

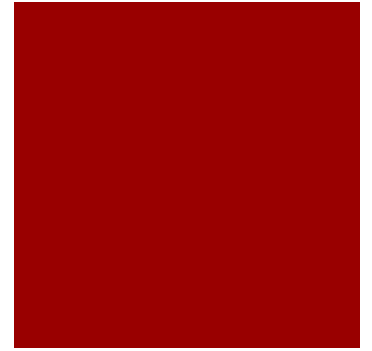


Violence against women Girls: International Perspective

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NUI, Galway
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Structure of Talk

- Opening remarks
- Discussion of Sexual violence in India
- Economic Impacts of Violence
- Costing violence
- Challenges



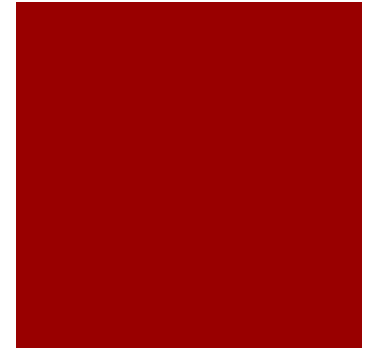
Violence – Human Rights Issue



- Fundamental human rights violation of epidemic proportions
- Violence against women and girls encompasses multiple forms – domestic violence, sexual harassment and rape, femicide, dowry deaths, FGM, sex selective abortion, early marriage, etc.
- Universally prevalent form is intimate partner violence across both global north and south
- Intimate partner violence is defined as physical, sexual or psychological acts perpetrated by an intimate partner causing physical or mental harm including deprivation of liberty



The Delhi case



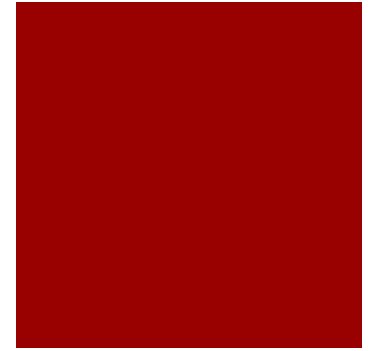
- International and national focus on the gang rape of the 23 year old student in Delhi
- Immediate protests where large numbers of the public joined
- The case stirred emotions and yet has it really shifted underlying perception of sexual violence in India?
- In the subsequent days other rapes including the hanging of two lower case girls reported but with little public protest

Sexual violence in India

- Sexual violence extremely high and has a long history
- Rooted in Indian culture of caste - right of upper caste men to women's bodies
- For lower caste women 'an open matter' with no access to justice
- For middle castes and upper castes a matter of shame – 'hidden'
- During partition approximately 100000 kidnapped and/or raped



History of Struggle against Sexual violence

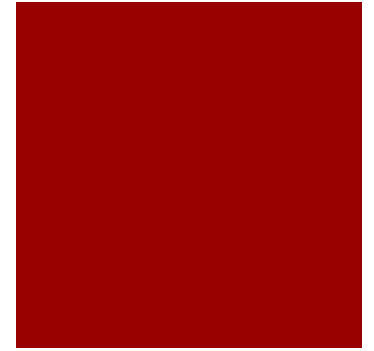


- From the 80's – growing women's movement and the issue of violence came to center stage
- 1983 – rape of a tribal girl in police station sparked strong mobilisation
- The Supreme Court commented about the complainant – 'vicious liar' 'habituated to sexual intercourse and 'failure to resist' implied consent
- In 1989 Supreme Court reduced conviction of police officers in another gang rape of a tribal girl as she was of 'easy virtue' 'used to sexual intercourse'

History cont'd



- In 1992 a village activist employed by the State of Rajasthan in a women's empowerment programme was raped by 5 upper caste men
- Her case was taken to the Supreme Court where it was argued that the state had failed to protect her
- Her case resulted in the landmark Vishaka judgment (1997) which expanded the scope of workplace sexual harassment by extending definition of employer to any (including the state) and working woman as any salaried or volunteer worker



Yet the situation remains....

