



THE EGYPT ECONOMIC COST OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SURVEY (ECGBVS) 2015



United Nations Population Fund





113,000

Children of 113,000 families are absent from school yearly due to domestic violence perpetrated by husband, leading to the loss of about 900 thousand school days yearly.



CHILD 300,000

The children of 300,000 families suffered from nightmares and fear due to violence perpetrated by the husband during the previous year.



585 MILLION

The cost of alternative housing/shelter when the woman leaves her home due to violence perpetrated by husband is estimated to reach 585 million LE yearly.



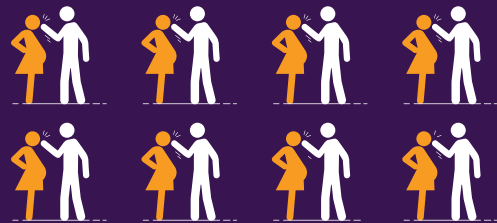
women 1,000,000

It is estimate that number of around 1 million married women leave their marital homes yearly due to domestic violence perpetrated by spouse.



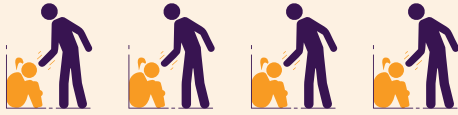
3.5% INCREASE

There is about **3.5 %** increase in miscarriage (or stillbirth) rates among women exposed to violence compared to other women free of violence (40.1 percent compared to 36.6 percent, respectively) and an increase of 2% increase in rates of having an underweight child (7.3 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively).



200 THOUSAND

Around 200 thousand women are exposed to pregnancy related complications as a result of violence perpetrated by spouse yearly.



7.888 MILLION

About 7.888 million women suffered from all forms of violence yearly, whether perpetrated by spouse / fiancé or individuals in her close circles or from strangers in public places.



2.288 MILLION

Around 2.288 million women suffer emotionally due to their exposure to violence with all its forms yearly.



5.6 MILLION

About 5.6 million women are exposed to violence perpetrated by husband/ fiancé yearly.



500 THOUSAND

The state loses around half a million working days for married women survivors of violence and 200 thousand working days for husbands due to violence in the household.



75,000

However, the number of women who report incidents to police yearly does not exceed 75 thousand women. Similarly, the number of women who sought local community services did not exceed 7 thousand women.



2.4 MILLION

As a result, about 2.4 million women experience one or more type of injuries resulting from violence perpetrated by spouse or fiancé.



2.17 BILLION

The total cost emerging from violence for survivor women and their families alone is estimated to be at least 2.17 billion LE in the past year based only on the cost of the most recent severe incident the women faced.



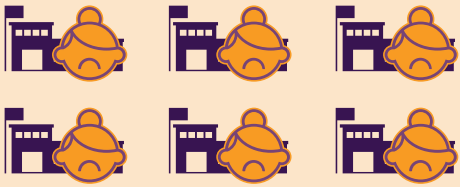
6.15 BILLION

The total cost is estimated to reach 6.15 billion LE if the injury rate maintains for all incidents perpetrated by husband/fiancé in the last year.



139,600
women

Around 139,600 women were exposed to violence at the workplace during the previous year, this constitutes around to 3.7% of working women.



16,000
GIRLS

Around 16 thousand girls age 18 years or more were exposed to sexual harassment at education institutions during one year only.



1.49
BILLION

Violence perpetrated by the husband/fiancé; cost the women and their households 1.49 billion LE yearly; 831.236 million LE direct cost, and 661.565 million LE indirect cost.



548
MILLION

Affected women and their families endure an amount of 548 million LE yearly for spending extra time in changing the route and method of transport or having a road companion due to violence in the public spaces.



1,700,000

More than 1.7 million women suffer from the various forms of sexual harassment in public transport.



571
MILLION

Violence against women in public spaces is estimated to cost 571 million LE yearly.



2,500,000

Around 2.5 million women suffered from the various forms of sexual harassment on streets last year only

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ECONOMIC COST
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In that context, CAPMAS reiterates sincere gratitude to the team that worked for over 2 years on this survey for their dedication and continuous technical support, especially the members of the Advisory Committee Dr. Naglaa El Adly, Director of External Relations and International Cooperation, NCW and Ms. Germaine Haddad, Gender Programme Officer, UNFPA and Ms. Wafaa Maged, Technical Director of the ECGBVS and Ms. Amal Nour El Din, Head of sector of population statistics and Census at CAPMAS.

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PREFACE

An estimated 1 in 3 women worldwide report they have experienced physical and /or sexual abuse, making this form of violence against women and girls one of the most prevalent forms of human rights violations worldwide. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls, including death. It negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. Violence not only has negative consequences for women but also their families, the community and the country at large. It has tremendous costs, from greater health care and legal expenses to losses in productivity, impacting national budgets and overall development.

In Egypt, according to the latest Demographic Health Survey of 2014, amongst other researches and surveys, a remarkable increase in violence against women in recent years is noted, with domestic violence, sexual harassment and FGM being the most common yet grossly under-reported forms of violence.

A research gap persists on the issue of gender-based 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. In that context, both the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statics (CAPMAS) and the National Council for Women (NCW) having the same concern, felt the urgent need to make sufficient statistics available to inform the policy-making process in order to adopt policies to combat the increasing violence against women and girls in Egypt.

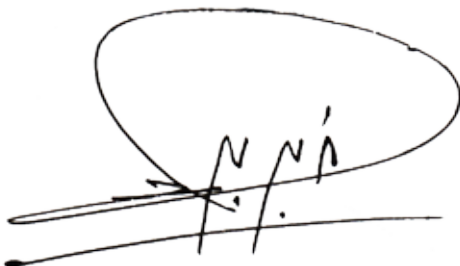
Sharing the same belief and given the great health and disempowering impacts gender-based violence imposes on women, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has been giving emphasis on combatting gender-based violence in its programs. In that context the Fund has been the main partner supporting the development of the Egypt Economic Gender-Based Violence Survey (ECGBVS) throughout all its stages.

The ECGBVS serves as an adequate assessment of the various forms of incidents of violence against women and girls, in addition to harmful traditional practices. The survey also assesses the characteristics of women that were most vulnerable to violence and most affected by it, as well as the impact of the violence on the woman, her family and the economic costs borne as a result.

The survey provides reliable evidence confirming that combatting Gender-based violence in Egypt is a priority issue that the government needs to act swiftly on in order to eradicate poverty in Egypt. Having this data should also encourage policy makers to invest in institutionalizing GBV protection and response services across all relevant sectors. Although such measures are economically burdening, their return is much greater on reducing long-term costs and loss of productivity as a result of violence against women.

We believe that this survey is very timely as Egypt is taking concrete steps to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in accordance with its constitution and state commitment to secure women an environment free of violence.

General/ Abou Bakr El Gendy
President of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

A handwritten signature in black ink, featuring a large, stylized loop at the top and several horizontal strokes below.

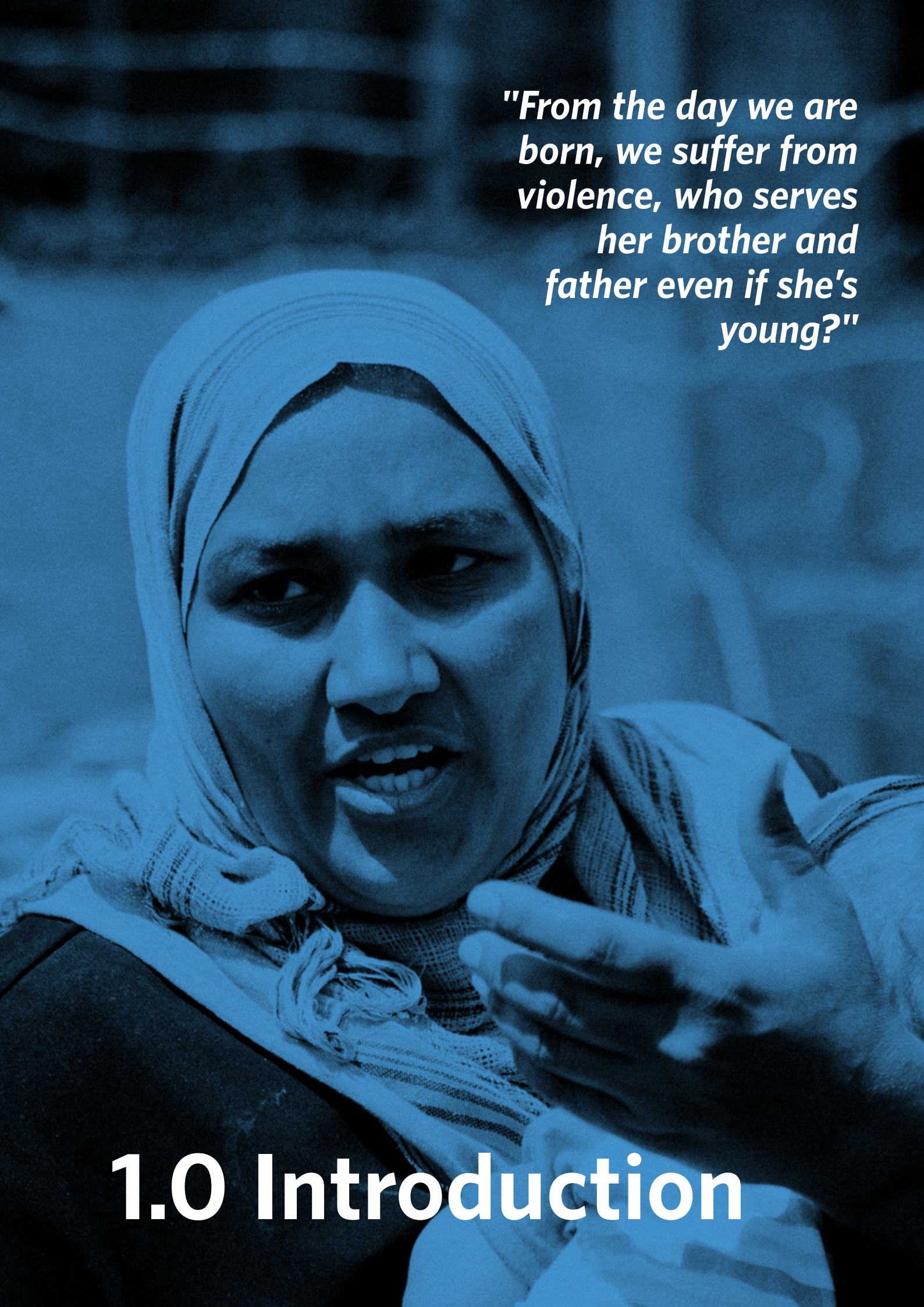
Given the commitment of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and the National Council for Women (NCW) to combat this phenomenon, it is our honor to present the findings and results of the Egypt Economic Cost of the Gender Based Violence Survey 2015.

We hope that this report identifies the most important aspects of gender-based violence inflicted on women and girls in Egypt and demonstrates reliable evidence that can guide policy-makers and stakeholders in adopting the most suitable policies and solutions to make the Egyptian society safer and more enticing for the full participation of women.

God grants success,

Dr. Maya Morsy
President of the National Council for Women

A handwritten signature in black ink, written in a cursive style with a horizontal line underneath.



"From the day we are born, we suffer from violence, who serves her brother and father even if she's young?"

1.0 Introduction

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview of Gender-Based Violence

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) is a grave violation of human rights. It is mainly inflicted on women and girls, and its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences. It negatively affects women's general well-being and prevents women from fully participating in society. Violence not only has negative consequences for women but also their families, the community and the country at large. It has tremendous costs, from greater health care and legal expenses and losses in productivity, impacting national budgets and overall development¹.

“Violence against women is perhaps the most shameful human rights violation. And, it is perhaps the most pervasive. It knows no boundaries of geography, culture or wealth. As long as it continues, we cannot claim to be making real progress towards equality, development and peace” (Former UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan).

Violence against women is widely prevalent across high-, middle- and low-income countries. Recent global prevalence figures indicate that about one in three (35%) women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner² violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2016).

The international recognition of violence against women as a major violation of a woman's human rights was formalized in 1993 with the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which, building upon themes

developed at the World Conference on Women held in Nairobi, stated that violence against women is both a result of and an obstacle to the achievement of women's equality, affecting all women worldwide. Echoing this, the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women not only called for the elimination of all forms of violence against women, but more specifically recommended that work be done to: promote research, collect data and compile statistics, especially concerning domestic violence relating to the prevalence of different forms of violence against women, and encourage research into the causes, nature, seriousness and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of measures implemented to prevent and redress violence against women (United Nations, 2005).

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women provides an international legal framework and a comprehensive set of measures for the elimination and prevention of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, as a crosscutting issue addressed in different international instruments.

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), on its 57th session in 2013, stresses the importance of data collection on the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls, and linked the improvement of data collection with the effectiveness of services and programs provided and protecting the safety and security of the victims. The Commission also recommends carrying out continued research on cost of violence in order to inform the development and revision of laws and their implementation, policies and strategies.³

The new global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in September 2015, are seen as historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centered set of universal and transformative Goals and targets which countries are committed to implement by 2030. The SDGs are considered more focused compared to the MDGs in addressing the issue of gender-based violence, as they adopted two specific targets; 5.2 Eliminate all forms of vio-

¹ <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women#sthash.I5mDjutR.dpuf>

² The United Nations guidelines for producing statistics on violence against women (United Nations, 2013) defined Intimate Partner as a person with whom a woman maintains an intimate relationship, whether formally (marriage), through a cohabiting relationship or by regular or steady dating. Countries adapt the definition of intimate partner according to their cultural settings.

³ <http://www2.unwomen.org/-/media/headquarters/attachments/sections/csw/57/csw57-agreedconclusions-a4-en.pdf?v=1&d=20140917T100700>

lence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation; and 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Despite significant progress in legislation and policies, many gaps remain when it comes to effectively protecting the victims and bringing the perpetrators to justice. In some cases, budgetary concerns take precedence over the fact that prevalence rates for the different forms of violence against women continue to be alarmingly high, conviction rates remain low, and public response to the problem is often inadequate (Council of Europe, 2014).

The issue of “costs” frequently arises when devising policies or action plans to combat violence against women and domestic violence. Awareness of the financial impact of violence against women is helpful when trying to understand the magnitude of the problem and how it affects society as a whole (Ibid). Adding the economic perspective of the problem provides a new, quite powerful, angle to view the legal, health and other consequences of violence against women and to advocate for action to be taken. As stated in the 2003 United Nations Fund for Women publication *Not a Minute More: Ending Violence Against Women* (UNIFEM, 2003): “There can be no question that violence against women must be addressed primarily as a human rights violation, but measuring its costs is a powerful refutation of governments’ arguments that ending violence is not a pressing issue.”

Although violence against women has significant economic costs, there is little systematic attention in the research literature on those costs. The majority of existing costing studies are largely limited to the industrialized high-income countries where the availability of data across different cost categories is more robust. Estimating the economic costs of violence against women is a new research area gaining attention in developing countries (Duvvury et al., 2013).

In Egypt, the most comprehensive data on violence against women available is collected in the Demographic Health Surveys but these typically focus primarily on spousal violence and the only respondents are ever-married women

in reproductive age (i.e. 15-49). Other smaller scale studies addressing violence against women were implemented (e.g. see for literature review: Somach and AbouZeid, 2009). Yet, no national study was conducted in Egypt to estimate costs of violence against women.

Within this context, “The Egypt Economic Cost of Gender- Based Violence Survey” - (ECGBVS) was designed. 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.

1.2 DEFINITION OF KEY GBV AND COSTING TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS SURVEY

1.2.1 Gender-Based Violence:

Gender-based violence is an overall term for any harm that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that results from power inequities that are based on gender roles. Globally, gender-based violence always has a greater negative impact on women and girls; thus, the term is often used interchangeably with violence against women (Somach, Susan D. and AbouZeid, 2009).

The definition of the ‘violence against women’ utilized in the survey and presented in this report is based on the United Nations Declaration of Eliminating of Violence against Women adopted by the UN general Assembly in 1993. It defines Violence against women 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.”** This definition encompasses physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, within the general community and perpetrated or condoned by the State (General Assembly Resolution, 1993)

The ECGBVS assessed the different types and forms of violence against women perpetrated

by husband, fiancé, relatives within the immediate or extended family, and other individuals within the close surrounding. The survey assessed also violence against women in public spaces.

1.2.2 Costs of Gender-Based Violence:

The ECGBVS utilized the commonly used definitions (United Nations, 2005) for the different costs of violence against women and girls. The types of costs are combined into four categories: direct and tangible costs, direct and intangible costs, indirect and tangible costs, and indirect and intangible costs.

Direct tangible cost: This pertains to actual cash-paid expenses, which can be calculated through goods and services that have actually been consumed by the survivor of violence. It also includes, <prevention> expenditures and the cost of service provision in sectors such as: health, justice, public services and education.

The indirect tangible cost: This cost has an economic monetary value, but it is calculated as the cost of lost chances rather than actual spending. For example, one form of a calculable indirect cost is revenue losses that result from decreasing production.

Direct intangible costs: This cost arises directly out of violence, but does not have a monetary value. It includes for example, pain and suffering. While there are attempts to calculate it in terms of quality and value of life, the appropriateness/effectiveness of this methodology remains debatable.

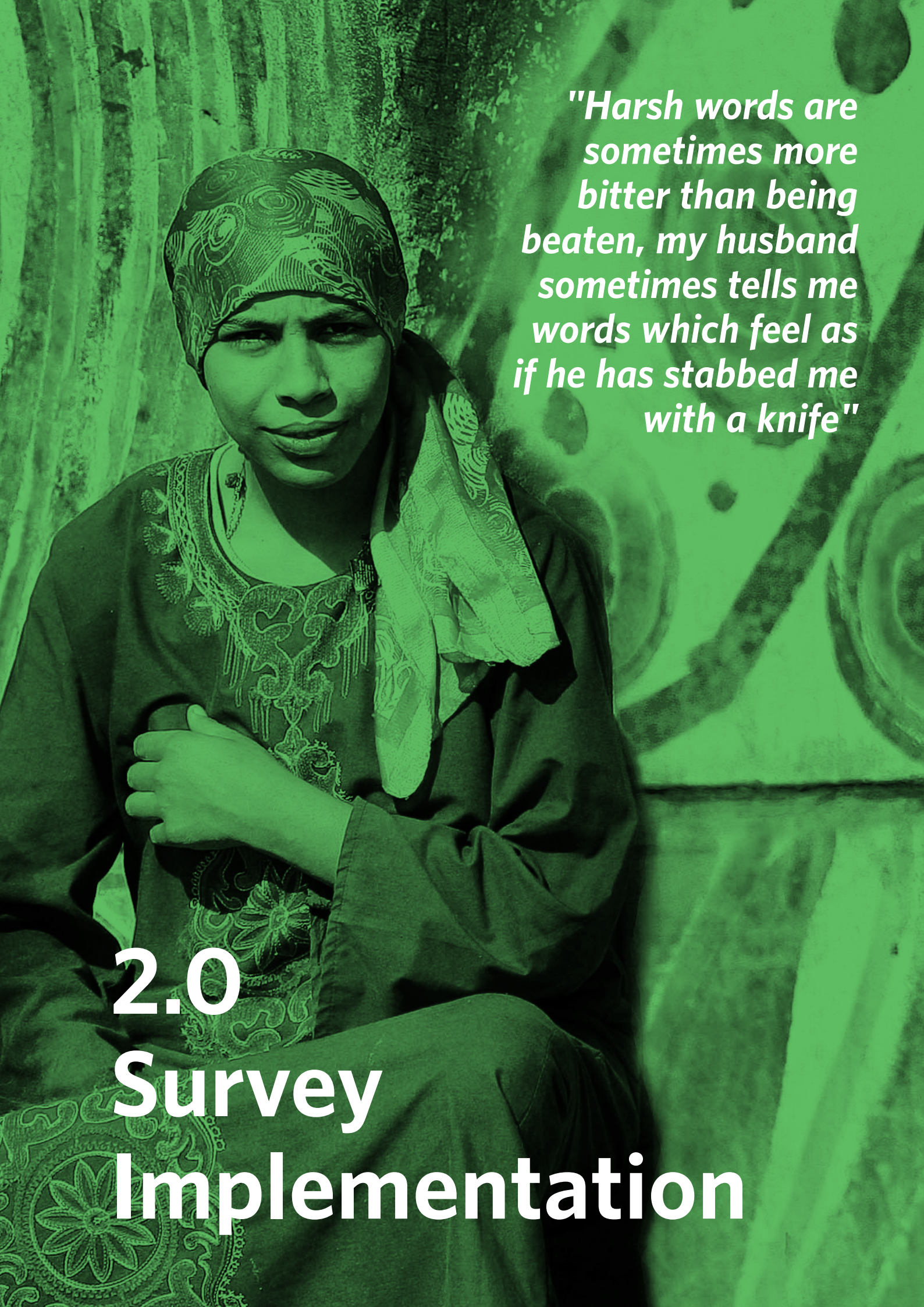
Indirect intangible cost: This cost is an indirect result of violence, but it also has no monetary value. It includes, for example psychological costs on children who bear witness to the violence (Day et al, 2005).

1.3 Objectives of the Survey

The 2015 ECGBVS was designed to provide and disseminate accurate, nationally representative data related to Gender-Based Violence against women and girls and its associated economic costs. These data will help the policy-makers and planners to formulate evidence-based strategies and action plans to combat violence against women.

The survey aims to measure the following:

- Prevalence and incidence of the different types and forms of violence against women.
- Impact of violence on women's health, reproductive health and general wellbeing.
- Consequences of violence against women and their associated economic costs.



"Harsh words are sometimes more bitter than being beaten, my husband sometimes tells me words which feel as if he has stabbed me with a knife"

2.0

Survey

Implementation

2.0 SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1 Preparation Activities

The preparation stage of the 2015 ECGBVS included the following activities:

- Initiation of a collaboration in the beginning of 2014 between the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the National Council for Women (NCW) and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) to conduct the national survey collecting evidence on the prevalence of Gender-Based Violence, its effects on reproductive and general health and wellbeing, as well as assessing the economic cost the victim, society and state endure yearly as a result. Technical and financial support to CAPMAS and NCW were solely provided by UNFPA Egypt country office.
- Process lead by UNFPA to engage international expertise in the area of GBV costing surveys to design the ECGBVS methodology and tools.⁴
- A National economic expert was engaged to resume following up with CAPMAS team on the implementation of the economic costing methodology.⁵
- Formulation of a national advisory committee formed of UNFPA, NCW and CAPMAS experts to provide technical support throughout all the stages of the survey implementation.
- Implementation of consultations with relevant Ministries and institutions providing protection and response services to victims.
- Formulation of a committee of relevant and experienced staff from CAPMAS to oversee the technical and administrative procedures of the survey.
- Design of the sample and questionnaires.
- Implementation of a workshop by the international experts on designing the survey questionnaire and the methodology of estimating the economic cost of violence.
- Execution of a pre-test for the survey tools, methodology and other related issues and finalizing the questionnaires according to the findings of the pre-test.
- Validation of the questionnaires by a committee of national experts representing various areas of expertise.
- Training of the fieldwork teams.

⁴ The lead international consultant of the ECGBVS was Ms. Nata Duvvury, PhD, Senior Lecturer, Co-Director of Global Women's Studies Centre and Leader of Gender and Public Policy Cluster in the Whitaker Institute at National University of Ireland, Galway. She led a major study on domestic violence in India. Other studies include the Economic Costs of Domestic Violence Against Women in Vietnam, in addition to other related papers with the World Bank on the costs and consequences of intimate partner violence for economic growth and development and other research publications. Dr. Duvvury was assisted by the international consultant Ms. Margarita Ozonias Marcos, MSc, economist and researcher with wide experience in the fields of development, gender equality and human rights. She has previously conducted research on the costs of GBV and also participated in Gender Responsive Budgeting in a number of countries.

⁵ The national economic expert Ms. May Gadallah, PhD, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Economics & Political Science, Cairo University.

2.2 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION

2.2.1 Sample Design and Selection

The sample for the 2015 ECGBVS was designed to provide representative estimates of the survey indicators at the national level, for urban and rural areas separately and for the five regions: Urban Governorates, urban Lower Egypt, rural Lower Egypt, urban Upper Egypt and rural Upper Egypt. Frontier Governorates were excluded from the sample as their population constitutes less than 1 percent of Egypt's total population and accordingly does not affect national estimates. The sample was designed to

be representative at the governorate level with 95% confidence level.

The sample of the 2015 ECGBVS is a two-stage cluster sample. **The first sampling stage** involved the selection of 1,000 enumeration areas (EAs) from a master sampling frame prepared by CAPMAS in January 2010 based on the 2006 Population Census, and updated in 2013. The 1000 EAs were divided into 45% to the urban areas and 55% to the rural areas. This yielded 448 EAs in the urban areas and 552 EAs in the rural areas. The EAs in the urban and rural areas were allocated to the urban and rural areas of all the governorates (except Frontier Governorates) in proportion to the number of the households in each governorate (urban and rural). Then the sample size of the small governorates (Port Said, Suez, Damietta, Ismailia, Luxor and Aswan) was increased to get more precise estimates.

In **the second sampling stage**, 22 households were systematically selected from each of EAs of the urban areas and 21 households from each of the EAs of the rural areas. The size of the cluster in the urban areas (22 households) was higher than that in the rural areas (21 households) to take into consideration that the response rate is lower in the urban compared to the rural areas as indicated from previous surveys. Thus 21,448 households were selected for the 2015 ECGBVS.

Women aged 18-64 who were residents or present in the household for a month or more before the survey were eligible for the 2015 ECGBVS. Only one eligible woman in each household was selected for the interview.

Due to the non-proportional allocation of the sample to the different governorates, resulting from increasing the sample size of the small governorates, as well as the differences in the response rates among the different domains, sample-weights were required for the analysis of the survey data to ensure actual representativeness of the survey results at the national and sub-national levels.

A detailed description of the estimates of sampling weights as well as sampling errors are presented in Annex A and Annex B respectively.

2.2.2 Questionnaire Development

The 2015 ECGBVS used two questionnaires⁶: a household questionnaire and an individual questionnaire (for eligible women). Two international experts in the area of GBV costing were especially engaged to develop the methodology of the ECGBVS and the inception of the questionnaire content.⁷

The design of the questionnaires was based on the United Nations Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women (United Nations, 2013) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) tools that were adapted for measuring violence against women in Arab countries. Experience of other countries who conducted similar surveys also guided the design of the ECGBVS questionnaires, after adaptation to fit the cultural context of the Egyptian society. The questionnaires went through a further process of consultations to ensure their compatibility to the context that will be surveyed. The national advisory committee of the ECGBVS (formed of CAPMAS, NCW and UNFPA) led the consultations throughout the process of the development of the questionnaires together with local experts. A validation committee was formed of selected local experts from various sectors to endorse the final questionnaires.

The household questionnaire included questions on the age, sex, marital status and relationship to the household head (of each household member or visitor for one month or more). These questions served to identify the eligible women for the individual questionnaire. The household questionnaire collected information on housing characteristics (e.g. type of dwelling unit, the number of rooms, the flooring material, the source of water and the toilet facility) and on the ownership of a variety of consumer goods. This information served also to create the household wealth index, which assesses the long-term standard of living of the household (a detailed description of estimating the wealth index is presented in Annex C).

The individual questionnaire was conducted

⁶ Questionnaires are available in electronic version

⁷ International consultants Ms. Nata Duvvury, PhD and Margarita Ozonas Marcos, MSc.

with women age 18-64, regardless of their marital status, who were usual residents or present in the household for a month or more before the interview. As mentioned above, only eligible women from each household were interviewed. The individual questionnaire collected information on the following topics:

- Characteristics of respondent and the district she lives in,
- Women's employment and income,
- General and reproductive health, including traditional harmful practices,
- Violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé,
- Violence perpetrated by family members/ persons in close relation and strangers within the surrounding environment,
- Violence in public spaces,

2.2.3 Pretest

The pretest took place during the period November 16th to 26th, 2014. The objectives of the pretest were (1) to pilot the questionnaires in the field, and (2) to review and modify the questionnaire based on the field experience.

A training workshop was provided for the pretest staff by the international expert who developed the GBV costing methodology. The pretest covered 120 households selected from three governorates from Upper Egypt (Beni Suef), Lower Egypt (Menoufia) and Urban Governorates (Cairo) to represent the different strata of the society. The data collection of the pretest took three days and was implemented by a team composed of 2 supervisors, 2 field editors and 8 interviewers.

The questionnaires of the 2015 ECGBVS were finalized after the pretest. Both comments from the interviewers and tabulation of the pretest results were reviewed during the process of finalizing the questionnaire.

2.2.4 Data Collection Activities

The training for the fieldwork was conducted in February 2015 through two training sessions, each for two weeks. The training of the field workers covered 180 selected candidates. The selection of the candidates was based on their qualifications and fieldwork experience. Senior experts from CAPMAS and an expert from ESCWA provided the training.

A variety of materials was developed for use in training the fieldwork staff. A lengthy interviewer's manual, including general guidelines for conducting interviews and specific instructions for asking each of the questions in the ECGBVS questionnaires, was prepared and distributed to all field workers. In addition, a manual identifying the duties of the supervisor and the field editor was developed. The training sessions covered the following:

- Objectives of the ECGBVS
- The concepts of violence against women, types and forms of GBV and their negative repercussions on woman, family and society
- Interviewing techniques for building a rapport with respondents
- The ethical requirements of surveys on violence against women, including the importance of strategies for addressing the confidentiality and safety of the respondent
- The skills needed to interview on the issue of violence against women, including encouraging participation in the survey and creating a climate that promotes disclosures of sensitive information
- How to react to the respondent's emotional distress in a warm, empathetic but neutral manner, using a non-judgmental approach
- How to fill out the questionnaires
- Role playing and mock interviews
- Field practice in areas not covered in the surveys
- Quizzes

Trainees who failed to show interest in the survey, who did not regularly attend the training sessions, or who failed the last quiz were excluded, and 19 trainees who had performed best during both the classroom and field practices were selected to be field editors. Both the supervisors and the field editors received a special training session on methodology of the fieldwork, coordination and quality control procedures.

