3.4
	Bowser	2.3
	River/tank/streams	1.9
	Bottled water	2.3
	Other	3.7
	Refused/ no answer	0.0
Kind of toilet facility	Own water sealed toilet	89.5
	Shared water sealed toilet	6.3
	Ventilated improved pit latrine	2.9
	Traditional pit latrine	0.8
	No facility bush field	0.3
	Other	0.2
Main material used in roof	Roof from natural materials	0.7
	Asbestos	46.3
	Tiled or concrete roof	45.2
	Corrugated iron	7.7
	Other	0.2
Electricity	Yes	98.8
	No	1.2
Radio	Yes	69.2
	No	30.8
Television	Yes	90.3
	No	9.7
Telephone	Yes	93.2
	No	6.8
	Don't know	0.0
Refrigerator	Yes	64.6
	No	35.4
Bicycle	Yes	32.0
	No	68.0
	Don't know	0.0
Motorcycle	Yes	47.2
	No	52.8
Car	Yes	27.3
	No	72.5
	Don't know	0.1
Ownership of land	Yes	73.9
	No	25.9
	Refuse / no answer	0.2
Number of rooms for sleeping	Mean (Std. Dev)	2.46 (2.25)
Household size	Mean (Std. Dev)	3.80 (1.50)

The findings reveal that across the sample, there was variation in the main sources of drinking water, and some differences in the material used in the roof, but less variation in type of toilet facility. The majority of households use one of two sources of drinking water: from a tap inside the home (29.3%), and from a protected well within the premises (27.7%). Other less common main sources of water included: protected well outside of the premises (9.4%); tap within the premise/unit (7.7%); and from a village project (6.5%). In terms of sanitation facility, the vast majority of households (89.5%) have access to their own water sealed toilet. Among the remaining households, the type of toilet facility reported include: a shared water sealed toilet (6.3%); a ventilated pit latrine (2.9%); traditional pit latrine (0.8%); "other" (0.2%); or no facility/bush or field (0.3%). The main material used for the roof was either asbestos (reported in 46.3% of households) or tiled/concrete (reported in 45.2% of households).

All except 28 households have electricity and the vast majority (over 90.%) have a television and/or a telephone. Almost 70% have a radio; and slightly less than two-thirds (64.6%) have a refrigerator. While almost one-half (47.2%) of households have a motorcycle, less than one-third (32%) have a bicycle and 27.3% have a car.

The mean number of rooms in the household used for sleeping was 2.46 rooms, and the mean number of people in the household was 3.80.

2.2 Analytical approach

Table 2 describes the coding for each asset indicator. For main source of drinking water, three separate binary variables were created: whether or not the household's main source of water was accessible directly in the dwelling/premise e.g. tap or well or bottled water; accessible outside of the premise e.g. tap or well (including tube well) or Bowser; and other. The third category "other" grouped together all other sources of drinking water such as water from a village project, river or stream, and an unprotected well. Given the vast majority of households reported they had access to their own flush toilet, a binary variable was created with flush toilet coded as 1 and all other facilities (latrines, bush/field and other) coded as 0. Three binary variables

were created for main material used in the roof: concrete or tiles; asbestos slabs; and other which combined corrugated iron and rudimentary materials and "other". All household durable assets, type of vehicle and land ownership remained as separate binary variables. A 'crowding' index was created as the ratio between the number of people in the household and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping.

Inclusion of variables in PCA analyses

Based on the frequency distribution, all variables, with the exception of electricity, were considered for inclusion in the PCA analysis. Electricity was excluded because virtually all households had electricity and therefore the variable would exhibit virtually zero variation.

Table 2: Description of SES variables used in PCA analysis

Variable label	Type of variable	Value labels	
Tap/well in premise or bottled water	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Tap/well outside premise or Bowser	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other including river stream/village project	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Own water sealed toilet	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Asbestos roof	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Tiled/concrete roof	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Other/don't know	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Electricity	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Radio	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Television	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Telephone	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Refrigerator	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Bicycle	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Motorcycle	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Car	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Land	Binary	No=0	Yes=1
Crowding index	Continuous		

3. PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

The first principal component is considered a measure of SES and is therefore retained. The output from a PCA is a table of factor scores or weights for each variable. Generally, an asset variable with a positive factor score is associated with higher SES, and conversely a variable with a negative factor score is associated with lower SES. PCA was conducted using all asset variables (with the exception of electricity) described in Table 2.⁶¹ The result from the final PCA model is shown in Table 3.

A household that obtains water in the premises or bottled water for drinking, has a flush toilet, an asbestos roof, and to a much lower extent a tiled or concrete roof, would attain a higher SES score (Table 3).

Table 3: Results from principal components analysis

Variable	Total sample (N=2309)		
	Mean	Std dev	PCA Score
Tap/well in premise/bottled water	0.671	0.470	0.332
Tap/well outside premise/Bowser	0.181	0.385	-0.264
Other water	0.148	0.355	-0.153
Water sealed toilet	0.895	0.306	0.298
Tiled/concrete roof	0.452	0.498	0.036
Asbestos roof	0.463	0.499	0.133
Other roof	0.085	0.279	-0.300
Radio	0.692	0.462	0.213
Television	0.903	0.297	0.294
Telephone	0.932	0.252	0.236
Refrigerator	0.646	0.478	0.405
Bicycle	0.320	0.467	0.042
Motorbike	0.472	0.499	0.274
Car	0.273	0.446	0.281
Land	0.739	0.439	0.202
Crowding index	1.875	1.140	-0.226

⁶¹ In STATA, when specifying PCA, the user is given the choice of deriving eigenvectors (weights) from either the correlation matrix or the co-variance matrix of the data. If the raw data has been standardized, then PCA should use the co-variance matrix. As the data was not standardized, and they are therefore not expressed in the same units, the analysis specified the correlation matrix—the default in STATA—to ensure that all data have equal weight. For example, crowding is a quantitative variable and has greater variance than the other binary variables, and would therefore dominate the first principal component if the co-variance matrix was used.

All other household infrastructure variables were associated with lower SES. Households with more durable assets would attain a higher SES score with the variables refrigerator and television displaying higher weights. With the exception of owning a bicycle, household ownership of a motorbike or a car was associated with higher SES—household ownership of a bicycle yielded a marginal SES weight. Ownership of land was associated with higher SES, and higher household crowding was associated with lower SES.

Classification of households into SES group

Using the factor scores from the first principal component as weights, a dependent variable can then be constructed for each household which has a mean equal to zero, and a standard deviation equal to one. This dependent variable can be regarded as the household's SES score, and the higher the household SES score, the higher the implied SES of that household. A histogram of the household SES scores using the Sri Lanka total sample data is shown in Figure 1. The figure reveals that the distribution of the household SES score is slightly left skewed towards 'higher' SES.

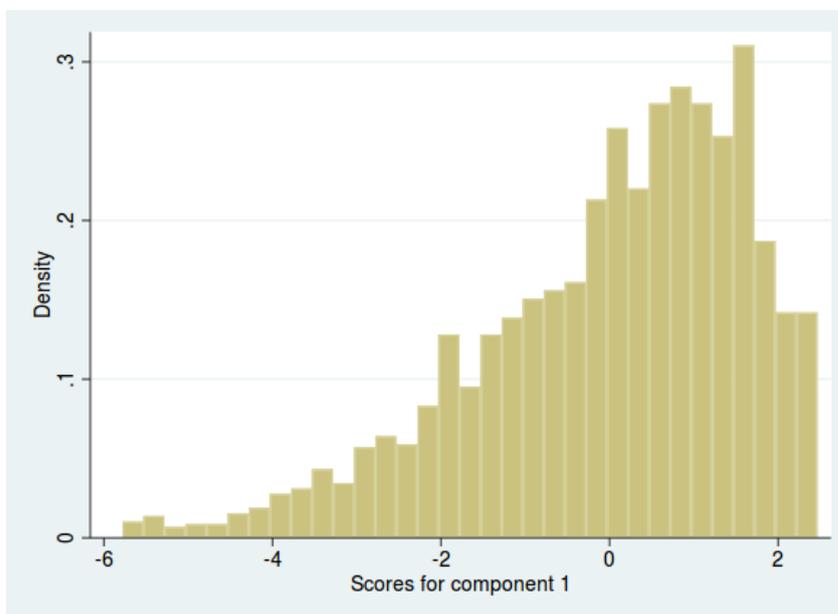


Figure 1: Distribution of household SES score in Sri Lanka

To differentiate households into broad SES categories studies have used cut-off points—most commonly an arbitrarily defined disaggregation e.g. terciles or quintiles. Another method is to use a data driven approach—cluster analysis—to derive SES

categories. Cluster analysis was used in the WHO multi-country study on domestic violence and women's health to derive "low", "middle" and "high" SES categories.

For this study both methods to classify households into SES groups were explored. First households were ranked according to their SES score and were then split into three equal sized groups "terciles". The second approach used K-means cluster analysis to group households into three clusters. The mean SES score for each SES category, derived using both methods, is shown in Table 4. The difference in the mean SES score between the SES groups is slightly higher when using the cluster method. For example, the difference in the mean SES score between the low and middle SES group is 2.22 for the tercile method and 2.36 for the cluster method and between the high and middle SES group is 1.29 for the tercile method and 1.77 for the cluster method.

Using the cluster method, less than one-fifth of households (17.0%) are classified in the low SES group, 36.0% are classified as middle SES and 47.0% classified as high SES. When comparing the distribution of households across SES groups for the two methods, 69.8% were similarly classified.