How many women experience sexual violence

Table

Sexual violence against women in India

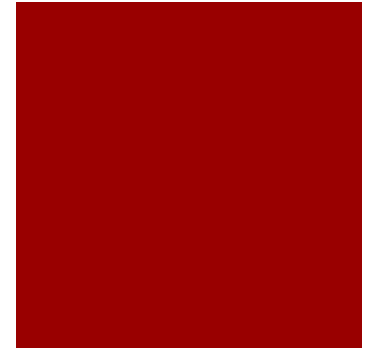
	Percentage of female population 2013 ⁶	Prevalence of sexual violence, 2005–06 ²	Estimates of women who have experienced sexual violence, 2013 ^{2,6}	Reported rapes in 2001 ⁴	Reported rapes in 2012 ⁴	Increase in reported rape cases 2001–12 ⁴
Women aged 15–19 years	9.3%	4.5%	2 522 817	3911*	5957*	52.3%*
Women aged 15–49 years	53.5%	8.5%	27 515 391	14 040†	21 655†	54.2†

Reported rapes are the number of rapes (non-marital) reported to police.⁴
Estimated number of females affected by sexual violence (marital or non-marital) used population estimates from the World Population Prospects.^{2,6}

* Women aged 14–18 years.

† Women aged 14–50 years.

Safe City Survey in Delhi - ICRW



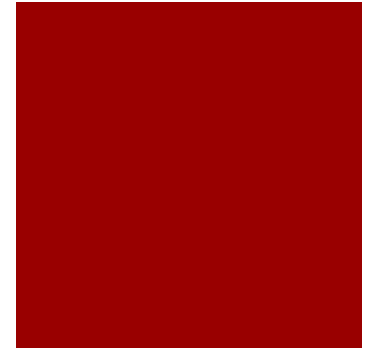
- 95% of women reported feeling unsafe in public places
- 9 out of 10 reported experiencing some form of sexual violence – lewd jokes/comments, flashing , stalking, groping and sexual assault (incl rape) - 1% report rape
- 8 out of 10 report experiencing such behavior in last six months
- 50% of men report engaging in such behaviors in their life time and 25% in the last six months -.30% report sexual assault

Any change in police attitude?



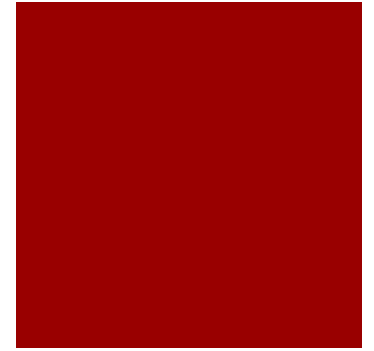
- The latest annual figures available show that of the 706 rape cases filed in New Delhi in 2012, only one, the most famous, ended in conviction.
- Police in Delhi recorded 501 allegations of harassment and 64 of rape between 16 December 2012 and 4 January 2013 and yet just four inquiries were launched.
- In the nine months to October this year, almost twice as many rape victims (1,330) have come forward, while four times as many allegations of molestation have been made.
- Will increased reporting lead to conviction?

Govt repsonse



- New law on sexual violence – stronger sanctions but still no significant change – death penalty
 - Marital rape excluded
 - Modesty not physical and bodily integrated
 - Impunity for special forces
 - No recognition of rape of men
- Support services
 - 660 rape crisis centres will be established across the country and named as Nirbhaya Centres, as a tribute to the victim of December 16, 2012 Delhi gang-rape case
 - But is this enough?

Domestic violence



- While public safety is an issue, equally important is the issue of domestic violence
- 2005 a law on domestic violence was introduced providing civil remedies
- However the evidence suggests that inadequate resource have been allocated
- Need stronger evidence of the costs of violence

Consequences of IPV – Health Impacts

- ✧ Pre mature mortality - 38 percent of all women murdered over 65 countries were murdered by an intimate partner (WHO, 2013)
- ✧ Non-fatal injuries - 41 percent of women experiencing violence report injuries, often leading to disability, chronic pain and morbidity (WHO, 2013)
- ✧ Poor mental health – PTSD, depression, substance abuse are increased risks for women experiencing IPV (Garcia- Moreno, et. al, 2008)
- ✧ Poor reproductive and sexual health outcomes including maternal mortality, increased risk of HIV, gynecological disorders (Bacchus, 2004, Campbell, et. al, 2008)