The fieldwork for the 2015 ECGBVS took place from April 11, 2015 to June 11, 2015. The field staff were divided into 19 teams; each team composed of 1 supervisor, 1 field editor and 4 interviewers. All the field editors and interviewers were women.

Several measures were used to ensure good data quality. A team of six members was responsible for conducting regular monitoring visits to the field to verify compliance to the survey protocol, review the completed questionnaires for data completeness and consistency as well as providing moral support to the field teams. The field editors regularly conducted re-interviews for some households during the fieldwork for quality assurance purposes. It is worth mentioning that the field editors did not ask the respondents any question related to their experience of violence for confidentiality and safety considerations. The results of the re-interviews were compared to the responses in the original interviews and errors were discussed with the interviewer. As a further quality control measure, after the data collection was completed, a quality control team composed of five members selected a random sample, representing 5 percent of the interviewed households, for re-interview using a shortened version of the questionnaire that did not include any question related to respondent's experience of violence.

2.2.5 Ethical and Safety Considerations

The World Health Organization's ethical and safety recommendations for research on violence against women (WHO 2001) were applied in implementing the ECGBVS.

- The survey was framed as a survey on "Status of Egyptian Women". This enabled the respondent to explain the survey to others safely. This explanation was also used by the interviewers to describe the survey to the community and to other members. Once the respondent and interviewer were alone, further information on the exact nature of the survey was provided as part of the consent procedure.
- Only one eligible woman in each household was selected for the individual questionnaire to avoid alerting other women who may communicate the nature of the study back to potential abusers. In households with more than one eligible woman, this woman was randomly selected using the "Kish Grid," a specially designed simple selection procedure which was incorporated into the household questionnaire.
- Informed consent was obtained from the women selected to be interviewed. In addition, the interviewer read additional statements to the respondent at the beginning of each chapter related to violence against women, reassuring her of the confidentiality of her responses.
- Interviewers were trained to change the subject of discussion if the interview is interrupted by anyone - including children. The interviewer asked the respondents in this case questions on a less sensitive topic. The interviewer had forewarned the respondent that she would start to discuss this other topic if the interview is interrupted.

2.2.6 Data Processing Activities

Data processing started shortly after the fieldwork commenced. The completed questionnaires were collected from the field periodically and sent to CAPMAS in Cairo. The data processing included office editing, coding of some questions (e.g. occupation, economic activity, and open-ended questions), data entry and editing of inconsistencies found by the computing program.

The office editors reviewed the questionnaires for consistency and completeness purposes. To provide feedback to the field team, the office editors were instructed to note any problems detected while editing the questionnaires to be reviewed by the senior staff and communicated to the field staff. Questionnaires in which there were significant errors that could not be corrected in the office were assigned for callbacks.

Data were entered using a computer software designed by the General Administration for Data Processing, Information Technology Sector at CAPMAS. Data entry staff were trained on using this software, and the data were entered twice to allow 100 percent verification. The double entry of data enabled easy comparison and identification of errors and inconsistencies. Inconsistencies were resolved by tallying results with the paper questionnaire entries.

2.2.7 Response Rates

Table 2.1 presents the ECGBVS household and individual response rates by urban-rural residence. A total of 21,448 households were

selected for the sample, of which 21,102 were found at the time of fieldwork. Of the households that were found, 20,535 were successfully interviewed, yielding a household response rate of 97.3 percent. In these households, 20,157 women were identified as eligible for the individual interview. Out of these women, 20,000 were successfully interviewed, which represents a response rate of 99.2 percent. In view of the extreme sensitivity of the main topic of the survey (violence against women), this response rate is highly encouraging and appears to be the result of a well-coordinated team effort. As expected, response rates were lower in the urban areas than in the rural areas.

2.2.8 Documenting Violence Incidents:


The interviewers were keen to document the anonymous stories told by respondents using their own words and expressions to describe the violence they have been inflicted to. A few selected quotes are used in this report to introduce each chapter.

Table 2.1: Number of households, number of women and response rate, according to urban-rural residence (unweighted), Egypt 2015

Result	Urban	Rural	TOTAL
Household interviews			
Households selected	9,856	11,592	21,448
Households occupied	9,698	11,404	21,102
Household interviewed	9,355	11,180	20,535
Household response rate ¹	96.4	98.0	97.3
Interviews with women age 18-64			
Number of eligible women	9,064	11,093	20,157
Number of eligible women interviewed	8,960	11,040	20,000
Eligible women response rate ²	98.9	99.5	99.2

¹ Households interviewed/households occupied

² Eligible women interviewed/eligible women

A woman wearing a dark headscarf and a patterned top is carrying a large, heavy stack of bricks on her head. She is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression. The background is a wall made of similar bricks. The entire image has a dark, monochromatic green tint.

*"If I had a penny
to support myself,
I would have
saved myself from
my husband's
humiliation but what
makes me tolerate it
is having no money"*

3.0

Characteristics of Respondents

3.0 Characteristics of Respondents

Key Findings:

- Around two fifths of the ECGBVS respondents were under age 35, about 36 percent were between 35 and 49 of age, and around one quarter (24 percent) were in the age range 50-64.
- The majority of the respondents were currently married (79 percent).
- More than half of the survey respondents were from rural areas (54 percent).
- Around 27 percent of the survey respondents could neither read nor write, while the highest proportion of respondents had completed at least the secondary education (46 percent).
- The vast majority of women (79 percent) had no income either from work or other sources.
- Only 4 percent of women had a bank or saving account, and 6 percent had assets or properties.
- Overall, 16 percent of women had worked at any time during the 12 months prior to the survey, and around 15 percent were currently employed.
- The highest proportion of currently employed women worked as professionals (34 percent), followed by technicians and specialist assistants, (20 percent), and around 13 percent were involved in agricultural activities and about 11 percent were employed in services and sales.
- More than half of currently working women were employed in the governmental sector (53 percent).
- Around 9 in 10 currently employed women were paid in cash.
- Eight in ten currently employed women worked for someone other than a relative, 11 percent worked for a family member and 10 percent were self-employed.
- Most of currently employed women had permanent job (73 percent), 15 percent had temporary jobs, 8 percent worked only occasionally, and 5 percent were employed seasonally.
- Around 58 percent of currently employed women paid in cash were covered through their work by social insurance, and a similar proportion was covered by health insurance.

As noted in Chapter 2, women aged 18-64 who were usual residents or present in the household for a month or more were eligible to be interviewed in the ECGBVS. This chapter provides a detailed profile of the respondents (women age 18-64) who were interviewed in the survey. The characteristics of the respondents presented in this chapter are expected to help understanding the findings in the chapters that follows.

Characteristics of respondents may seem to be irrelevant to the core of this survey, however in reality women's empowerment indicators such as level of education, economic independence and socially enabling environment are factors that affect the level of vulnerability of women to violence and at the same time may alter the impact of violence on a woman's life.

This chapter begins by describing basic background characteristics of women, including age at the time of the survey, marital status, residence, educational attainment, work status and wealth quintile. Next, the chapter explores in more depth the women's educational attainment. Finally, the chapter presents detailed information on selected women's economic empowerment indicators, including women's employment; women's monthly income, saving and ownership of assets and properties.

3.1 Background Characteristics of Respondents

Table 3.1 shows the percent distribution of the women who were interviewed in the ECGBVS by age, marital status, residence (urban-rural residence, place of residence and governorate of residence), educational attainment, work status and wealth quintile.

According to the results presented in the table, two fifths of interviewed women were under age 35 at the time of the interview, about 36 percent were between 35 and 49 of age, and around one quarter (24 percent) were in the age range 50-64. The majority of the respondents were currently married (79 percent), followed by a large margin by never married (10 percent) and widowed women (9 percent). Divorced and separated women represented around 3 percent of the survey sample.

More than half of the survey respondents were from the rural areas (54 percent). Looking at the distribution of the respondents by place of residence, the highest proportion of the respondents were from Lower Egypt (43 percent), followed by Upper Egypt (36 percent) and the lowest proportion was from Urban Governorates (22 percent).

The largest proportions of respondents were from Cairo (14 percent) and Giza (9 percent). Around 7 percent of the respondents came from each of Alexandria, Sharkia, Dakahlia, and Behera. Around 6 percent were from each of Kaloubia, Gharbia and Menya. Smaller proportions came from the remaining governorates.

To assess the literacy status, women who had never been to school or had attended only the primary level were asked if they can read and write. Women who answered negatively to the question (cannot read and write) were defined as "illiterates". The categories of the literacy status and educational levels are presented in **Table 3.1**.

As noted from **Table 3.1**, around 27 percent of the survey respondents were illiterates (neither read nor write). The rate of illiteracy is the same as the rate among ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2014 EDHS. On the other hand, the highest proportion of respondents had completed at least the secondary education (46 percent), reflecting the long-term trend toward increasing educational attainment among women in Egypt. The same pattern was revealed by the 2014 EDHS for ever-married women age 15-49.

Only 13 percent of the respondents were working for cash at the time of the survey and around 4 percent were retirees because they either had reached the age of retirement or ceased work for other reasons.

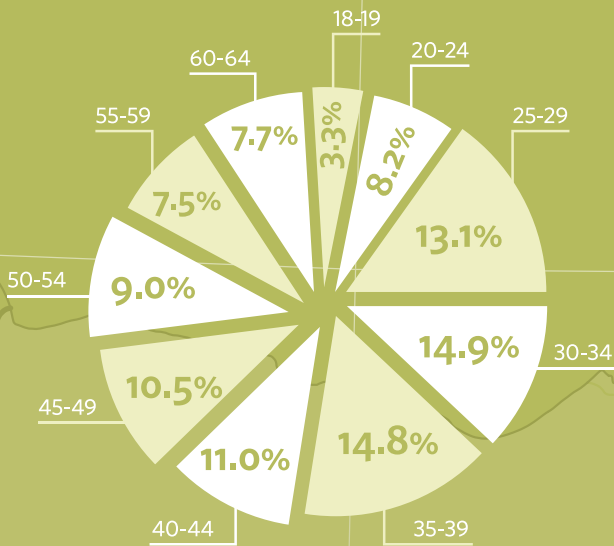
Table 3.1: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Weighted percent	Weighted number	Un-weighted number
Age			
18-19	3.3	667	656
20-24	8.2	1641	1629
25-29	13.1	2620	2639
30-34	14.9	2978	3015
35-39	14.8	2962	2997
40-44	11.0	2205	2218
45-49	10.5	2091	2084
50-54	9.0	1795	1766
55-59	7.5	1500	1478
60-64	7.7	1541	1518
Marital status			
Currently married	78.7	15747	15849
Divorced/separated	2.6	522	514
Widowed	9.2	1831	1805
Never married	9.5	1900	1832
Urban-rural residence			
Urban	45.9	9186	8960
Rural	54.1	10814	11040
Place of residence			
Urban Governorates	21.9	4385	4200
Lower Egypt	42.5	8497	8660
Urban	12.1	2421	2400
Rural	30.4	6076	6260
Upper Egypt	35.6	7118	7140
Urban	11.9	2380	2360
Rural	23.7	4738	4780
Governorates			
Urban Governorates			
Cairo	13.5	2695	2100
Alexandria	6.9	1382	1100
Port Said	0.9	173	500
Suez	0.7	136	500
Lower Egypt			
Damietta	1.4	279	500
Dakahlia	6.7	1345	1360
Sharkia	6.8	1364	1360
Kalyubia	5.9	1180	1120

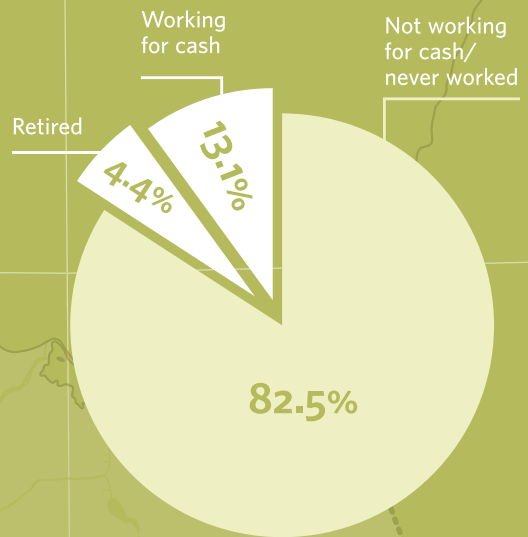
Kafr El-Sheikh	3.3	655	680
Gharbia	5.9	1172	1080
Menoufia	4.7	932	880
Behera	6.6	1317	1180
Ismailia	1.3	253	500
Upper Egypt			
Giza	8.6	1726	1620
Beni Suef	2.5	494	520
Fayoum	3.0	593	620
Menya	5.8	1162	1000
Assuit	4.3	859	800
Souhag	5.2	1031	880
Qena	2.8	564	700
Aswan	1.7	335	500
Luxor	1.8	353	500
Educational attainment			
Illiterate	26.6	5317	5200
Read and Write	12.2	2445	2452
Primary/preparatory	15.0	3001	3031
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	33.5	6692	6837
University and higher	12.7	2545	2480
Work status			
Working for cash	13.1	2616	2618
Not working for cash/ never worked	82.5	16498	16530
retired	4.4	886	852
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	20.6	4123	4090
Second	21.3	4257	4225
Middle	20.1	4028	3953
Fourth	18.1	3617	3671
Highest	19.9	3975	4061
Total	100.0	20,000	20,000

Considering the distribution of the women among the wealth quintiles, the women were fairly evenly distributed across the wealth quintiles, with the smallest percentage found in the fourth wealth quintile (18 percent).

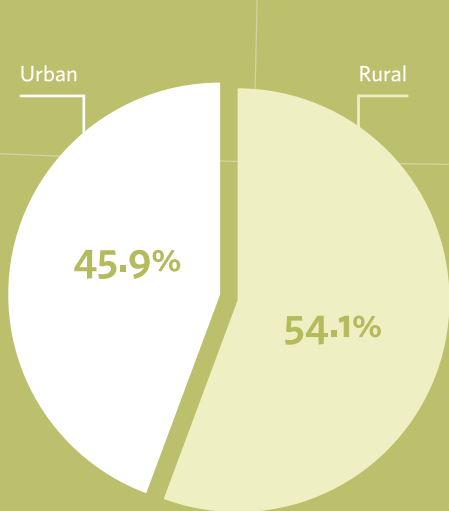
Figure 3.1: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015



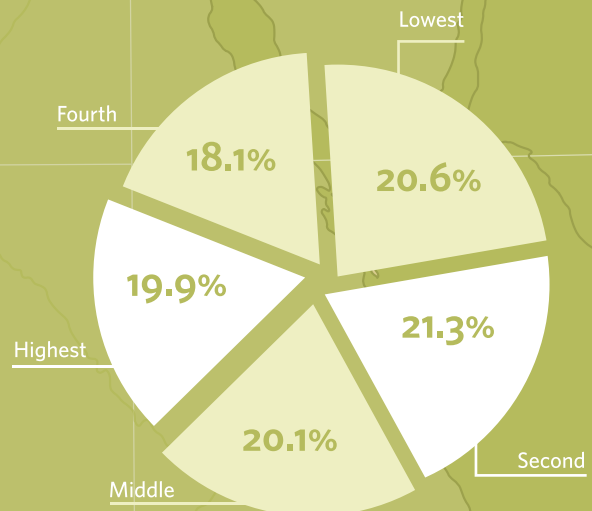
Percent distribution of women by age.



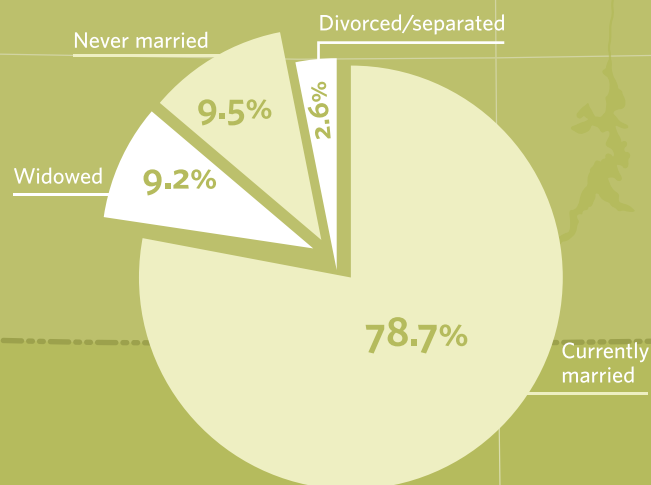
Percent distribution of women by work status.



Percent distribution urban / rural.



Percent distribution wealth quintile.



Percent distribution marital status.

3.2 Educational Attainment by Background Characteristics

Table 3.2 provides information on the relationship between the educational attainment of the survey respondents and selected background characteristics.

The proportions of respondents who reported that they neither read nor write (illiterate) increased consistently with age. The same trend was observed among respondents who can just read and write. This finding reflects the lower educational attainment of older women. The highest proportion of respondents in the age range 20-44 had completed their secondary or above intermediate education (two years after the secondary education). More than a half (52 percent) of young respondents under 20 years of age had completed primary or preparatory education.

The highest proportions of women in all the marital status categories, except widowed women, had at least secondary education. On the other hand, around half of the interviewed widows were illiterates (49 percent).

Rural respondents were more than twice as likely as urban women to neither read nor write (36 percent versus 15 percent respectively). On the other extreme, urban respondents were more highly educated than those from rural areas. Around 21 percent of women in urban areas had at least university education compared to only 6 percent in rural areas. The proportion of illiterate women was highest in rural Upper Egypt (45 percent). The highest educational levels were found in urban Lower Egypt and Urban governorates; 61 percent and 58 percent respectively completed at least secondary education, and only 15 percent of the survey respondents from each of these areas were illiterate.

The majority of women working for cash and those who were retired were highly educated, reflecting the association between women's education and employment opportunities. Around 30 percent of women who were not working for cash and those who have never worked were illiterates compared to 11 percent among women working for cash.

Educational attainment rises with wealth quintile. More than 7 in 10 women in the highest wealth quintile had completed secondary education or higher, while more than two fifths of women (41 percent) in the lowest quintile were illiterate.

The pattern of variations in educational attainment by the selected background characteristics is similar to the pattern found in the 2014 EDHS for ever-married women age 15-49.

Figure 3.2: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 by educational attainment, Egypt 2015

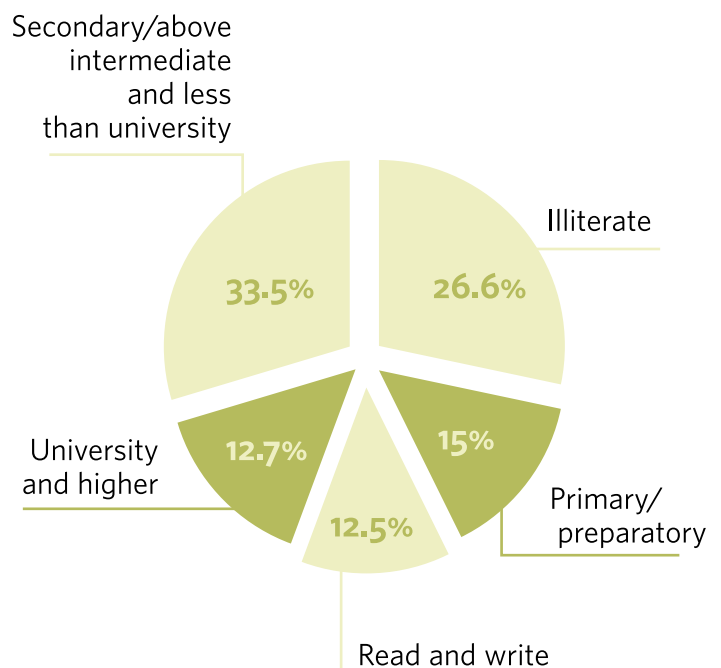


Table 3.2: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 by educational attainment, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Back-ground characteristics	Illiterate	Read and write	Primary/preparatory	Secondary/above intermediate	University and above	Total	Number of women
Age							
18-19	3.2	4.3	51.8	40.5	0.2	100.0	667
20-24	7.1	6.0	21.3	55.7	9.9	100.0	1641
25-29	14.6	8.5	13.3	44.2	19.4	100.0	2620
30-34	16.8	10.9	11.3	42.9	18.1	100.0	2978
35-39	21.0	12.3	16.0	36.8	13.9	100.0	2962
40-44	29.2	11.1	16.0	31.2	12.5	100.0	2205
45-49	38.1	13.8	10.9	28.0	9.2	100.0	2091
50-54	43.1	16.8	12.2	17.4	10.5	100.0	1795
55-59	46.6	19.6	11.2	13.8	8.8	100.0	1500
60-64	49.4	17.9	11.7	12.2	8.8	100.0	1541
Marital status							
Currently married	26.3	12.3	14.5	34.4	12.5	100.0	15747
Divorced/separated	26.2	13.3	18.9	28.6	13.1	100.0	522
Widowed	49.0	18.9	12.3	13.7	6.1	100.0	1831
Never married	7.0	4.9	21.0	45.9	21.2	100.0	1900
Urban-rural residence							
Urban	15.4	10.7	16.0	37.4	20.5	100.0	9186
Rural	36.1	13.5	14.2	30.1	6.1	100.0	10814
Place of residence							
Urban Governorates	14.6	10.2	17.0	35.5	22.6	100.0	4385
Lower Egypt	25.1	11.9	13.5	37.9	11.5	100.0	8497
Urban	14.9	9.7	14.2	41.4	19.7	100.0	2421
Rural	29.2	12.8	13.3	36.5	8.2	100.0	6076
Upper Egypt	35.7	13.8	15.5	26.9	8.1	100.0	7118
Urban	17.3	12.6	15.9	36.7	17.5	100.0	2380
Rural	44.9	14.4	15.3	21.9	3.4	100.0	4738
Work status							
Working for cash	10.9	6.3	4.3	36.2	42.3	100.0	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	29.8	13.3	16.9	32.6	7.4	100.0	16498
retired	13.7	9.4	10.6	41.4	24.9	100.0	886

Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.6	13.9	15.8	25.0	4.8	100.0	4123
Second	33.2	14.8	17.2	26.5	8.3	100.0	4257
Middle	24.2	13.2	15.3	36.7	10.5	100.0	4028
Fourth	22.5	11.9	15.2	37.9	12.6	100.0	3617
Highest	11.1	6.9	11.4	42.4	28.1	100.0	3975
Total	26.6	12.2	15.0	33.5	12.7	100.0	20,000

3.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employment can be a source of empowerment for women, particularly if it puts them in control of income. The measurement of women's employment, however, can be difficult. The difficulty arises largely because some of the work that women do, especially work on family farms, family businesses or in informal sector is often not perceived by women themselves as employment, and hence not reported as such (El-Zanaty and Way, 2015).

Women were asked about their current employment status and employment in the past 12 months prior to the survey. For women who were currently employed, a number of questions asked about their work.

3.3.1 Employment Status

The employment status presented in **Table 3.3** was categorized as follows:

- Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: this includes those who were currently employed and those who had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey but were retired at the time of the survey because of reaching the age of retirement or ceased work for other reasons
- Not employed in the 12 months preceding the survey: this includes women who had worked in the past but retired before the 12 months prior to the survey because of reaching the age of retirement or ceased work for other reasons
- Never employed

Table 3.3 indicates that around 15 percent of women age 18-64 were currently employed. It is worth mentioning that currently employed women include women who reported at the time of the interview that they are currently working and those who were regularly employed during the 12-month period prior to the interview, but were absent from work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any such reason. Most of the women who were not employed at the time of the survey did not report recent work experience; only 1 percent of the respondents were not working at the time of ECGBVS interview but involved in some economic activity during the 12-month period prior to the survey. Overall, 16 percent of women had worked at any time during the 12 months prior to the survey regardless of the type of earning (paid in cash, in-kind or not paid). The same rate was revealed by the 2014 EDHS for ever-married women age 15-49.

The vast majority of women age 18-64 have never been employed (81 percent). Around 3 percent of women had worked in the past but retired before the 12 months prior to the survey because of reaching the age of retirement or ceased the work for other reasons.

The proportion of currently employed women increased with age, peaking in the age group 45-49 (21 percent) and reaching its lowest level in the age group 60-64 (3 percent). Across the marital status categories, the highest rate of current employment was found among divorced and separated women; more than one quarter of these women (26 percent) were currently working. This finding may reflect in part that divorced and separated women are more likely to seek employment opportunities to financially support themselves and maybe their children after being divorced or separated.

The proportion of currently employed women increased with higher attainment of education. For example, while 44 percent of women who had completed university education or more were currently working, only 5 percent among those completing primary or preparatory education were working. Additionally, looking at the other employment differentials presented in **Table 3.3**, urban residents, women from

Lower Egypt and women in the highest wealth quintile were much more likely to be currently employed than other women.

The pattern of variations in current employment by the selected background characteristics revealed by the ECGBVS is similar to the pattern found by the 2014 EDHS for ever-married women age 15-49.

Table 3.3: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 by employment status, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Employed in the 12 months preceding the survey		Not employed in the 12 months	never employed	Total	Number of women
	Currently employed ¹	Not currently employed				
Age						
18-19	2.9	0.5	0.0	96.6	100.0	667
20-24	8.7	1.5	1.2	88.6	100.0	1641
25-29	13.4	0.9	2.6	83.1	100.0	2620
30-34	14.7	0.7	2.3	82.3	100.0	2978
35-39	16.0	0.5	2.3	81.2	100.0	2962
40-44	19.7	0.2	2.9	77.2	100.0	2205
45-49	20.6	0.4	3.3	75.7	100.0	2091
50-54	19.8	0.8	3.8	75.6	100.0	1795
55-59	16.1	1.4	3.8	78.7	100.0	1500
60-64	3.2	5.8	11.7	79.3	100.0	1541
Marital status						
Currently married	14.1	0.9	3.2	81.8	100.0	15747
Divorced/separated	25.6	2.5	5.8	66.1	100.0	522
Widowed	13.3	1.7	5.9	79.1	100.0	1831
Never-married	17.8	2.0	1.5	78.8	100.0	1900
Urban-rural residence						
Urban	17.9	1.7	4.5	75.9	100.0	9186
Rural	11.9	0.7	2.3	85.1	100.0	10814
Place of residence						
Urban Governorates	16.4	1.8	4.7	77.1	100.0	4385
Lower Egypt	17.9	1.3	3.9	76.9	100.0	8497
Urban	21.5	2.1	5.9	70.5	100.0	2421
Rural	16.4	1.0	3.1	79.5	100.0	6076
Upper Egypt	9.8	0.5	1.8	88.0	100.0	7118
Urban	17.1	0.9	2.5	79.5	100.0	2380
Rural	6.1	0.3	1.4	92.2	100.0	4738

Educational attainment						
Illiterate	8.1	0.5	1.8	89.7	100.0	5317
Read and write	8.7	0.5	3.0	87.9	100.0	2446
Primary/preparatory	5.2	0.7	2.5	91.7	100.0	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	15.4	1.3	4.2	79.1	100.0	6692
University and above	43.7	3.2	5.5	47.7	100.0	2545
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	11.4	0.8	2.7	85.1	100.0	4123
Second	11.7	1.1	3.1	84.1	100.0	4257
Middle	13.1	0.8	3.0	83.1	100.0	4028
Fourth	16.2	1.1	3.1	79.6	100.0	3617
Highest	21.6	1.8	4.6	72.0	100.0	3975
Total	14.7	1.1	3.3	80.9	100.0	20,000

¹ Currently employed includes women who were working at the time of the survey and those who were regularly employed during the 12 months prior to the survey but were absent from work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any other such reason.

3.3.2 Occupation

Currently employed women were asked about the kind of work they did. Responses were recorded on the basis for coding of occupation used by CAPMAS labor force survey classification.

Table 3.4 demonstrates the variations in the occupational profile among currently employed women (women who were working at the time of the interview and those who were regularly employed during the 12-month period prior to the interview, but were absent from work at the time of the interview). The majority of currently working women were employed in non-agricultural occupations (**Figure 3.3**). The highest proportion of currently employed women worked as professionals (34 percent), followed by technicians and assistants specialists (20 percent). Thirteen percent were involved in agricultural activities and about 11 percent were employed in services and sales.

Type of occupation varies according to respondent's age. For example, the highest proportion of currently employed women age 30-39 were professionals, while the highest proportion among employed women age 50-59 were

technicians and specialist assistants (32 percent).

As expected, the proportion involved in agricultural activities was extremely higher in rural than urban areas (28 percent against 2 percent respectively). The proportion employed in services and sales was also higher in rural than urban areas (13 percent versus 9 percent). Agricultural activities represented the main occupation in rural Lower Egypt; one third of employed women (33 percent) worked in these activities. On the other hand, only 11 percent of employed women in rural Upper Egypt worked in agricultural activities, and the majority worked as professionals (35 percent), technicians and specialist assistants (20 percent) and in services and sales (17 percent). This finding might emerge because women from rural Upper Egypt did not perceive their work in agricultural activities as employment, and hence their employment in such activities was underreported.

As expected, the highest proportion of currently employed women who have university education or more and those who fall in the highest wealth quintile were employed as professionals. Around three quarter of currently working women having

at least university certificate were professionals (73 percent). On the other hand, the majority of employed women having less than secondary education were involved in agricultural and sales

and services activities. The highest proportion of employed women in the lowest quintile worked in agricultural activities (24 percent).

