

Arab Republic of Egypt



Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

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The Egypt Economic cost of Gender- Based violence survey (ECGBVS) 2015

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The ECGBVS is the first nationally representative sample conducted in Egypt to collect comprehensive information related to the various types and forms of violence experienced by women and girls, and estimate their economic costs.



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1. INTRODUCTION

Violence against women and girls is a grave violation of human rights.

Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls.

It negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society.

2- Problem statement

A research gap persists on the issue of violence inflicted on women and girls in Egypt, not enough studies were dedicated to capture the national prevalence rates and the effects of this phenomena on the Egyptian society and economy.

No data to measure The Impact of violence on women's health, reproductive health and general wellbeing

Full participation of women no reliable data exist It can be guided by policy-makers and Stakeholders to adopt the most appropriate Policies and solutions to make Safer and more attractive Egyptian society

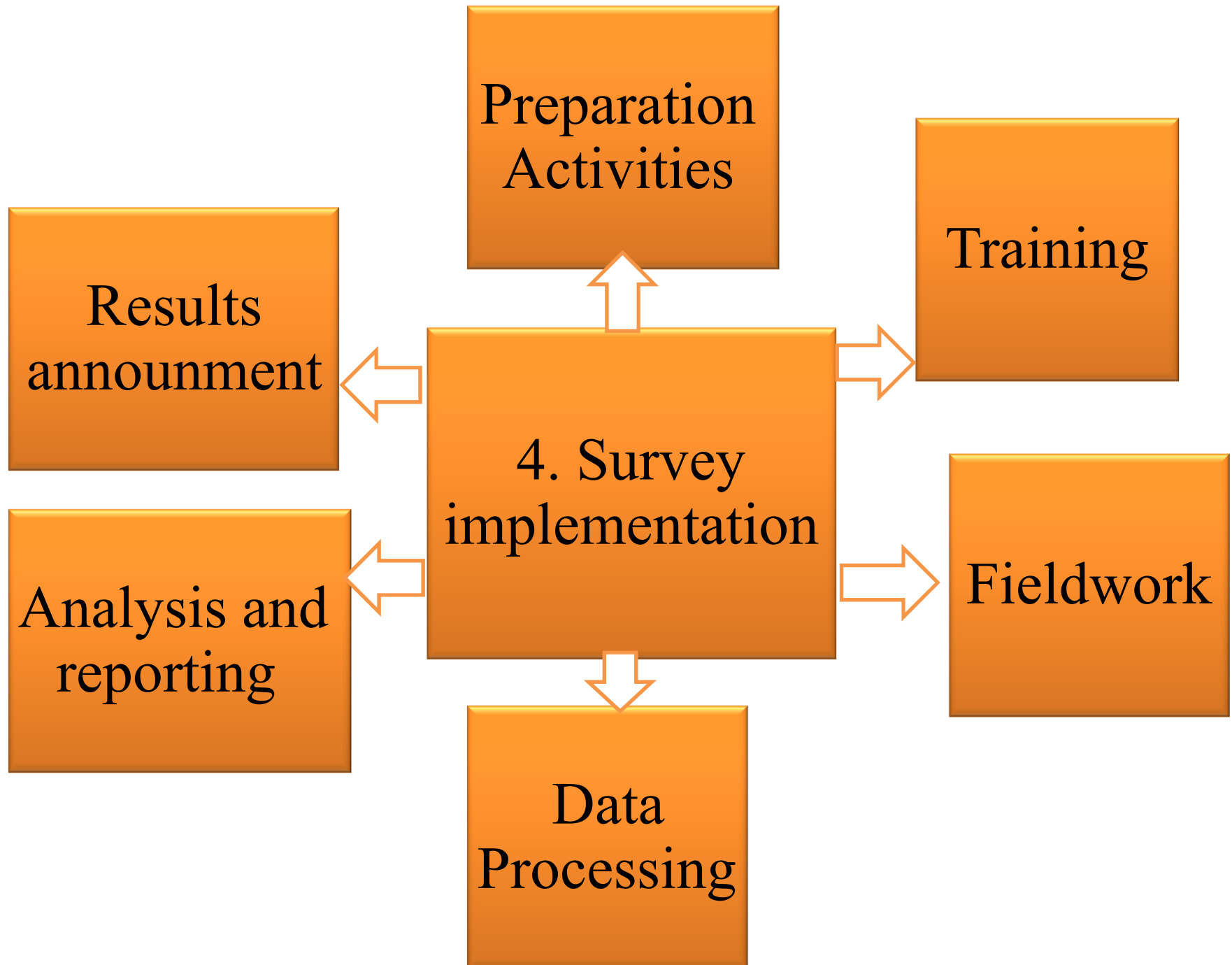
3- OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

The survey aims to measure the following:

Consequences of violence against women and their associated economic costs.

Impact of violence on women's health, reproductive health and general wellbeing.

Prevalence and incidence of the different types and forms of violence against women.