Table 4: Mean socioeconomic scores by SES group (N=2309)

	Terciles			Cluster		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
N	770	771	767	392	831	1,085
Percent	33.4	33.4	33.2	17.0	36.0	47.0
Mean SES score	-1.90	0.31	1.60	-2.79	-0.43	1.34
Std dev	1.17	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.58	0.54
Min	-5.78	-0.44	0.97	-5.78	-1.59	0.46
Max	-0.44	0.96	2.47	-1.62	0.45	2.47

Internal coherence compares the mean value of each asset variable by SES group in order to assess whether ownership differs by group—ownership of higher SES indicators should ideally be highest in the high SES group and lowest in the low SES group. Table 5 show the mean ownership levels of the SES indicator variables by both the tercile and cluster derived SES groups. The purpose of this analysis is primarily to assess whether the different SES indicators vary in the level of ownership by SES

group. For most indicators, the difference in ownership levels between the high and the low SES group is greater using the cluster method than the tercile method.

Table 5: Mean ownership of SES variables by SES group (N=2309)

Variable	Tercile			Cluster		
	Low	Middle	High	Low	Middle	High
Tap/well in premise/bottled water	0.366	0.669	0.978	0.288	0.525	0.921
Tap/well outside premise/Bowser	0.370	0.173	0.001	0.469	0.249	0.026
Other water	0.264	0.158	0.021	0.242	0.226	0.053
Water sealed toilet	0.725	0.962	0.999	0.592	0.911	0.993
Tiled/concrete roof	0.401	0.507	0.447	0.349	0.487	0.462
Asbestos roof	0.358	0.479	0.551	0.278	0.454	0.536
Other roof	0.240	0.014	0.001	0.372	0.059	0.002
Radio	0.510	0.700	0.866	0.406	0.668	0.814
Television	0.744	0.968	0.996	0.605	0.925	0.993
Telephone	0.823	0.977	0.996	0.753	0.935	0.994
Refrigerator	0.232	0.717	0.990	0.133	0.487	0.953
Bicycle	0.291	0.316	0.353	0.291	0.296	0.349
Motorbike	0.216	0.485	0.714	0.138	0.380	0.662
Car	0.058	0.219	0.542	0.033	0.128	0.471
Land	0.571	0.750	0.897	0.526	0.694	0.851
Crowding index	2.377	1.818	1.430	2.680	1.917	1.552

4. SUMMARY

This summary report describes how a PCA-based SES index was created using the Sri Lanka VAW survey data. From the PCA analysis, households were classified into SES groups using both terciles and a cluster analysis approaches. An assessment of the internal coherence concluded that the cluster approach displays marginally greater discriminatory power in disaggregating households by SES.

REFERENCE

Vyas S and Kumaranayake L (2006) How to do (or not to do) ..Constructing socio-economic status indices: how to use principal components analysis. Health Policy and Planning 21(6): 459-468

Annex IV. Survey team, field staff and task force members

Field Supervisors (DCS)

1	Mr.R.D.J.U.Rajapaksha	Senior Statistician
2	Mr.S.Thanabalasingham	Senior Statistician
3	Mr.G.U.N.Perera	Statistician
4	Mr.H.G.Somathunga	Statistician
5	Mr.A.M.P.Abesingha	Statistician
6	Mr.P.L.A.A.Hemantha	Statistician
7	Mr.H.T.Fonseka	Statistician
8	Mr.Balachandran	Statistician
9	Mrs.Y.P.Rajapaksha	Statistician
10	Mrs.H.M.D.Sepalika	Statistician
11	Mrs.W.S.D.Jayasundara	Statistician
12	Mrs.A.K.J.Muthugalage	Statistician
13	Ms.E.C.P.Rathnaweera	Statistician

Field Enumerators (DCS)

1	Mrs.A.W.D.S.Kumari	Statistical Officer
2	Mrs.D.M.M.Chamindi Rathnayaka	Statistical Officer
3	Mrs.M.A.Ekanayaka	Statistical Officer
4	Mrs.D.S.Liyanapathirana	Statistical Officer
5	Mrs.I.C.Vithana	Statistical Officer
6	Mrs.K.A.M.S.Silva	Statistical Officer
7	Mrs.G.D.K.Nilmini	Statistical Officer
8	Mrs.K.A.P.Deepani	Statistical Officer
9	Mrs.K.A.Udayangani	Statistical Officer
10	Mrs.W.M.C.Franando	Statistical Officer
11	Mrs.C.L.Nakandala	Statistical Officer
12	Mrs.K.M.A.R.N.K.Alahakoon	Statistical Officer
13	Mrs.N.R.Gunawardhana	Statistical Officer
14	Mrs.A.D.Chandi Chamila Premi	Statistical Officer
15	Mrs.D.M.Samaravikrama	Statistical Officer
16	Mrs.W.M.W.Vishaka Wanigasekara	Statistical Officer
17	Mrs.C.S.Liyanage	Statistical Officer
18	Mrs.G.W.N.D. de silva	Statistical Officer
19	Mrs.S.C.Weerasingha	Statistical Officer
20	Mrs.W.M.S.Lasanthi	Statistical Officer
21	Mrs.W.G.N.S.K.Premarathna	Statistical Officer
22	Mrs.J.M.A.N.Jayaweera	Statistical Officer
23	Mrs.K.N.Boralugoda	Statistical Officer
24	Mrs.A.H.G.K.Athauda	Statistical Officer
25	Mrs.G.A.Mala Pushpakanthi	Statistical Officer
26	Mrs.T.G.T.Nayomi	Statistical Officer
27	Mrs.D.P.S.kumari	Statistical Officer
28	Mrs.H.P.R.Samanthi	Statistical Officer
29	Mrs.P.A.K.S.nishadhi	Statistical Officer

30	Mrs.S.Yogaraja	Statistical Officer
31	Mrs.E.Bakeerathy	Statistical Officer
32	Mrs.H.M.P.M.Jayasena	Statistical Assistant
33	Mrs.S.M.I.Udayangani	Statistical Assistant
34	Mrs.T.M.D.J.Thennakon	Statistical Assistant
35	Mrs.K.Arasarathnam	Statistical Assistant
36	Mrs.N.Gajaranjan	Statistical Assistant
37	Mrs.T.Kokila	Development Officer
38	Ms.E.S.U.H.Elpiya	Development Officer
39	Ms.R.G.Indika	Development Officer
40	Ms.K.D.K.Samarasingha	Development Officer
41	Mrs.N.Niranjana	Development Officer

DCS Staff

1	Dr. (Mrs) I.R.Bandara	Director General
2	Mrs.K.M.D.S.D.Karunaratne	Additional Director General (Statistics)
3	Mrs.I.A.M.Fernando	Additional Director General (ICT)
4	Mrs. K.A.S. Kodikara	Director (Statistics)
5	Mr.P.M.R.Fernando	Director (ICT)
6	Mr.W.H.P.W.Weerasiri	Director (ICT)
7	Mrs. E.A.A.P. Egodawaththa	Deputy Director
8	Mr. W. Gnanathilaka	Deputy Director
9	Mr.K.L.C.S.Weerasooriya	Deputy Director (ICT)
10	Mrs.C.Jayawikrama	Senior Statistician
11	Mrs.W.A.C.Wijebandara	Statistician
12	Mrs. M.D.D.D. Deepawansa	Statistician
13	Mrs. H.M.D. Sepalika	Statistician
14	Mr. A.K.D.C.N.S.Karunaratna	Statistician
15	Mrs. U.S.Dilrukshi	Statistician
16	Mrs. M.W. L.C.M. Chandrarathna	Statistician
17	Mrs. P.D. Nanayakkara	Statistician
18	Ms. R.P.M. Subashini	Statistician
19	Mr. T.D.M.S.D. Perera	Statistician
20	Mr. K.T.Sureshkumar	Statistician
21	Mr.K.Weerasiri	Statistician
22	Mr.M.L.K.P.Kumara	Statistician
23	Mr. H.M.S.C. Bandara	Statistician
24	Mrs. M.M.G.D. Mananperi	Statistician
25	Mrs.H.M.Y.Priyadarshani	Assistant Director (ICT)
26	Mr.S.Thinesh	Assistant Director (ICT)
27	Mr.Ganindra Perera	Statistical Officer
28	Mr. W.A.T.N. Abeysekara	Statistical Officer
29	Mrs.K.M.S.Wimalarathna	Statistical Officer
30	Mr. W.T.D.P.D. Subaweera	Statistical Officer
31	Mrs. D. Karunanayaka	Statistical Officer
32	Mr. A.M.A.E.Athapaththu	Statistical Officer
33	Mr. A.M.H.K.Kulathunga	Statistical Officer