Table 3.4: Percent distribution of currently employed women¹ by occupation, according to background characteristics, Egypt 2015

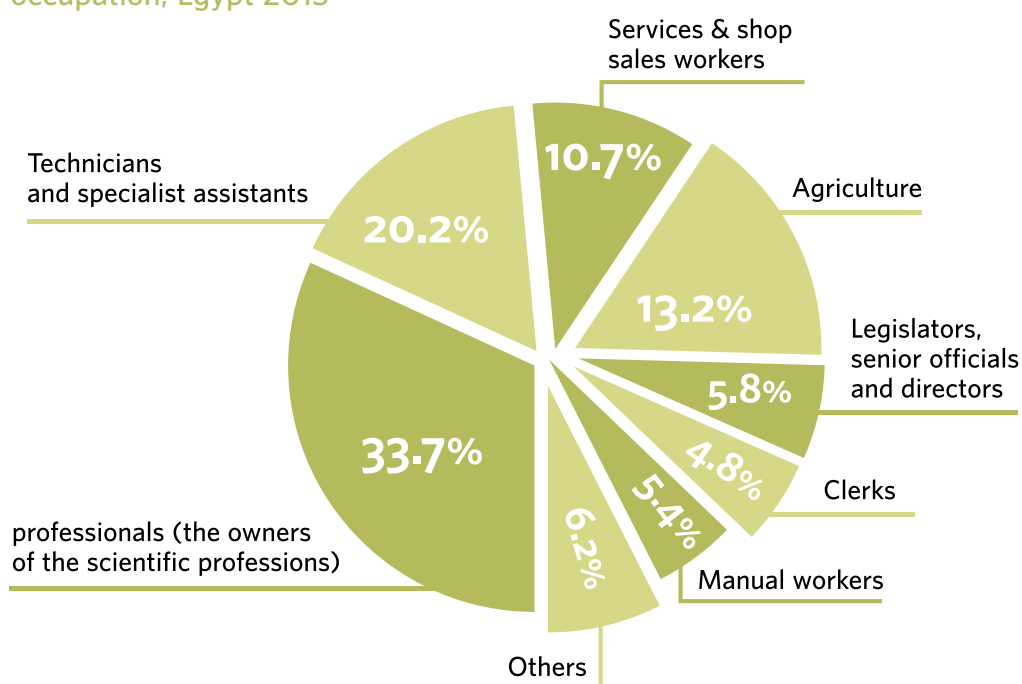
Women's Background characteristics	Legislators, senior officials and directors	Professionals (holders of scientific professions)	Technicians and specialist assistants	Clerks	Services and sales workers	Agriculture	Manual workers	Others	Total	Number of currently employed women
Age										
18-19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	19
20-24	0.0	22.4	14.0	10.1	23.1	14.0	10.2	6.1	100.0	143
25-29	1.1	35.8	14.1	9.7	10.2	16.8	6.3	6.0	100.0	352
30-34	1.4	44.0	15.4	3.8	11.6	12.5	5.6	5.7	100.0	440
35-39	1.7	41.0	16.7	4.5	10.4	13.5	5.1	7.2	100.0	473
40-44	3.5	39.3	21.3	4.0	8.4	12.5	6.7	4.4	100.0	433
45-49	6.3	31.2	20.5	3.2	12.8	13.3	4.7	8.2	100.0	430
50-54	14.6	25.1	32.0	3.2	8.8	9.0	1.6	5.7	100.0	356
55-59	20.8	19.9	31.6	5.4	4.6	8.8	3.4	5.4	100.0	241
60-64	16.0	7.2	2.1	0.0	18.1	44.4	3.7	8.5	100.0	50
Marital status										
Currently married	4.2	34.4	21.3	3.6	10.2	15.6	4.2	5.4	100.0	2223
Divorced/separated	11.0	24.2	14.4	3.4	15.0	5.4	11.0	16.6	100.0	134
Widowed	6.5	20.7	17.9	4.3	14.8	10.6	6.5	11.3	100.0	243
Never married	10.2	42.7	17.3	14.0	9.4	1.9	10.2	3.9	100.0	337
Urban-rural residence										
Urban	7.5	40.7	21.6	6.5	9.0	1.6	5.5	7.5	100.0	1649
Rural	3.5	24.8	18.4	2.6	12.9	28.0	5.2	4.6	100.0	1288
Place of residence										
Urban Governorates	7.2	36.8	21.6	8.9	9.8	0.0	7.3	8.3	100.0	721
Lower Egypt	5.5	28.8	19.2	2.9	10.7	23.3	4.6	4.9	100.0	1520
Urban	8.5	42.3	21.9	3.7	9.0	5.0	4.6	5.0	100.0	521
Rural	4.0	21.7	17.8	2.5	11.6	32.8	4.6	4.9	100.0	999
Upper Egypt	4.7	41.5	20.7	4.8	11.5	4.7	5.2	6.9	100.0	696
Urban	6.9	45.7	21.0	6.2	7.3	0.0	3.7	9.2	100.0	407
Rural	1.7	35.4	20.3	2.8	17.3	11.4	7.3	3.7	100.0	289
Educational attainment										
Illiterate	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	24.3	49.4	6.6	19.0	100.0	431
Read and write	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	30.3	31.7	16.0	19.2	100.0	212

Primary/ preparatory	0.0	2.6	3.8	5.4	24.0	28.8	20.2	15.1	100.0	156
Second- ary/ above intermediate and less than university	6.5	17.1	45.3	7.0	8.9	5.9	5.9	3.4	100.0	1027
University and above	9.1	73.0	10.6	5.0	1.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	100.0	1111
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	1.7	20.2	13.0	2.3	17.2	23.6	8.3	13.6	100.0	470
Second	4.0	29.9	18.3	4.3	14.3	12.8	7.9	8.4	100.0	497
Middle	4.7	32.4	22.6	6.5	8.3	16.7	4.6	4.1	100.0	528
Fourth	6.2	34.2	19.2	4.6	10.4	14.6	5.3	5.5	100.0	584
Highest	9.3	44.0	24.4	5.6	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.7	100.0	858
Total	5.8	33.7	20.2	4.8	10.7	13.2	5.4	6.2	100.0	2937

Note: An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 un-weighted cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Currently employed includes women who were working at the time of the survey and those who were regularly employed during the 12 months prior to the survey but were absent from work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any other such reasons.

Figure 3.3: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 employed in the 12 months preceding the survey by occupation, Egypt 2015



3.3.3 Employment Characteristics

Table 3.5 explores several aspects of women's current employment in terms of type of employment sector, type of earning, type of employer, employment stability and coverage by social and health insurance.

Table 3.5 shows that more than half of currently working women were employed in the governmental sector (53 percent) and 36 percent were employed in the private sector. Around 9 percent reported working in the informal sector. Around 9 in 10 working women were paid in cash. Eight in ten women worked for someone other than a relative, 11 percent worked for a family member and 10 percent were self-employed.

Most of the working women had permanent job (73 percent), 15 percent had temporary jobs, 8 percent worked only occasionally, and 5 percent were employed seasonally. Around 58 percent of currently employed women paid in cash were covered through their work by social insurance, and similar proportion was covered by health insurance.

Table 3.5: Percent distribution of currently employed¹ women age 18-64 by type of employment sector, type of earning, type of employer and employment stability, Egypt 2015

Employment characteristics	Percentage
Type of employment sector	
Government	53.0
Private	36.0
Informal	8.9
Other ²	2.1
Total	100.0
Type of earning	
Cash	89.1
In kind/not paid	10.9
Total	100.0
Type of employer	
Employed by a family member	10.8
Employed by a nonfamily member	78.9
Self-employed	10.3
Total	100.0
Employment stability	
Permanent	72.6
Temporary	14.6
Occasional	8.1
Seasonal	4.8
Total	100.0
Coverage by social insurance³	
Covered	58.2
Not covered	41.8
Total	100.0
Coverage by health insurance³	
Covered	57.5
Not covered	42.5
Total	100.0
Number of women age 18-64 employed ¹ during the past 12 months	2937

¹ Currently employed includes women who were working

at the time of the survey and those who were regularly employed during the 12 months prior to the survey but were absent from work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any other such reason.

² Includes public business, investment, foreign and non-profit non-governmental organizations sectors.

³ Estimated for currently employed women paid in cash (2616 cases).

3.4 Women's Income and Ownership of Assets and Properties

Women's income and ownership of assets or properties contributes to women's empowerment and reduce their vulnerability to poverty, even if they are not employed, and hence provide protection in case of marital dissolution and represents more options for women facing violence.

The ECGBVS collected information on women's earning from work and their monthly income from other sources. Women's monthly earning and monthly income from other sources were combined and total monthly income from work and other sources was estimated. The survey inquired on women owning their own bank/saving accounts and ownership of assets and properties.

The findings presented in **Table 3.6** show that the vast majority of women did not have income (79 percent) either from work or other sources. Among the highest proportion of women who had a monthly income, their monthly income ranged between 500 to less than 1,500 Egyptian pounds.

Only 4 percent of women had a bank or saving account, and 6 percent had assets or properties. The highest proportion of women who reported ownership of assets or properties, was in the form of an apartment or land.

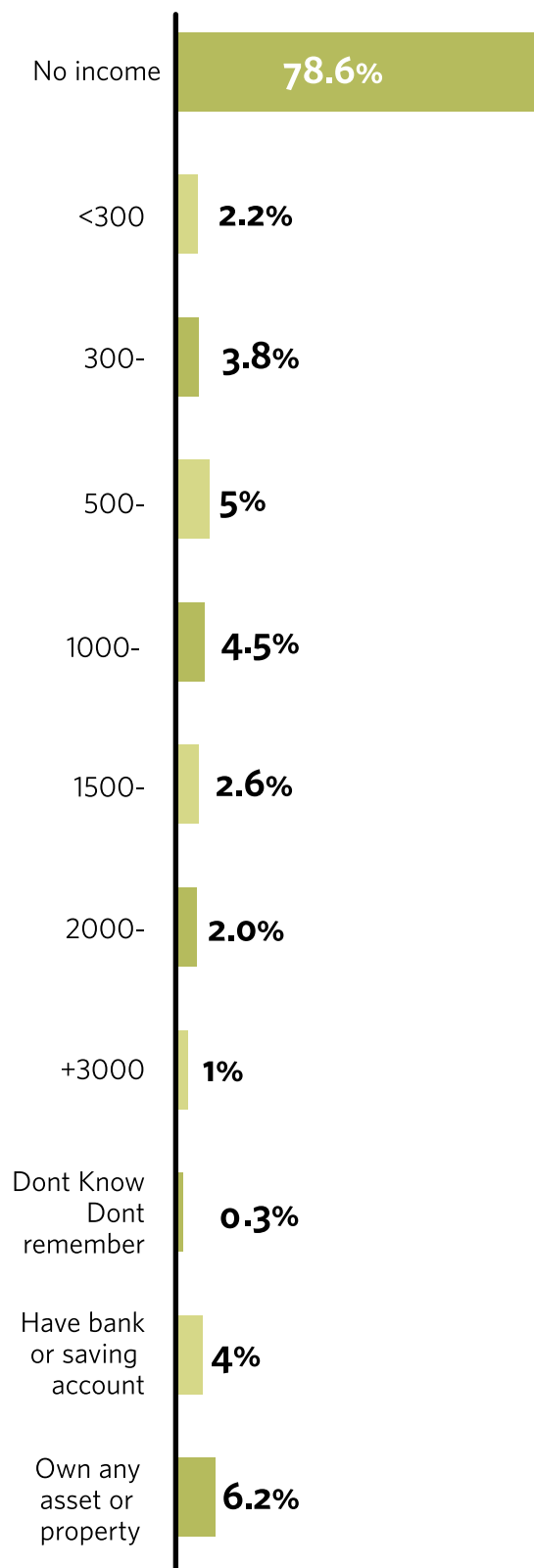
Table 3.6: Percentage of women age 18-64 according to their monthly income, bank or savings account and ownership of assets and properties, Egypt 2015

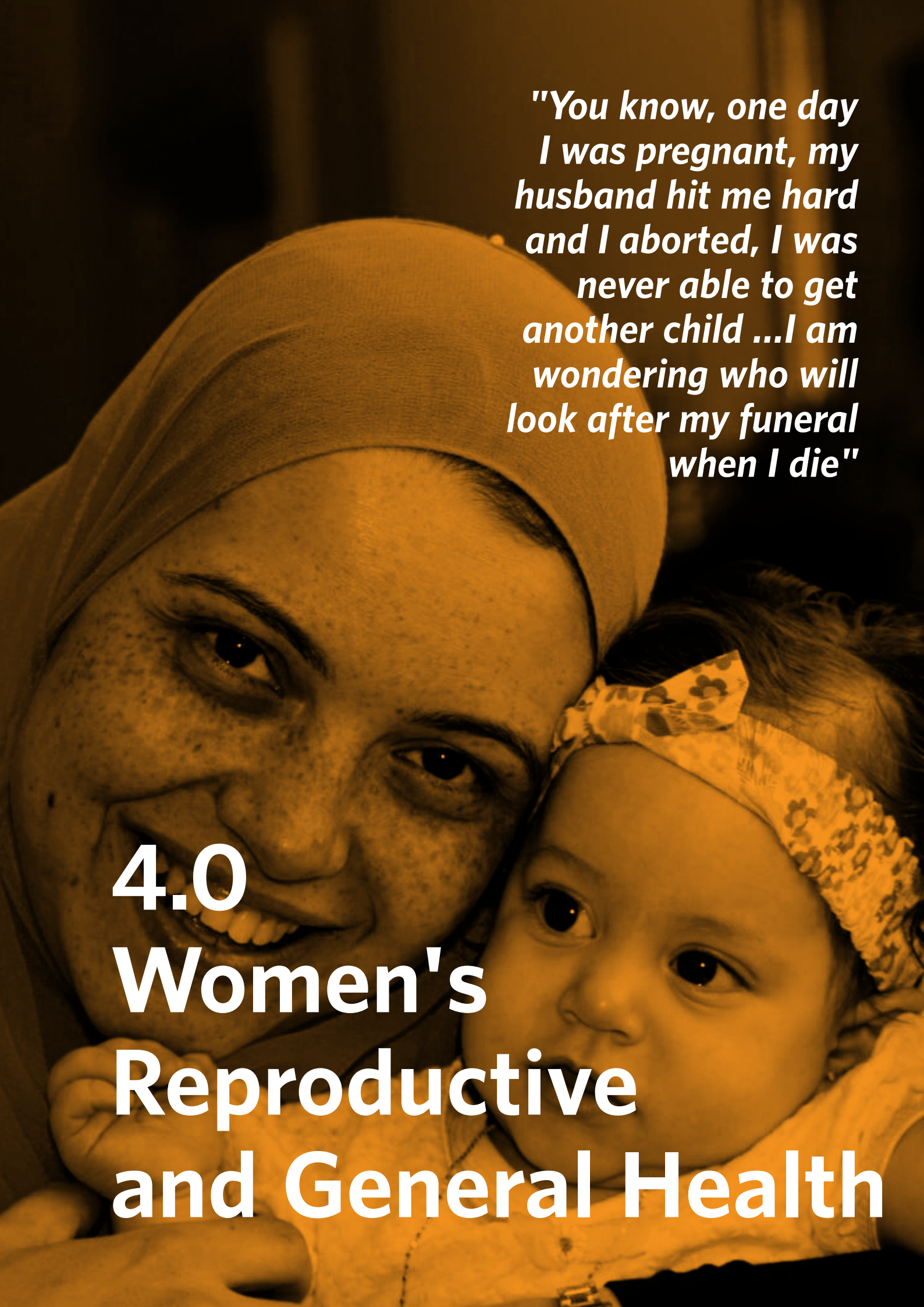
Items	Percentage
Total monthly income¹(in Egyptian pounds)	
No income	78.6
<300	2.2
300-	3.8
500-	5.0
1000-	4.5
1500-	2.6
2000-	2.0
3000+	1.0
does not know/ does not recall	0.3
Bank or savings account	
Have bank or saving account	4.0
Ownership of assets and properties²	
Land	2.1
Apartment	2.4
Cattle/poultry	1.4
Building	0.5
Jewelry	0.7
Car/trunk	0.8
Shop	0.2
Others	0.4
Own any asset or property	6.2
Number of women age 18-64	20,000

¹ Includes earning from work and income from other sources.

² Women can report more than one item.

Figure 3.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 according to their monthly income, bank or savings account and ownership of assets and properties, Egypt 2015



A close-up photograph of a woman wearing a light-colored headscarf, smiling warmly. She is holding a young child with a patterned headband. The image has a warm, golden-yellow color cast. In the upper right corner, there is a quote in white text.

*"You know, one day
I was pregnant, my
husband hit me hard
and I aborted, I was
never able to get
another child ...I am
wondering who will
look after my funeral
when I die"*

4.0 Women's Reproductive and General Health

4.0 Women's Reproductive and General Health

Key Findings:

- Around two fifths (39 percent) of women age 18-64 reported their suffering from health problems.
- Around one quarter of the survey respondents have chronic diseases.
- Only 13 percent of women age 18-64 were covered by health insurance.
- Four in ten ever-married women who had ever got pregnant (38 percent) had at least one pregnancy ended with abortion or still birth.
- Around 86 of ever-married women have used a family planning method at some time.

One of the objectives of the ECGBVS is to collect information on women's general and reproductive health to enable researchers to explore the impact of violence against women. This chapter sheds light on women's experiences of health problems, emotional distress and their reproductive health, in addition to information related to health insurance coverage.

Studies assessing the impact of violence on Women's health specially for developing countries concluded that the health impact of GBV on women can be as high as some of the leading causes of injury. The most severe consequences fall in the area of reproductive health, therefore this chapter has been dedicated to the analysis of the health characteristics of respondents.

4.1 GENERAL HEALTH

4.1.1 Prevalence of Health Problems

Women were asked whether they suffer from any health problems. The results presented in **Table 4.1** and **Figure 4.1** indicate that around two fifths (39 percent) of women reported their suffering from health problems, mostly from chronic diseases. Around one quarter of the survey respondents have chronic diseases.⁸ Thirteen percent had acute diseases⁹ at the time of the survey. Almost one percent or less reported suffering from disabilities, fertility related or psychological problems. However, often in self-reported health questionnaires, women might underestimate their health conditions, due to their unawareness.

⁸ A chronic disease is the disease that has a slow progression that builds over time and tends to be a long lasting problem, e.g. diabetes, hypertension, heart diseases, asthma, cancer, arthritis and osteoporosis.

⁹ Include diseases such as: common cold, flu, strep infection, measles, chicken pox, pneumonia, heart attack, appendicitis.

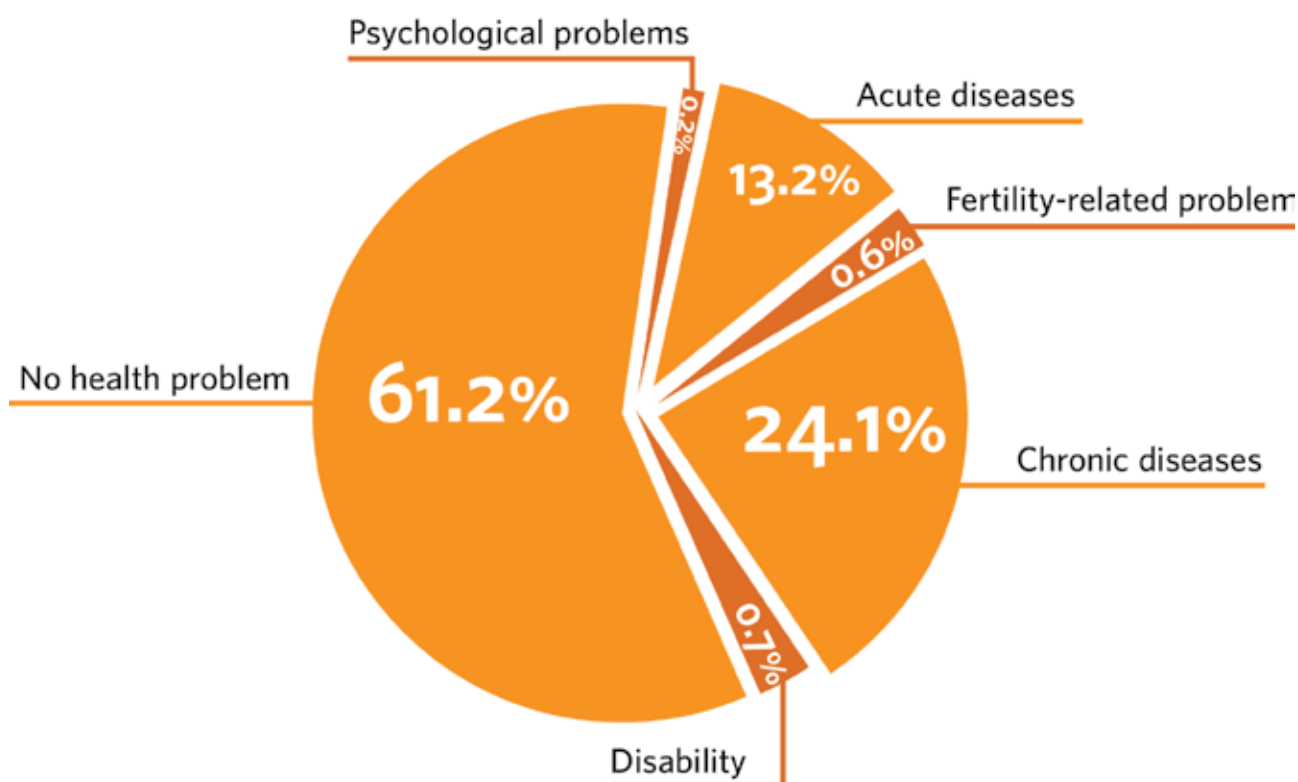
Table 4.1: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 according to their experience of health problems, Egypt 2015

Health problem	Percentage
No health problem	61.2
Disability	0.7
Chronic diseases ¹	24.1
Fertility-related problem	0.6
Acute diseases ²	13.2
Psychological problems	0.2
Total percent	100.0
Total number of women age 18-64	20,000

¹ Include diseases such as: diabetes, hypertension, heart diseases, asthma, cancer, arthritis and osteoporosis.

² Include diseases such as: common cold, flu, strep infection, measles, chicken pox, pneumonia, heart attack, appendicitis.

Figure 4.1: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 according to their experience of health problems, Egypt 2015



4.1.2 Prevalence of Chronic Diseases by Background Characteristics

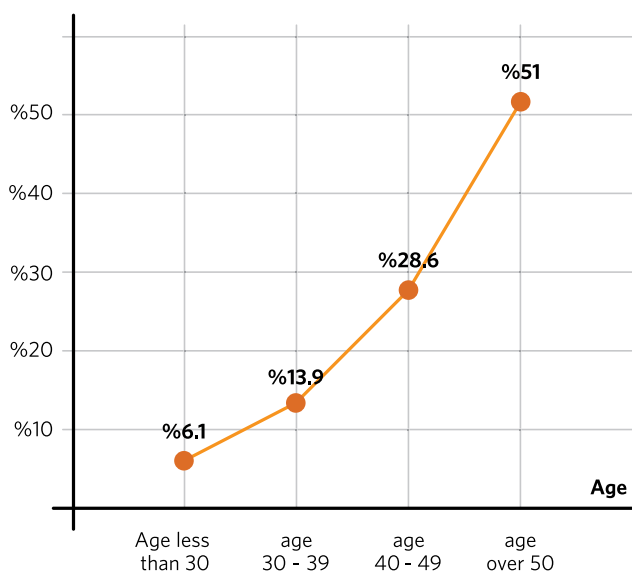
Table 4.2 provides information on the variation in the prevalence of chronic diseases among women age 18-64 by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Clear significant association ($p < 0.001$) is observed between women's age and prevalence of chronic diseases. As noted from **Table 4.2** and **Figure 4.2**, prevalence of chronic diseases increases sharply with increasing women's age. More than a half of women age 50 years or more (51 percent) reported having chronic diseases, while the comparable figure among women below 30 years was 6 percent.

Table 4.2: Percentage of women age 18-64 suffering from chronic diseases by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage	Number of women
Age***		
Less than 30	6.1	4928
30-39	13.9	5940
40-49	28.6	4296
50+	51.0	4836
Marital status***		
Currently married	23.0	15747
Divorced/separated	31.7	522
Widowed	50.4	1831
Never married	5.6	1900
Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	26.4	9186
Rural	22.2	10814
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	26.6	4385
Lower Egypt	25.2	8497
Urban	27.8	2421
Rural	24.1	6076
Upper Egypt	21.3	7118
Urban	24.6	2380
Rural	19.7	4738
Educational attainment***		
Illiterate	33.8	5317
Read and write	31.9	2446
Primary/ preparatory	22.9	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than uni- versity	17.9	6692
University and higher	14.0	2545
Work status***		
Working for cash	21.8	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	23.6	16498
Retired	40.4	886
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	24.2	4123
Second	24.9	4257
Middle	23.8	4028
Fourth	24.9	3617
Highest	22.7	3975
Total	24.1	20,000

***P<0.001

Figure 4.2: Percentage of women suffering from chronic diseases by age, Egypt 2015



Widows reported significantly higher prevalence of chronic diseases (50 percent) than women in other marital status categories, while the reverse is true for never-married women (around 6 percent). In large part, this may be an effect of the concentration of widowed women at older age who have a high likelihood of having chronic diseases. Around one third of divorced and separated women (31 percent) and approximately one quarter (23 percent) of currently married women reported having chronic diseases.

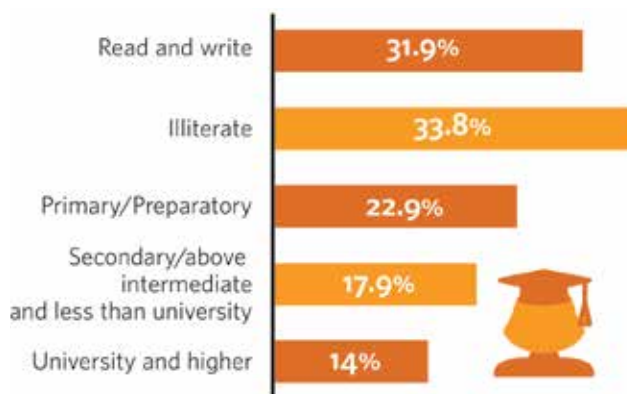
Prevalence of chronic diseases was also significantly higher among retired women (40 percent) than women working for cash (22 percent) or those who were either not working for cash or never employed (24 percent). This can also be attributed to the association between old age and retirement.

Urban women were more likely to have chronic diseases than rural women (26 percent versus 22 percent respectively). Considering place of residence, women residing in Upper Egypt had lower rate of chronic diseases than women residing in either Urban Governorates or Lower Egypt. The lowest rate of chronic diseases was observed in rural Upper Egypt (around 20 percent).

Higher education was significantly associated with less chronic illnesses. The level of chronic diseases among illiterate women was around two and a half times among women with university or higher education (34 percent com-

pared to 14 percent respectively), and about 11 percentage points higher than the rate among women with primary or preparatory education (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Percentage of women age 18-64 suffering from chronic diseases by educational attainment, Egypt 2015



Differences in the prevalence of chronic diseases across wealth quintiles were generally small and showed no uniform pattern.

4.1.3 Emotional Distress

The self-reporting questionnaire of 20 questions (SRQ-20), developed by WHO (WHO, 1994) was used as a screening tool for emotional distress. Respondents were assessed by being asked whether, within the 4 weeks prior to the interview, they had experienced a series of symptoms that are associated with emotional distress.

Table 4.3 shows that substantial proportions of women suffer from symptoms of emotional distress. For example, three quarters of women suffered from headache within the 4 weeks prior to the interview. Around a half of women (48 percent) had feeling of tiredness or were easily stressed, and around two fifths (39 percent) had an uncomfortable stomach. Other symptoms such as insomnia, lower abdomen and pelvis pains, and poor appetite were experienced by one third of women or slightly higher. Somewhat higher than one quarter (27 percent) of women reported their suffering from indigestion and one fifth of women or somewhat higher suffered from inability to recall events (20 percent), fear or tension (22 percent) or crying more than usual (21 percent) during the 4 weeks prior to the interview.

Table 4.3: Percentages of women age 18-64 reported experiencing specific symptoms of emotional distress during the 4 weeks preceding the survey, Egypt 2015

Psychological problems	Percentage
Headache	75.0
Poor appetite	31.9
Insomnia	36.2
Feeling frightened/feeling tense	22.1
Shaking	7.6
Indigestion	26.5
Trouble thinking	17.9
Feeling unhappy/not enjoying	18.6
Crying more than usual	20.8
Difficulty in making decisions	16.3
Difficulty in expressing herself	15.8
Feeling of worthlessness/neglected	8.5
Desire for end-of -life (suicide)	1.5
Feeling of tiredness/easily stressed	47.6
Uncomfortable stomach	39.0
Lower abdomen and pelvis pains	33.9
Inability to recall	19.6
Inability to move	13.9
Total number of women age 18-64	20,000

4.1.4 Health Insurance Coverage

All interviewed women age 18-64 were asked whether they were covered by any health insurance. This includes whether being insured by employer, general insurance company, syndicate, husband's employer or privately purchased commercial insurance.

The results in **Table 4.4** reveal that only 13 percent of women age 18-64 were covered by any health insurance. Women under 20 years old were significantly more likely to be covered by health insurance (28 percent) than women in other age categories, but fluctuated pattern was observed among older ages.

Considering marital status, the highest health insurance coverage was observed among never-married women (25 percent) and the lowest coverage was among currently married or divorced/separated women (11 percent for each).

Table 4.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 covered by any health insurance according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage	Number of women
Age***		
18-19	28.3	667
20-24	11.4	1641
25-29	6.5	2620
30-34	8.2	2978
35-39	9.4	2962
40-44	13.5	2205
45-49	13.5	2091
50-54	18.2	1795
55-59	17.5	1500
60-64	16.3	1541
Marital status***		
Currently married	10.5	15747
Divorced/separated	11.0	522
Widowed	16.6	1831
Never married	24.8	1900
Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	18.0	9186
Rural	7.7	10814
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	16.0	4385
Lower Egypt	13.2	8497
Urban	21.8	2421
Rural	9.8	6076
Upper Egypt	9.4	7118
Urban	18.1	2380
Rural	5.0	4738
Educational attainment***		
Illiterate	2.6	5317
Read and write	3.5	2446
Primary/ preparatory	7.7	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	15.9	6692
University and higher	38.3	2545
Wealth quintile***		
Lowest	6.9	4123
Second	8.6	4257
Middle	11.9	4028
Fourth	13.9	3617
Highest	21.6	3975
Total	12.5	20,000

***P<0.001

Disadvantaged women were significantly less likely to have health insurance. Rate of health insurance coverage among urban women was more than double the rate among rural women. Only 5 percent of women in rural Upper Egypt, which is the most disadvantaged region in Egypt, were covered by health insurance.

Health insurance coverage increased systematically and significantly with women's education and wealth quintile. As noted from **Figure 4.4**, the highest rate of coverage was observed among women with university or more education, where around 4 in 10 women reported having health insurance compared with almost 3 percent only for illiterate women. More than one fifth of women in the highest wealth quintile reported being insured compared with around 7 percent among poorest women (**Figure 4.5**).