5- Methodology

quality control

Data
processing

Fieldwork

Questionnaire

Sample

Training

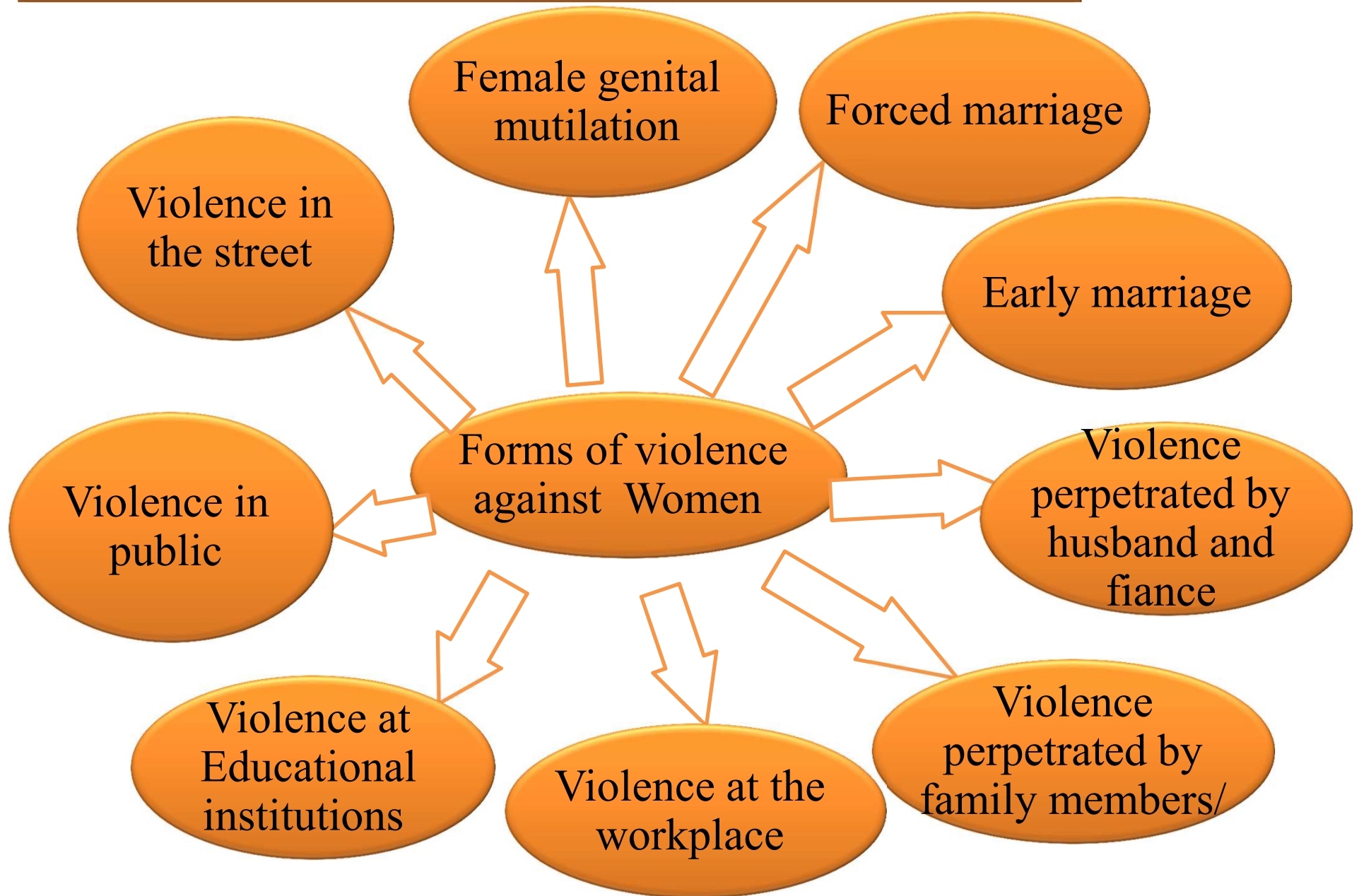
Components
forms

Household Questionnaire :

- ☐ Age
- ☐ Sex
- ☐ Marital status
- ☐ Relationship to the household
- ☐ Housing Characteristics

☐ violence in Public Spaces.