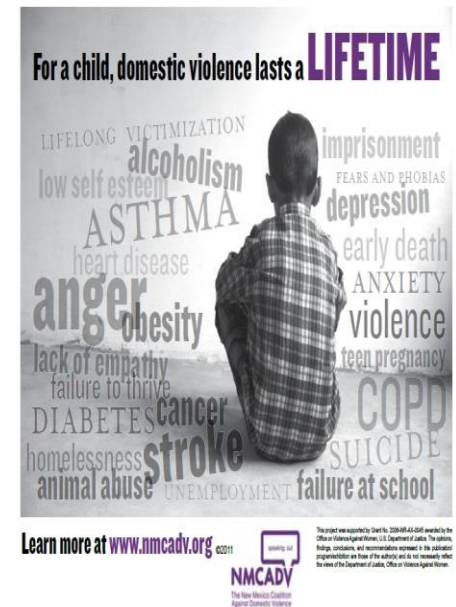
Consequences of IPV- economic impacts



- Impact on labor force participation
 - Women working at home increased experience of violence (Bhattacharya, 2009)
 - Women experiencing violence more likely to be employed by 10% (Farmer and Tiefenthaler, 2004; Agüero, 2012)
 - Longitudinal study of sexual violence survivors suggests decreased labor force participation (Sabia, et al, 2013)
 - Impact on work
 - Absenteeism – missing work after incident of violence – Vietnam women missed on average 5.5 days per incident. (Duvvury et al, 2012)
 - Presenteeism – tardiness, leaving early, less concentration (Reeves and OLeary-Kelly, 2007, Swanberg, et al, 2006)
 - Impact on employment stability
 - Episodes of violence impact employment stability up to six years (Crowne, et al, 2011)
 - Depression is key mediating variable
 - Impact on earnings
 - Decreased productivity reflected in lower earnings –Vietnam women experiencing violence had 35% lower wages (Duvvury, et al, 2012)
 - A longitudinal study of survivors of sexual violence found 5.1% decrease in wages (Sabia, et.al, 2013)
- *IPV affects a survivor's ability to be engaged at work, maintain employment stability and achieve occupation attainment.*

Consequences of IPV: inter-generational impacts

- Consequences for children's health – low birth weight, malnutrition, poor health
 - Studies in Latin America, Bangladesh and Zimbabwe found increase risk of acute respiratory tract infections and diarrhea, higher anemia, malnutrition, lesser likelihood of vaccination (Aguero, 2012, Morrison and Orlando, 2004)
- Impacts on children's behavior
 - Among children exposed to violence increased truancy, criminal behavior, depression, increased risk of substance abuse, and increased likelihood of perpetration or experience of violence in adulthood (Wright, et. al, 2012)
- Impacts on education
 - Poor school performance, likelihood of missing years of school, poor cognitive ability (Bosquet, et. al, 2012, Lozano, 1999)
- *Overall, human capital formation of next generation is undermined*



Types of Costs



- Direct tangible/monetary costs
 - Expenditures to prevent violence, treat victims, and apprehend and prosecute perpetrators
- Indirect tangible/ monetary costs (loss of opportunity/profit)
 - Costs of increased absenteeism; decreased labor market participation; reduced productivity; lower earnings, investment and savings; and lower intergenerational productivity
- Direct intangible/non-monetary costs
 - Increased suffering, illness, and death; abuse of drugs and alcohol; and depression
- Indirect intangible/non-monetary costs
 - Inter-generational impacts on children such as psychological and cognitive impacts

Methodology for Estimation of costs

- In two studies on costs of intimate partner violence used accounting methodology
- Used accounting methodology involving establishing cost per incident of violence
 - Out of pocket expenses for accessing services
 - Missed days of paid work and unpaid work
 - Missed days of school attendance by children
- In Vietnam did survey of 1053 women and collected information on individual incidents (up to 4 separate incidents)
- In Bangladesh, Uganda and Morocco about 2000 women per country