34	Mr. U.S. Maddumage	Statistical Officer
35	Mrs. A.N. Ekanayaka	Statistical Officer
36	Mr. S. Balasankar	Statistical Officer
37	Mrs. C.S. Liyanage	Statistical Officer
38	Mr. P.A.L. Premathilaka	Statistical Officer
39	Mr. K. Sugumaran	Statistical Officer
40	Mr. W. Ravi De Silva	Statistical Officer
41	Mrs.S.Wimalarathna	Statistical Officer
42	Mrs.D.V.G.Delgoda	Statistical Officer
43	Mrs.Nelum Galappaththi	Statistical Officer
44	Ms.B.C.Walikala	ICT Officer
45	Mr.P.P.Wadanambi	ICT Officer
46	Mrs.D.M.T.Perera	ICT Officer
47	Mr.S.G.V.Palitha	System controller
48	Mr. W.S.G.K. Weerakkody	P.M.A.S
49	Mr. H.A.R.S.K. Jayasekara	O.I.C
50	Mr. K.k.A. Laksiri	P.M.A.S
51	Mrs. S.W.N.D. Aththanayaka	ICT Assistant
52	Mrs. G.W. Liyanage	ICT Assistant
53	Mrs. M.G.U. Dilhani	ICT Assistant
54	Mrs. S.A.S.T. Samarathunga	ICT Assistant
55	Mrs. J.K.D.K. Jayamalka	ICT Assistant
56	Mr. K.A.D.J. Prasanna	ICT Assistant
57	Mrs. K.S.De Silva Weeraddana	ICT Assistant
58	Mrs. G.C. Geekiyanage	ICT Assistant
59	Mrs. M.G.C. Lakmali	ICT Assistant
60	Mrs. N.H.A. Nayomi	ICT Assistant
61	Mrs. P.H.Chandamali	ICT Assistant
62	Mrs. S.T.D. Jayathilaka	ICT Assistant
63	Mrs. M.S.F. Nilamiya	ICT Assistant
64	Miss. G.K.A. Nilanthi	ICT Assistant
65	Mr.M.S.D.Fernando	ICT Assistant
66	Mr.R.A.D.U.K.Perera	ICT Assistant
67	Mrs.K.M.C.P.Kulasingha	ICT Assistant
68	Miss. V. Nishanthini	Tamil coding Clerk
69	Mrs. R.U.M. Thanusha	Tamil coding Clerk
70	Mr. M.U.P. Senavirathna	K.S.S.
71	Mr. K.S. Sampath	K.S.S.
72	Mrs. K.G.Nadeeka Jayakody	K.S.S.
73	Mrs.H.A. Dinesha Muthumali	K.S.S.

UNFPA Staff and Consultants

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- 2 Dr. Kristin Diemer University of Melbourne
- 3 Ms. Jessica Gardner kNOwVAWdata Initiative
- 4 Ms. Seema Vyas kNOwVAWdata Initiative
- 5 Dr. Lakshman Senanayake Snr. Consultant Gender
- 6 Mrs. Sharika Cooray National Programme and Policy Analyst Women's Rights and Gender - UNFPA Sri Lanka

Annex V. Survey questionnaire



CONFIDENTIAL

The information collected in the survey will be strictly confidential according to the survey ordinance & individual level information will not be divulged to any person or agency

Month	Sector	District	DS Division

MRCB No. (A0)				
PSU Number				
SSU Number				
Household Number				

Women's Wellbeing Survey - 2019

SURVEY SCHEDULE

Department of Census & Statistics

Sri Lanka

IDENTIFICATION FORM

IDENTIFICATION				
SURVEY YEAR SURVEY MONTH DISTRICT SECTOR DS DIVISION PSU NUMBER SSU NUMBER HOUSEHOLD NUMBER MRCB NO: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THIS UNIT NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD : _____ TEL: _____	[][] [][] [][] [] [][] [][][] [][] [] [][][][][] [] [][][][][][][][][][]			
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]
INTERVIEWERS NAME RESULT***	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	INTERVIEWER [][] RESULT [][]
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME LOCATION	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS []
QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED? [] 1. None completed ⇒	<u>*** RESULT CODES</u> HH respondent postponed interview.....11 No competent respondent at home12 Housing unit is temporarily closed13 Refused14 Housing unit is demolished / Vacant15 Entire HH speaking only foreign language16 Other (specify): _____19		⇒Need to return ⇒Need to return ⇒Need to return	CHECK HH SELECTION FORM: TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (Q1) [][]
[] 2. HH selection form (and in most cases HH questionnaire) only ⇒	Selected woman refused (specify): ____ ..21 No eligible woman in household.....22 Selected woman not at home.....23 Selected woman postponed interview.....24 Selected woman incapacitated.....25 Selected woman speaks foreign language.26		⇒Need to return ⇒Need to return	TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH OF SELECTED WOMAN (Q13, total with YES) [][]
[] 3. Woman's questionnaire partly ⇒	Does not want to continue (specify) : ____ ..31 Rest of interview postponed to next visit.32		⇒Need to return	LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED FEMALE RESPONDENT (Q1) [][]
[] 4. Woman's questionnaire ⇒	completed41			
CHECK BY FIELD SUPERVISOR				
NAME _____ DAY [][] MONTH [][] RESULT [][]				

CODES

Col 3 - Relationship to head of the household

HEAD.....	01	BROTHER / SISTER	08
WIFE / HUSBAND / (PARTNER)	02	BROTHER-IN-LAW/SISTER-IN-LAW	09
SON / DAUGHTER	03	ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER	10
SON-IN-LAW	04	OTHER RELATIVE	11
/ DAUGHTER-IN-LAW		DOMESTIC SERVANT	12
GRAND SON / GRAND DAUGHTER	05	LODGER.....	13
FATHER / MOTHER	06	FRIEND	14
FATHER-IN-LAW / MOTHER-IN-LAW	07	OTHERS NOT RELATED: _____	98

Col. 4 – Sex

Male	1
Female	2

Col. 07 – Ethnicity

SINHALA	1
SRI LANKAN TAMIL	2
INDIAN TAMIL.....	3
SRI LANKAN MOORS.....	4
MALAY	5
BURGHHER.....	6
OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	7

Col. 10 - Level of Education

STUDYING / STUDIED GRADE 1	00
PASSED GRADE 1	01
PASSED GRADE 2	02
PASSED GRADE 3	03
PASSED GRADE 4.....	04
PASSED GRADE 5.....	05
PASSED GRADE 6.....	06
PASSED GRADE 7	07
PASSED GRADE 8.....	08
PASSED GRADE 9.....	09
PASSED GRADE 10	10
PASSED G.C.E.(O/L) OR EQUIVALENT.....	11
PASSED GRADE 12	12
PASSED G.C.E.(A / L)A OR EQUIVALENT	13
PASSED GAQ / GSQ	14
PASSED DEGREE.....	15
PASSED POST GRADUATE DEGREE	
/ DIPLOMA.....	16
PHD.....	17
STUDYING / STUDIED SPECIAL EDUCATION	18
NO SCHOOLING.....	19

Col . 08 - Religion

BUDDHIST	1
HINDU	2
ISLAM	3
ROMAN CATHOLIC / OTHER CHRISTIAN	4
OTHER : _____.....	5

Col. 09 - Marital Status

NEVER MARRIED	1
MARRIED.....	2
WIDOWED	3
DIVORCED.....	4
SEPARATED	5

Col. 11 - Main activity usually engaged in

ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY.....	1
SEEKING AND AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYEMENT	2
STUDENT	3
HOUSEHOLD CHORES	4
RETIRED	5
UNABLE TO WORK (TOO OLD / DISABLE)	6
OTHER.....	9

Col. 12 - Employment status

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE	1
SEMI GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE.....	2
PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE	3
EMPLOYER	4
OWN ACCOUNT WORKER.....	5
CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER	6

IF MORE THAN ONE HH IN THE SELECTED DWELLING: FILL OUT SEPERATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH ONE

Demographic Characteristics

Hello, my name is _____. I am visiting your household on behalf of Department of Census and statistics. We are conducting a national survey in Sri Lanka to learn about women's health and life experiences.

Serial Number	Name of all persons who usually live in this household	Relationship to head of the household	Sex	Date of Birth (Year and Month)		Age as at last birthday (in years)	Ethnicity	Religion	Marital Status	Level of Education (age 5 years and above)	Age 15 years & above		Eligibility 1 – Yes 2 – No See Criteria Below (A +B)
				year	Month						Main activity usually engaged in	Employment status (only for Col 11 = 1)	
1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													
11													

(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD:

- DOMESTIC SERVANTS IF THEY SLEEP 5 NIGHTS A WEEK OR MORE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.
- VISITORS IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS.
-

(B) ELIGIBLE: ANY WOMAN AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD.

MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH:

- **RANDOMLY SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR INTERVIEW.**
- **PUT CIRCLE AROUND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED.** ASK IF YOU CAN TALK WITH THE SELECTED WOMAN. IF SHE IS NOT AT HOME, AGREE ON DATE FOR RETURN VISIT.
- **CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN HH:

- **Complete HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and SAY “I cannot continue because I can only interview women 15 years and above. Thank you for your assistance.” FINISH HERE.**

* If both (male and female) are the head, refer to the male.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

CODE	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES																								
1	If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household. What is the main source of drinking-water for your household?	PROTECTED WELL WITHIN PREMISES..... 01 PROTECTED WELL OUTSIDE PREMISES 02 UNPROTECTED WELL..... 03 TAP INSIDE HOME 04 TAP WITHIN UNIT / PREMISES (MAIN LINE) 05 TAP OUTSIDE PREMISES (MAIN LINE) 06 PROJECT IN VILLAGE 07 TUBE WELL 08 BOWSER..... 09 RIVER / TANK / STREAMS 10 RAIN WATER 11 BOTTLED WATER..... 12 OTHER: 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99																								
2	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	OWN WATER SEALED TOILET 1 SHARED WATER SEALED TOILET 2 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE 3 TRADITIONAL PIT LATRINE 4 RIVER/CANAL 5 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 6 OTHER: 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9																								
3	What are the main materials used in the roof? RECORD OBSERVATION	ROOF FROM NATURAL MATERIALS 1 ASBESTOS..... 2 TILED OR CONCRETE ROOF..... 3 CORRUGATED IRON..... 4 OTHER: 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9																								
4	Does your household have: a) Electricity b) A radio c) A television d) A telephone e) A refrigerator	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ELECTRICITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TELEPHONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8	b) RADIO	1	2	8	c) TELEVISION	1	2	8	d) TELEPHONE	1	2	8	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DK																							
a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8																							
b) RADIO	1	2	8																							
c) TELEVISION	1	2	8																							
d) TELEPHONE	1	2	8																							
e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8																							
5	Does any member of your household own: a) A bicycle? b) A motorcycle? c) A car/ <u>van</u> / <u>threewheeler</u> ?	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BICYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) MOTORCYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) CAR / VAN/ THREEWHEELER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) BICYCLE	1	2	8	b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8	c) CAR / VAN/ THREEWHEELER	1	2	8								
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a) BICYCLE	1	2	8																							
b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8																							
c) CAR / VAN/ THREEWHEELER	1	2	8																							
6	Do people in your household own any land?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9																								
7	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99																								
10	NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE..... 1 FEMALE 2																								

Thank you very much for your assistance.

INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

100A :Serial No. of selected women demographic section [] []

Hello, my name is _____. I am visiting your household on behalf of Department of Census and statistics. We are conducting a national survey in Sri Lanka to learn about women's health and life experiences. You have been chosen by chance to participate in the survey.

I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. I will not keep a record of your name or address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to 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 have the opportunity to talk.

Your participation is completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to other women in Sri Lanka.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately 45 minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → THANK PARTICIPANT FOR HER TIME AND END

AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED



Is now a good time to talk?

It's 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?

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE CONSENT PROCEDURE TO THE PARTICIPANT.

SIGNED:

DATE OF INTERVIEW: day [][] month [][] year [][][][]			
100. RECORD THE START TIME OF THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (24H SYSTEM)		HH:MM [][]:[][] (00-24 h)	
SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY			
CODE	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
106	I would like to start by asking you some questions about yourself. What is your date of birth (day, month and year that you were born)?	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999	
107	How old are you (completed years)?	AGE (YEARS) [][]	
108	How long have you been living continuously in LIVING AREA NAME?	NUMBER OF YEARS [][] LESS THAN 1 YEAR 00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE 95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD) 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
110	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒111c
111 a	What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	Studied Grade 1 00 Passed Grade 1 01 Passed Grade 2 02 Passed Grade 3 03 Passed Grade 4 04 Passed Grade 5 05 Passed Grade 6 06 Passed Grade 7 07 Passed Grade 8 08 Passed Grade 9 09 Passed Grade 10 10 Passed G.C.E.(O/L) or equivalent 11 Passed Grade 12 12 Passed G.C.E.(A / L)a or equivalent 13 Passed GAQ / GSQ 14 Passed Degree 15 Passed post Graduate / Diploma 16 PHD 17 Studying / Studied Special Education 18 No Schooling 19	
111b	<i>TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL</i>	NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
111 c	What is your <u>main</u> daily activity or usual activity? PROMPT: Do you earn money by yourself? [MARK ONE]	ENGAGED IN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY 1 SEEKING FOR AND AVAILABLE TO WORK 2 STUDENT 3 HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES 4 RETIRED 5 UNABLE TO WORK (TOO OLD / DISABLE) 6 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	111d
111z	Explain the job ?		

111x	What is <u>your</u> Employment Status? [MARK ONE]	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 1 SEMI GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE..... 2 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE 3 EMPLOYER 4 OWN ACCOUNT WORKER 5 CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER 6 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
111y	What is the your occupation group ? [MARK ONE]	MANAGERS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND LOGISLATORS 01 PROPESSIONALS 02 TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS ... 03 CLERKS AND CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS 04 SERVICE AND SALES WORKERS 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS 06 CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS 07 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS 08 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS 09 POLICE OR ARMED FORCES OCCUPATIONS 10 UNIDENTIFIED OCCUPATIONS 11 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
111 d	What is <u>now</u> the main source of monetary income for you and your household?	NO FIXED INCOME..... 1 MONEY FROM HH MEMBERS WORK2 SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER3 SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES.....4 PENSION.....5 SOCIAL SERVICES/WELFARE.....6 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
113	Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES 1 NO2 LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	⇒ 115
114	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER).....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
119	Are you <u>currently</u> married , living together? IF NO: are you <i>involved in a relationship with a man without living together?</i> <i>IF NEEDED PROBE: Such as a regular boyfriend or a fiancé?</i> IF NEEDED PROBE: Do you and your partner live together?	CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER..... 1 CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER 2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED 3 <i>CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR MALE PARTNER (ENGAGED OR DATING) NOT LIVING TOGETHER</i> 4 NOT CURRENTLY HAVING A MALE PARTNER... 5 <i>OTHER THAN A MALE PARTNER (CURRENTLY HAVING A FEMALE PARTNER)</i> 6	⇒123 ⇒123 ⇒123 ⇒123

120a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED 1 ⇒121 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN, BUT NEVER MARRIED 3 ⇒121 NO 5
120b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or having love affair)?	YES..... 1 ⇒1101 NO 2 ⇒1101 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9 ⇒1101
121	Did the <u>last partnership with a man</u> end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?	DIVORCED 1 ⇒123 SEPARATED/BROKEN UP..... 2 WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9
122	Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH (RESPONDENT AND PARTNER) 3 OTHER: _____ 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9
123	How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER..... [][] ⇒1101 NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER 00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99
123a	How old were you the first time you were married or lived together with a man?	AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99

BEFORE CONTNUING REVIEW RESPONSES IN 119, 120 and 123 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.

124	The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership. Do/did you live together (in the same home) with your husband/partner's parents or relatives, or with your own parents or relatives?	NOT LIVING WITH HUSBAND'S OR OWN PARENTS 1 HIS PARENTS OR RELATIVES 2 HER PARENTS OR RELATIVES..... 3 WITH BOTH HIS AND HER PARENTS OR RELATIVES 4 N/A NOT LIVING WITH PARTNER..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
	<i>IF COL 8 ==3IN DEMOGRAPHIC [] (RELIGION) ↓</i>	<i>IF COL 8 <>3 IN DEMOGRAPHIC []⇒ (RELIGION)</i>	⇒129
126	Does/did your husband/partner have any other wives while being married (having a relationship) with you? [REFER TO POLYGAMOUS RELATIONSHIP]	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒129 ⇒129
127	How many wives does/did he have (including yourself)?	NUMBER OF WIVES [] DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒129
128	Are/were you the first, second.... wife? <i>CHECK THAT THIS REFERS TO THE OTHER WIVES HE HAD AT SAME TIME WHILE BEING WITH RESPONDENT</i>	NUMBER /POSITION [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
129	Did you have any kind of marriage to formalize the union? What type of marriage did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NONE 1 CIVIL MARRIAGE..... 2 RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE 3 TRADITIONAL MARRIAGE 4 OTHER: 5	⇒1101
130	In what year was the marriage performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR [][][] DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9999	
131	Who chose your <u>current/most recent</u> husband for you? <i>IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE: Did you yourself choose your <u>current/most recent</u> husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you?</i>	BOTH CHOSE 1 RESPONDENT CHOSE..... 2 RESPONDENT'S FAMILY CHOSE 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER CHOSE 4 HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY CHOSE 5 BOTH FAMILY CHOSE..... 6 OTHER: 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒133 ⇒133
132	Before the marriage with your <u>current /most recent</u> husband, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
133	Did your marriage involve agree for dowry payment?	YES/DOWRY 1 NO 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒1101 ⇒1101
134	Has all of the dowry been paid for, or does some part still remain to be paid?	ALL PAID..... 1 PARTIALLY PAID 2 NONE PAID..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
135	Overall, do you think that the amount of dowry payment has had a positive impact on how you are treated by your husband and his family, a negative impact, or no particular impact?	POSITIVE IMPACT..... 1 NEGATIVE IMPACT 2 NO IMPACT 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	

Now I would like to ask you some questions about things that you own and your earnings. We need this information to understand the financial position of women nowadays.

1101	<p>Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:</p> <p>a) Land b) Your house c) A company or business d) Large animals (cows, etc.) e) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees x) Other property, specify</p> <p>FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES Own by self</th> <th>YES Own with others</th> <th>NO Don't own</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) LAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) COMPANY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) LARGE ANIMALS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) PRODUCE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) OTHER PROPERTY:</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>_____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES Own by self	YES Own with others	NO Don't own	a) LAND	1	2	3	b) HOUSE	1	2	3	c) COMPANY	1	2	3	d) LARGE ANIMALS	1	2	3	e) PRODUCE	1	2	3	x) OTHER PROPERTY:	1	2	3	_____				
	YES Own by self	YES Own with others	NO Don't own																																
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x) OTHER PROPERTY:	1	2	3																																

<p>* CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A <i>(s11mar)</i></p>	<p>CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN (Option K) ↓ ↓</p> <p><i>(1)</i></p>	<p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/CURRENT OR PAST MALE DATING PARTNER (Options L, M, N)</p> <p>[] ⇒</p> <p><i>(2)</i></p>	⇒S.2																																
<p>CHECK 111c?</p>	<p>EARNS OWN MONEY ↓</p>	<p>DOES NOT OWN MONEY</p>	⇒S.2																																
1103	<p>Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?</p>	<p>SELF/OWN CHOICE1 GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER3 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>																																	
1104	<p>Would you say that the money that you bring into the family (for daily expenditure) is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?</p>	<p>MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER1 LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER2 ABOUT THE SAME3 DO NOT KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>																																	