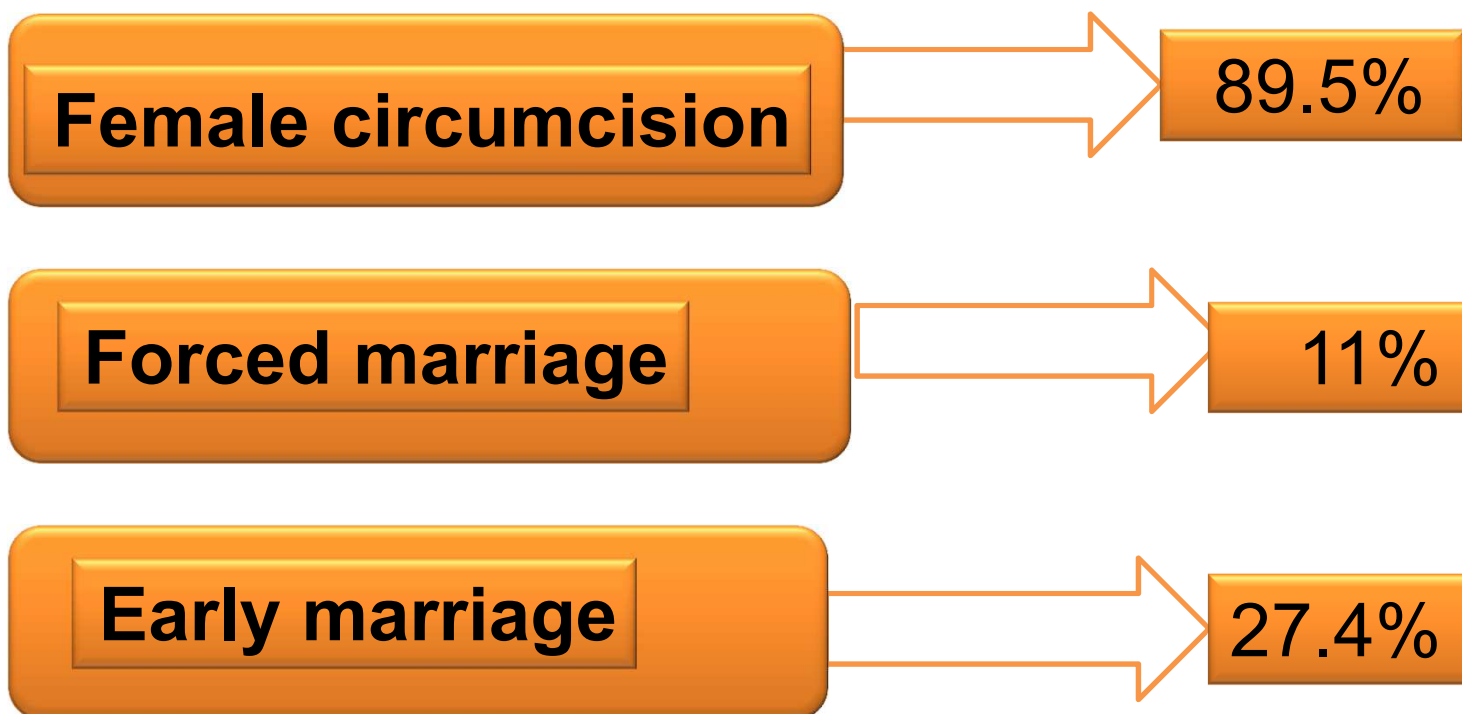
6. Forms of violence against women



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7- Survey results

A- Harmful Traditional Practices Against Women and Girls



B- Prevalence of Violence Perpetrated by Spouse

Have ever experienced some from of spousal violence

46%

emotional violence

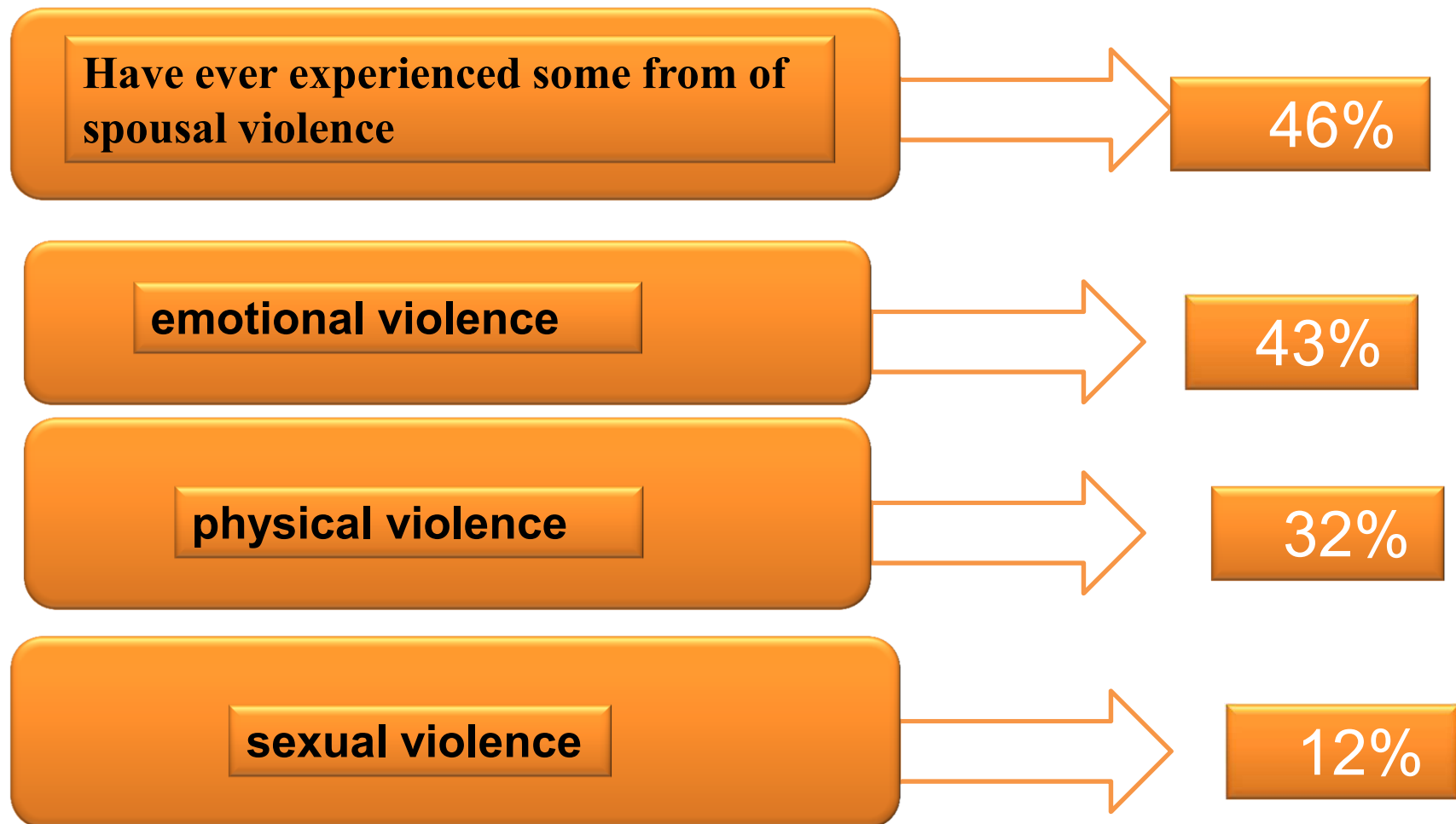
43%

physical violence

32%

sexual violence

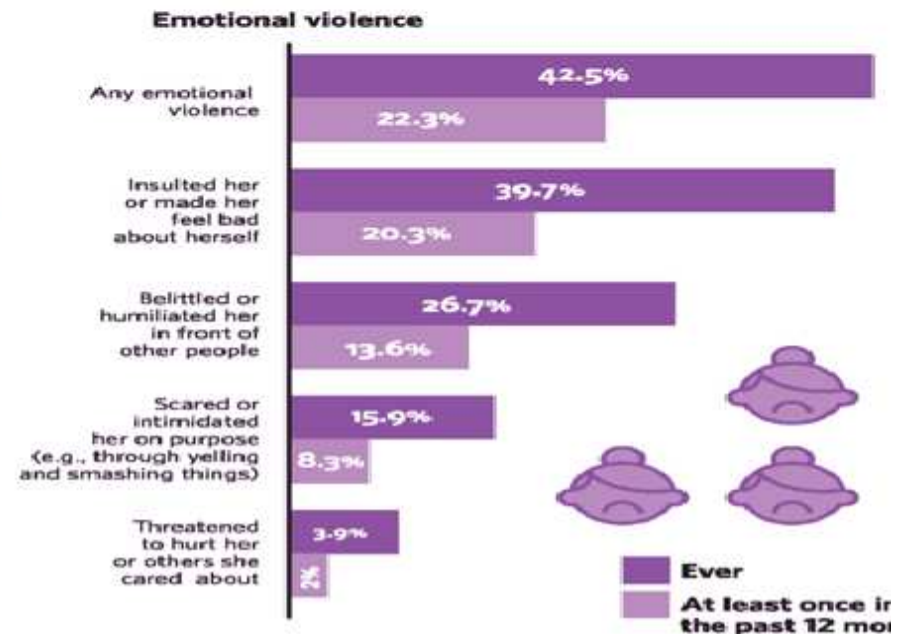
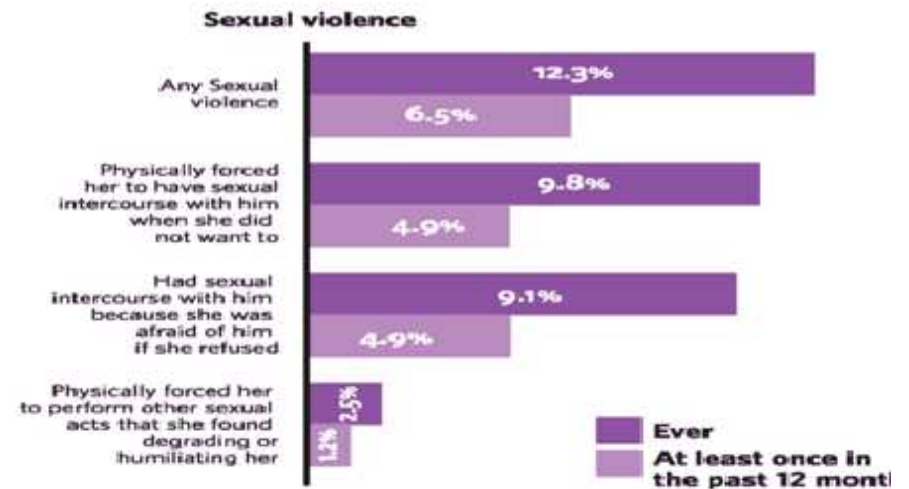
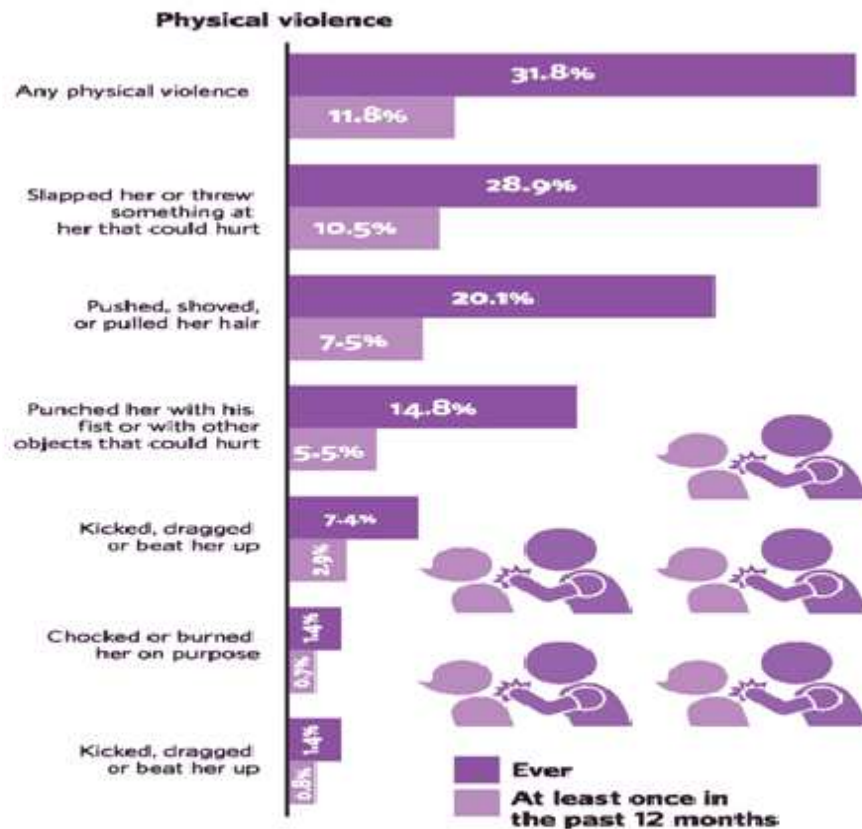
12%