Figure 4.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 covered by any health insurance by educational attainment, Egypt 2015

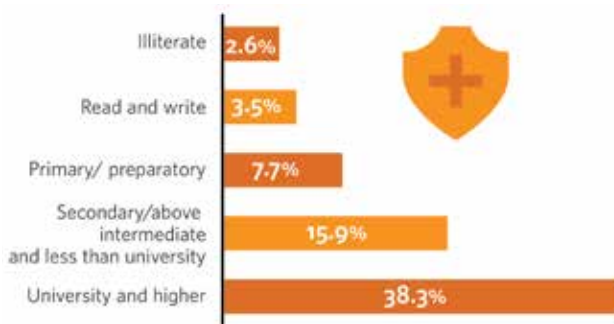
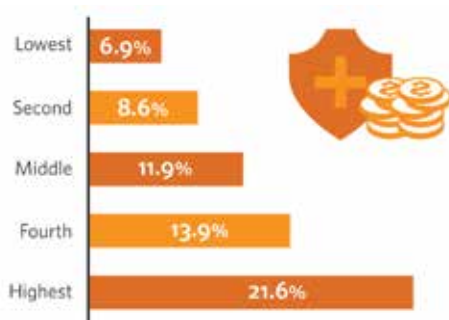


Figure 4.5: Percentage of women age 18-64 covered by any health insurance by wealth quintile, Egypt 2015



4.2 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

4.2.1 Experience of Abortion and Still Births

Ever-married women were asked about the number of pregnancies they ever had. Women who reported at least one pregnancy were asked whether any of their pregnancies ended with abortion or still birth.

Table 4.5 indicates that around 4 in 10 ever-married women who had ever got pregnant (38 percent) had at least one pregnancy ended with miscarriage, induced abortion or still birth. The survey results revealed that around one third of women who had ever got pregnant had experienced miscarriage (32 percent), at least one of the pregnancies of around 8 percent had ended with still birth, while less than one percent (0.6 percent) reported their experience of induced abortion (not shown in a table). Women's experience of pregnancy loss increased significantly ($p < 0.001$) with increasing age. Respondents of 40 years and older reported the highest proportion of miscarriage, induced abortion or still births, which exceeded 40 percent. However, around one fifth of women (18 percent) below 20 years, who had begun childbearing, had experienced pregnancy loss. This is an alarming finding and reflects part of the negative health consequences of early marriage and childbearing.

The rate of pregnancy loss was significantly higher among widowed and currently married women (42 percent and 38 percent respectively) than the rate among divorced or separated women (29 percent). This finding might indicate that widows and currently married women had longer duration of exposure to pregnancy, and hence they were more likely to experience miscarriage, induced abortion or still birth than divorced or separated women.

Rural women were more likely to experience pregnancy loss than urban women (41 percent against 34 percent). The rate of abortion (miscarriage or induced abortion) or still birth was almost the same in Urban Governorates and Upper Egypt. Yet, the rate was significantly higher in Lower Egypt, where around 4 in 10 ever-married women

reported that at least one of their pregnancies had ended with miscarriage, induced abortion or still birth (38 percent). Urban-rural variation was obvious in Upper Egypt.

Table 4.5: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who had ever got pregnant and at least one of their pregnancies ended with miscarriage, induced abortion or still birth by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage	Number of ever-married women who had ever got pregnant
***Age		
18-19	18.1	98
20-24	24.8	841
25-29	28.5	2251
30-34	34.4	2781
35-39	39.2	2793
40-44	41.1	2080
45-49	40.9	1990
50-54	42.2	1710
55-59	43.0	1439
60-64	46.5	1473
***Marital status		
Currently married	37.7	15262
Divorced/separated	29.3	417
Widowed	41.7	1775
***Urban-rural residence		
Urban	34.2	7742
Rural	40.8	9713
***Place of residence		
Urban Governorates	30.4	3615
Lower Egypt	37.5	7673
Urban	36.3	2120
Rural	38.0	5553
Upper Egypt	29.0	9102
Urban	15.9	4943
Rural	44.6	4159
***Educational attainment		
Illiterate	44.7	4999
Read and write	44.7	2292
Primary/preparatory	37.3	2490
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	33.2	5632
University and higher	27.3	2042

Work status		
Working for cash	35.6	2205
Not working for cash/never employed	38.2	14464
Retired	37.8	786
***Wealth quintile		
Lowest	41.3	3600
Second	40.2	3668
Middle	37.2	3553
Fourth	37.3	3175
Highest	33.0	3458
Total	37.9	17455

*** P <0.001

Women who did not get primary education (45 percent) and the poorest women (41 percent) were more likely to experience abortion or still birth than their counterparts in other educational attainment or wealth quintile categories. However, more than one quarter of women with university certificate or more (27 percent) and one third (33 percent) of women in the highest wealth quintile mentioned that at least one of their pregnancies had ended with abortion or still birth. Variations in abortion and still birth rates by women's work status were not significant

4.2.2 Experience of Use of Family Planning

Table 4.6 shows the percentage of ever-married women who have ever used a family planning method according to selected background characteristics. Overall, the data presented in the table indicate that around 86 of ever-married women have used a family planning method at some time.

Ever-use of family planning rises rapidly with age, from a level of 39 percent among ever-married women 18-19 to a peak of 90 percent among women 35-39 (**Figure 4.7**).

Figure 4.6: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who had ever got pregnant and at least one of their pregnancies ended with miscarriage, induced abortion or still birth by age, Egypt 2015

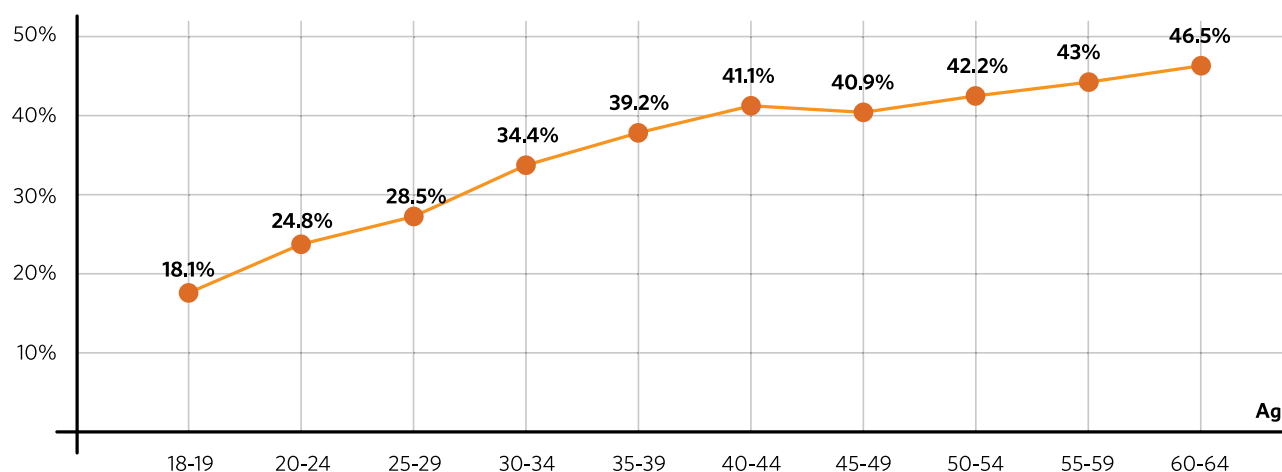


Table 4.6: Percentages of ever-married women age 18-64 who ever used a family planning method by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

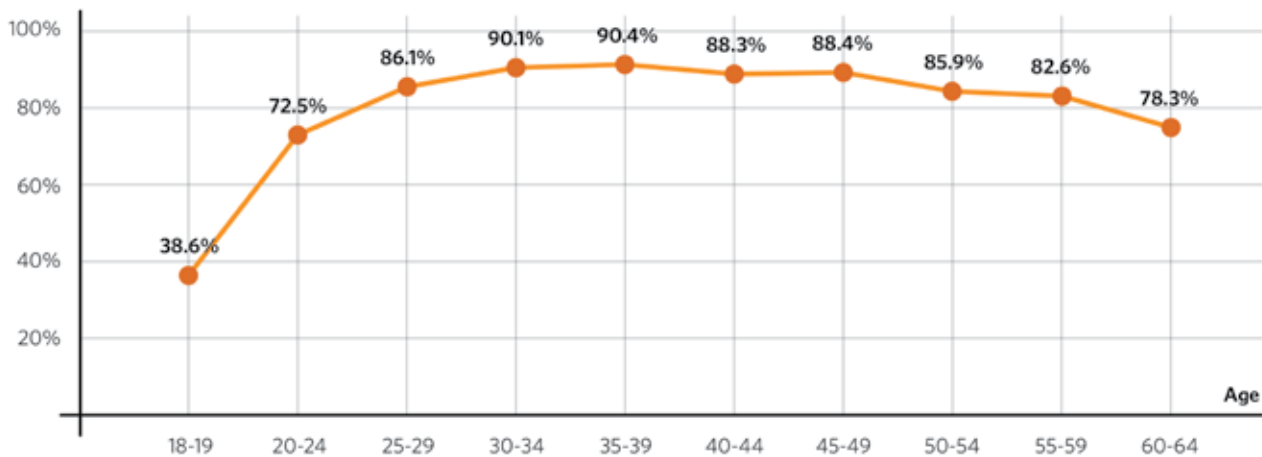
Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of ever-married women ever used any family planning method	Number of ever-married women
Age***		
18-19	38.6	132
20-24	72.5	913
25-29	86.1	2343
30-34	90.1	2846
35-39	90.4	2870
40-44	88.3	2161
45-49	88.4	2046
50-54	85.9	1773
55-59	82.6	1492
60-64	78.3	1523
Urban-rural residence**		
Urban	86.9	8083
Rural	85.2	10017
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	86.5	3813
Lower Egypt	90.4	7874
Urban	90.6	2177
Rural	90.3	5698
Upper Egypt	80.1	6413
Urban	83.6	2093
Rural	78.4	4319
Educational attainment***		
Illiterate	81.9	5183
Read and write	87.4	2353
Primary/preparatory	85.8	2602
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	88.7	5819
University and higher	86.9	2142
Work status		
Working for cash	87.4	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	85.8	16497
Retired	84.0	886
Wealth quintile***		
Lowest	80.8	3739
Second	83.4	3863

Middle	87.4	3665
Fourth	87.8	3274
Highest	90.9	3559
Total	85.9	18,100

*** P<0.001

** P<0.005

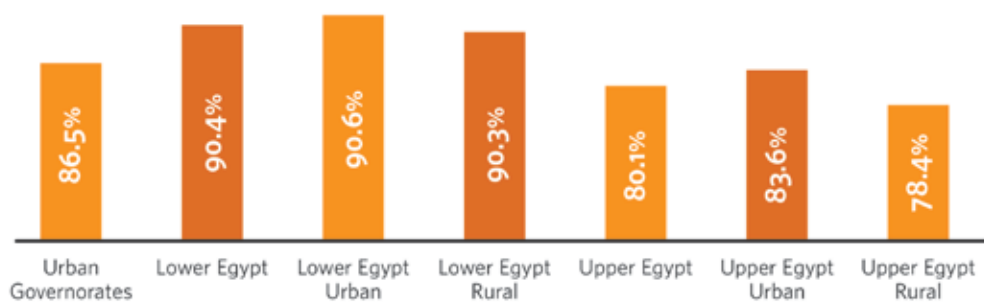
Figure 4.7: Percentages of ever-married women who ever used a family planning method by women’s current age, Egypt 2015



Urban women are more likely than rural women to have ever used a family planning method (87 percent compared to 85 percent). Considering the place of residence (**Figure 4.8**), the highest rate of

ever-use was reported by women from Lower Egypt (90 percent), while the lowest rate is observed in Upper Egypt (80 percent) and rate among women in Urban Governorates lies in between (87 percent).

Figure 4.8: Percentages of ever-married women who ever used a family planning method by place of residence, Egypt 2015

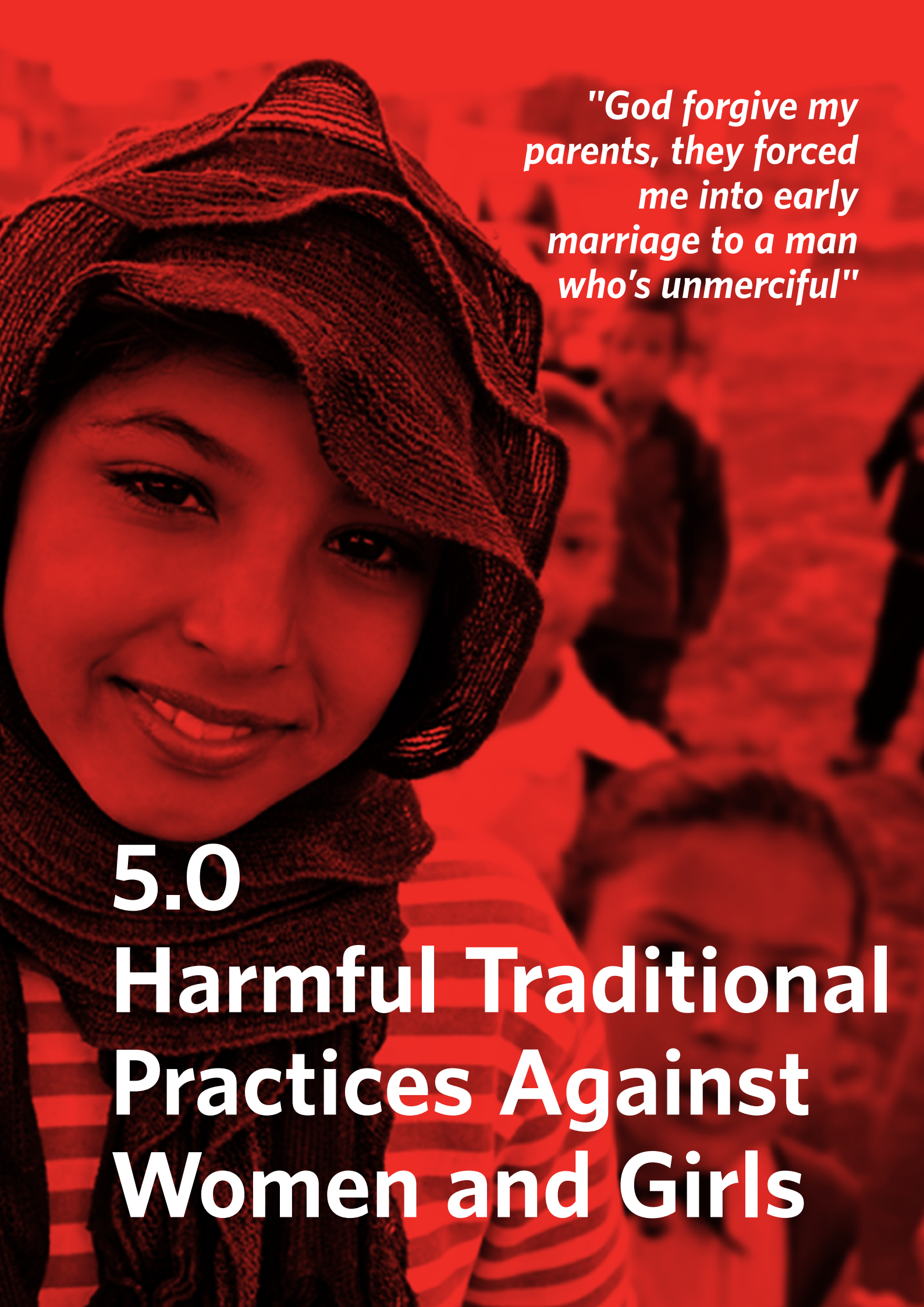


Within Upper Egypt, the rate of ever-use among urban women (84 percent) is significantly higher than the rate among rural women (78 percent). On the other hand, within Lower Egypt, the level of ever-use is almost the same in urban and rural areas.

relationship exists between level of education and ever-use of family planning. No significant differences are observed in the rate of ever use of family planning methods with women’s work status.

Illiterate women are significantly (p<0.001) less likely than literate women to have ever used a family planning method. Nevertheless, no clear

Table 4.6 reveals clear strong association between level of ever use and wealth quintile, with the highest rate is observed among women in the highest wealth quintile, and the lowest rate is among women in the lowest quintile (81 percent).



*"God forgive my
parents, they forced
me into early
marriage to a man
who's unmerciful"*

5.0

Harmful Traditional Practices Against Women and Girls

5.0 Harmful Traditional Practices Against Women and Girls

Key Findings:

- Nine in ten women age 18-64 had been circumcised.
- More than one quarter of Egyptian women age 18-64 (27 percent) got married before reaching their 18th birthday.
- The majority of Egyptian ever-married women age 18-64 had consented freely to their marriages. Yet, 11 percent had been forced to marry their current or most recent husband.

All violations of women's and girls' rights may be described as harmful practices, but there are particular forms of violence against women and girls which are justified on the basis of tradition or culture. These are often known as 'harmful traditional practices.'¹⁰ Harmful traditional practices are largely carried out without the consent of the girl/woman involved and thus constitute violence against women and a violation of their personal dignity and human rights.¹¹

Harmful traditional practices exist in many different forms. Female circumcision, forced marriage and early/child marriage are among the many forms of violence against women that are considered harmful traditional practices. These have received global attention due to their severe and negative impact on the health and well-being of girls.¹²

This chapter discusses the findings of the ECG-BVS regarding to what extent female circumcision, forced marriage and early/child marriage are prevalent in Egypt and how these practices vary by women's background characteristics.

¹⁰ <http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/harmfultraditionalpractices.pdf>

¹¹ http://www.stopvaw.org/harmful_practices_types_prevalence

¹² <http://girlsglobe.org/2014/02/24/harmful-traditional-practices-a-great-barrier-to-womens-empowerment>

5.1 Female Genital Mutilation

Female genital mutilation (also referred to as female genital cutting) has no health benefits but creates many health risks. There are severe physical and emotional complications associated with female genital cutting. The practice of female genital mutilation has been a tradition in Egypt, and adherence to the custom remains widespread although the government has banned the practice (El Zanaty and Way, 2015). The ECGBVS obtained information from all interviewed women age 18-64 on their genital mutilation status.

The results provided in **Table 5.1** confirm that the practice of female genital mutilation is widespread in Egypt; 9 in 10 women age 18-64 have been circumcised. This figure is comparable to the EDHS 2014 rate, for ever-married women age 15-49, which was 92 percent. Although female genital mutilation practice is less common among younger generations than older ones, the majority of young women have been circumcised. For example, more than 60 percent of women age 18-19 and three quarters of women in the age group 20-24 have been circumcised.

Across the marital status categories, the highest prevalence of female genital mutilation is ob-

served among widowed and currently married women (95 percent and 92 percent respectively), while the lowest prevalence is among never-married (65 percent). This might be due to the concentration of never married women at younger ages who have lower experience of female genital mutilation, while the reverse is true for widowed and currently married women.

Table 5.1: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have been circumcised according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of women who have been circumcised	Number of women
Age***		
18-19	61.8	667
20-24	75.0	1641
25-29	84.7	2620
30-34	90.7	2978
35-39	92.1	2962
40-44	94.1	2205
45-49	94.5	2091
50-54	93.9	1795
55-59	94.3	1500
60-64	94.3	1541
Marital status***		
Currently married	91.9	15747
Divorced/separated	87.1	522
Widowed	95.1	1831
Never married	64.9	1900
Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	84.1	9186
Rural	94.1	10814
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	81.7	4385
Lower Egypt	91.6	8497
Urban	86.6	2421
Rural	93.6	6076
Upper Egypt	91.7	7118
Urban	85.8	2380
Rural	94.6	4738

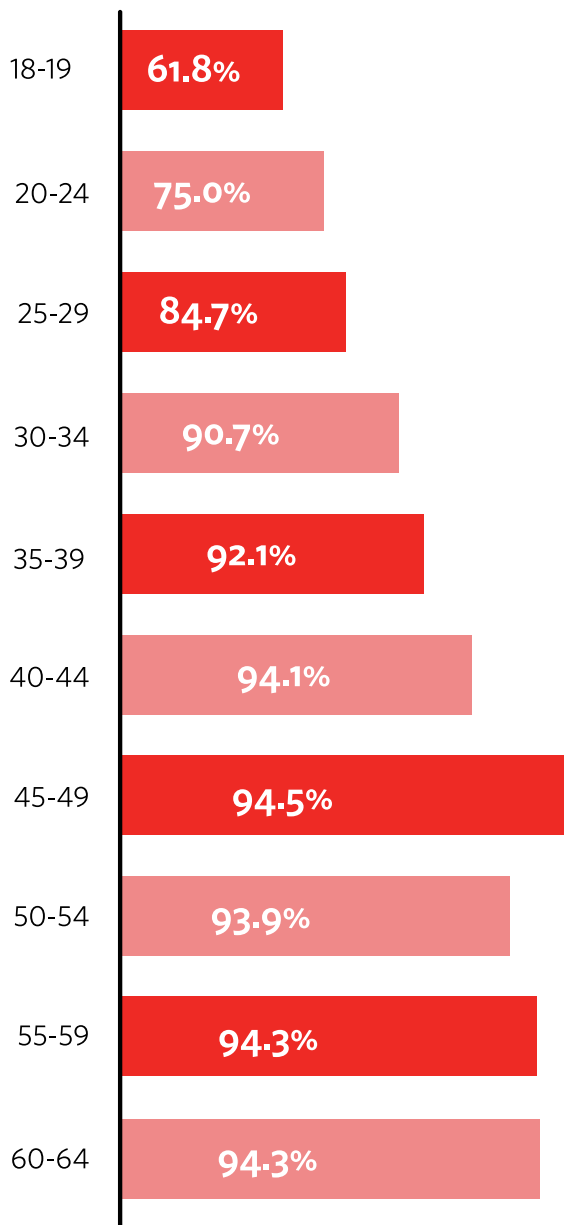
Educational attainment***		
Illiterate	95.9	5317
Read and write	94.5	2446
Primary/preparatory	91.4	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	86.1	6692
University and higher	88.1	2545
Work status***		
Working for cash	87.2	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	90.0	16498
Retired	86.7	886
Wealth quintile***		
Lowest	93.3	4123
Second	90.4	4257
Middle	89.5	4028
Fourth	90.4	3617
Highest	83.6	3975
Total	89.5	20,000

*** P<0.001

Rural women are significantly ($p<0.001$) more likely to have been circumcised than urban women, where the prevalence rate among rural women is 10 percentage points higher than the rate among urban women (94 percent versus 84 percent respectively). Women from Urban Governorates reported significantly lower rate of female genital mutilation (82 percent) than women from Lower and Upper Egypt (92 percent for each).

As noted from **Table 5.1** and **Figure 5.2**, prevalence of female genital mutilation is significantly lower among women having at least secondary education than other women. On the other hand, female genital mutilation is almost universal among illiterate women.

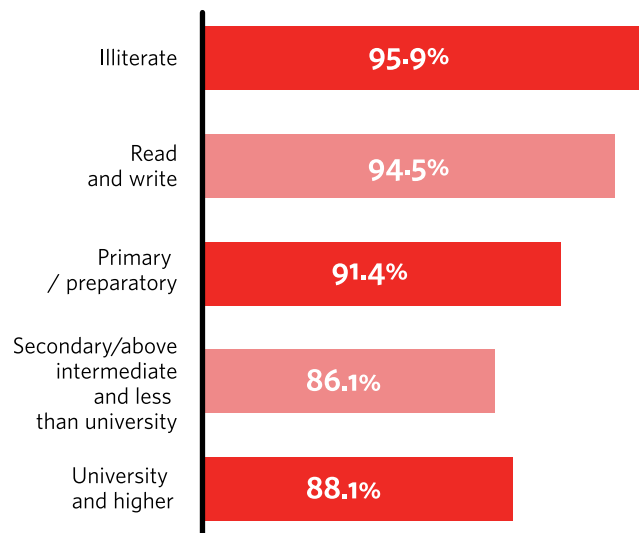
Figure 5.1: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have been circumcised according to age, Egypt 2015



Considering the variations in the prevalence of female genital mutilation among the wealth quintiles, women in the highest wealth quintile are significantly less likely to have been circumcised (84 percent), but little variations are observed among women in the other wealth quintiles.

Women who are not working for cash or have never been employed reported higher level of female genital mutilation than women working for cash or retirees.

Figure 5.2: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have been circumcised by educational attainment, Egypt 2015



5.2 Forced Marriage

A forced marriage is defined as a marriage where one or both parties do not consent freely to the marriage; entry into such a marriage is accompanied by physical, mental and/or emotional duress and coercion from family members¹³. Forced marriage is a serious violation of human rights because it goes against the attitude of the liberty and freedom of individuals. Forced marriage is different from arranged marriage in which the family arranges the marriage, but both parties give their free and full consent (Uddin and Ahmed, 2000).

Table 5.2 demonstrates to what extent forced marriage is prevalent in Egypt. The data shown in the table reflect that the majority of Egyptian ever-married women age 18-64 (89 percent) had consented freely (their families sought their consent and women approved the marriage) to their current or most recent marriages. However, around 11 percent reported that their consent to marry their current or most recent husband had never been sought, and few women mentioned that their consent had been sought and they had refused, however the marriage took place.

¹³ http://www.nr-foundation.org.uk/downloads/Forced-Marriage_report.pdf

Table 5.2: Percent distribution of ever-married women age 18-64 according to whether their consent was sought to marry their current or most recent husbands, Egypt 2015

Women's consent to marriage	Percentage
Consent sought	89.3
Consent never sought	10.2
Consent sought and women refused	0.4
Didn't recall	0.1
Total percent	100.0
Number of ever-married women	18,100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Table 5.3 examines the variations in the proportions of ever-married who had not consented freely to the marriage of their current or most recent husbands by selected background characteristics. Women who had not consented freely to their marriage (i.e. forced to marry

their husbands) are defined here as those whose consent had never been sought before the marriage and women whose consent had been sought and they refused.

The findings of the table reveal that victim of forced marriage is significantly associated with women's current age ($P < 0.001$). The level of forced marriage rises with increasing respondents' age, from a level of 4 percent among ever-married women below 20 years old to about 22 percent among those aged 60-64. Across the marital status categories, the highest percentage of the forced marriage was reported by widows (21 percent). This might be due to the concentration of widows at older ages, who had experienced forced marriages more than younger ages.

Rural women are significantly ($p < 0.001$) more likely to have experienced forced marriage than urban women (14 percent versus 6 percent respectively). At the regional level, victims of forced marriage are observed higher in Upper Egypt (17 percent), particularly in rural Upper Egypt (21 percent), than in Urban Governorates and Lower Egypt (**Figure 5.3**).

Table 5.3: Percentages of ever-married women who had been forced to marry¹ their current or most recent husbands by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of ever-married women who had been forced ¹ to marry their current or most recent husband	Number of ever-married
Age***		
18-19	4.1	132
20-24	5.3	913
25-29	4.6	2343
30-34	4.9	2846
35-39	7.3	2870
40-44	10.1	2161
45-49	13.3	2046
50-54	17.2	1773
55-59	18.3	1492
60-64	22.2	1523
Marital status***		
Currently married	9.3	15747
Divorced/separated	11.3	522
Widowed	21.3	1831

Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	6.1	8083
Rural	14.2	10017
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	5.0	3813
Lower Egypt	8.4	7875
Urban	5.7	2177
Rural	9.5	5698
Upper Egypt	16.6	6412
Urban	8.5	2093
Rural	20.5	4319
Educational attainment***		
Illiterate	22.1	5183
Read and write	13.2	2353
Primary/preparatory	7.9	2602
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	3.7	5820
University and higher	1.8	2142
Work status***		
Working for cash	5.4	2283
Not working for cash/never employed	11.5	14996
Retired	8.8	821
Wealth quintile***		
Lowest	15.3	3739
Second	12.8	3863
Middle	11.5	3665
Fourth	8.5	3274
Highest	4.2	3559
Total	10.6	18,100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

whose consent had never been sought before the marriage and women whose consent had been sought and they refused.

¹ Women forced to marriage are defined here as those

*** P<0.001

Figure 5.3: Percentages of ever-married women who had been forced to marry their current or most recent husbands by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2015

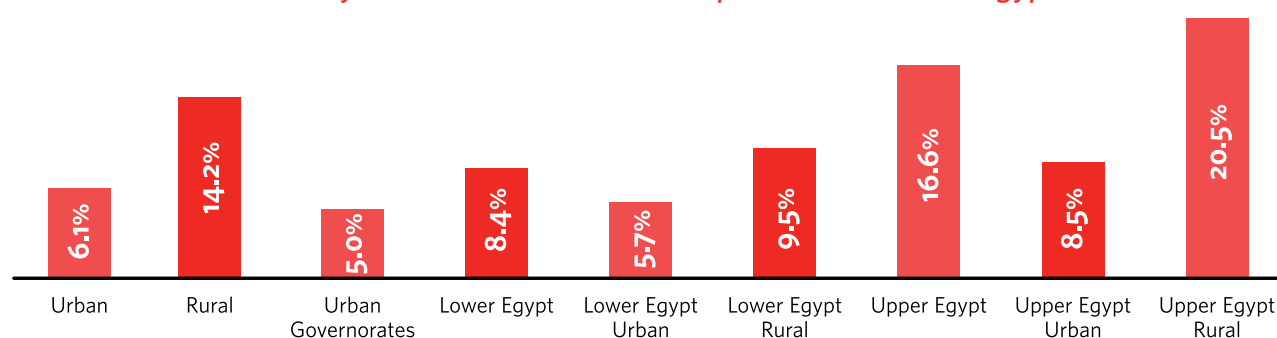
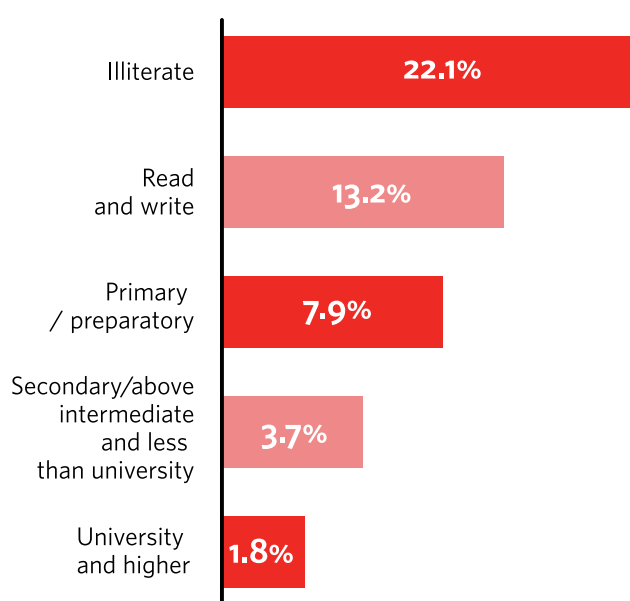


Table 5.3 shows that forced marriage is significantly associated with education ($P < 0.001$). Proportion of forced marriage victims decreases sharply with increasing women's education (**Figure 5.4**). More than one fifth of illiterate women (22 percent) were victims of forced marriage. This figures declined to 8 percent among women having primary or preparatory education and to almost 2 percent among highly educated women.