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

201	I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services. In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?	EXCELLENT 1 GOOD 2 FAIR..... 3 POOR 4 VERY POOR..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
201 WG	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health problem . Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL..... 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
202 WG	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL..... 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
203 WG	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL..... 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
204 WG	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL..... 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
205 WG	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) was washing all over or dressing?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL..... 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
206 WG	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example, understanding or being understood?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL..... 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
204	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you been in physical pain or discomfort? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?	NO PAIN... 1 SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 2 MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 3 SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT..... 4 EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
208	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you yourself were sick? IF YES: Whom did you consult? PROBE: Did you also see anyone else?	NO ONE CONSULTED..... 1 DOCTOR..... 2 MIDWIFE 3 COUNSELLOR 4 PHARMACIST (pharmacy) 5 TRADITIONAL HEALER / IDEGENIOUS MEDICINE 6 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 7 OTHER: _____ 8	

209New (Kessler 6)	During the last 30 days (4 weeks), how much of the time did you feel _____? All of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, not at all :	ALL OF THE TIME	MOST OF THE TIME	SOME OF THE TIME	A LITTLE OF THE TIME	NONE OF THE TIME	
	a) Nervous	4	3	2	1	0	
	b) Hopeless	4	3	2	1	0	
	c) Restless or fidgety	4	3	2	1	0	
	d) So depressed that nothing could cheer you up	4	3	2	1	0	
	e) That everything was an effort	4	3	2	1	0	
	f) Worthless	4	3	2	1	0	
210	Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now: In your life, have you <u>ever</u> seriously thought about ending your life?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		⇒212
210a	Have you thought seriously about ending your life in the last 12 months?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		
211	Have you <u>ever</u> tried to take your life?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		⇒212 ⇒212 ⇒212
211 a	Have you tried to take your life <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		
211b	At the time when you tried to take your life, did you require medical care or hospitalization?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		
212	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		
213	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)? IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months? (IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)	NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL	NONE	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....		
214	Are you currently smoking..... 1. Daily? 2. Occasionally? 3. Not at all?	DAILY	OCCASIONALLY.....	NOT AT ALL	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....	⇒216 ⇒216
215	Have you <u>ever</u> smoked in your life? Did you ever smoke.... 1. Daily? (smoking at least once a day) 2. Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes, but never daily) 3. Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your lifetime)	DAILY	OCCASIONALLY.....	NOT AT ALL	DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....	REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....	

216	do you drink alcohol? If yes, How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒219																		
217	On the days that you drank in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , about how many times alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day?	WITH USUAL DRINKING GLASS NUMBER OF TIMES DRINKS [][] NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN PAST 4 WEEKS... 00																			
218	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking? a) money problems b) health problems c) conflict with family or friends d) problems with authorities (bar owner/police, etc) x) other, specify.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) HEALTH PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES(Police/others)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) OTHER: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) HEALTH PROBLEMS	1	2	c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	1	2	d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES(Police/others)	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2																			
b) HEALTH PROBLEMS	1	2																			
c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	1	2																			
d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES(Police/others)	1	2																			
x) OTHER: _____	1	2																			
219	Did you ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																			

313	What (main) method are you <u>currently</u> using? IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD	PILL/TABLETS.....01 INJECTABLES.....02 IMPLANTS03 IUD04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY05 CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD.....06 FEMALE STERILIZATION (LRT)07 CONDOMS08 MALE STERILIZATION09 WITHDRAWAL.....10 HERBS11 OTHER: _____ .96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
315	Has/did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a method or prevent you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES1 NO2 HE DOES NOT KNOW SHE USES A METHOD3 N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER).....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒S.4
319	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES1 NO2 USING CONDOMS WAS NEVER AN OPTION THAT WAS CONSIDERED7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

**BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4:
REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.**

SECTION 4 CHILDREN

CHECK: Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q <i>(s4bir)</i>	ANY LIVE BIRTHS [] ↓ <i>(1)</i>	NO LIVE BIRTHS [] ⇒ <i>(2)</i>	⇒S.5
401	I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (Live birth, regardless of whether the child is still alive or not). What is the date of birth of this child?	DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][]	
402	What name was given to your last born child? Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	NAME: _____ BOY 1 GIRL 2	
403	Is your last born child (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8	⇒405
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE	AGE IN YEARS [][] IF NOT YET COMPLETED 1 YEAR 00	⇒406 ⇒406
405	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	YEARS [][] MONTHS (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR) [][] DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH) [][]	
405a	What is the cause of death ? (Reason)	ACCIDENT 1 ACCIDENTS OCCURRED DURING WORK .. 2 HOMICIDES 3 SUICIDES 4 MATERNAL DEATHS 5 ILLNESS 6 OTHER 7	
406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO	5 OR MORE YEARS AGO 1 LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2	⇒417
407	I would like to ask you about your <u>last pregnancy</u> . At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?	WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER 2 NOT WANT CHILDREN 3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?	WANT TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER 2 NOT WANT CHILDREN 3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
409	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you see anyone for an antenatal check? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY <i>USE 'PRENATAL' IF BETTER UNDERSTOOD</i>	NO ONE 1 DOCTOR 2 OBSTETRICIAN/GYNAECOLOGIST 3 PUBLIC HEALTH NURSE/MIDWIFE 4 TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 5 OTHER: _____ 6	
410	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received antenatal care for your pregnancy?	STOP 1 ENCOURAGE 2 NO INTEREST 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

411	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?	SON 1 DAUGHTER..... 2 DID NOT MATTER..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
411a	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?	SON 1 DAUGHTER..... 2 DID NOT MATTER..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
413a	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
413b	During this pregnancy, did you use tobacco with beetle?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
414	Were you given a (postnatal) check-up at any time during the 6 weeks after delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 NO, CHILD NOT YET SIX WEEKS OLD..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒417 ⇒417
416	How much did he/she weigh? RECORD FROM HEALTH CARD WHERE POSSIBLE	KG FROM CARD [][].[] KG FROM RECALL [][].[] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 88.8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99.9	
417	Do you have any children aged between <u>5</u> and <u>16</u> years? How many? (include 5-year-old and 16-year-old children)	NUMBER [][] NONE 00	⇒S.5
420	Do any of these children with you (ages 5-16 years): a) Have frequent nightmares? b) Wet their bed often? c) Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? d) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children?	YES NO DK a) NIGHTMARES 1 2 8 b) WET BED 1 2 8 c) TIMID 1 2 8 d) AGGRESSIVE 1 2 8	
421	Of these children (ages 5-16 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls have ever run away from home?	a) NUMBER OF BOYS RUN AWAY [][] b) NUMBER OF GIRLS RUN AWAY [][] IF NONE ENTER '0'	
423	Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-16 YEARS.	YES 1 NO 2 NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
424	Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? Could this be asked of the last 12 months? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-16 YEARS.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A <i>(s5mar)</i>	<u>CURRENTLY MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER</u> (Options K, L) [] ↓ <i>(1)</i>	<u>FORMERLY MARRIED/LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER</u> (Option M) [] ↓ <i>(2)</i>	<u>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER MALE PARTNER)</u> (Option N) [] ⇒ <i>(3)</i>	⇒S.6
501	I would now like you to tell me a little about your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner. How old is your husband/partner (completed years)? PROBE: MORE OR LESS IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?	AGE (YEARS) [][]		
502	In what year was he born?	YEAR..... [][][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9999		
502 a	Where is he from? Is he from the same community or town as you?	SAME COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD...1 ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE.....2 ANOTHER TOWN/CITY3 ANOTHER COUNTRY4 OTHER: _____6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
502b	Ethnicity of <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner	SINHALA1 SRI LANKAN TAMIL.....2 INDIAN TAMIL.....3 SRI LANKAN MOORS.....4 MALAY.....5 BURGHER.....6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____7		
502c	Religion of <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner	BUDDHIST1 HINDU2 ISLAM3 ROMAN CATHOLIC / OTHER CHRISTIAN4 OTHER : _____5		
504	Did he ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9		⇒506

505a	What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	STUDIED GRADE 1.....00 PASSED GRADE 1.....01 PASSED GRADE 2.....02 PASSED GRADE 3.....03 PASSED GRADE 4.....04 PASSED GRADE 5.....05 PASSED GRADE 6.....06 PASSED GRADE 707 PASSED GRADE 8.....08 PASSED GRADE 9.....09 PASSED GRADE 10.....10 PASSED G.C.E.(O/L) OR EQUIVALENT.....11 PASSED GRADE 12.....12 PASSED G.C.E.(A / L)A OR EQUIVALENT.....13 PASSED GAQ / GSQ.....14 PASSED DEGREE.....15 PASSED POST GRADUATE / DIPLOMA.....16 PHD17 STUDYING / STUDIED SPECIAL EDUCATION18 NO SCHOOLING..... 19 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 20	
505 b	<i>CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL</i>	NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING .. [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	
506	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?	WORKING / WORKED 1 LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED 2 RETIRED 3 STUDENT 4 DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒508 ⇒508 ⇒509
507	When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, or before that? (FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?)	IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS..... 1 4 WKS - 12 MONTHS AGO..... 2 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO..... 3 NEVER HAD A JOB..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒509
508x	Explain the job of your Husband / Partner?		
508y	What is the Employment Status of your Husband / Partner? [MARK ONE]	GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE 1 SEMI GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE..... 2 PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYEE 3 EMPLOYER 4 OWN ACCOUNT WORKER 5 CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER 6 OTHER (SPECIFY)..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
508z	What is your husband/partner occupation group ? [MARK ONE]	MANAGERS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND LOGISLATORS 01 PROFESSIONALS 02 TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS ... 03 CLERKS AND CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS 04 SERVICE AND SALES WORKERS 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY AND FISHERY WORKERS 06 CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS 07 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS 08 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS 09 POLICE OR ARMED FORCES OCCUPATIONS 10 UNIDENTIFIED OCCUPATIONS 11 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	