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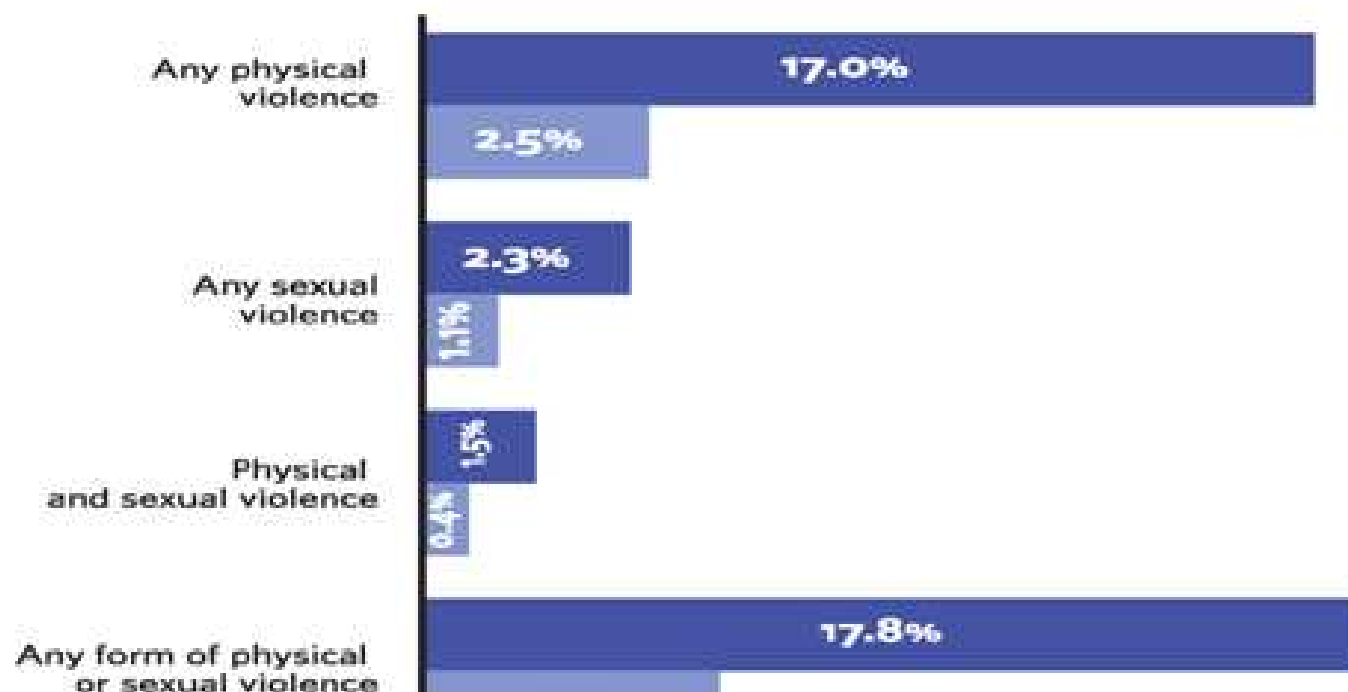
C- Prevalence of Violence Perpetrated by Spouse

Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have experienced various forms of violence ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, perpetrated by their current or most recent husband, Egypt 2015