Household level

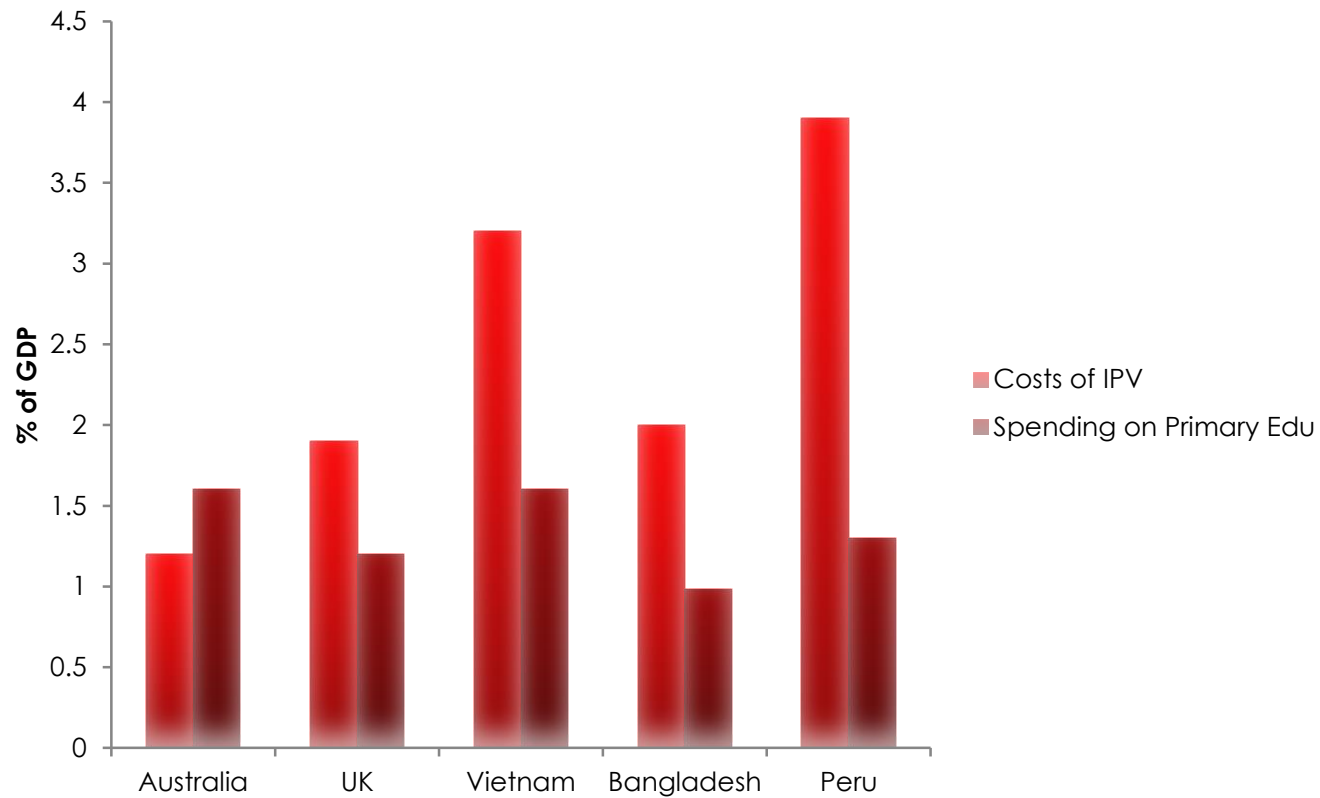
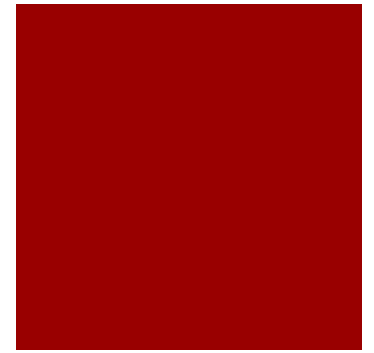
At household level costs include

- Out of pocket expenditures for accessing services
 - in Uganda \$5 or 3/4th of weekly income spent (ICRW, 2009)
 - in Morocco \$157 or 6.5% of per capita GNI
 - In Vietnam \$30 or 21% of women's monthly income (Duvvury, et.al. 2012)
- Lost income through missed work
 - Indian study found women and men missed 6.84 and 9 days of work (Duvvury, et. al. 2000)
 - In Vietnam women and men missed 5.5 and 6.4 days of work – or about 13% of women's monthly income
 - In Bangladesh income lost for missing work came \$5 or 4.5 % of monthly household income
- Reduced well being through care work not being performed
 - In Vietnam women were unable to do housework for 2 days
- Increase in hunger – “who will lite the kitchen fire?”