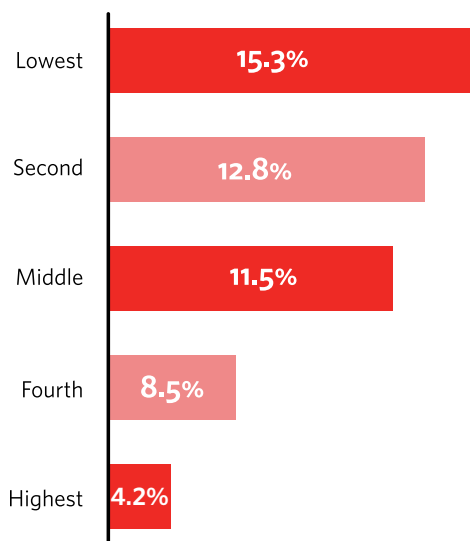
Figure 5.4: Percentages of ever-married women who had been forced to marry their current or most recent husbands by educational attainment, Egypt 2015



The level of forced marriage reported by employed women who are not paid in cash or women have never been employed (12 percent) is more than double the level reported by women working for cash (5 percent).

The proportion of forced marriage victims declines consistently with increasing wealth quintile. Around 15 percent of women in the lowest wealth quintile reported that they had been forced to marry their current or most recent husband. On the other extreme, 4 percent of women in the highest wealth quintile disclosed their experience of forced marriage (**Figure 5.5**).

Figure 5.5: Percentages of ever-married women who had been forced to marry their current or most recent husbands by wealth quintiles, Egypt 2015



5.3 Early Marriage

Child marriages have severe health, psychological, emotional, financial, and legal consequences. Child brides are neither physically nor emotionally ready to become wives and mothers. Early marriage usually results in early childbearing, with severe consequences for the health of young mothers and their babies. Pregnancy and childbirth complications are among the leading causes of death in girls aged 15 to 19 in low- and middle-income countries.¹⁴ Maternal mortality rates are twice as high for women ages 15 to 19 as for women age 20 to 29 (Shane, 1997). Infants born to teenage mothers are up to 80 percent more likely to die within their first year than are infants born to mothers age 20 to 29 (McDevitt, 1996). Early marriages often interrupt a victim's education. This deprives them of their right to education, as well as limits any possibility of economic independence from their spouse, making it more difficult to escape from an unwanted marriage.

Table 5.4 shows the percentages of women who have ever been married before their 18th birthday by selected background characteristics. As noted from the table, more than one quarter of Egyptian women age 18-64 (27 percent) got married before reaching their 18th birthday. The

¹⁴ <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/what-is-the-impact/>

2014 EDHS indicated that around 24 percent of women in the age group 25-49 got married before reaching the age of 18.

Table 5.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 who were first married before age 18 according to background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of women who were first married before age 18	Number of women
Age***		
18-19	12.3	667
20-24	20.6	1641
25-29	23.2	2620
30-34	21.6	2978
35-39	24.8	2962
40-44	27.1	2205
45-49	31.4	2091
50-54	34.0	1795
55-59	38.4	1500
60-64	40.8	1541
Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	16.5	9186
Rural	36.6	10814
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	14.2	4385
Lower Egypt	25.6	8497
Urban	16.1	2421
Rural	29.3	6076
Upper Egypt	37.7	7118
Urban	20.9	2380
Rural	46.1	4738
Educational attainment***		
Illiterate	51.0	5317
Read and write	44.5	2446
Primary/preparatory	33.4	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	9.5	6692
University and higher	1.5	2545
Work status***		
Working for cash	10.9	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	30.5	16498
Retired	17.0	886

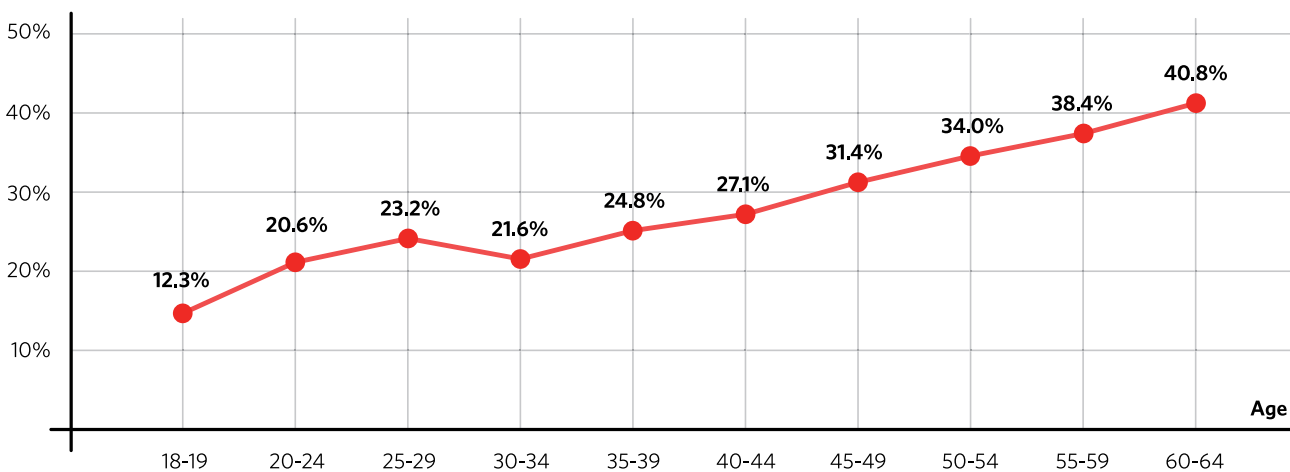
Wealth quintile***		
Lowest	36.3	4123
Second	31.8	4257
Middle	27.2	4028
Fourth	24.9	3617
Highest	15.8	3975
Total	27.4	20,000

*** P<0.001

The results presented in **Table 5.4** and **Figure 5.6** document a decline in child marriage in Egypt but substantial proportion of young women still marry at very young age. The proportion of women married before the age of 18 dropped from 41 percent among women age

60-64 to 21 percent among women age 20-24 and 12 percent among women age 18-19. However, having more than 1 in 10 women age 18-19 and more than one fifth of women age 20-24 married before age 18 raises the alarm over the negative consequences of early marriage.

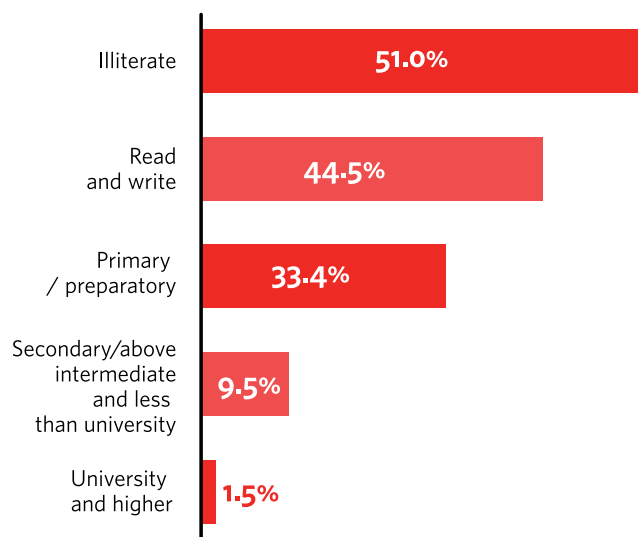
Figure 5.6: Percentage of women who were first married before age 18 according to current age, Egypt 2015



Looking at the other subgroups for which information is illustrated in **Table 5.4**, prevalence of child marriage (marriage below 18 years old) in rural areas is more than double the rate in the urban areas (37 percent against 17 percent respectively). At the regional level, child marriage is significantly more common in Upper Egypt (38 percent) than in Urban Governorates (14 percent) and Lower Egypt (26 percent).

The results in **Table 5.4** and **Figure 5.7** confirm that little or no schooling strongly correlates with being married at a young age. Conversely, attending school and having higher levels of education protect girls from the possibility of early marriage. While more than half of illiterate women (51percent) and more than two fifths of women who can just read and write (45 percent) married before age 18, the comparable figure among highly educated women is less than one percent.

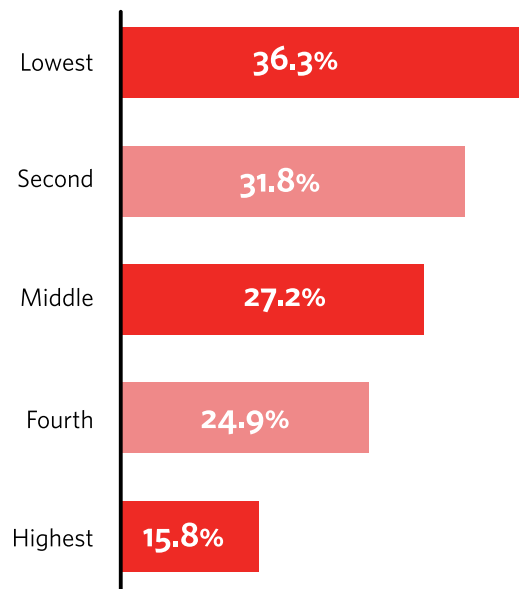
Figure 5.7: Percentage of women age 18-64 who were first married before age 18 according to educational attainment, Egypt 2015

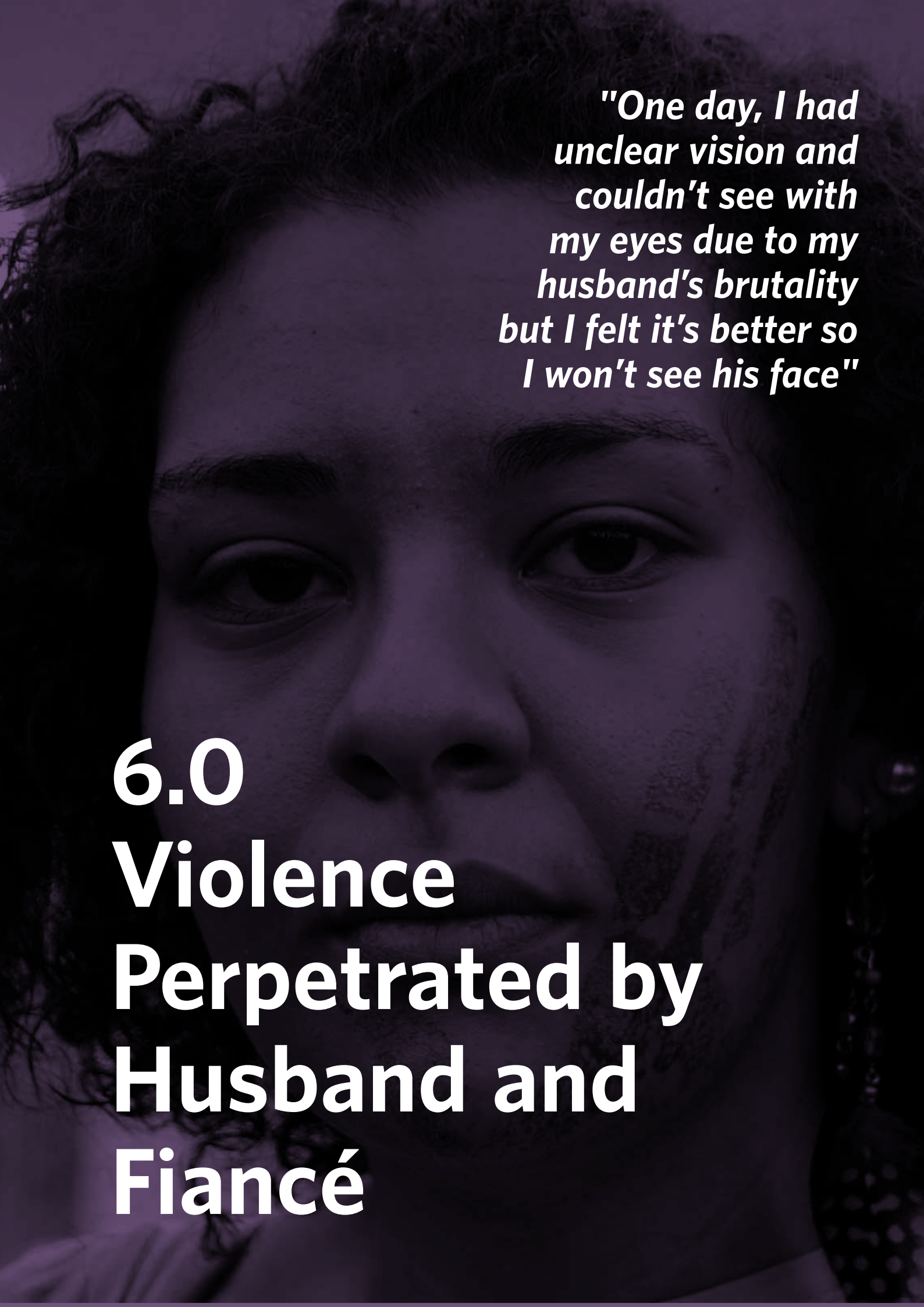


Early marriage is closely linked to women's work status. Child marriage is significantly more common among women who have never been employed or not working for cash (31 percent) than women working for cash and those who ceased employment (11 percent and 17 percent respectively). This finding might confirm that early marriage deprived women from the qualifications and skills required to find paid employment opportunities and or marrying the girls who have never been employed or not working for cash at an early age was a strategy for economic survival.

The poorest women were significantly more likely to report having married before 18 years than other women. Proportions of women who reported early marriage declined from a level of around 36 percent among women in the lowest quintile to about 16 percent among women in the highest wealth quintile (**Figure 5.8**).

Figure 5.8: Percentage of women age 18-64 who were first married before age 18 according to wealth quintiles, Egypt 2015





*"One day, I had
unclear vision and
couldn't see with
my eyes due to my
husband's brutality
but I felt it's better so
I won't see his face"*

**6.0
Violence
Perpetrated by
Husband and
Fiancé**

6.0 Violence

Perpetrated by Husband and Fiancé

Key Findings:

- Around 46 percent of ever married women age 18-64 years in Egypt have ever experienced some form of spousal violence, with 43 percent reported having been subjected to emotional violence, 32 percent physical violence and 12 percent sexual violence.
- Ten percent of ever-married women experienced all three types of violence in their lifetime.
- Around 24 percent of ever-married women were subjected to at least one episode of spousal violence recently, i.e. within the last 12 months.
- Seventeen percent of women age 18-64 years in Egypt have ever experienced some form of violence perpetrated by their current or most recent fiancés; similar proportion (17 percent) reported experience of emotional violence, 4 percent physical violence and 1 percent sexual violence.
- The majority of women who had experienced a violent act by their husbands or fiancés in the past 12 months had experienced that act more than once.
- More than two fifths of women disclosed experiencing spousal violence (43 percent) during past year and more than one third of spousal violence victims (35 percent) over a year ago were injured as a result of spousal violence.
- The majority of women who experienced spousal violence never sought services or contacted people in positions of authority to deal with the violence.

Domestic violence continues to be frighteningly common and to be accepted as “normal” behavior within many societies. Women are always considered weak, vulnerable and in a position to be exploited. Increasing amount of research highlights that domestic violence is a major contributor to the ill health of women. It has serious consequences on women’s mental and physical health, including their reproductive and sexual health and may increase vulnerability to HIV. Children who witness domestic violence may develop serious emotional, behavioral, developmental or academic problems¹⁵ (WHO, 2010; WHO, 2016).

Most of violence against women is intimate partner violence. Intimate partner violence occurs in all countries, irrespective of social, economic, religious or cultural group. Although women can be violent in relationships with men, and violence is also sometimes found in same-sex relationships, the overwhelming burden of partner violence is borne by women at the hands of men (Heise, et.al, 1999). Globally, as many as 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner (WHO, 2016). The 2005 and 2014 Egypt Demographic and Health surveys showed that more than seven in ten women identified their current or former husband as the perpetrator in at least one episode of physical violence they have experienced since age 15.

¹⁵ See also [ile:///D:/consultancies/VAW-CAPMAS/Addressing Domestic Violence Against Women_ An Unfinished Agenda.html](file:///D:/consultancies/VAW-CAPMAS/Addressing%20Domestic%20Violence%20Against%20Women_An%20Unfinished%20Agenda.html)

The United Nations Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women (United Nations, 2013) defined “intimate partner” as a person with whom a woman maintains an intimate relationship, whether formally (marriage), through a cohabiting relationship or by regular or steady dating. Countries adapt the definition of “intimate partner” according to their cultural settings. In Egypt and in this study a “husband” is defined as the intimate partner.

From this perspective, the ECGBVS included, among others, a series of questions related to violence against women inflicted by husband. The survey collected also information related to violence perpetrated by fiancé. This chapter focuses on the findings related to spousal violence and sheds the light on the prevalence of violence against women perpetrated by fiancé.

For currently married and currently engaged women, the questions referred to women’s current husband or fiancé, while for women who were widowed, divorced, separated or were previously engaged, the questions related to the most recent husband or fiancé.

6.1 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SPOUSAL VIOLENCE

The ECGBVS collected information on a num-

ber of different factors that have been found or expected to be associated with spousal violence including women’s perception about male control, women’s attitudes towards wife beating, controlling behaviors and financial control exerted by husband.

6.1.1 Women’s Perception about Male Control

Women’s notion that a man has a right to assert power over a woman and is socially superior is expected to support incidence of spousal violence against women.

The ECGBVS asked all the interviewed women age 18-64 regardless of their marital status whether they agreed or not that a wife must agree with her husband’s opinion even if she is not convinced, and it is the man who must control the home.

The results in **Table 6.1** indicate that Egyptian women believe to a great extent that a man has a right to assert power and control over a woman. About 37 percent of women age 18-64 believe that wife must agree with her husband’s opinion even if she is not convinced, and more than four in ten women (44 percent) agree that it is the man who must control the home.

Table 6.1: Percentages of women age 18-64 who believe that the wife must agree with her husband’s opinion even if she is not convinced and it is the man who must control the home according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women’s Background characteristics	Wife must agree with her husband’s opinion even if she is not convinced	It is the man who must control home	Number of women
Age***			
18-19	21.8	29.1	667
20-24	29.1	35.2	1641
25-29	34.0	42.8	2620
30-34	34.2	42.7	2978
35-39	36.5	43.2	2962
40-44	37.4	44.4	2205
45-49	39.5	47.4	2091

50-54	43.5	49.3	1795
55-59	44.3	50.0	1500
60-64	46.3	50.7	1541
Marital status***			
Currently married	39.1	46.5	15747
Divorced/separated	20.9	29.4	522
Widowed	46.9	52.3	1831
Never- married	16.0	20.5	1900
Urban-rural residence***			
Urban	21.3	29.6	9186
Rural	50.5	56.5	10814
Place of residence***			
Urban Governorates	14.3	17.1	4385
Lower Egypt	39.4	47.8	8497
Urban	25.4	34.9	2421
Rural	45.0	52.9	6076
Upper Egypt	48.4	56.5	7118
Urban	30.1	47.2	2380
Rural	57.6	61.1	4738
Educational attainment***			
Illiterate	59.7	64.4	5317
Read and write	47.0	54.5	2446
Primary/preparatory	34.5	42.1	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	25.2	34.0	6692
University and higher	14.9	20.9	2545
Work status***			
Working for cash	21.7	28.6	2616
Not working for cash/ never employed	40.0	47.1	16498
Retired	29.2	35.4	886
Wealth quintile***			
Lowest	43.7	48.6	4123
Second	41.0	48.1	4257
Middle	37.0	43.4	4028
Fourth	37.8	45.1	3617
Highest	25.6	35.1	3975
Total	37.1	44.1	20,000

***P<0.001

Table 6.1 demonstrates strong significant relationships ($p < 0.001$) between the two indicators used to measure women's notion that a man has a right to assert power and control over a woman and all the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics included in the table.

Women's belief in men's power and control over women increases gradually with increasing age. For instance, while about 46 percent of women age 60-64 agree that wife must agree with her husband's opinion even if she is not convinced, less than 30 percent among women below 25 years of age believe that. Widows are more likely than women in other marital status categories to have rigid norms regarding men's power and control over women. This might be attributed to the association between older ages, who have more rigid norms than younger women, and widowhood.

Rural women, particularly in rural Upper Egypt, employed women who are not paid in cash or who have never been employed, illiterate women, and women in the lowest wealth quintile are more likely to believe that wife must agree with her husband's opinion even if she is not convinced and it is the man who must control home. Illiterate women and women in rural Upper Egypt showed the highest level of acceptance.

6.1.2 Women's Attitudes towards Wife Beating

If violence against women by husbands is tolerated and accepted in a society, its eradication is made more difficult. Many studies (e.g. Heise L, Garcia, 2002; WHO, 2010), including the 2014 EDHS, revealed that acceptance of wife beating in some circumstances is one of the most consistent factors associated with a man's increased likelihood of committing violence against his wife.

The survey assessed women's acceptance of wife beating in some situations. The respondent was presented with ten different situations and was asked, for each of these, whether she agreed or not that a husband is justified in beating his wife. The questions were addressed about the following situations: she neglects the household chores, neglects the children, delays preparing the food, burns the food, does not trust him and asks him about the places he goes to, refuses to have sex with him, argues with him, goes out without his permission, replies back and wastes money.

Table 6.2 indicates that about one quarter of women (23 percent) believe that wife beating is justified in at least one of the specified circumstances. Women are most likely to accept wife beating as justified if a woman goes out without telling the husband (19 percent) or replies back (16 percent). Around 11 percent of women think that a husband is justified to beat his wife if she either neglects the children or refuses to have sex with him. These four main reasons reported by women as justifications for wife beating are almost the same as those reported by the ever-married women age 15-49 in the 2014 EDHS

Table 6.2: Percentage of women age 18-64 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons by background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Husband is justified in beating his wife if she										Percentage who agree with at least one specified reason	Number of women
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J		
Age												
18-19	6.2	9.0	4.9	4.2	4.7	7.1	5.2	13.9	12.4	4.0	17.1	667
20-24	7.4	8.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	8.0	5.1	15.4	13.0	4.7	19.1	1641
25-29	8.4	10.6	4.9	4.9	6.8	9.9	6.5	17.1	14.4	6.1	21.7	2620
30-34	8.8	10.6	5.2	5.2	7.1	10.5	7.4	17.7	14.6	6.8	21.6	2978
35-39	9.1	12.1	5.8	5.8	7.1	11.6	7.5	18.0	15.6	7.2	22.5	2962
40-44	8.2	10.1	4.9	5.2	7.6	11.1	7.8	18.0	15.8	6.0	22.1	2205
45-49	10.7	13.1	6.7	6.7	8.2	14.1	9.9	22.2	18.5	8.2	25.1	2091
50-54	12.4	13.4	7.2	7.3	8.9	14.4	10.6	22.3	19.2	9.2	25.4	1795
55-59	10.7	12.1	5.5	6.2	7.6	12.6	9.1	21.1	18.9	7.7	25.3	1500
60-64	10.4	11.9	6.9	6.9	8.2	12.7	8.5	21.1	18.1	7.2	23.4	1541
Marital status												
Currently married	9.7	11.9	5.8	5.9	7.6	12.0	8.2	19.7	16.9	7.2	23.6	15747
Divorced /Separated	4.8	6.5	4.5	4.0	4.1	7.6	5.0	12.9	11.2	3.8	15.0	522
Widowed	11.6	13.2	7.1	7.2	8.2	13.5	10.1	22.6	18.9	8.7	25.4	1831
Never-married	4.8	6.0	2.6	2.9	3.6	5.2	3.2	9.4	7.8	3.2	13.6	1900
Urban-rural residence												
Urban	3.2	4.0	1.8	1.8	2.4	3.9	2.8	8.3	7.3	2.4	10.5	9186
Rural	14.5	17.5	8.8	9.0	11.3	17.8	12.1	27.7	23.5	10.6	32.8	10814
Place of residence												
Urban Govenorates	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.9	3.9	4.0	0.9	5.5	4385
Lower Egypt	10.0	11.9	5.2	5.8	7.6	12.0	7.7	20.6	17.7	7.4	25.3	8497
Urban	4.7	5.8	2.1	2.4	3.9	5.7	4.4	12.0	9.7	3.5	15.0	2421
Rural	12.1	14.3	6.4	7.1	9.1	14.5	9.1	24.0	20.9	8.9	29.4	6076
Upper Egypt	13.4	16.5	9.1	8.7	10.7	16.8	12.2	25.7	21.5	9.9	29.9	7118
Urban	4.9	6.4	3.5	3.3	3.9	6.5	4.6	12.6	11.1	4.0	15.3	2380
Rural	17.6	21.6	11.9	11.4	14.1	22.0	16.0	32.3	26.8	12.9	37.2	4738

Educational attainment												
Illiterate	19.5	22.6	12.1	12.4	14.8	23.5	16.9	34.7	29.9	14.0	39.4	5317
Read and write	10.9	12.9	6.8	6.7	9.1	14.0	10.0	22.6	20.1	8.3	27.4	2445
Primary/preparatory	7.7	9.8	4.5	4.7	5.4	8.5	5.9	16.6	13.8	5.0	20.6	3001
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	4.4	6.1	2.4	2.4	3.7	5.8	3.3	11.6	9.6	3.8	14.8	6692
University and higher	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.8	3.5	2.9	0.8	5.3	2545
Work status												
Working for cash	4.4	5.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	5.4	3.9	9.5	8.3	3.3	12.3	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	10.2	12.3	6.2	6.2	7.9	12.5	8.5	20.4	17.4	7.4	24.3	16498
Retired	7.3	9.4	4.6	5.2	6.9	8.1	6.5	16.4	14.7	6.7	20.3	886
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	14.4	17.4	9.5	9.5	11.0	17.7	12.2	25.7	22.8	11.6	30.3	4123
Second	11.2	13.0	6.5	6.8	9.0	13.9	9.8	21.8	18.5	8.1	25.9	4257
Middle	7.4	9.5	4.5	4.6	5.7	9.7	6.5	17.7	14.7	5.8	21.1	4028
Fourth	8.6	10.3	4.8	4.9	6.9	10.2	7.1	17.0	14.4	5.6	20.7	3617
Highest	4.6	5.9	2.4	2.4	3.2	4.9	3.2	11.1	9.3	2.9	14.2	3975
Total	9.3	11.3	5.6	5.7	7.2	11.4	7.8	18.8	16.0	6.9	22.6	20,000

Includes also those who are /were contracted

A: Neglects the household chores.

B: Neglects the children.

C: Delays preparing the food.

D: Burns the food.

E: Does not trust him and asks him about the places he goes to.

E: Refuses to have sex with him.

G Argues with him.

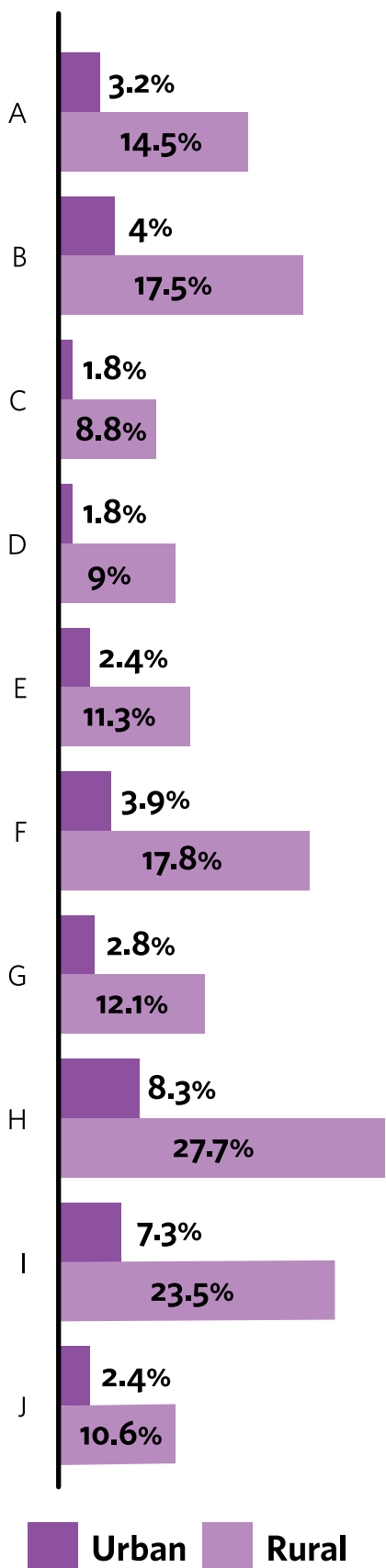
H: Goes out without his permission.

I: Replies back.