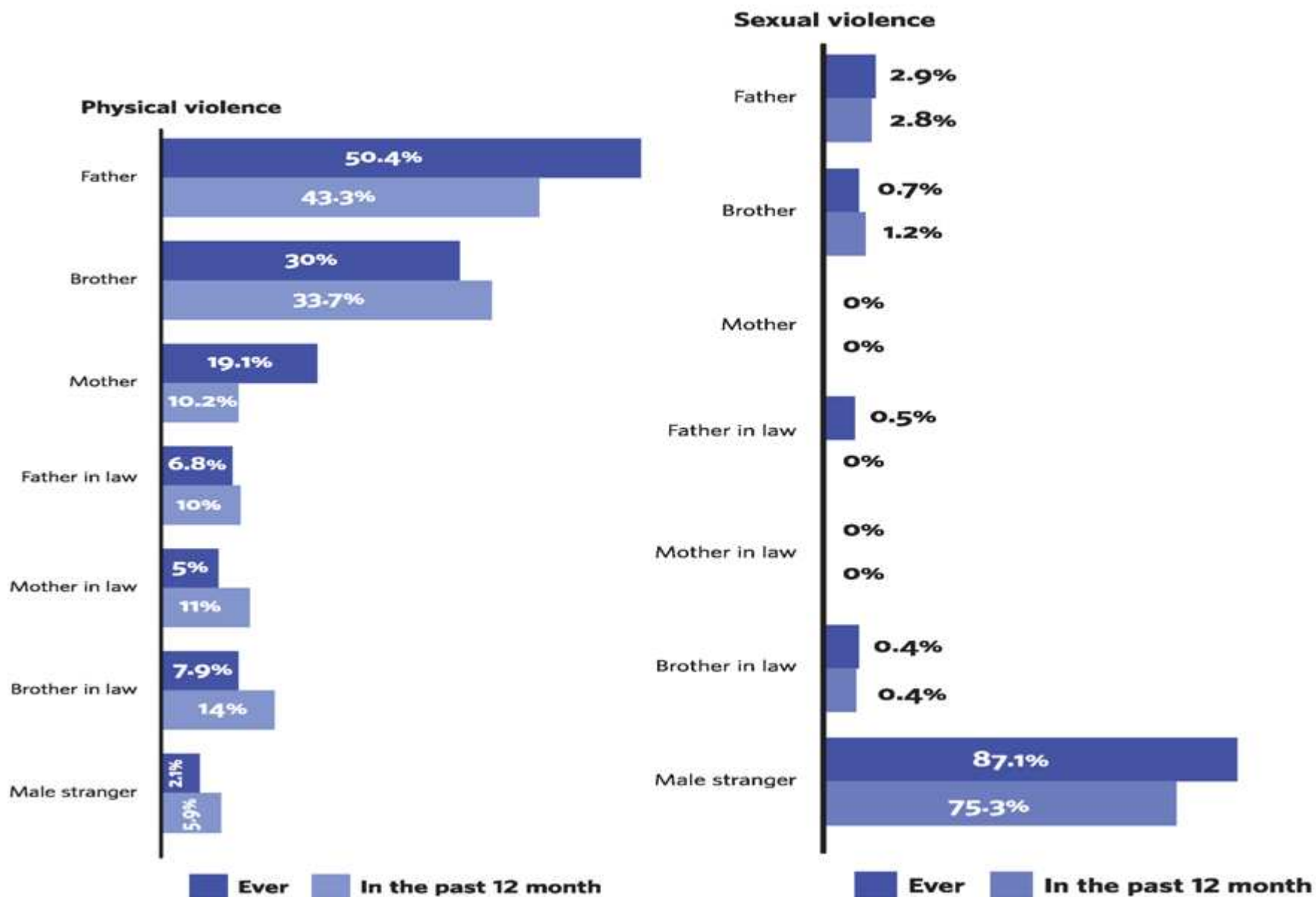


D- Prevalence of Physical and Sexual Violence Perpetrated by Family Members/Persons in Close Relation and within Surrounding Environment

Percentage of women age 18-64 who have ever experienced violence perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment since age 18 and percentage who have experienced violence during the 12 months preceding the survey by type of violence, Egypt, 2015

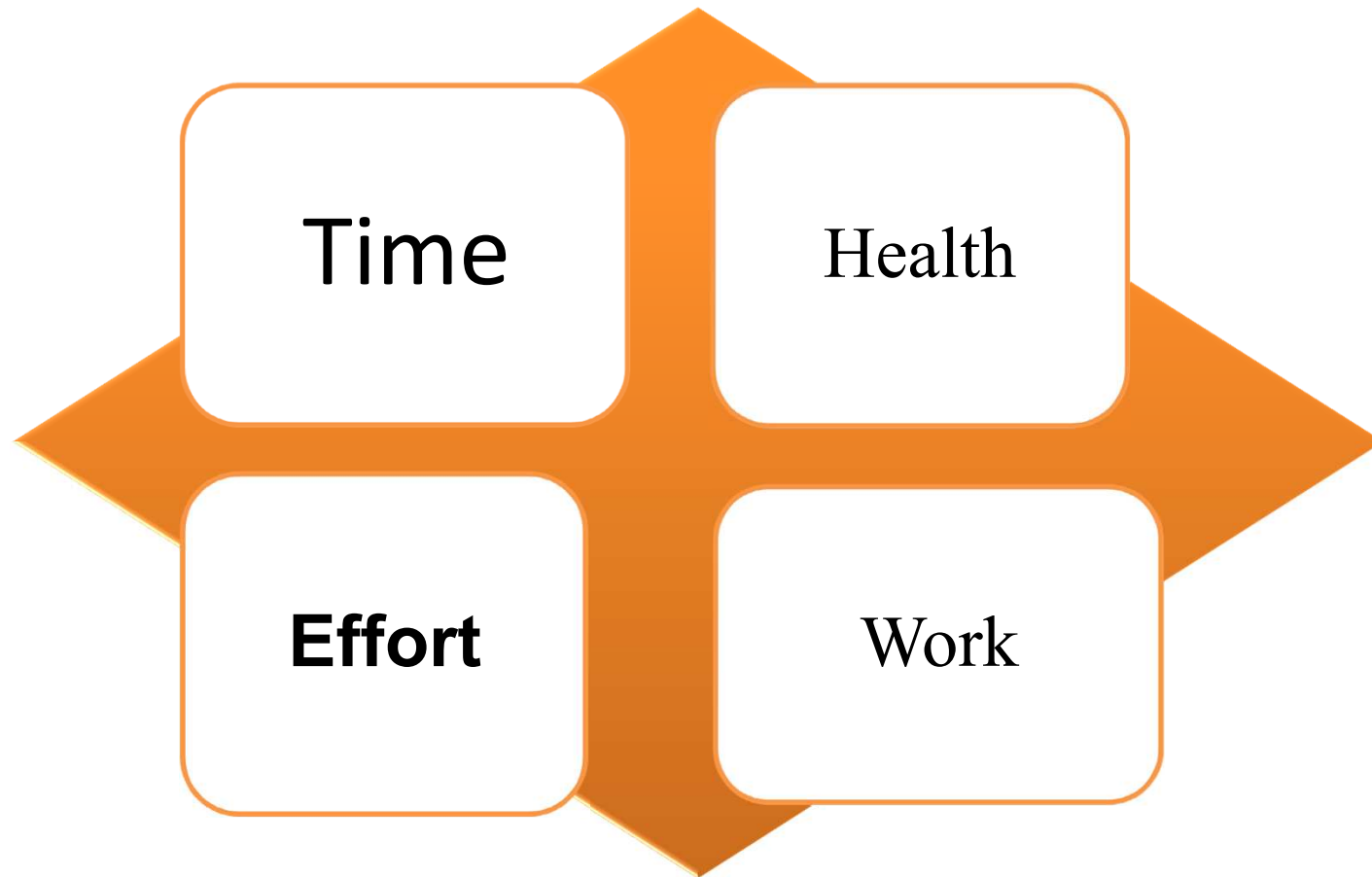


Among women age 18-64 who had ever experienced violence since age 18 committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment, percentage who identified specific person(s) who perpetrated the violence during their lifetime or in the past 12 months prior to the survey by type of violence, Egypt 2015