Community level

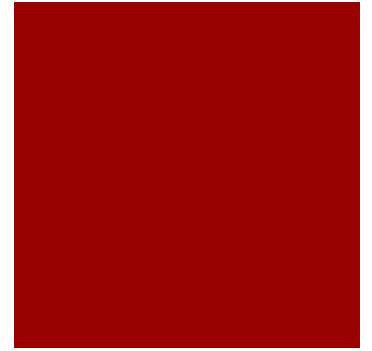
- Businesses report absenteeism and lower productivity
 - In Peru this came to about 3.9% of GDP (Vara-Horna, 2013).
- In fact women experiencing violence have lower earnings resulting in a net loss to the total GDP
 - Lower earnings constituted 2% of GDP in Chile (Morrison and Orlando, 1999)
 - Lower earnings constituted 1.78% of GDP in Vietnam
 - This equivalent to 34% of what govt. spent on education and health
- Cost of provision of services in health sector, police, courts, social welfare
 - 0.6% of 2003 national budget in Colombia spent on prevention, detecting and offering services (Sanchez, et.al., 2004)

Economy wide costs of violence

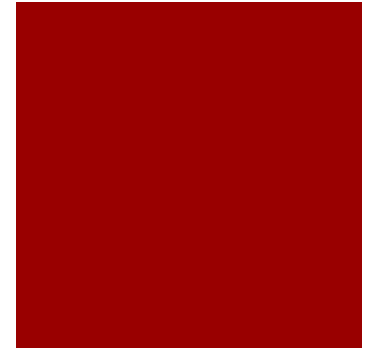


Challenges

- In low and middle income countries inadequate methodologies to establish intangible costs of pain, suffering and loss of quality of life
- More importantly lack of data to establish cost of service provision
 - Service providers (health and police) had no knowledge of budgets
 - Response to violence incorporate into ongoing work – providers found it difficult to disentangle time devoted to IPV
 - Considerable ‘under the table’ payments for service
 - Service provision often based on volunteerism – service providers incurred out of pocket expenditures to assist women and girls to access services



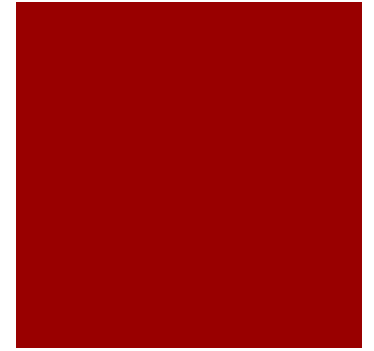
Challenges cont'd




- A GRB study in Indonesia, Cambodia and Timor Leste-confirmed these findings
 - could not establish the magnitude of budget allocations across Ministries of Health, Justice or Security
 - Most services had inadequate budgets resulting in poor quality of service or communities incurred out-of-pocket costs, services were not available
- Equally there is limited evidence on the costs to businesses
 - Are there services for women?
 - Is there recognition that domestic violence is a workplace issue?

Future research

- We need to consider methodologies to develop more rigorous and comprehensive estimates of the intangible costs – which have a long term effect
- Need for systematic analysis of costs of service provision, adequacy of resources, and flow to front-line services
- Baseline estimates of service provision costs critical to assessing cost effectiveness of interventions



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- For more information and full bibliography see the following two documents:
 - Duvvury, N., Minh, N. and Carney, P. 2012. Economic Costs of Domestic Violence Against Women in Vietnam. UN Women: Hanoi available at <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2013/2/estimating-the-cost-of-domestic-violence-against-women-in-viet-nam>
 - Duvvury, N., Callan, A., Carney, T. and Raghavendra, S. 2013 Intimate Partner Violence: Economic Costs and Implications for Growth and Development. Women's Voice, Agency and Participation Research Series No. 3, World Bank available at <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2013/11/18486239/intimate-partner-violence-economic-costs-implications-growth-development>