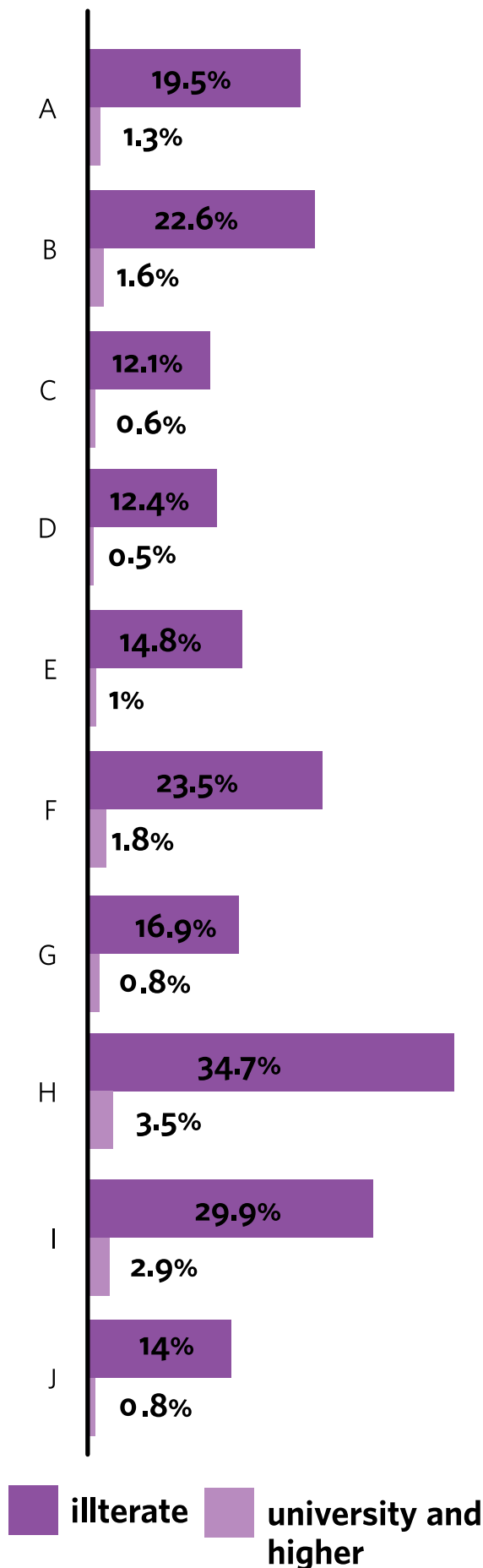
J: Wastes money.

Figure 6.1: Percentage of women age 18-64 who agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife for specific reasons by background characteristics, Egypt 2015

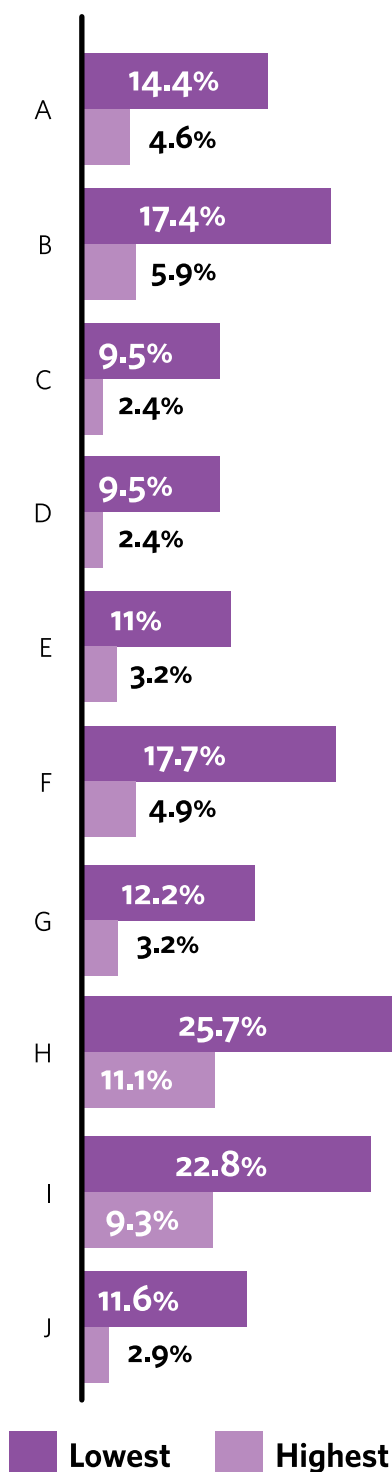
Urban-Rural residence



Educational attainment



Wealth quintile



In virtually all cases and for all reasons, acceptance of wife-beating was higher among women age 45 and above, widowed and currently married women, rural women, employed women who are not paid in cash or have never been employed, illiterates and the poorest women. For example, the proportion of rural women who accept wife beating for at least one of the circumstances is three times the proportion among urban women (33 percent versus 11 percent respectively). The level of wife-beat-

ing acceptance for at least one reason among employed women who are not paid in cash or have never been employed is twice that among women working for cash (24 percent against 12 percent respectively).

Acceptance of wife beating is the highest among illiterates and women from Rural Upper Egypt. Around 4 in 10 of either illiterate women (39 percent) or women in rural Upper Egypt (37 percent) agree that a husband is justified in beating his wife in at least one of the situations. On the other hand, the proportion of women agreeing that at least one of the circumstances justifies wife beating is the lowest among women who hold a university degree or higher and women from Urban Governorates (5 percent and 6 percent respectively).

The pattern of variations in acceptance of wife-beating by all the considered background characteristics, except women's age, is the same as that indicated by the 2014 EDHS for ever-married women age 15-49. The difference in the pattern of variations by women's current age between the ECGBVS and the 2014 EDHS is most probably due to the different respondents, as the ECGBVS respondents were women age 18-64, while the EDHS respondents were ever-married women age 15-49.

6.1.3 Marital Control Exercised by Husband

The ECGBVS collected information on the extent to which the current (most recent) husband commonly attempts (attempted) to restrict the woman's interactions with family or friends, insists (insisted) on knowing where she is all the time, controls (controlled) her access to health care (i.e. requires (required) that she obtain his permission to seek health care), gets (got) angry if she talks to other man and frequently accuses (accused) her of being unfaithful. These types of behaviors were confirmed to be correlated with violence against women, according to an increasing amount of research (e.g. United Nations Development Fund for Women, 2010; WHO, 2005), including the 2014 EDHS. These behaviors can also be viewed as a form of psychological violence (United Nations, 2013).

Table 6.3 presents the percentages of ever-married women age 18-64 whose current (most recent) husband commonly displays (displayed) different forms of controlling behaviors by selected demographic and socio-economic background characteristics.

Nearly 3 in 10 women reported that their current or most recent husband commonly insists (insisted) on knowing where she is all the time (29 percent), requires (required) that she ob-

tain his permission to seek health care (29 percent) or gets (got) angry if she talks to another man (28 percent). Behaviors related to restricting woman's interactions with friends or family are less common; 8 and 9 percent respectively said that their current or most recent husband commonly tries (tried) to prevent them from seeing their friends or limit their contact with their biological families. Few women reported that their current or most recent husband frequently accuses (accused) them of not being unfaithful (around 1 percent).

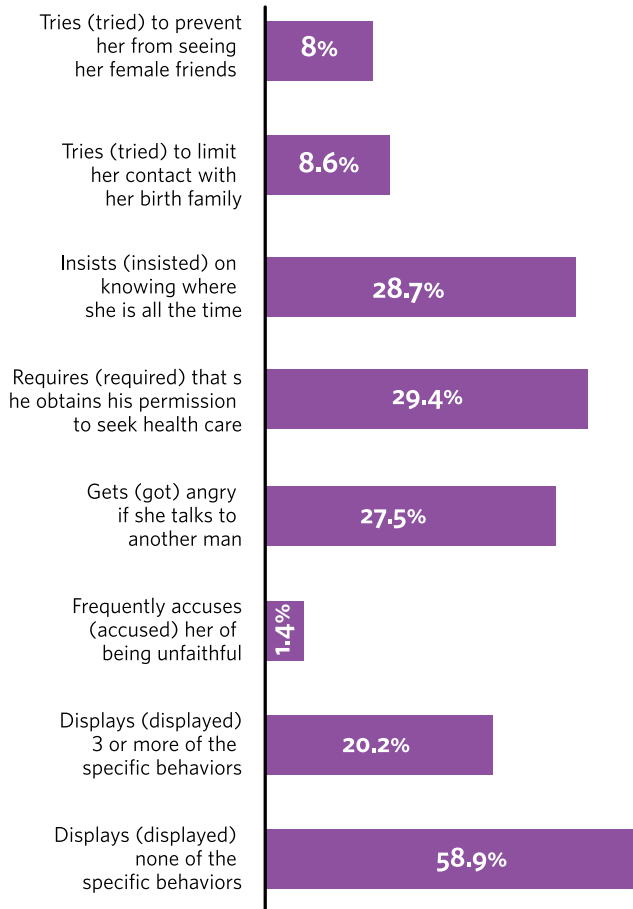
Table 6.3: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 whose husbands commonly demonstrate demonstrate (demonstrated) specific types of controlling behaviors by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of women whose husband								Number of ever married women
	Tries (tried) to prevent her from seeing her female friends	Tries (tried) to limit her contact with her birth family	Insists (insisted) on knowing where she is all the time	Requires (required) that she obtains his permission to seek health care	Gets (got) angry if she talks to another man	Frequently accuses (accused) her of being unfaithful	Displays (displayed) 3 or more of the specific behaviors	Displays (displayed) none of the specific behaviors	
Age									
18-19	11.1	11.3	37.7	40.5	43.3	2.8	31.8	47.5	132
20-24	10.3	9.6	36.7	37.5	40.6	2.0	28.8	48.1	913
25-29	10.5	10.2	33.9	34.1	35.6	2.1	26.3	51.9	2343
30-34	9.3	9.9	32.1	34.0	32.1	1.3	24.0	53.7	2846
35-39	8.4	8.5	30.2	30.9	30.0	1.2	21.9	56.5	2870
40-44	7.7	8.3	26.9	27.0	26.1	1.4	18.0	59.8	2161
45-49	7.4	8.2	26.7	26.8	23.7	1.5	17.8	62.6	2046
50-54	6.5	8.5	25.2	24.4	20.7	1.3	15.9	65.1	1773
55-59	5.8	6.1	24.3	25.0	18.7	1.2	13.6	66.4	1492
60-64	4.4	6.0	20.3	22.1	16.3	0.7	12.3	70.1	1523
Marital status									
Currently married	7.7	8.1	29.3	30.0	28.2	1.1	20.5	58.2	15747
Divorced/separated	23.6	27.1	36.8	35.3	37.1	11.3	33.6	47.3	522
Widowed	6.0	7.2	21.6	22.4	19.3	1.2	14.3	67.9	1831
Urban-rural residence									
Urban	7.6	7.7	25.8	24.7	23.2	1.7	16.6	63.1	8083
Rural	8.4	9.3	31.1	33.2	31.0	1.2	23.1	55.4	10017

Place of residence									
Urban Governorates	7.2	6.5	23.1	19.3	16.6	1.8	12.1	68.7	3813
Lower Egypt	10.1	10.8	33.9	34.5	33.2	1.3	25.1	52.2	7874
Urban	8.4	9.3	30.7	30.4	30.3	1.4	21.9	56.2	2177
Rural	10.7	11.3	35.2	36.0	34.4	1.3	26.3	50.7	5698
Upper Egypt	5.9	7.0	25.7	29.2	27.0	1.3	19.1	61.2	6413
Urban	7.2	8.1	25.7	28.4	27.9	1.9	19.4	60.2	2093
Rural	5.3	6.5	25.8	29.6	26.6	1.0	18.9	61.6	4319
Educational attainment									
Illiterate	6.6	8.5	26.9	28.2	24.4	1.0	19.4	62.4	5183
Read and write	9.0	9.4	27.2	30.2	26.0	2.1	19.2	58.6	2353
Primary/preparatory	9.7	10.0	29.5	29.9	28.4	2.1	21.3	58.3	2602
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	8.5	8.5	30.8	31.2	31.1	1.3	21.7	55.4	5819
University and above	7.0	6.2	27.8	25.8	25.9	1.0	18.0	60.7	2142
Work status									
Working for cash	8.4	8.7	27.7	27.2	25.7	2.0	18.7	59.8	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	7.4	8.5	29.0	30.0	28.4	1.2	20.5	58.8	16497
retired	10.0	8.3	30.9	27.6	28.2	2.9	19.6	56.9	886
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	9.2	9.7	27.9	29.9	26.7	2.1	20.1	58.7	3739
Second	7.6	8.6	29.0	30.0	26.6	1.5	20.5	59.7	3863
Middle	7.8	8.0	29.9	29.5	27.1	1.1	20.4	59.0	3665
Fourth	8.6	9.5	29.5	30.9	28.8	0.9	21.7	57.2	3274
Highest	6.9	6.9	27.4	26.9	28.7	1.4	18.4	59.4	3559
Total	8.0	8.6	28.7	29.4	27.5	1.4	20.2	58.9	18100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Figure 6.2: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 whose husbands commonly demonstrate specific types of controlling behaviors, Egypt 2015



Although the 2014 EDHS collected information about the marital control exhibited by husbands, the EDHS findings are not comparable with the findings ECGBVS. This is because the related questions were differently addressed to the respondents of the two surveys. The EDHS asked whether women have ever experienced specific acts of controlling behaviors by their current or most recent husband, while the ECGBVS asked whether the specific acts of the controlling behavior are (were) commonly demonstrated by their current or most recent husband.

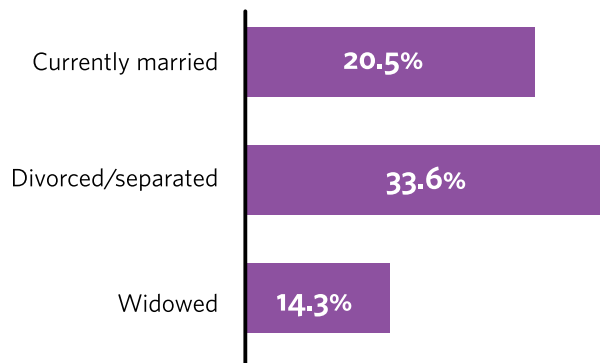
Overall, 20 percent of ever-married women said that their husbands exercise (exercised) at least three of the six types of controlling behaviors, while 59 percent said that their husbands do not (did not) display any of the behaviors.

Divorced or separated women reported the highest level of the various types of controlling behaviors exerted by their former husbands;

34 percent reported at least three types of the controlling behaviors. While the proportions of women stated that their current or most recent husbands frequently accuse (accused) them of being unfaithful range between 1 to at most 3 percent among women in the different demographic and socio-economic categories, the proportion among divorced or separated women is 11 percent.

Age is directly related to controlling behaviors, with older women less likely to experience marital controlling behaviors than younger women. Women in Lower Egypt, particularly those in rural Lower Egypt, are more likely to experience controlling behaviors by their husbands than women in Urban Governorates or Upper Egypt. Differences of women reported that their husbands commonly display (displayed) the various behaviors by other background characteristics do not exhibit consistent patterns.

Figure 6.3: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 whose husbands commonly demonstrates (demonstrated) specific types of controlling behaviors by marital status, Egypt 2015



6.1.4 Financial Control

Studies in other countries indicated that the experience of physical or sexual violence or both tends to be accompanied by financial control by intimate partners (United Nations Development Fund for Women, 2010). Financial controlling behaviors can also be viewed as economic violence (United Nations, 2013).

The ECGBVS investigated whether the current (most recent) husband commonly prevents (prevented) his wife from working (for the purpose of wage or profit), which is against her will; takes (took) her money or income or withdraws (withdrew) money from her personal

account without permission; refuses (refused) to give her enough money to cover the household expenses, even if he can afford it or forces (forced) her to participate in household expenditures.

The results of the survey presented in **Table 6.4** indicate that relatively few women reported that their current or most recent husband dis-

plays (displayed) financial controlling behaviors. About 5 percent of ever-married women reported that their current or former husband prevents (prevented) them from work, and about 3 percent reported their husband's refusal to give them enough money to cover the household expenses, even if he can afford it. Overall about 7 percent reported at least one of the specific financial controlling behaviors.

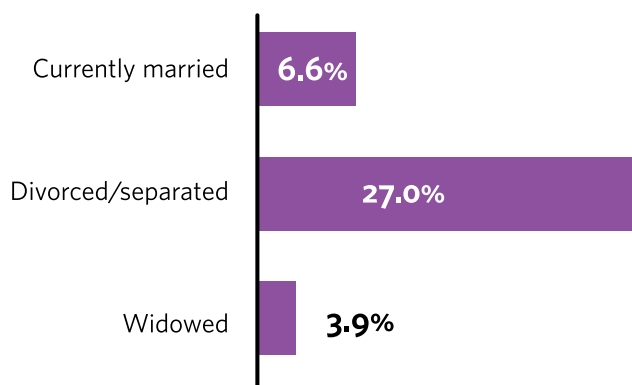
Table 6.4: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 whose husbands commonly demonstrates (demonstrated) specific types of financial control by selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of women whose husband					Number of ever married women
	Prevents (prevented) her from working (for the purpose of wage or profit), which is against her will	Takes (took) her money or income or withdraws money from her personal account without permission	Refuses (refused) to give her enough money to cover the household expenses, even if he can afford it	Forces (forced) her to participate in household expenditures	Displays (displayed) at least one of the specific financial controlling behaviors	
Age						
18-19	7.3	2.1	2.1	3.0	9.1	133
20-24	7.0	1.2	3.1	0.7	9.1	913
25-29	7.0	1.1	2.7	1.0	8.7	2343
30-34	7.1	1.1	3.0	1.2	9.1	2846
35-39	5.0	1.3	2.3	1.2	7.1	2870
40-44	4.5	1.3	3.1	1.5	7.2	2161
45-49	3.6	1.3	2.7	1.8	6.3	2046
50-54	3.0	1.5	3.4	2.3	6.0	1773
55-59	1.4	0.8	2.6	1.2	3.7	1492
60-64	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.8	1523
Marital status						
Currently married	4.7	0.8	2.2	1.0	6.6	15747
Divorced/separated	12.9	11.7	20.4	13.5	27.0	522
Widowed	2.0	1.1	2.0	1.3	3.9	1831
Urban-rural residence						
Urban	5.3	1.7	3.1	1.9	7.8	8083
Rural	4.2	0.8	2.4	0.9	6.2	10017

Place of residence						
Urban Gov- ernorates	5.8	2.1	3.4	2.0	8.2	3813
Lower Egypt	5.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	8.3	7875
Urban	5.6	1.3	2.6	2.3	8.5	2177
Rural	5.7	1.0	3.1	1.3	8.2	5698
Upper Egypt	2.8	0.7	1.9	0.8	4.5	6412
Urban	4.1	1.3	2.9	1.4	6.5	2093
Rural	2.2	0.5	1.5	0.5	3.5	4319
Educational attainment						
Illiterate	2.3	0.9	2.7	1.1	4.6	5183
Read and write	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	6.4	2353
Primary/pre- paratory	4.8	1.4	3.1	1.4	7.1	2602
Secondary/ above inter- mediate and less than university	7.1	1.1	2.5	1.3	9.0	5820
University and above	5.0	1.6	2.3	2.2	7.4	2142
Work status						
Working for cash	3.9	3.3	4.8	5.4	9.6	2283
Not working for cash/never employed	4.6	0.8	2.3	0.7	6.3	14996
Retired	8.2	2.5	4.0	3.0	11.1	821
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	4.8	1.5	3.5	1.7	7.7	3739
Second	4.3	1.3	2.4	1.4	6.5	3863
Middle	4.4	1.0	2.4	1.3	6.2	3665
Fourth	5.0	0.8	2.8	1.2	7.5	3274
Highest	4.9	1.1	2.3	1.2	6.8	3559
Total	4.7	1.2	2.7	1.4	6.9	18,100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 whose husbands commonly demonstrates (demonstrated) specific types of financial control by marital status, Egypt 2015



The variations in the financial controlling behaviors demonstrated by the husband do not show consistent patterns with women’s background characteristics. However, divorced and separated women constituted the group that experienced financial control the most across the various demographic and socioeconomic categories. About 20 percent of divorced or separated women reported that their ex-husbands refused to give them enough money to cover the household expenses, and 27 percent reported at least one of the specific financial controlling behaviors. In comparison, such controls among married women, featured around 2 percent and 7 percent respectively.

6.2 PREVALENCE OF HUSBAND AND FIANCÉ VIOLENCE

Prevalence estimates of physical, emotional and sexual violence perpetrated by current or most recent husband or fiancé were obtained in the survey by asking direct, clearly worded questions about the respondent’s experience of specific acts.

For physical violence, women were asked whether a current or most recent husband or fiancé had ever:

- slapped her, or thrown something at her that could hurt;

- pushed, shoved or pulled her hair;
- punched her with a fist or something else that could hurt;
- kicked, dragged or beaten her up;
- choked or burnt her on purpose;
- threatened her with, or actually used a gun, knife or another weapon against her.

Sexual violence by husband or fiancé was defined by the following three behaviors:

- being physically forced to have sexual intercourse with her husband when she did not want to;
- having sexual intercourse because she was afraid of him if she refused;
- being physically forced to perform other sexual acts that she found degrading or humiliating her.

The specific acts of emotional abuse by a husband or fiancé included the following:

- being insulted or made to feel bad about oneself;
- being belittled or humiliated in front of others;
- being scared or intimidated on purpose (for example by a partner yelling and smashing things);
- being threatened with harm (directly or indirectly in the form of a threat to hurt someone the respondent cared about).

Information was also collected about the frequency and the timing of the violence, allowing analysis of the extent to which different forms of violence occurred in the 12 months prior to the interview versus in the woman’s lifetime.

6.2.1 Prevalence of Violence Perpetrated by Spouse

Table 6.5 and **Figure 6.5** show the proportions of women reporting they had ever and recently experienced episodes of emotional, physical and sexual violence in their relationship with their husband.

Overall, 46 percent of ever-married women age 18-64 reported having been ever subjected to at least one episode of physical, emotional or sexual violence inflicted by their current or most recent spouse, and about 24 percent reported occurrence of this violence during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Emotional violence is the most common type of spousal violence. Around 43 percent of ever-married women had ever experienced some form of emotional violence by their husbands in their lifetime, and 22 percent had experienced a recent episode of emotional violence. On the other hand, the 2014 EDHS showed that physical violence was the most common type of spousal violence among ever-married women age 15-49, and emotional violence came in the second rank.

Most often the spousal emotional violence against women took the form of the husband insulting her or making her feel bad about herself. The same finding was indicated by the 2014 EDHS. Four in ten women reported that their current or most recent husbands had ever insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves. Substantial proportions of women also reported that their husbands had ever belittled or humiliated them in front of other people (27 percent) or scared or intimidated them on purpose (16 percent). Four percent reported the husband had threatened to hurt them or others they cared about.

Around one third of women (32 percent) had experienced physical assault from their husbands in their lifetimes, and 12 percent had been subjected to this violence during the previous year. The most common form of physical violence committed by husbands were being slapped or thrown by something (29 percent) and being pushed, shoved or had hair pulled (20 percent). The same finding was also revealed by the 2014

EDHS. Severe physical violence¹⁶ was also experienced by women. Nearly 15 percent of women had ever been punched with fist or with other objects and 7 percent kicked, dragged or beaten up. Slightly more than one percent (1.4 percent) had ever been choked or burned on purpose, and a similar proportion reported their husbands had threatened them with or actually used a knife, gun or other weapon against them.

Sexual violence is less common than physical and emotional violence. Twelve percent of women had ever experienced any act of sexual violence perpetrated by their husbands, and more than a half of this violence (7 percent) took place during the 12 months prior to the survey. Nearly 10 percent of women reported being physically forced by their husbands to have intercourse when they did not want to, and about 9 percent reported having had sexual intercourse with their husbands because they were afraid of them if they refused. Relatively few women reported being forced by husbands into sexual behaviors that they found degrading or humiliating. The 2014 EDHS revealed the same pattern of sexual violence by their husband.

The data presented in **table 6.5** reveal women suffering in sometimes from more than one type of violence. Ten percent of women reported experience of spousal physical and sexual violence in their lifetime and another 10 percent had been victims of the three types of violence (physical, sexual and emotional violence). Around 4 percent of women had experienced each of these combinations of violence recently.

Acts of emotional, physical and sexual violence perpetrated by spouse reflect a pattern of continuing abuse. The majority of women who had experienced a violent act in the past 12 months had experienced that act more than once- few or many times. For example, about 11 percent of women reported that their husbands insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves 2-5 times during the past 12 months, and 7 percent experienced this act 6 or more times, while almost 2 percent of women experienced this act once during the same period.

¹⁶ According to WHO, 1996, the severity of a physically violent act is ranked according to its likelihood of causing physical injuries. Being slapped, pushed or shoved are defined as moderate physical violence. Being hit with a fist, kicked, dragged, threatened with a weapon, or having a weapon used against someone is defined as severe physical violence.

Table 6.5: Percentage of ever married women age 18-64 who experienced various forms of violence committed by husbands ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Egypt 2015

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months			
		Once	Few times ¹	Many times ²	At least once
Emotional violence					
Any emotional violence	42.5	NC	NC	NC	22.3
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	39.7	1.8	11.1	7.4	20.3
Belittled or humiliated her in front of other people	26.7	0.9	7.1	5.6	13.6
Scared or intimidated her on purpose (e.g., through yelling and smashing things)	15.9	0.7	4.8	3.1	8.6
Threatened to hurt her or others she cared about	3.9	0.2	0.7	1.1	2.0
Physical violence					
Any physical violence	31.8	NC	NC	NC	11.8
Slapped her or threw something at her that could hurt	28.9	1.7	5.7	3.1	10.5
Pushed, shoved, or pulled her hair	20.1	0.9	3.9	2.7	7.5
Punched her with his fist or with other objects that could hurt	14.8	0.9	2.4	2.2	5.5
Kicked, dragged or beat her up	7.4	0.4	1.1	1.4	2.9
Chocked or burned her on purpose	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7
Threatened her with or actually used a knife, gun or other weapon against her	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
Sexual violence					
Any sexual violence	12.3	NC	NC	NC	6.5
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	9.8	0.5	2.8	1.6	4.9
Had sexual intercourse with him because she was afraid of him if she refused	9.1	0.5	2.8	1.6	4.9
Physically forced her to perform other sexual acts that she found degrading or humiliating her	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2
Physical and sexual violence	10.0	NC	NC	NC	4.3
Physical, sexual and emotional violence	9.8	NC	NC	NC	4.2
Any form of physical or sexual violence	34.1	NC	NC	NC	14.0
Any form of physical, sexual or emotional violence	45.6	NC	NC	NC	23.8
Number of ever married women	18,100	18,100	18,100	18,100	18,100

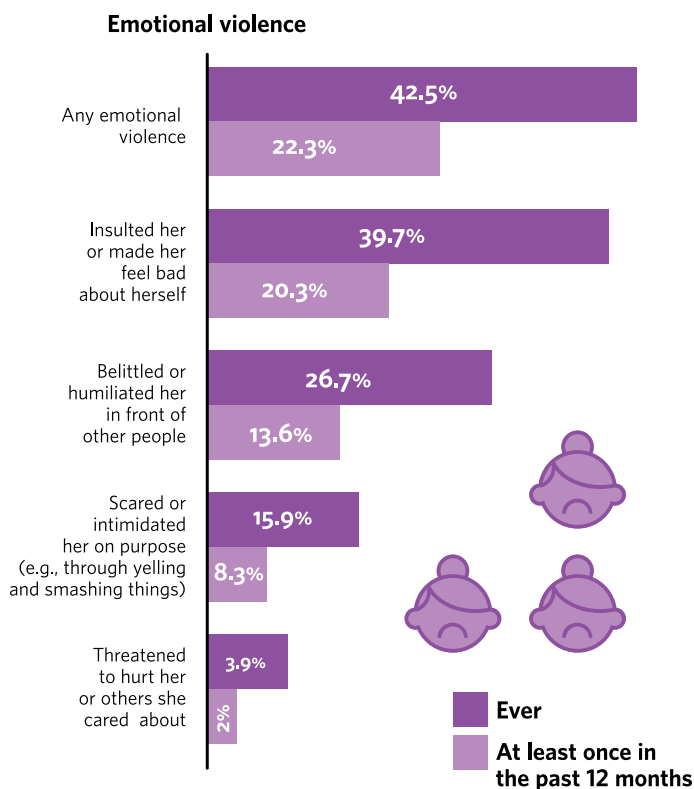
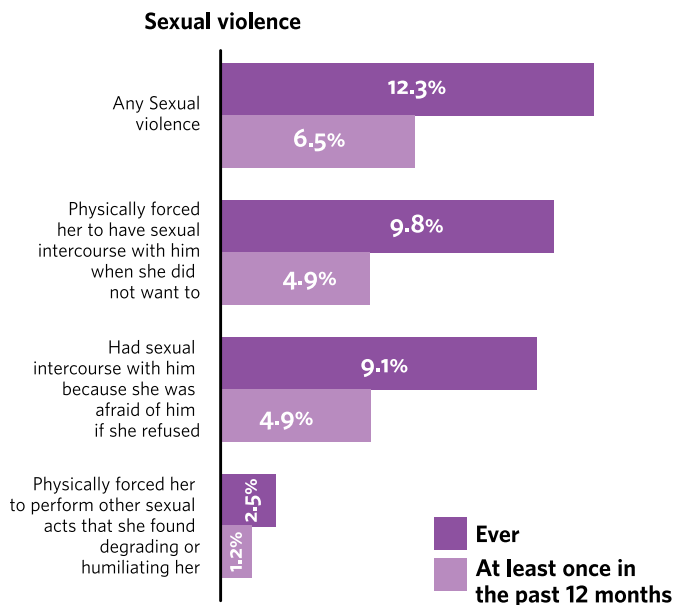
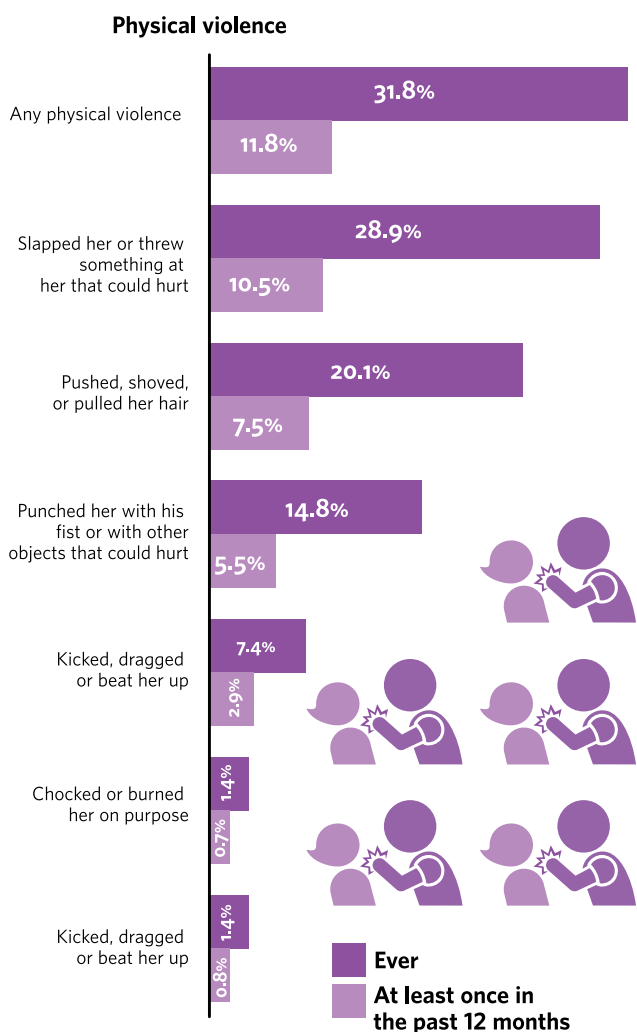
Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

NC: Not computable due to the inability to attribute aggregate figures representing the frequency of all acts of violence.