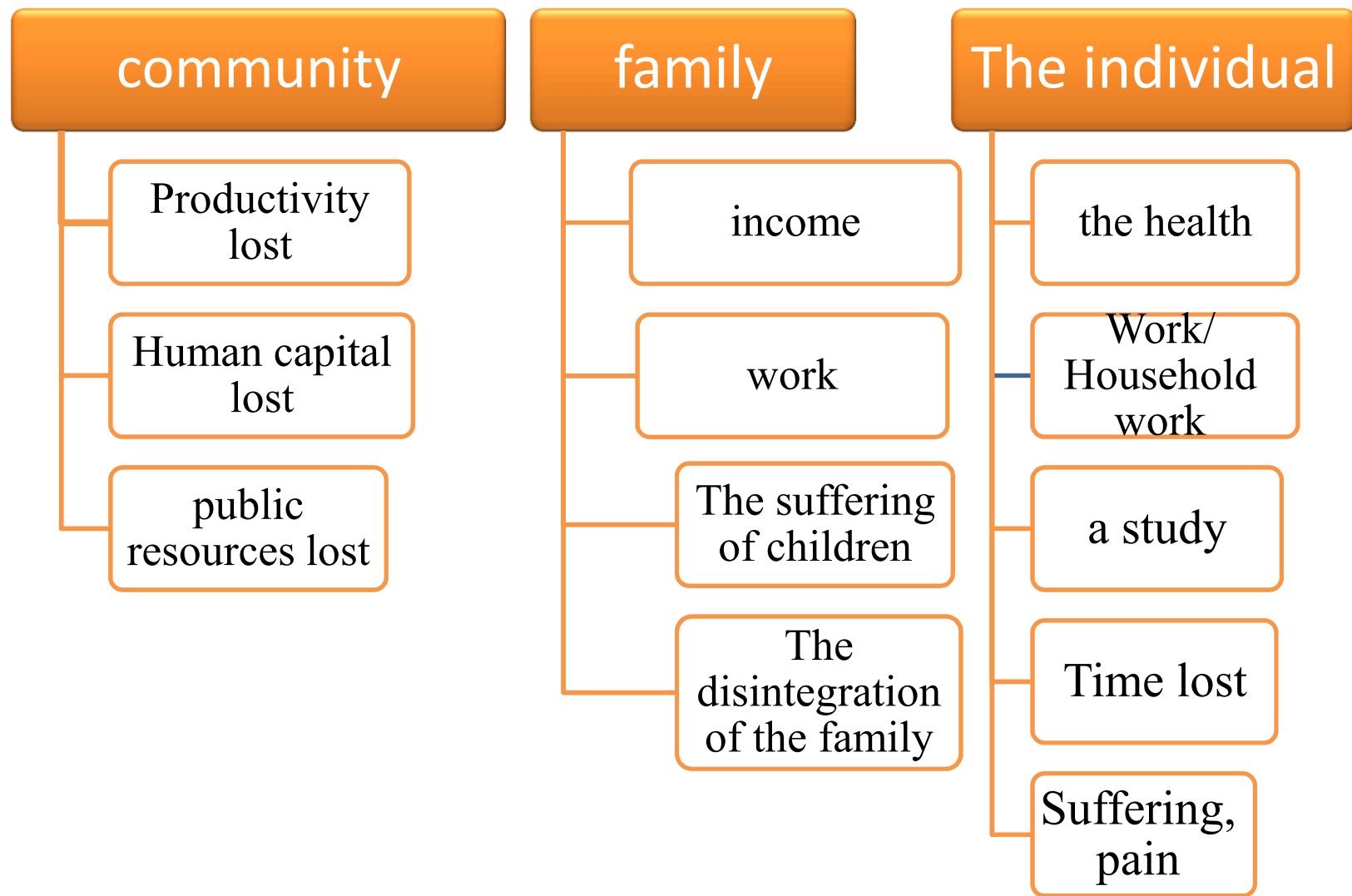


E- The Costs of violence against women

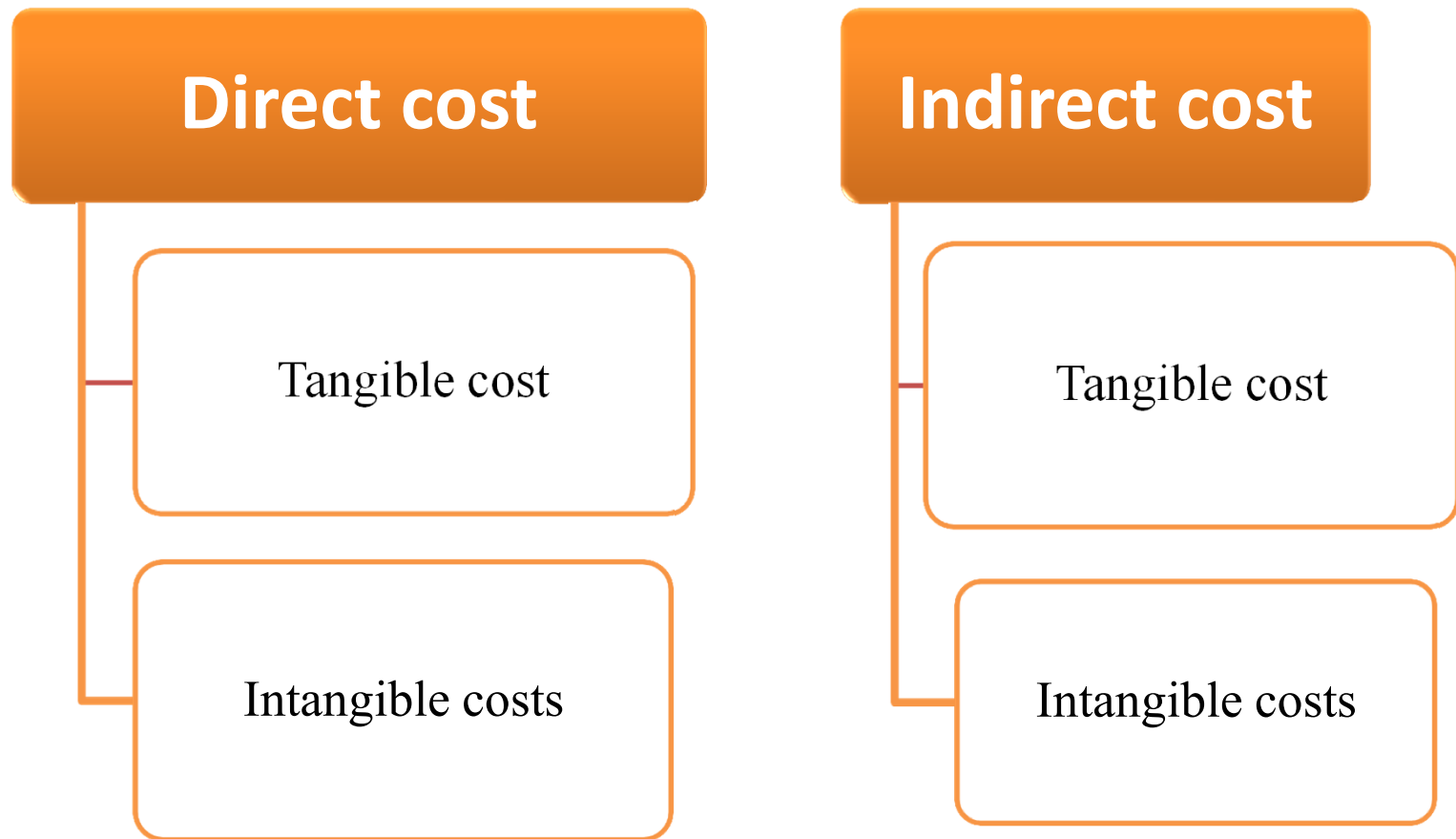
1- What is a cost?



2- Who is bearing the Cost?