509	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol? 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1–3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY .. 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH..... 3 OCCASIONALLY / LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 NOT NOW, DRINK IN THE PAST 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒512 ⇒512												
510	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the last 12 months of your last <u>relationship</u>), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?	MOST DAYS 1 WEEKLY 2 ONCE A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH..... 4 DIDN'T SEE 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9													
511	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months</u> of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking? a) Money problems b) Family problems x) Any other problems, specify.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) FAMILY PROBLEMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) OTHER: _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	1	2	
	YES	NO													
a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2													
b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2													
x) OTHER: _____	1	2													
512	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY .. 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH..... 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH..... 4 NEVER 5 IN THE PAST, NOT NOW 6 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9													
513	<u>Since you have known him</u> , has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another person?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒515 ⇒515												
514	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the last 12 months of the relationship), has this happened once or twice, a few times, many times or never?	NEVER (NOT IN PAST 12 MONTHS) 1 ONCE OR TWICE..... 2 A FEW (3-5) TIMES..... 3 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9													
515	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒1008 ⇒1008												
516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 MAY HAVE..... 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9													
1008	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband/partner?	YES 1 NO 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9													
1010	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9													

SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

	In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour 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 statement. There are no right or wrong answers.																															
601	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																														
603	It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																														
605	It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband, even if she does not feel like it.	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																														
607	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if: a) Wife does not complete her household work to husband satisfaction b) Wife disobeys husband c) Wife refuses to have sexual relations with husband d) Wife asks him whether husband has other relationship e) Husband suspects that Wife is unfaithful to him f) Husband finds out that Wife has been unfaithful to him		<table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a) HOUSEHOLD</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) DISOBEYS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) NO SEX</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) GIRLFRIENDS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) SUSPECTS</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) UNFAITHFUL</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HOUSEHOLD	1	2	8	b) DISOBEYS	1	2	8	c) NO SEX	1	2	8	d) GIRLFRIENDS	1	2	8	e) SUSPECTS	1	2	8	f) UNFAITHFUL	1	2	8	
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f) UNFAITHFUL	1	2	8																													

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s7mar)	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER (Options K, L, M) [] ↓ (1)	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER MALE PARTNER (Option N) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.10
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When two people marries / lives together / having a boyfriend, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past 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 confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?

701	In general, do (did) you and your (<u>current or most recent</u>) husband/partner discuss the following topics together:		YES	NO	DK
	a) Things that have happened to him in the day	a) HIS DAY	1	2	8
	b) Things that happen to you during the day	b) YOUR DAY	1	2	8
	c) Your worries or feelings	c) YOUR WORRIES	1	2	8
	d) His worries or feelings	d) HIS WORRIES	1	2	8

702	In your relationship with your (<u>current or most recent</u>) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?	RARELY 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 OFTEN 3 NO 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
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703	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner generally do/did any of the following?:		YES	NO				
	a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends	A) SEEING FRIENDS	1	2		B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES	NO
	b) Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth	b) CONTACT FAMILY	1	2			1	2
	c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times	c) WANTS TO KNOW	1	2			1	2
	d) Prevent for using social media	d) PREVENT SOCIAL MEDIA	1	2			1	2
	e) Gets angry if you speak with another man	e) GETS ANGRY	1	2			1	2
	f) Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful	f) SUSPICIOUS	1	2			1	2
	g) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	g) HEALTH CARE	1	2			1	2

CHECK : Question 703	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	⇒703 N
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703 k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER..... 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9
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703N	Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner generally do any of the following? h) Prohibits you from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generation projects? i) Takes your earnings from you against your will? j) Refuses to give you money you needed for household expenses even when he has money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)?	A) YES NO NOT RELEVANT h) PROHIBITED WORK 1 2 3 i) TAKEN EARNING 1 2 3 j) REFUSED MONEY 1 2 3			B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2	
CHECK : Question 703N	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO / NOT RELEVANT CIRCLED (ONLY "2 OR 3" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []			⇒704	
703N k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703N) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				
704	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you. Has your <u>current</u> husband/partner, or <u>any other partner</u> ever....	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	B) Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months?</u> (If YES ask C and D. If NO/ NOT RELEVANT ask D only) YES NO NOT RELEVANT 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3	C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? One Few Many 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3	D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months?</u> IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? No One Few Many 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3	
CHECK : Question 704	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []			⇒705	
704 e	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				

705	Has your current Husband/Partner or any other partner ever....	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)	B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO/ NOT RELEVANT ask D only)	C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?	D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u> ? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? No One Few Many
		YES NO	YES NO NOT RELEVANT	One Few Many	
	a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	e) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
	f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1 2	1 2 3	1 2 3	0 1 2 3
CHECK : Question 705	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []			⇒706
705 g	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) Was it your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			

706	<p>Did your current husband / partner or any other husband / partner</p> <p>a) ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p> <p>b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused?</p> <p>c) Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever force you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?</p>	<p>A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO/ NOT RELEVANT ask D only)</p> <p>YES NO NOT RELEVANT</p>	<p>C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>One Few Many</p>	<p>D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>No One Few Many</p>
<p>CHECK: Question 706</p>	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[] ↓</p>	<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[]</p>			<p>⇒ 707</p>
706e	<p>Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) Was this your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?</p>	<p>CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>			
707	<p>VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705</p>	<p>YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2</p>			<p>MARK IN BOX C</p>
708	<p>VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 706</p>	<p>YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE 1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE 2</p>			<p>MARK IN BOX C</p>
708 N	<p>How many incidents happened in the past 12 months in which your husband used one or more of any of the behaviours that I asked you about? Any incident can include one or more behaviours you have experienced</p> <p>PREFERABLE TO GET PRECISE NUMBER, PROBE FOR ESTIMATE</p> <p><i>FOR ESTIMATING COST OF VIOLENCE. YOU SHOULD ASK THIS QUESTION OF ALL WOMEN, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SHE MENTIONED ANY ACTS OF VIOLENCE OR NOT</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF INCIDENTS..... [] [] [] NO 000 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999</p>			

708a	<p>Are you afraid of your <u>current/most recent</u> husband or partner (in the present)? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time?</p> <p>MAKE SURE YOU REFER TO HER SITUATION NOWADAYS EVEN IF SHE IS NO LONGER WITH HER HUSBAND/PARTNER</p>	<p>NEVER..... 1 SOMETIMES..... 2 MANY TIMES..... 3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES 4 IN THE PAST (NO LONGER AFRAID NOW).. 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>		
708b	<p>Have you ever, hit or beaten your husband/partner when he was not hitting or beating you? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?</p>	<p>NEVER..... 1 ONCE 2 2-5 TIMES 3 > 5 TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>		
<p>CHECK : (s7preg) Ref. sheet, Box B (s7prnum) (s7prcur)</p>		<p>EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P) (1) [] ↓ NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T) [] ↓ CURRENTLY PREGNANT? (option S) YES... 1 NO... 2 ↓</p>	<p>NEVER PREGNANT (2) [] ⇒</p>	⇒s8
709	<p>You said that you have been pregnant TOTAL times. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (<u>any</u> of) your husband/partner(s) while you were pregnant?</p>	<p>YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>		

SECTION 8 INJURIES

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C <i>(S8phsex)</i>	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U or V) [] <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <i>(1)</i>	WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("NO" to BOTH Option U and V) [] ⇒	⇒S.10																																																								
I would now like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your husband/partner's acts that we have talked about (MAY NEED TO REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS RESPONDENT MENTIONED IN SECTION 7). By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, burns, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.																																																											
801	Have you <u>ever</u> been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒S9																																																								
802A	<u>In your life</u> , how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband(s)/partner(s)? Would you say once, several times or many times?	ONCE..... 1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES 2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																																																									
802B	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																																																									
803A	What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened. MARK ALL PROBE: Any other injury?	A) CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES 01 SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES 02 SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS 03 BURNS 04 PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES 05 BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES 06 FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES..... 07 BROKEN TEETH..... 08 INTERNAL INJURIES 09 OTHER (specify): _____ 10	B) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ? <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NR</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	NR	DK	1	1	2	3	8	2	1	2	3	8	3	1	2	3	8	4	1	2	3	8	5	1	2	3	8	6	1	2	3	8	7	1	2	3	8	8	1	2	3	8	9	1	2	3	8	10	1	2	3	8	
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10	1	2	3	8																																																							
805a	In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?	TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE..... [][] REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99 NOT NEEDED 00	⇒S.9																																																								
805 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																																																									
806	In your life, did you <u>ever</u> receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never?	YES, SOMETIMES 1 YES, ALWAYS 2 NO, NEVER 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒S.9																																																								
806a	In the past 12 months, did you receiver health care for the injury/injuries?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒807																																																								

806b	In the past 12 months how much did you spend to receive health care on fees, laboratory tests, medicines, transport? IF EXACT AMOUNT NOT KNOWN, ESTIMATE IS ACCEPTABLE <i>ADAPT CELLS TO LOCAL CURRENCY</i>	A...FEES.....[][][][] B. LABORATORY TESTS.....[][][][] C. .MEDICINES..... [][][][] D. TRANSPORT.....[][][][] REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9999	
807	In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL .[][] IF NONE ENTER00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99	⇒808
807a	In the past 12 months, how many nights did you have to spend in the hospital due to the injury/injuries? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL..[][] IF NONE ENTER.....00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	⇒808
807b	In the past 12 months, how much expense did you incur for all the nights you spent in the hospital (IF EXACT AMOUNT NOT KNOWN, PROBE ESTIMATE)	EXPENSE..... [][][][][][] NONE0000000 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 9999998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9999999	
807c	Did you incur other expense for: a) food, b) family member staying at hospital, c) transport cost for family members, d) other How much? IF EXACT AMOUNT NOT KNOWN, PROBE ESTIMATE	A. FOOD.....[][][][][] B.COST FAMILY MEMBER STAY[][][][] C..TRANSPORT COST FOR FAMILY MEMBERS.....[][][][][] D. OTHER:..._____.[][][][]	
808	Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

THIS SECTION IS FOR WOMEN WHO REPORT PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER.