¹ Few times refer to 2-5 times.

² Many times refer to 6 or more times.

Figure 6.5: 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



6.2.2 Prevalence of Violence Perpetrated by Fiancé

The results presented in **Table 6.6** for violence against women perpetrated by their current or most recent fiancés reflect the same patterns

of the spousal violence but with lower rates.

Among women who were currently engaged and those who broke up, 17 percent had ever experienced any physical, emotional or sexual violence committed by their current or most recent fiancés.

Table 6.6: Percentage of ever engaged¹ women age 18-64 who experienced various forms of violence committed by fiancés ever or in the 12 months preceding the survey, Egypt, 2015

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months			
		Once	Few times ²	Many times ³	At least once
Emotional violence					
Any emotional violence	16.8	NC	NC	NC	11.9
Insulted her or made her feel bad about herself	15.6	0.7	7.2	2.5	10.4
Belittled or humiliated her in front of other people	9.2	0.4	4.6	1.0	6.1
Scared or intimidated her on purpose (e.g., through yelling and smashing things)	5.9	0.5	2.7	1.1	4.3
Threatened to hurt her or others she cared about	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.7
Physical violence					
Any physical violence	3.6	NC	NC	NC	3.2
Slapped her or threw something at her that could hurt	2.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.4
Pushed, shoved, or pulled her hair	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.9
Punched her with his fist or with other objects that could hurt	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
Kicked, dragged or beat her up	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
Chocked or burned her on purpose	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5
Threatened her with or actually used a knife, gun or other weapon against her	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sexual violence					
Any sexual violence	0.9	NC	NC	NC	0.6
Physically forced her to have sexual intercourse with him when she did not want to	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
Had sexual intercourse with him because she was afraid of him if she refused	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Physically forced her to perform other sexual acts that she found degrading or humiliating her	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3

Physical and sexual violence	0.7	NC	NC	NC	0.7
Physical, sexual and emotional violence	0.7	NC	NC	NC	0.7
Any form of physical or sexual violence	3.8	NC	NC	NC	3.4
Any form of physical, sexual or emotional violence	17.0	NC	NC	NC	3.4
Number of ever engaged ¹ women	544	544	544	544	544

Note: Fiancé refers to the current fiancé for currently engaged women and the most recent fiancé for previously engaged women.

NC: Not computable due to the inability to attribute aggregate figures representing the frequency of all acts of violence.

¹ Include those who are/were contracted

² Few times refer to 2-5 times.

³ Many times refer to 6 times or more.

Emotional violence is the most common form of violence perpetrated by fiancé in women's lifetime (17 percent) or recently (12 percent). Around 16 percent of women mentioned their fiancés had insulted them or made them feel bad about themselves and about 9 percent reported being belittled or humiliated in front of other people.

Around 4 percent of women had ever been subjected to at least one act of physical violence by their fiancés, and 3 percent were physically assaulted during the 12 months prior to the survey. Around 3 percent of ever-engaged reported that their fiancés had ever slapped them or thrown something at them that could hurt, and another 3 percent reported having been pushed, shoved, or their hair pulled. Around one percent had experienced acts of severe physical violence including being punched with his fist or with other objects; kicked, dragged or beaten up and choked or burned on purpose.

Approximately one percent of women had ever suffered from at least one episode of sexual violence mainly through being physically forced to have intercourse with their fiancés and being physically forced to perform other sexual acts that they found degrading or humiliating them.

Like spousal violence, all acts of violence committed by the fiancés had occurred more than once in the year prior to the survey.

6.3 Violence Perpetrated by Spouse by Women's Background Characteristics

Table 6.7 shows differences in the proportions of ever-married women age 18-64 who have ever experienced various forms of spousal violence by selected demographic and socioeconomic characteristics.

Women under 20 years old and women age 50 years and above were less likely to experience spousal violence than women in the other age groups.

Divorced or separated women reported the highest rates of all types of spousal violence, which is consistent with the 2014 EDHS results. Overall, about three quarters of divorced or separated women (73 percent) reported having ever experienced any form of physical, emotional or sexual violence by their former husbands compared to 46 percent of currently married and 36 percent of widows. Around 28 percent of divorced or separated women had ever experienced the three types of physical, emotional and sexual violence against 10 percent among currently married women and 6 percent among widows.

The high levels of spousal violence as well as marital controlling behaviors (**Table 6.3**) and financial control (**Table 6.4**) reported by divorced or separated women might be attributed to that divorced or separated women are more willing to disclose their experience with

their former husbands as their marriages had been ended and/or their marriages were broken because of their former husbands' violence. On the other hand, widowed women reported the lowest rate of spousal violence compared to divorced, separated and currently married

women. This might be explained by the fact that widows are most probably concentrated at older ages. In addition, widows are less likely to disclose their experiences of spousal violence with their deceased husbands.

Table 6.7: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have ever experienced physical, emotional and sexual violence inflicted by their husband by women's selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
18-19	35.9	24.2	13.6	10.3	8.8	27.5	39.7	133
20-24	46.1	32.7	13.9	11.5	11.5	35.0	49.4	913
25-29	47.5	35.1	14.5	11.7	11.4	37.9	51.0	2343
30-34	45.5	35.0	13.8	11.6	11.2	37.2	49.5	2846
35-39	44.9	32.8	13.0	10.5	10.4	35.3	47.7	2870
40-44	41.9	32.0	11.6	9.1	9.0	34.5	45.3	2161
45-49	43.3	31.9	13.3	10.3	10.1	34.8	45.4	2046
50-54	39.0	30.3	11.5	9.3	9.3	32.4	42.4	1773
55-59	34.8	27.0	8.9	7.8	7.5	28.2	37.9	1492
60-64	34.3	25.2	7.4	6.3	6.2	26.4	36.2	1523
Marital status								
Currently married	42.8	31.5	12.3	9.9	9.7	33.9	45.8	15747
Divorced/separated	66.6	62.1	29.9	27.6	26.4	64.4	72.9	522
Widowed	33.1	26.0	7.5	6.2	6.1	27.3	35.8	1831
Urban-rural residence								
Urban	34.9	25.6	10.4	8.0	7.7	28.0	37.9	8083
Rural	48.6	36.8	13.8	11.7	11.5	39.0	51.8	10017
Place of residence								
Urban Governorates	24.7	19.8	5.2	4.2	4.0	20.8	27.5	3813
Lower Egypt	55.5	42.6	16.0	13.7	13.4	45.0	58.7	7875
Urban	48.3	34.6	13.5	10.7	10.3	37.5	51.5	2177
Rural	58.3	45.7	17.0	14.8	14.6	47.8	61.4	5698
Upper Egypt	37.1	25.7	11.9	9.0	8.8	28.6	40.3	6412
Urban	39.4	26.8	16.5	12.1	11.8	31.2	42.6	2093
Rural	35.9	25.2	9.7	7.5	7.4	27.4	39.1	4319
Educational attainment								

Illiterate	44.9	36.7	12.8	11.5	11.4	38.0	48.0	5183
Read and write	46.9	35.9	13.8	11.2	10.9	38.5	50.6	2353
Primary/preparatory	44.1	35.0	12.3	10.5	10.2	36.8	47.2	2602
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	42.1	29.5	12.0	9.2	9.0	32.3	45.2	5820
University and above	31.0	18.1	10.2	6.7	6.4	21.6	33.5	2142
Work status								
Working for cash	41.2	29.6	13.2	9.8	9.6	33.0	44.0	2283
Not working for cash/never employed	42.8	32.1	12.1	10.0	9.9	34.2	45.9	14996
retired	40.9	32.0	12.3	9.9	9.5	34.5	45.3	821
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.5	33.4	12.4	10.4	10.2	35.4	46.0	3739
Second	41.8	31.9	12.2	10.0	9.7	34.0	45.1	3863
Middle	41.7	30.2	11.6	9.3	9.3	32.5	44.3	3665
Fourth	46.8	35.8	13.7	11.1	10.9	38.4	49.8	3274
Highest	40.0	28.0	11.7	9.3	9.2	30.5	43.2	3559
Total	42.5	31.8	12.3	10.0	9.8	34.1	45.6	18,100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Rural women were more likely to experience spousal violence than urban women. For example, around 12 percent of rural women had ever been subjected to the combined physical, emotional and sexual violence at the hands of their current or most recent husband compared to around 8 percent for urban women. Women in Lower Egypt showed a higher rate of spousal violence than women in Upper Egypt, while the reverse was indicated by the 2014 EDHS findings. Women in Urban Governorates were the least likely to have ever experienced any type of spousal violence.

Illiterate women or those who can just read and write were more likely to experience any type of spousal violence than other women. For instance, while more than a half (51 percent) of women who can just read and write had ever been subjected to any form of physical, emotional or sexual violence, somewhat higher

than one third (34 percent) of highly educated women had ever experienced this violence. Yet, there were little variations among the other educational categories.

Employed women who are not paid in cash or women who have never been employed reported somewhat higher level of spousal violence than women working for cash or retirees. As expected, women in the highest wealth quintile were less likely to be insulted by their husbands, but the variations in the spousal violence rates among women in the other wealth quintiles did not show the expected pattern. Women in the fourth quintile reported higher levels of spousal violence than their counterparts in all other wealth quintiles.

The data in **Table 6.7** reveal little variations in the prevalence of sexual violence and no consistent patterns were demonstrated by wom-

en's education, work status and wealth quintile. Thus sexual violence seems to have different dynamics than other forms of violence.

Table 6.8 shows the patterns of spousal violence variations among women who have recently ex-

perienced various types of violence by selected demographic and background characteristics. As noted from the table, the patterns of recent spousal violence by women's age and marital status are different from the patterns of spousal violence during wives' lifetime.

Table 6.8: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have experienced physical, emotional and sexual violence inflicted by their husband in the last 12 months preceding the survey by background characteristics, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Emotional violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional	Physical or sexual	Physical or sexual or emotional	Number of ever-married women
Age								
18-19	33.5	19.0	11.7	7.2	6.5	23.7	37.2	133
20-24	34.3	20.2	10.5	8.0	8.0	22.7	36.4	913
25-29	32.9	19.1	9.9	7.1	6.9	21.9	35.0	2343
30-34	28.9	16.9	9.2	6.4	6.3	19.8	31.1	2846
35-39	26.7	13.6	8.1	5.0	4.8	16.8	28.0	2870
40-44	21.8	11.1	6.3	3.8	3.7	13.6	23.5	2161
45-49	18.4	8.8	5.1	2.9	2.8	11.0	19.6	2046
50-54	14.0	6.4	3.6	2.2	2.1	7.8	15.1	1773
55-59	8.4	2.7	1.4	0.8	0.8	3.3	8.6	1492
60-64	6.9	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.3	7.1	1523
Marital status								
Currently married	25.4	13.3	7.4	4.8	4.7	15.8	27.0	15747
Divorced/separated	7.4	6.8	3.3	1.8	1.8	4.5	5.0	522
Widowed	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1831
Urban-rural residence								
Urban	18.8	9.6	5.3	3.1	2.9	11.9	20.1	8083
Rural	25.2	13.5	7.5	5.3	5.2	15.7	26.8	10017
Place of residence								
Urban Governorates	14.5	8.8	2.5	1.6	1.5	9.7	15.5	3813
Lower Egypt	28.2	14.9	8.4	6.1	5.9	17.2	29.8	7875
Urban	22.5	10.1	5.8	3.6	3.5	12.2	23.8	2177
Rural	30.4	16.7	9.4	7.0	6.9	19.1	32.1	5698
Upper Egypt	19.7	9.8	6.6	3.7	3.6	12.7	21.3	6412
Urban	22.8	10.8	10.0	5.1	4.9	15.6	24.5	2093
Rural	18.2	9.3	4.9	3.0	2.9	11.3	19.8	4319

Educational attainment								
Illiterate	19.5	10.7	5.5	4.2	4.1	12.0	20.6	5183
Read and write	21.7	12.0	6.5	3.9	3.7	14.6	23.3	2353
Primary/preparatory	25.6	15.4	7.4	5.1	5.1	17.7	27.4	2602
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	24.9	12.8	7.4	4.7	4.6	15.4	26.6	5820
University and above	19.0	7.2	5.6	2.7	2.6	10.1	20.0	2142
Work status								
Working for cash	19.6	9.8	6.1	3.5	3.5	12.5	20.5	2283
Not working for cash/never employed	23.0	12.2	6.6	4.4	4.3	14.4	24.5	14996
Retired	17.5	9.9	5.5	3.4	3.2	12.0	19.2	821
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	21.8	12.8	6.1	4.2	4.2	14.6	23.4	3739
Second	21.9	11.5	6.4	4.1	4.0	13.8	23.5	3863
Middle	22.1	11.2	5.9	3.7	3.6	13.4	23.2	3665
Fourth	25.0	12.8	8.0	5.4	5.4	15.3	26.1	3274
Highest	21.2	10.8	6.4	4.1	3.9	13.1	22.8	3559
Total	22.3	11.8	6.5	4.3	4.2	14.0	23.8	18100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

Youth is a risk factor for spousal violence victimization, with women under 25 being at the highest risk of experiencing abuse in the past year and thus tend to suffer more from the effects of violence on childbearing, reproductive health and wellbeing. This pattern may reflect in part that younger men tend to be more violent than older men, and that violence tends to start early in many relationships. Such finding may also emerge because younger women are more willing to disclose violence. Current spousal violence (within the year preceding the survey) declines consistently with increasing age.

Unlike spousal violence during women's lifetime, currently married women were significantly more likely to experience recently any type of spousal violence than divorced, separated or widowed women. For example, while 27 percent of currently married women experienced at least one episode

of physical, emotional or sexual violence within the year prior to the survey, the rates among divorced, separated or widowed counterparts were 5 percent and almost 1 percent respectively. This finding might be expected because marriage of many divorced or widowed women has most probably ended before the year prior to the survey, and hence they had not experienced recent violence at the hands of their most recent husbands.

Rural women reported a higher rate of current spousal violence than urban women, and women from Lower Egypt experienced a higher rate of recent spousal violence than women in Urban Governorates and Upper Egypt.

Women having less than university education were more likely to experience recent spousal violence than illiterate women, those who can just read and write and women having university or more education.

Women not working for cash or women who have never been employed were more likely to have recently experienced spousal violence. Like spousal violence during women's lifetime, women in the fourth quintile reported higher levels of recent spousal violence than their counterparts in all other wealth categories.

Figure 6.6: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have ever experienced physical, emotional and sexual violence inflicted by their husband by women's selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

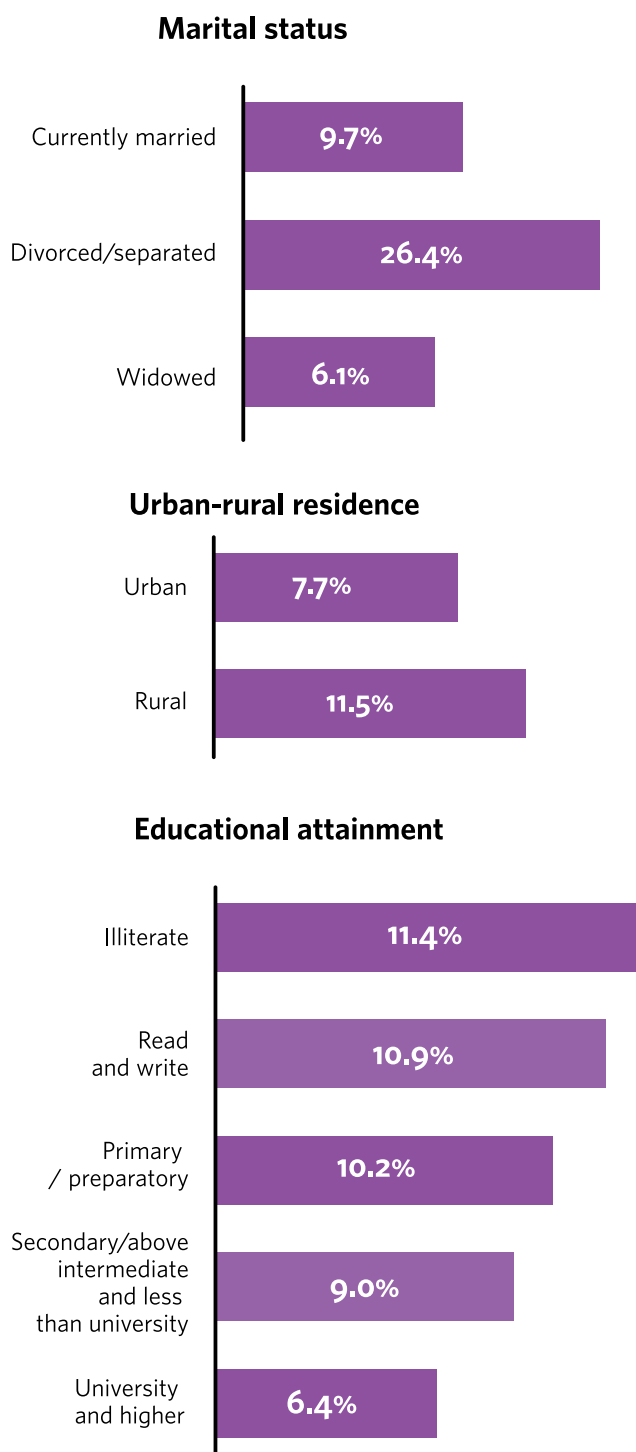
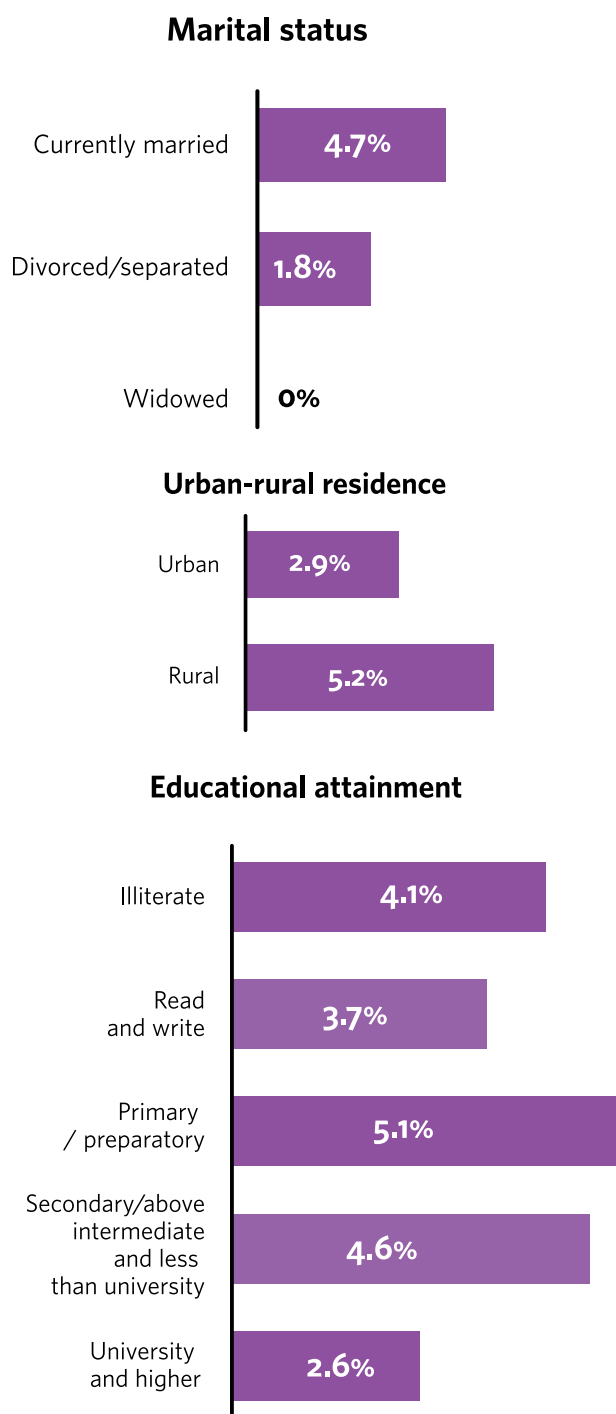


Figure 6.7: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have experienced physical, emotional and sexual violence inflicted by their husband in the last 12 months preceding the survey by background characteristics, Egypt 2015



6.4 Violence Perpetrated by Spouse and Women's Empowerment Indicators

The data presented in **Table 6.9** support that social and economic empowerment of women is a protective factor for spousal violence against women.

Women having no or low monthly income (less than 300 Egyptian pounds) and/or no properties or assets were more likely to experience one or more types of spousal violence compared to women with higher income and/or wealth. For example, while around 47 percent of ever-married women with no income or less than 300 Egyptian pounds per month had ever been subjected to any form of physical, emotional or sexual violence by their spouses, the comparable figure among women with monthly income of 3000 Egyptian pounds or more was 31 percent.

The results in **Table 6.9** also reveal that women's belief that a wife must agree with her husband's opinion even if she is not convinced and it is the man who must control the home is associated with increasing spousal violence against women.

The survey findings presented in the table confirmed the finding of the 2014 EDHS and other studies (e.g. Heise L, Garcia, 2002; WHO, 2010) regarding the clear association between women's acceptance of wife-beating and spousal violence. The more the woman agrees to justify wife-beating, the higher the likelihood of

experiencing one of more types of spousal violence. For example, the rate of exposure to any emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by husband among wives justifying wife-beating for three reasons or more was 20 percentage points higher than among those who did not agree on wife-beating for any reason (61 percent versus 41 percent respectively). Also the rate of experiencing the three types of physical, emotional and sexual violence among women who believe wife beating is justified for three reasons or more was more than double the rate among those who did not accept wife beating (17 percent versus 8 percent respectively) and 3 percentage points higher than the rate among those who justified wife-beating for one or two reasons.

In line with the findings of the 2014 EDHS and earlier studies, increasing number of controlling behaviors and financial control demonstrated by husbands significantly trigger spousal violence against women. For example, the likelihood of any form of physical, sexual or emotional violence among women who reported 5 or 6 marital controlling behaviors commonly displayed by their husbands (list of these behaviors are shown in **Table 6.3**) was three times the likelihood among women reporting no spousal controlling behaviors (93 percent versus 31 percent respectively). Almost all women reporting 3 or 4 financial controlling behaviors commonly exerted by their current or most recent husbands (list of these behaviors are shown in **Table 6.4**) were victims of any form of spousal violence, and more than half of them (53 percent) were victims of the three types of violence.

Figure 6.8: Women having ever been subjected to any form of physical, emotional or sexual violence by their spouses by income, Egypt 2015

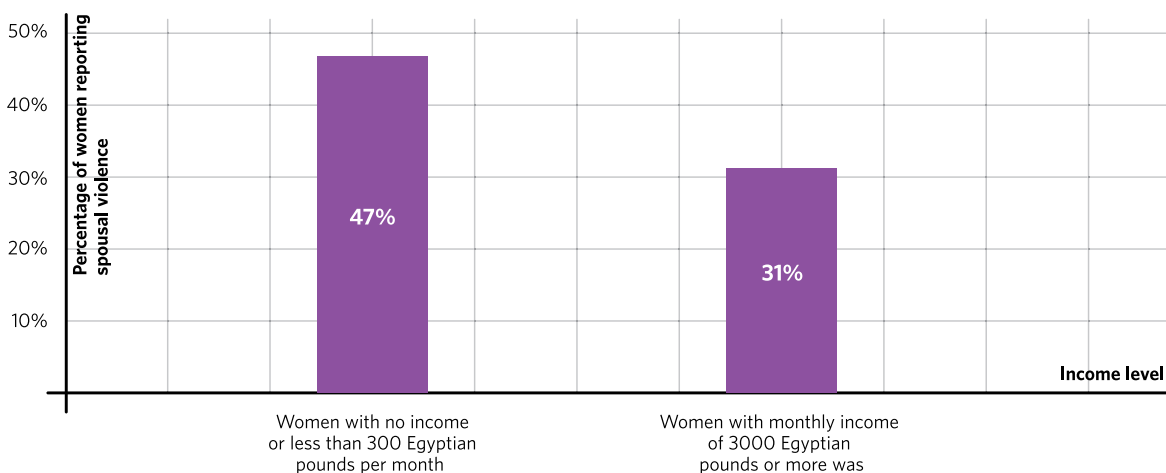


Table 6.9: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have ever experienced emotional, physical and sexual violence perpetrated by their husband by empowerment indicators, Egypt 2015

Women's Back-ground characteristics	Emo-tional violence	Physi-cal vio-lence	Sexual vio-lence	Physi-cal and sexual violence	Physical and sexual and emotional violence	Physi-cal or sexual violence	Physical or sexual or emo-tional violence	Number of ever-married women
Women's monthly income¹ (in Egyptian pound)								
No income	43.9	32.8	12.5	10.3	10.1	34.9	46.9	14305
< 300	42.9	37.5	11.5	10.5	10.5	38.5	46.9	359
300-	39.9	35.1	12.3	10.7	10.2	36.7	45.1	681
500-	40.3	32.4	12.0	9.5	8.9	34.8	44.1	878
1000-	34.3	21.9	9.3	6.1	6.0	25.1	37.1	817
1500-	34.8	24.1	10.3	8.4	8.4	26.0	36.5	478
2000-	34.3	21.8	14.7	9.8	9.8	26.7	35.9	357
3000+	27.5	20.1	15.3	8.9	8.9	26.4	31.0	172
Don't know/ don't recall	28.2	15.0	6.9	4.1	4.1	17.8	30.6	53
Women's possession of properties or assets:								
Have properties or assets	46.1	33.4	15.3	12.9	12.7	35.8	48.6	1178
Have no properties or assets	42.2	31.7	12.1	9.8	9.6	34.0	45.4	16922
Women's belief that a wife must agree with her husband's opinion even if she is not convinced								
Agree	46.3	35.1	13.5	11.6	11.5	37.0	48.9	7119
Do not agree	40.0	29.7	11.5	9.0	8.8	32.2	43.4	10948
Don't know	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	33
Women's belief that it is the man who must control the home								
Agree	47.5	35.9	13.7	11.4	11.2	38.2	50.6	8435
Do not agree	38.1	28.2	11.1	8.8	8.7	30.5	41.2	9640
Don't know	42.5	44.8	9.6	5.7	5.7	48.7	48.7	25
Number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified²								
0	38.0	27.5	10.4	8.2	8.0	29.7	40.8	13818
1-2	57.0	43.3	18.0	14.5	14.2	46.8	60.9	1550
3 and more	56.9	47.1	18.7	16.9	16.8	49.0	61.0	2732

Number of marital control behaviors displayed by husband ³								
0	27.7	20.6	4.8	3.6	3.4	21.8	31.0	10654
1-2	53.1	37.7	11.1	8.9	8.7	39.8	56.4	3788
3-4	71.5	54.2	31.7	25.9	25.7	60.0	74.3	3122
5-6	91.7	83.0	56.5	53.2	53.2	86.3	92.7	536
Number of financial control behaviors displayed by husband ⁴								
0	40.0	29.3	10.3	8.1	7.9	31.4	43.0	16847
1-2	73.4	62.9	35.5	31.9	31.5	66.4	77.4	1099
3-4	97.0	88.1	66.6	62.6	62.0	92.1	98.6	154
Total	42.5	31.8	12.3	10.0	9.8	34.1	45.6	18,100

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

The asterisk indicates a figure is based on fewer than 35 cases and has been suppressed.

¹ Includes earning from work and income from other sources.

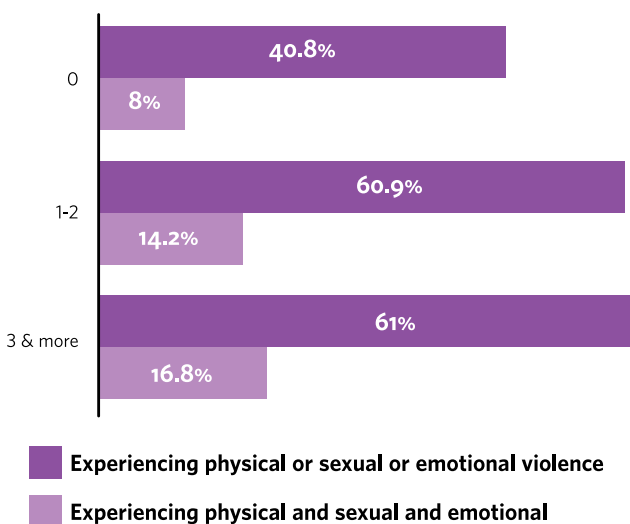
² According to the women’s report. See Table 6.2 for list of reasons.

³ According to the women’s report. See Table 6.3 for list of behaviors.

⁴ According to the women’s report. See Table 6.4 for list of behaviors.

6.5 Injuries Resulting from Spousal Violence

Figure 6.9: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who ever experienced spousal violence by number of reasons for which wife-beating is justified, Egypt 2015



Women were asked if they had experienced any injuries as a result of physical, emotional or sexual violence perpetrated by their current or most recent husbands during the 12-month period prior to the survey and before that period.