3- Types of Cost of Violence



4- Methodology

Direct cost

The cost of health service

The cost of property replacement

The cost of legal and judicial proceedings

The cost of shelter

The costs of local community services

Indirect cost

The costs of missed working days

The costs of missed domestic work days

The costs of children lost school days

The cost of lost time

Direct costs

Out of pocket expenditures for the different services used by women due to violence perpetrated by husband/ fiancé, violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, and in public spaces

$$TFOPC = \sum_j \sum_i \sum_s C_{is} W_i$$

TFOPC – Total women out-of-pocket cost

j - Type of incident women reported (husband/ fiancé, violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, at working place, educational institution, transportation, street)

i – Index of victimized woman

s – Types of services

C_{is} – The cost women i paid for service s

**Cost of service include the transportation / service fee / any other service related
Services are: Health, Police service (reporting), Judiciary (trials), Social Services, Shelters), in addition to property replacement.**

W_i - The weight per woman to represent the projected women population in 2015

Lost domestic working days

$$C O D D L = \sum_j \sum_i [R W * A H_i * D_i] * W_i$$

CODDL- Cost of domestic days lost

j - Type of incident women reported (husband/ fiancé, violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, at working place, educational institution, transportation, street)

i - Index of victimized woman

RW- CAPMAS reported hourly wage rate for the women working in the occupation of household services in year 2014

AH_i- the average daily hours by women i usually (in the week prior to the survey) spent in domestic work