I would now like to ask you some questions about what effects your husband/partner's acts has had on you . With acts I mean... (REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS THE RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED IN SECTION 7).

IF REPORTED MORE THAN ONE VIOLENT HUSBAND/PARTNER, ADD: I would like you to answer these questions in relation to the most recent/last husband/partner who did these things to you.

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (“YES” TO Option U) ↓ []	WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY (“NO” to Option U and “YES” to option V) [] ⇒	
<i>(S9phys)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	⇒906
901	Are there any particular situations that you think tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour? REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE. PROBE: Any other situation? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON 01 WHEN MAN DRUNK 02 MONEY PROBLEMS 03 DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK 04 WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED 05 NO FOOD AT HOME 06 PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY 07 SHE IS PREGNANT 08 HE IS JEALOUS OF HER 09 SHE REFUSES SEX 10 SHE IS DISOBEDIENT 11 HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER 12 HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSS 13 UNABLE TO GET PREGNANT 14 OTHER (specify): 15	
CHECK: (Ref. sheet, Box B, option R)	CHILDREN LIVING [] ↓	NO CHILDREN ALIVE [] ⇒	⇒904
<i>(s9child)</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	
902	For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?	NEVER.....1 ONCE.....2 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME4 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
904	During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or to defend yourself? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?	NEVER.....1 ONCE.....2 SEVERAL(2-5) TIMES3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒906
904 a	What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.	NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT1 VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE2 VIOLENCE BECAME LESS.....3 VIOLENCE STOPPED4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
906	Would you say that your husband /partner's violent behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect? REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER	NO EFFECT 1 A LITTLE 2 A LOT 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

907	In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's violent behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY).....1 WORK NOT DISRUPTED.....2 HUSBAND/PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK...3 UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE.....4 UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE.....5 LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY6 OTHER (specify):7	⇒907c ⇒907c
907a	How many days of work (or of income) have you lost in the last 12 months because of your husband / partner's violent behaviour? PROBE: More or less	NUMBER OF DAYS [] [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
907b	How many days of housework were you unable to do in the 12 months because of your husband/partner's violent behaviour?	NUMBER OF DAYS [] [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
907c	How many days did your husband/partner miss work in the past 12 months because of his violent behaviour	NUMBER OF DAYS [] [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
907d	Did this behaviour of your husband/partner (that we talked about) result in destruction of property such as broken utensils, furniture, TV, mobile, scooter?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒908
907e	Did you pay to have any of these replaced? How much did you have to spend? PROBE: MORE OR LESS	AMOUNT..... [] [] [] [] [] [] [] [] NOTHING REPLACED0000000 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER9999998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9999999	
908	Who have you told about his violent behaviour? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE..... 01 FRIENDS 02 PARENTS 03 BROTHER OR SISTER 04 UNCLE OR AUNT 05 HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY 06 CHILDREN..... 07 NEIGHBOURS 08 POLICE 09 DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER..... 10 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 11 COUNSELLOR..... 12 NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION..... 13 LOCAL LEADER 14 OTHER (specify): 15	

911	<p>What were the reasons that made you go for help?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913</p>	<p>ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY 1 COULD NOT ENDURE MORE 2 BADLY INJURED 3 HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER 4 HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN 5 SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING 6 THROWN OUT OF THE HOME 7 AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM 8 AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER 9 AFRAID HE WOULD HIT HER/MORE VIOLENCE 10</p> <p>OTHER (specify): 11</p>	<p>FOR ALL OPTI ONS GO TO 913</p>
912	<p>What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER 1 FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/ MORE VIOLENCE..... 2 VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS..... 3 EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED 4 BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPEDE..... 5</p> <p>AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP 6 AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN 7 BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY 8 DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS..... 9</p> <p>OTHER (specify): 10</p>	
913	<p>Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO ONE MENTIONED 1 HIS RELATIVES 2 HER RELATIVES 3 FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS 4 HEALTH CENTRE..... 5 POLICE 6 PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER 7 SOCIAL WORKER 8</p> <p>OTHER (specify): 9</p>	
914	<p>Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT[][] NEVER..... 00 N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) 97 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	<p>⇒919 ⇒S.10</p>
915	<p>What were the reasons when you left <u>the last time</u>?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT 1 ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY 2 COULD NOT ENDURE MORE 3 BADLY INJURED..... 4 HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER 5 HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN 6 SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING 7 THROWN OUT OF THE HOME 8 AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM 9 ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION: 10 AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER 11</p> <p>OTHER (specify): 12</p>	

916	Where did you go <u>the last time</u> ? MARK ONE	HER RELATIVES 01 HIS RELATIVES 02 HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS 03 HOTEL/LODGINGS 04 STREET 05 CHURCH/TEMPLE 06 SHELTER 07 OTHER (specify): 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
917	How long did you stay away <u>the last time</u> ?	IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH 1 IF 1 MONTH OR MORE 2 LEFT HUSBAND/PARTNER / DID NOT RETURN/ NOT WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER 3	⇒S.10
917x	RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS	NUMBER OF DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH)..... [] [] NUMBER OF MONTHS (IF 1 MONTH OR MORE)	
917a	How much did you spend for accommodation and food while you were away? (Prompt if gave money to stay with parents, friends)	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD..... [] [] [] [] [] DID NOT SPEND ANYTHING 0000000 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 9999998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999999	
918	What were the reasons that you returned? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN 1 SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE 2 FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR) 3 COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN 4 LOVED HIM 5 HE ASKED HER TO COME BACK 6 FAMILY SAID TO RETURN 7 FORGAVE HIM 8 THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE 9 THREATENED HER/CHILDREN 10 COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT) 11 VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS 12 THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS 13 OTHER (specify): 14	FOR ALL OPTI ONS GO TO Sectio n 10
919	What were the reasons that made you stay? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN 1 SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE 2 DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME ON FAMILY 3 COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN 4 LOVED HIM 5 DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLE 6 FAMILY SAID TO STAY 7 FORGAVE HIM 8 THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE 9 THREATENED HER/CHILDREN 10 NOWHERE TO GO 11 VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS 12 THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS 13 OTHER (specify): 14	

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

N01	<p>READ TO RESPONDENT: In their lives, many women have unwanted experiences and experience different forms of maltreatment and violence from all kinds of people, men or women. These may be relatives, other people that they know, and/or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidential. I will first ask about what has happened since you were 15 years old (from age 15 onwards until now), and thereafter during the past 12 months. FOR WOMEN WHO WERE EVER MARRIED OR PARTNERED ADD: These questions are about people other than your husband/partner(s).</p>																																																																																																																																					
N02	<p>A. Since the age of 15 until now, has anyone ever done any of the following to you:</p> <p>e) Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you? f) Thrown something at you? Pushed you or pulled your hair? g) Choked or burnt you on purpose? h) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</p>	<p>A.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </table>		YES	NO	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	<p>B. IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>YES</td> <td>NO</td> <td>DK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>			YES	NO	DK	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8																																																																																																							
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CHECK N02	<p>AT LEAST ONE '1' MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓</p>		<p>ONLY '2' MARKED [] =></p>		<p>=> N06</p>																																																																																																																																	
N03	<p>a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK NUMBER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT 1 PARENT-IN-LAW 2 SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER) 3 BROTHER OR SISTERR IN LAW 4 SOMEONE AT WORK 5 FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 6 RECENT ACQUAINTANC 7 NEIGHBORS 8 TEACHER 9</p> <p>DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF10 RELIGIOUS LEADER11 POLICE/ SOLDIER.....12 OTHER (specify)13</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <p><i>(If male & female involved, mark as both)</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>MALE</td> <td>FEMALE</td> <td>BOTH</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	<p>c)</p> <p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a).</p> <p>How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ONCE</td> <td>FEW</td> <td>MANY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	ONCE	FEW	MANY	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	<p>d)</p> <p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a).</p> <p>How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td>ONCE</td> <td>FEW</td> <td>MANY</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </table>	NO	ONCE	FEW	MANY	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
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N06	<p>Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/male partner.</p> <p>a) Since the age of 15 until now, has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you to have sex, but did not succeed.</p> <p>b) Has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you to have sex when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p> <p>NOTE THAT THESE QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RAPES THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED</p>	<p>YES NO</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>IF ALL TWO ANSWERS ARE NO → N08</p>																																																																																																																	
N06c	Has any of this happened in the past 12 months?	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....8</p>																																																																																																																		
N06d	<p>How old were you the first time it happened [more or less]</p> <p>NOTE THAT IT COULD BE POSSIBLE THAT THE FIRST TIME IT HAPPENED WAS BEFORE AGE 15.</p>	<p>[] [] years</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....98</p>																																																																																																																		
N06e	Have you been forced or persuaded to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time?	<p>YES1</p> <p>NO2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....8</p>																																																																																																																		
N07	<p>a) Who did this to you?</p> <p>PROBE:</p> <p>Anyone else? How about a relative?</p> <p>How about someone at school or work?</p> <p>How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK NUMBER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT 1</p> <p>PARENT-IN-LAW2</p> <p>SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER)3</p> <p>OTHER FAMILY MEMBER4</p> <p>SOMEONE AT WORK5</p> <p>FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE6</p> <p>RECENT ACQUAINTANC7</p> <p>COMPLETE STRANGER8</p> <p>TEACHER9</p> <p>DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF10</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER11</p> <p>POLICE/ SOLDIER12</p> <p>OTHER (specify)13</p>	<p>b)</p> <p>INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <p>(If male & female involved, mark as both)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MALE</th> <th>FEMALE</th> <th>BOTH</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	6	1	2	3	7	1	2	3	8	1	2	3	9	1	2	3	10	1	2	3	11	1	2	3	12	1	2	3	13	1	2	3	<p>c)</p> <p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N07 a).</p> <p>How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>ONCE</th> <th>FEW</th> <th>MANY</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>13</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		ONCE	FEW	MANY	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	5	1	2	3	6	1	2	3	7	1	2	3	8	1	2	3	9	1	2	3	10	1	2	3	11	1	2	3	12	1	2	3	13	1	2	3	
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N07e	I am now going to ask you about your experience of forced sex . When was the most recent incident that you were forced to have sex?	<p>LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO 1</p> <p>BETWEEN ONE AND FIVE YEARS AGO2</p> <p>LONGER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO3</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
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N07f	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?	YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD1 HIS OR SOMEONE ELSE HOME OR YARD2 STREET, ALLEY, PARKING LOT, CAR.....3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT4 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMPGROUND5 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS6 CARE INSTITUTION/PRISON7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL8 OFFICE BUILDING, SHOP, PUBLIC BUILDING9 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
N07g	Did you report the incident to the police? Please respond about the most recent incident.	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	⇒N07j
N07h	How did the police respond?	THEY OPENED A CASE.....1 THEY SENT ME AWAY2 OTHER3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07i	Was the person who did this to you arrested and convicted?	NOT ARRESTED.....1 ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED.....2 CONVICTED.....3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07j	Did you report it to a health service (doctor or nurse)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	⇒N07m
N07k	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing pregnancy?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07l	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing transmission of HIV (PEP)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07m	Did you receive (formal) counselling with regards to the incident that you experienced?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07n	Did you tell anyone in your family about the incident? Anyone else, such as a friend or neighbour?	NO ONE1 FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH...2 MALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH3 FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWS.....4 MALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWS5 YOUR CHILD/CHILDREN6 FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR7 OTHER, SPECIFY:8	⇒1003
N07o	How did they respond? Anything else?	BLAMED ME FOR IT1 SUPPORTED ME.....2 WERE INDIFFERENT.....3 TOLD ME TO KEEP IT QUIET4 ADVISED TO REPORT TO POLICE.....5 OTHER, SPECIFY:8	

N08	<p>Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/male partner. Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, since the age of 15 until now, any of the following has happened to you? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.</p> <p>a) Has anyone attempted but NOT succeed to force you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by holding you down or putting you in a situation where you could not say no?</p> <p>b) Touched you sexually against your will. This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts?</p> <p>c) Made you touch their private parts against your will</p>	<p>A.</p> <p>YES NO</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>B.IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?</p> <p>YES NO DK</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p> <p>1 2 8</p>
CHECK N08	<p>AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ('1') MARKED IN COLUMN A. []</p> <p style="text-align: center;">⇓</p>	<p>ONLY 'NO' ('2') MARKED []⇒</p>	<p>⇒N09f</p>
N08d	<p>How old were you the first time it happened [more or less]</p> <p>NOTE THAT IT COULD BE POSSIBLE THAT THE FIRST TIME IT HAPPENED WAS BEFORE AGE 15.</p>	<p>[] [] years DON'T KNOW.....98</p>	

N09	<p>a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK NUMBER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT..... 1 PARENT-IN-LAW2 SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER)3 OTHER FAMILY MEMBER4</p> <p>SOMEONE AT WORK.....5 FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE6 RECENT ACQUAINTANC.....7 COMPLETE STRANGER8</p> <p>TEACHER9 DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF 10 RELIGIOUS LEADER 11 POLICE/ SOLDIER 12</p> <p>OTHER (specify).....13</p>	<p>b) INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED <i>(If male & female involved, mark as both)</i></p> <p>MALE FEMALE BOTH</p> <p>1 2 3</p>	<p>c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N09 a).</p> <p>How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <p>ONCE FEW MANY</p> <p>1 2 3</p>	
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N09e	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?	YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD 1 HIS OR SOMEONE ELSE HOME OR YARD 2 STREET, ALLEY, PARKING LOT, CAR..... 3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT 4 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMPGROUND 5 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS 6 CARE INSTITUTION/PRISON 7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL 8 OFFICE BUILDING, SHOP, PUBLIC BUILDING 9 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
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N09f	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to get a job or keep your job, or to get promoted?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 N/A NEVER WORKED..... 7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
N09g	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to pass an exam or get good grades at school or university? (The acts do not need to have happened). THE ACT MAY NOT HAVE HAPPENED	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL..... 7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
N09h	Have you ever been groped, sexually touched or had someone rubbing against you in the bus or another public space?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
N09i	Have you ever received personal electronic messages with sexual content (e.g. remarks, invitations, pictures) that were hurtful to you or made you feel uncomfortable? For example, via Facebook, cell phone, e-mail, <u>excluding spam</u>	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DOES NOT USE ELECTRONIC MEDIA 7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

1005	How would you describe the first time that you had sexual intercourse? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or was you forced to have sex?	WANTED TO HAVE SEX 1 NOT WANT BUT HAD SEX 2 FORCED TO HAVE SEX 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																													
1005c	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was this with your (future) husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?	(FUTURE) HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 1 SOMEONE ELSE MORE OR LESS YOUR OWN AGE 2 SOMEONE ELSE WHO WAS OLDER 3 REFUSED /NO ANSWER 9																													
1006	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9																													
1007	When you were a child (before age 15), did anyone in your family ever: a) Slapped or spanked you (with hand)? b) Beat or kicked you or hit you with fist? c) Hit you with a belt, stick, broom or something else? d) Tied you with a rope? e) Insulted or humiliated you regularly? x) Anything else? Specify: _____	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) SLAPPED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BEAT, KICKED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) HIT WITH OBJECT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TIED WITH ROPE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) INSULTED</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) ANYTHING ELSE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) SLAPPED	1	2	8	b) BEAT, KICKED	1	2	8	c) HIT WITH OBJECT	1	2	8	d) TIED WITH ROPE	1	2	8	e) INSULTED	1	2	8	x) ANYTHING ELSE	1	2	8	
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SECTION 11 COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

<p>1201</p>	<p>I would now like to give you a card. On this card there are two pictures. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, the second is of a happy face.</p> <p>No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark below the sad face if someone has ever touched you sexually, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to, <u>before you were 15 years old</u> (when you were a girl younger than 15 years old).</p> <p>For example, has any of these things ever happened to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - touching of breasts or private parts - making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will - making you touch their private parts - having sex or trying to have sex with you <p>Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you. Once you have marked the card, please fold it over and put it in this envelope. This will ensure that I do not know your answer.</p> <p>GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT FOLDS THE CARD; PUTS IT IN THE ENVELOPE; AND SEALS THE ENVELOPE BEFORE GIVING IT BACK TO YOU.</p>	<p>CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 1</p> <p>CARD <u>NOT</u> GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 2</p>
<p>1202</p>	<p>We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add?</p> <hr/>	
<p>1202a</p>	<p>Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop domestic violence against women in this country?</p> <hr/>	
<p>1203</p>	<p>I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you felt?</p> <p>WRITE DOWN ANY SPECIFIC RESPONSE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT</p> <hr/>	<p>GOOD/BETTER.....1</p> <p>BAD/WORSE.....2</p> <p>SAME/ NO DIFFERENCE . 3</p>

REFERENCE SHEET (THIS WILL BE USED IF VIOLENCE QUESTIONS APPLIED TO ALL WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A HUSBAND/PARTNER, CURRENT OR PAST)

Box A. MARITAL STATUS

Copy exactly from Q119 and 120. Follow arrows and mark **only ONE** of the following for marital status:

119	Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together or <i>involved in a relationship with a man without living together</i> ?	CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER.....1 CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER.....2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED3 CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (ENGAGED, DATING), NOT LIVING TOGETHER4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN).....5 CURRENTLY HAVING FEMALE PARTNER ..6	<input type="checkbox"/> Currently married and/or living with man (K) <input type="checkbox"/> Currently with regular partner; dating relationship (L) <input type="checkbox"/> Previously married/previously lived with man; no current (dating) relationship (M1) <input type="checkbox"/> Previously had (dating) relationship(M2) <input type="checkbox"/> Never married /never lived with man; never(dating) relationship (N)
120 a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED1 LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED... ..3 NO5	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously had (dating) relationship(M2)
120 b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married /never lived with man; never(dating) relationship (N)

123. Number of times married/lived together with man: [][] (O)

Box B. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

Check and complete ALL that applies for reproductive history of respondent:

(P) Respondent has been pregnant at least once (Question 308, 1 or more) [] Yes [] No

(Q) Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301, 1 or more) [] Yes [] No

(R) Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303, 1 or more) [] Yes [] No

(S) Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310, option 1) [] Yes [] No

(T) Number of pregnancies reported (Question 308): [][]

Box C. VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Check and complete ALL that applies for respondent:

(U) Respondent has been victim of physical violence (Question 707) [] Yes [] No

(V) Respondent has been victim of sexual violence (Question 708) [] Yes [] No