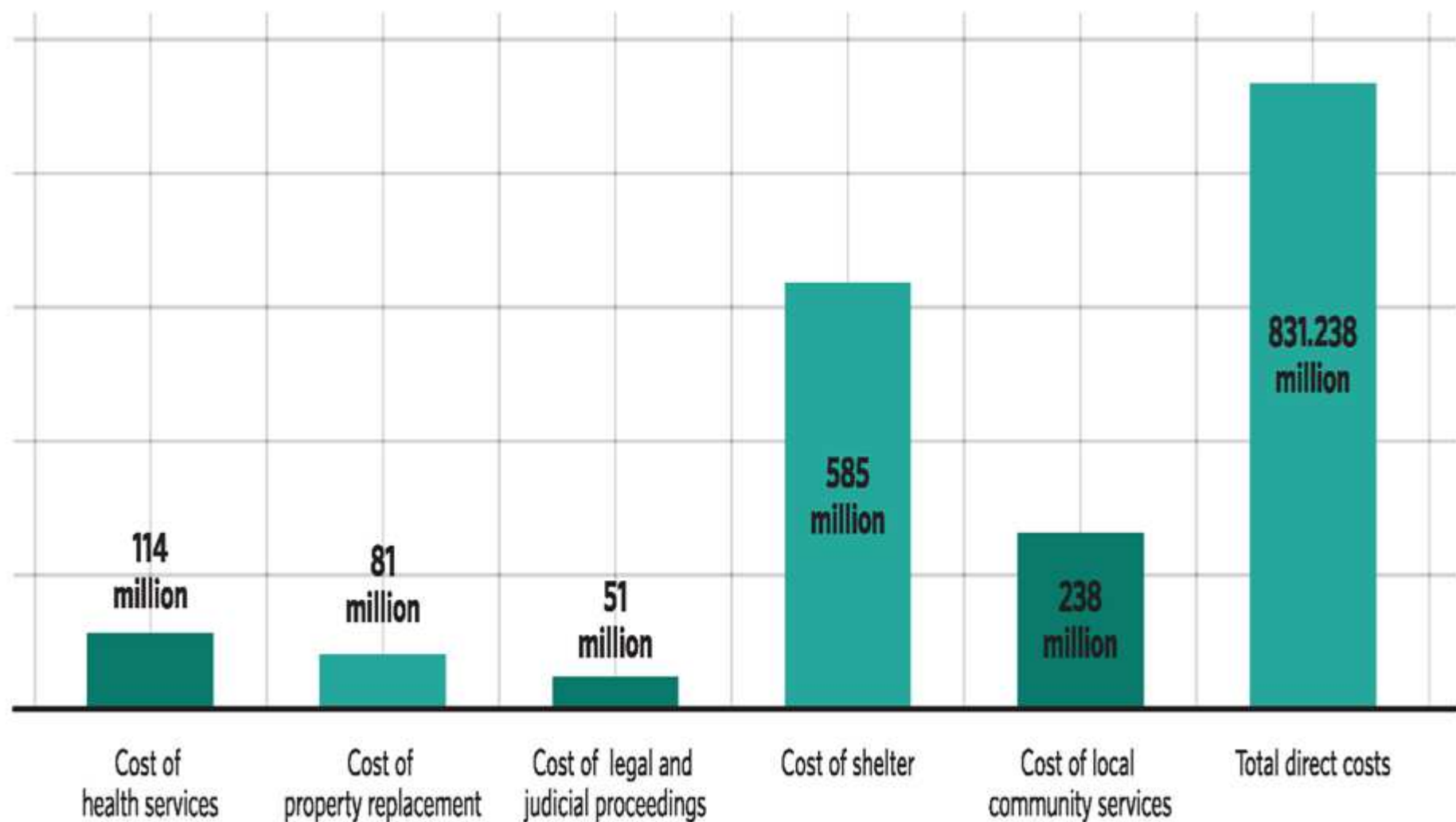
D_i- Women's lost days of domestic work

W_i- The weight per woman to represent the projected women population in 2015

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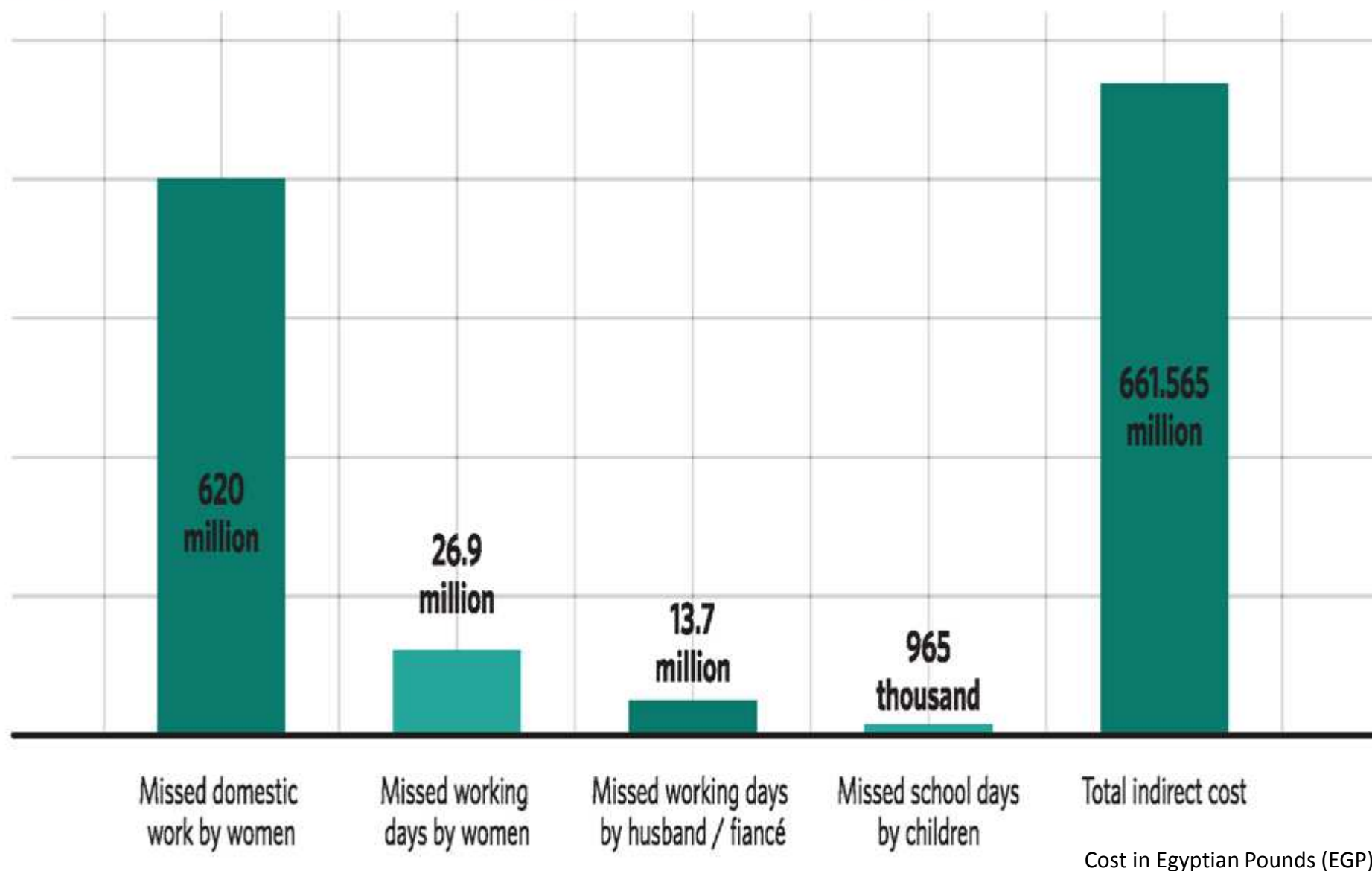
5- Ruselt

Allocation of the total direct costs by services used by women facing violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé during the last 12 months, Egypt 2015

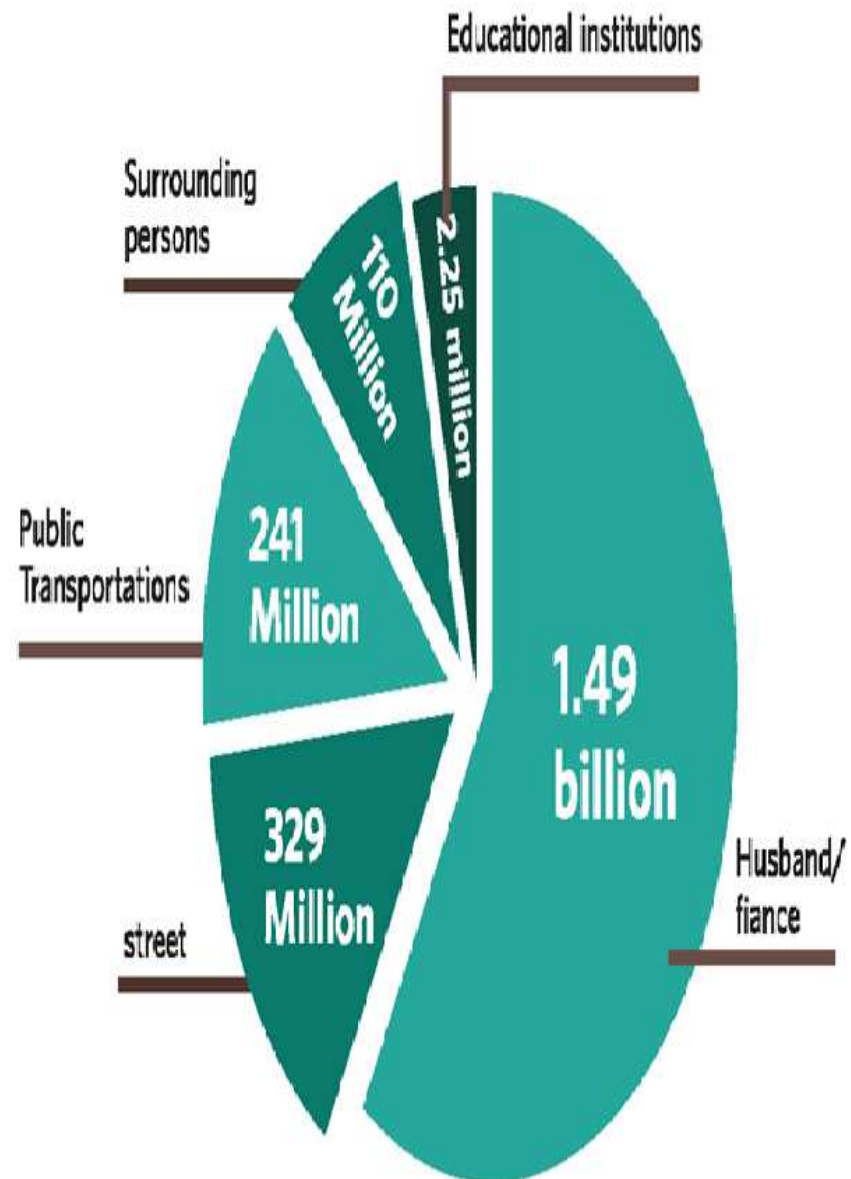


Cost in Egyptian Pounds (EGP)

Allocation of the total indirect costs by services used by women facing violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé during the last 12 months, Egypt 2015



Total cost of gender-based violence in Egypt, 2015



Cost in Egyptian Pounds (EGP)

8 .The data is not available in the study

- ✓ **We are still talking about one incident.**
- ✓ **we Did not address the losses in productivity.**
- ✓ **Also this figure does not account for the
cost the government and its institutions
endured to provide subsidized protection and
response services**

9- Lessons learned

- ✓ Availability of and accessibility to data on cost of impacts of violence and protecting women from violence are of utmost importance to have precise estimates of the various costs of violence against women.
- ✓ Applying the World Health Organization's ethical and safety recommendations for research on violence against women (WHO 2001) is very crucial to gain the trust of the respondents and hence getting reliable data on violence against women.

9- Lessons learned

- ✓ Quality control procedures throughout the different stages of the survey implementations are essential for obtaining high quality data.
- ✓ Tackling the issue of VAW requires multidisciplinary approach that includes integrated efforts of the different organizations (e.g. National Council for Women, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Solidarity, media).

9- Lessons learned

- ✓ The vaw survey is difficult but possible
- ✓ The vaw survey produces great results in terms of available data
- ✓ A good interviewers' training assures a successful survey
- ✓ Involvement of the community in planning surveys and disseminating data
- ✓ Don't rush in the first weeks and throughout want to ensure adequate training and debriefings
- ✓ brainstorm on strategies to reduce non response



Thank you

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