More than two fifths (43 percent) of women disclosed experiencing spousal violence during the previous year and more than one third of assaulted women (35 percent) over a year before the survey were injured as a result of spousal violence (**Table 6.10**).

As noted from **Table 6.10** and **Figure 6.12**, the vast majority of injured victims reported experience of psychological problems (80 percent or more) as a result of the violence perpetrated by their husbands. Occurrence of scratches, abrasions or bruises was frequently mentioned by many women. These injuries were reported by about one quarter (24 percent) and by four in ten women (36 percent) who had been insulted and injured during the 12 months prior to the survey and over a year before the survey respectively. However, some women had experienced more severe physical injuries such as fractures or broken bones (3 to 4 percent) and bleeding (5 to 6 percent).

Table 6.10: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have experienced injuries resulting from spousal violence¹; and percentage of women who experienced the injuries by type of injuries and seeking medical service.

Experience of injuries resulting from spousal violence	In the past 12 months	Before the past 12 months
Percentage of women experienced injuries resulting from spousal violence ¹	43.0	34.5
Number of ever-married women experienced spousal violence ¹	4303	7539
Type of injuries		
Psychological problems	86.0	79.8
Pregnancy problems	2.3	2.3
Cut, puncture or bite	3.4	5.8
Scratch, abrasion or bruises	23.8	36.0
Sprain or dislocation	8.6	8.1
Burns	0.5	0.8
Penetrating injury, deep cut or gash	1.4	2.9
Eardrum hole/eye injury	1.6	2.3
Fractures or broken bones	3.1	4.4
Broken teeth	0.6	1.6
Teeth bleeding	2.7	2.1
Miscarriage	0.8	1.0
Bleeding	5.8	4.8
Preterm birth	0.4	0.4
Other serious injury	----	0.3
Seeking medical service		
Percentage of women received medical service	25.0	26.1
Number of ever married women experienced injuries resulting from spousal violence ¹	1851	2605

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

¹ Any form of physical, emotional or sexual violence.

Figure 6.10: Percentage of women who experienced injuries resulting from spousal violence, Egypt 2015

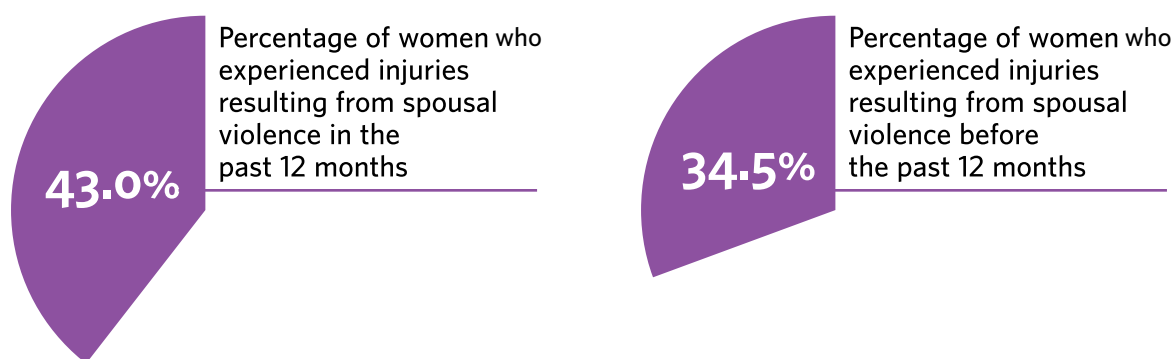
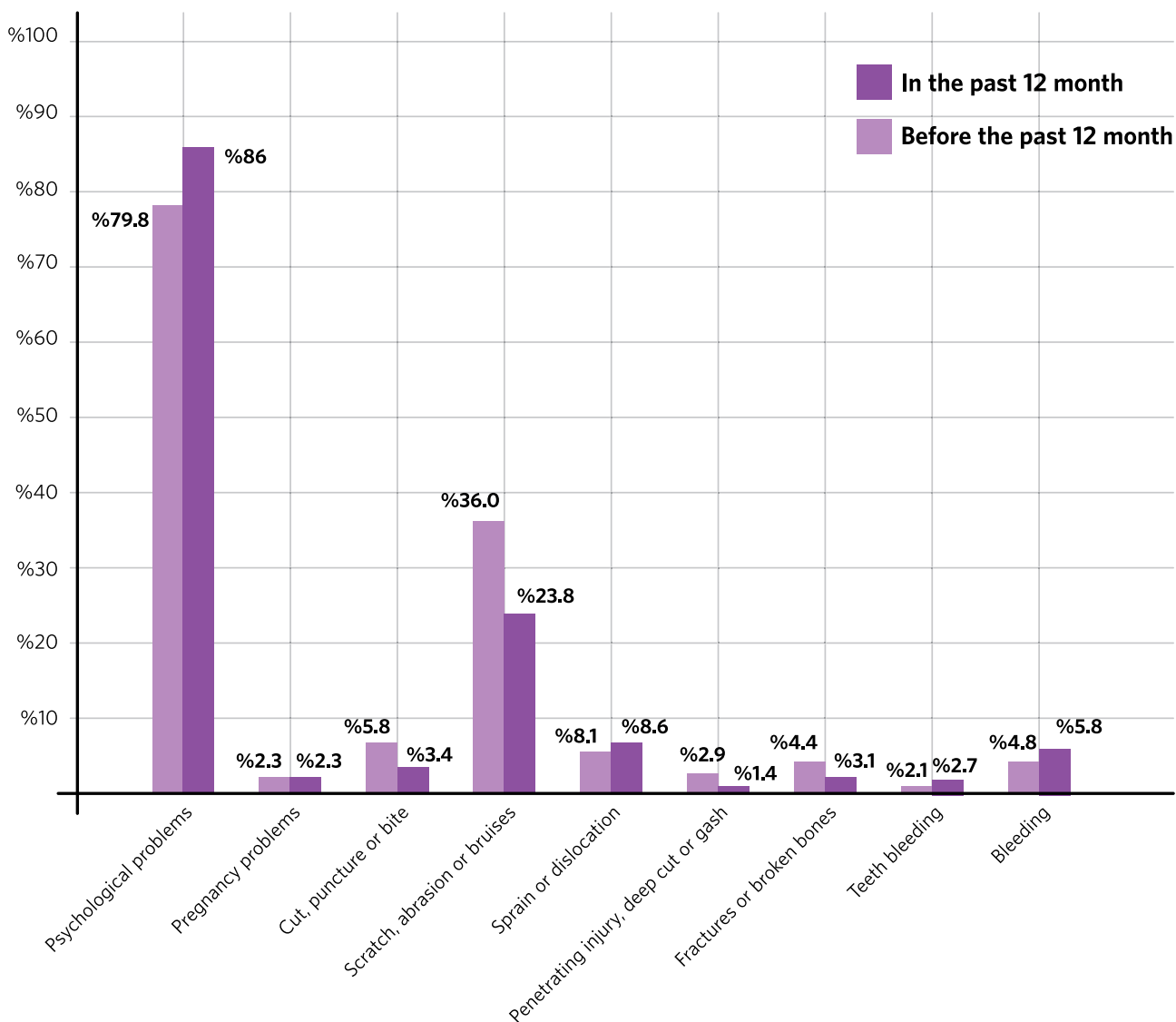


Figure 6.11: percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have experienced injuries resulting from spousal violence and sought medical service, Egypt 2015



Figure 6.12: Percentage of ever-married women age 18-64 who have experienced injuries resulting from spousal violence by type of injuries, Egypt 2015



6.6 Coping and Responding to Spousal Violence/ Trends of Seeking Help

The Egypt Demographic and Health Surveys (El Zanaty and Ann Way, 2006 and El Zanaty and Ann Way, 2015) as well as research in many countries (e.g. Rose and Campbell, 2000) have shown that informal networks such as family and friends provide the first point of contact for abused women rather than more formal services. This finding is supported by the results of the ECGBVS, which asked victims of violence about their use of different formal services (health services, local community services, shelters) or whether they had contacted people in positions of authority (police, court).

Table 6.11 reflects that the majority of women victimized by their spouse neither used services nor contacted people in positions of authority to deal with the violence. Family's home was the main avenue that women took to ob-

tain assistance or gain protection when they had encountered spousal violence. However, this avenue was reported by only 18 percent of women who have experienced any form of spousal violence within the previous year, and by almost one third (32 percent) of abused women over a year ago.

Among all the women that faced spousal violence, 11 percent of victims had sought health services. Almost all women did not seek local community services, and at most 1 percent reported to the police or resorted to the court.

As mentioned previously, the proportion of injury as a result of spousal violence was around 43 percent during the past 12 months, only one quarter of these injured women had received medical services. However, it should be taken into consideration that a woman did not receive medical attention cannot be assumed to indicate that her injuries were not severe enough to warrant such attention, i.e. the medical attention might have been required but was not obtained.

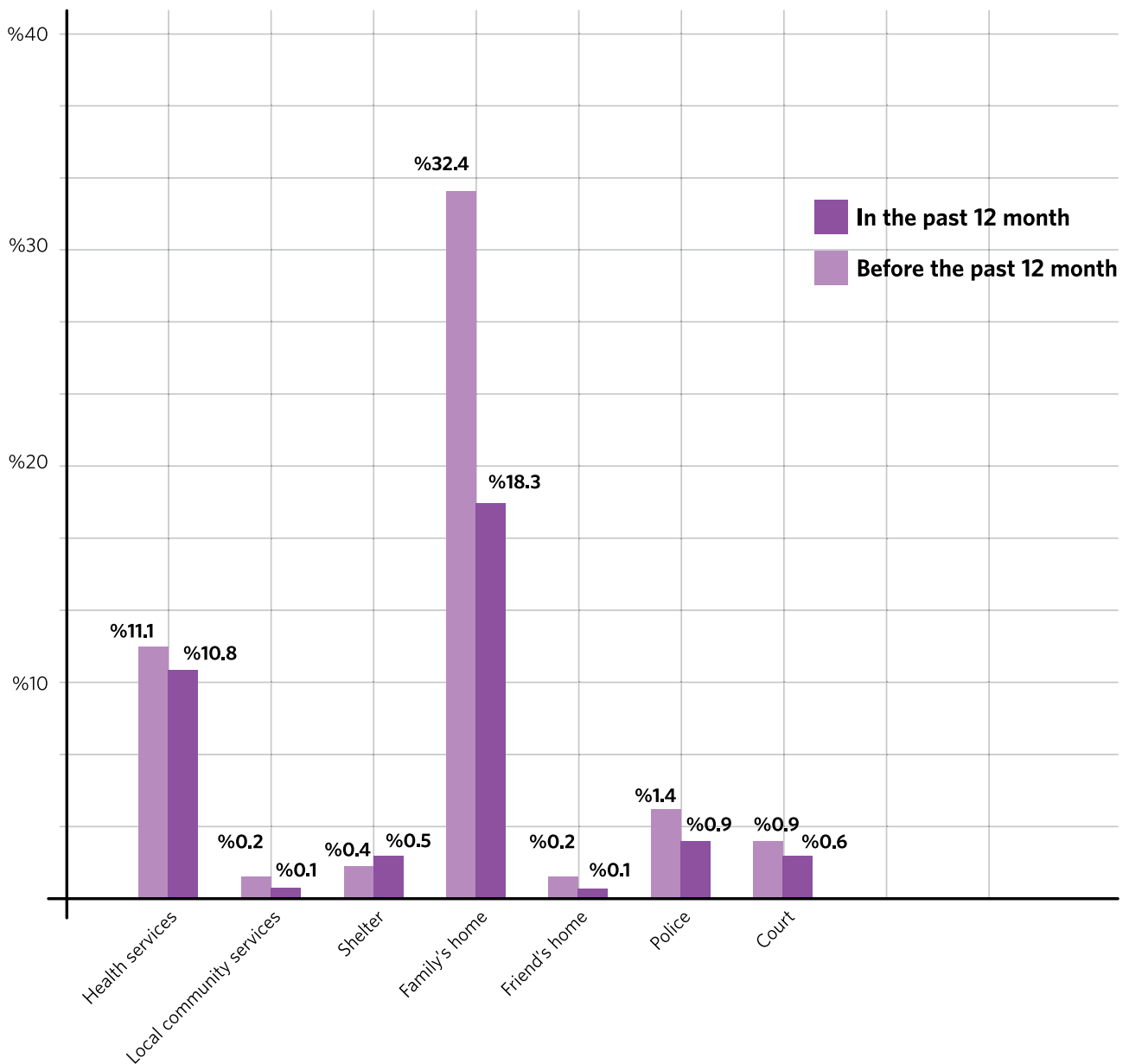
Table 6.11: Among ever-married women age 18-64 who experienced violence¹ committed by their husbands, percentage who sought services or contacted people in authority, Egypt 2015

Service/source sought	In the past 12 months	Before the past 12 months
Services sought		
Health services	10.8	11.1
Local community services	0.1	0.2
Shelter	0.5	0.4
Family's home	18.3	32.4
Friend's home	0.1	0.2
People in authority contacted		
Police	0.9	1.4
Court	0.6	0.9
Number of ever-married women experienced spousal violence ¹	4303	7539

Note: Husband refers to the current husband for currently married women and the most recent husband for divorced, separated or widowed women.

¹ Any form of physical, emotional or sexual violence

Figure 6.13: Among ever-married women age 18-64 who experienced violence committed by their husbands, percentage who sought services or contact people in authority, Egypt 2015





"My body became so weak, Oh God!"

**7.0
Violence
Perpetrated by
Family Members/
Persons in Close
Relation and
Within Surrounding
Environment**

7.0 VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY FAMILY MEMBERS/PERSONS IN CLOSE RELATION AND WITHIN SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT

Key Findings:

- Around 18 percent of women age 18-64 years in Egypt have experienced physical or sexual violence since age 18 perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment, with 17 percent reported having been subjected to physical violence and 2 percent sexual violence.
- Three percent of women were subjected to at least one act of physical or sexual violence committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment recently, i.e. within the past 12 months.
- Father was the main perpetrator of physical violence either during the assaulted women's lifetime since her 18th birthday (50 percent) or recently (43 percent).
- A male stranger was the perpetrator of the majority of the sexual violence episodes women had ever been exposed to since age 18; reported by around 9 in 10 (87 percent) sexually assaulted women during their lifetime since age 18, and by three quarters (75 percent) exposed to sexual violence recently.
- Around 3 percent of sexual abuse to women was committed by fathers and 1 percent by brothers.
- Nearly two fifths of women (39 percent) who experienced physical or sexual violence inflicted by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment within the past 12 months were injured as a result of this violence.
- The vast majority of women who experienced violence recently by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment never sought services or contacted people in positions of authority to deal with the violence.

The ECGBVS included detailed information related to women and girls' experiences of physical and sexual violence perpetrated by people (either males or females) other than women's husbands or fiancés from age 18 onwards. These questions were addressed to all women regardless of their marital status.

This chapter explores prevalence of violence against women and girls perpetrated by

family members, persons in close relation or within women's surrounding environment. It also presents differences in violence rates by women's background characteristics, experience of injuries resulting from the violence and seeking medical services, and women's coping and response to violence.

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

Women were asked whether, since the age of 18 years, anyone other than their husbands or fiancés had ever perpetrated different physically or sexually abusive acts against them. For each act that elicited an affirmative response, the respondent was asked whether she had experienced that act within the past 12 months.

As noted from the results presented in **Table 7.1** and **Figure 7.1**, around 18 percent of women age 18-64 had experienced any form of physical or sexual violence inflicted by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment since age 18, with

at least one act occurred to 3 percent of women within the 12 months prior to being interviewed. Around 2 percent of women had ever been exposed to both physical and sexual violence.

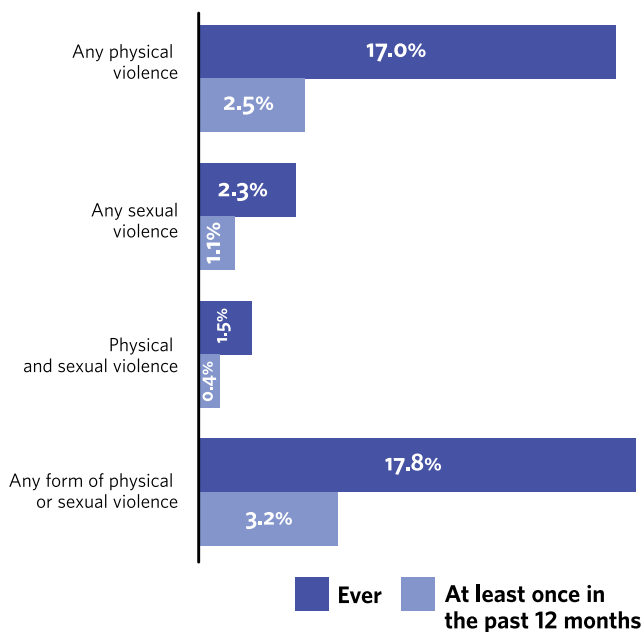
Physical violence is more common than sexual violence; 17 percent of women reported having been ever subjected to at least one episode of physical violence. Around 3 percent experienced this violence recently. The most frequently mentioned physical violence acts were being slapped or thrown by something (15 percent) and being pushed, shoved or had hair pulled (11 percent). Women had also been exposed to severe violence acts; about 7 percent had ever been punched with fist or with other objects that could hurt and around 3 percent Kicked, dragged or beaten up.

Somewhat higher than 2 percent (2.3 percent) of women had ever experienced sexual violence perpetrated by anyone other than their husbands or fiancés, with one percent taking place during the past 12 months. The common form was that the perpetrator had sexually touched the victim or performed to her other sexual acts she did not want to (around 2 percent).

Table 7.1: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have ever experienced violence since age 18, perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment, Egypt 2015

Type of violence	Ever	In the past 12 months
Physical violence		
Any physical violence	17.0	2.5
Slapped her or threw something at her that could hurt	14.9	2.0
Pushed, shoved, or pulled her hair	10.9	1.4
Punched her with his fist or with other objects that could hurt	6.8	0.8
Kicked, dragged or beat her up	2.8	0.6
Chocked or burned her on purpose	0.3	0.1
Threatened her with or actually used a knife, gun or other weapon against her	0.3	0.1
Sexual violence		
Any sexual violence	2.3	1.1
Tried to force her to sexual intercourse (did not happen)	0.4	0.2
Physically forced her to have sex	0.1	0.1
Sexually touched her or performed to her other sexual acts she did not want to	1.9	0.9
Physical and sexual violence	1.5	0.4
Any form of physical or sexual violence	17.8	3.2
Number of women age 18-64	20,000	20,000

Figure 7.1: 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



7.2 Perpetrators of Violence

Women who reported experience of any act of physical or sexual violence were asked to identify the perpetrator. Women were able to cite more than one person as responsible for the violence they had experienced since age 18.

Considering physical violence, the results presented in **Table 7.2** show that father was named most often as the perpetrator of physical violence either during the assaulted women's lifetime since her 18th birthday (50 percent) or within the 12 months prior to the survey (43 percent). Brothers were the next most frequently mentioned perpetrators; reported by one in three victimized women.

Mother was the perpetrator of at least one episode of physical violence for around one fifth (19 percent) of victims during their lifetime since age 18 and for one tenth (10 percent) during the past 12 months.

Substantial proportions of physical violence during the 12 months preceding the survey were committed by a male person at workplace (16 percent) and in-laws, particularly brothers in law (14 percent). In general, physical violence was more committed by males than females.

Physical violence was generally more perpetrated by family members than non-family members. The reverse is true for sexual violence; non-family members were much more often reported as perpetrators of at least one act of sexual violence.

A male stranger was the perpetrator of the vast majority of the sexual violence episodes women had ever been exposed to since age 18. A male stranger was reported by around 9 in 10 (87 percent) sexually assaulted women during their lifetime since age 18, and by three quarters (75 percent) exposed to sexual violence recently. A male person at work, a male teacher and a male friend/acquaintance were reported by some women. For instance, 13 percent of victims of sexual violence occurred during the year prior to the survey reported a male person at the workplace as the perpetrator, 6 percent reported a male teacher and 5 percent cited a male friend/acquaintance. Although the proportion was small, it is alarming to find that around one percent of women reported a female friend or acquaintance as a perpetrator of some form of sexual violence.

Looking at sexual violence against women committed by family members, it is alarming to find unmarried persons "Maharem" be reported by some sexually victimized women as perpetrators of such violence. Around 3 percent of women reported their father as a perpetrator of at least one episode of sexual violence they had been exposed to since age 18, and a similar proportion of victims reported their father as the perpetrator of a recent episode. Brothers were reported by 1 percent of sexually assaulted women. Few cases reported also father-in-law and brothers-in-law.

Table 7.2: 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

Person	Physical violence		Sexual violence	
	Ever	In the past 12 months	Ever	In the past 12 months
Family members				
Father	50.4	43.3	2.9	2.8
Mother	19.1	10.2	0.0	0.0
Brothers	30.0	33.7	0.7	1.2
Sisters	2.0	3.0	0.0	0.0
Father- in- law	6.8	10.0	0.5	0.0
Mother- in- Law	5.0	11.0	0.0	0.0
Brothers- in- law	7.9	14.0	0.4	0.4
Sisters-in- law	2.8	4.5	0.0	0.0
Other male relative	4.8	0.5	3.9	3.2
Other female relative	2.3	5.3	0.0	0.0
Non-family members				
Male person at work place	2.5	15.9	6.4	13.4
Female person at work place	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Male friend/ acquaintance	0.3	0.6	3.6	4.6
Female friend/acquaintance	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.8
Male stranger	2.1	5.9	87.1	75.3
Female stranger	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0
Male teacher	2.0	3.5	4.8	6.3
Female teacher	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Male physician or worker in health care	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Female physician or worker in health care	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Number of women experienced violence	3395	494	458	216

7.3 Physical and Sexual Violence Perpetrated by Family Members/ Persons in Close Relation and Within Surrounding Environment by Background Characteristics

Table 7.3 presents women's experience of physical and sexual violence committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment from age 18 onwards, stratified by measures of demographic and socioeconomic status.

Women below 25 years were more likely to report physical or sexual violence since age 18 than older women. Never-married women showed more exposure to physical or sexual violence than women in other marital status categories. For example, one fifth of never-married women

had ever experienced at least one act of physical or sexual violence at any point of their lifetime after their 18th birthday. The comparable figure among widowed women was almost 16 percent. Experience of sexual violence since age 18 among never-married women was more than five times that among widows (4.4 percent against 0.8 percent).

Women in rural areas, women from Lower Egypt particularly rural Lower Egypt and illiterate women were more likely than other women to have ever experienced physical violence since age 18. However, women's experience of physical or sexual violence perpetrated by family members/ persons in close relation and within surrounding environment since age 18 generally does not show clear patterns by socioeconomic status.

Figure 7.2: 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

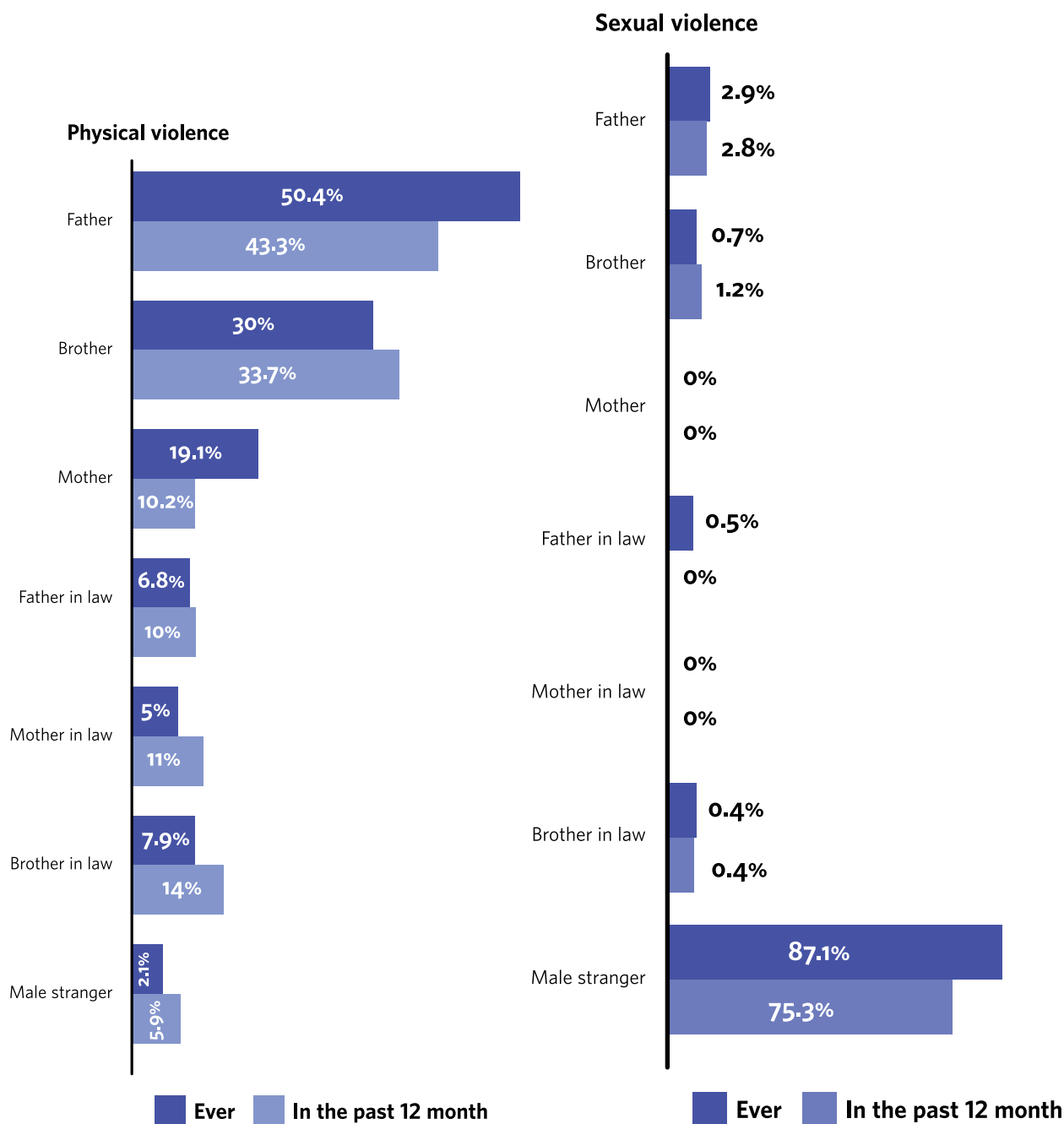


Table 7.3: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have ever experienced violence perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment since age 18 by type of violence and women's background characteristics, Egypt, 2015

Women's background characteristics	Any physical violence	Any sexual violence	Any form of physical or sexual violence	Number of women
Age				
18-19	19.5	5.2	21.0	667
20-24	19.7	3.4	20.9	1641
25-29	18.9	2.9	19.7	2620
30-34	18.2	3.4	19.6	2978
35-39	16.8	2.0	17.5	2962
40-44	15.8	2.3	16.6	2205
45-49	16.1	1.6	16.7	2091
50-54	14.8	1.3	15.4	1795
55-59	15.3	1.0	15.6	1500
60-64	14.8	0.6	14.8	1541
Marital status				
Currently married	17.0	2.2	17.8	15747
Divorced/separated	15.4	2.8	16.7	522
Widowed	15.3	0.8	15.7	1831
Never married	18.6	4.4	20.0	1900
Urban-rural residence				
Urban	13.8	2.4	14.8	9186
Rural	19.7	2.2	20.3	10814
Place of residence				
Urban Governorates	9.0	3.1	10.1	4385
Lower Egypt	27.5	2.7	28.0	8497
Urban	23.0	1.6	23.6	2421
Rural	29.2	3.1	29.8	6076
Upper Egypt	9.4	1.3	10.2	7118
Urban	13.2	2.0	14.5	2380
Rural	7.5	0.9	8.1	4738
Educational attainment				
Illiterate	18.4	1.6	18.7	5317
Read and write	16.8	2.0	17.6	2446
Primary/preparatory	16.2	2.1	17.1	3000
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	17.2	2.7	18.2	6692
University and higher	14.5	3.3	15.9	2545

Work status				
Working for cash	17.7	3.5	19.0	2616
Not working for cash/ never employed	17.0	2.1	17.6	16498
Retired	15.2	2.7	16.9	886
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	15.4	3.1	16.9	4123
Second	16.8	2.6	17.6	4257
Middle	16.2	1.8	16.8	4028
Fourth	18.5	1.9	19.1	3617
Highest	18.2	2.0	18.7	3975
Total number of wom- en age 18-64	17.0	2.3	17.8	20000

7.4 Injuries Resulting from Violence by Family Members/Persons in Close Relation and within Surrounding Environment

Women who reported exposure to any act of physical or sexual violence committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the 12 months before being interviewed were asked whether they had experienced any injury resulting from this violence.

Table 7.4 indicates that around two fifths of women (39 percent) who experienced violence within the past 12 months were injured. The vast majority of women (90 percent) reported their suffering from psychological problems resulting from their recent exposure to physical or sexual violence. These findings are consistent with consequences of violence perpetrated by spouses. Around 16 percent reported occurrence of scratches, abrasions or bruises. Proportions of violence victims reported other severe physical injuries such as fractures or broken bones, broken teeth, bleeding, miscarriage, pregnancy problems and penetrating injury, deep cut or gash ranged between one to three percent. In cases of violence perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment, only 13 percent of injured women had received medical services.

Table 7.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 who had experienced injuries resulting from physical or sexual violence perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the 12 months preceding the survey; and percentage of women who experienced the injuries by type of injuries and seeking medical service, Egypt 2015

Experience of injuries resulting from the violence	Percentage	Number of women
Percentage of women experienced injuries resulting from physical or sexual committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the past 12 months	38.9	
Number of women age 18-64 experienced physical or sexual violence by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the past 12 months		645
Type of injuries		
Psychological problems	90.0	

Pregnancy problems	0.8	
Cut, puncture or bite	2.8	
Scratch, abrasion or bruises	15.9	
Sprain or dislocation	2.8	
Burns	0.4	
Penetrating injury, deep cut or gash	0.8	
Eardrum hole/eye injury	0.4	
Fractures or broken bones	2.8	
Broken teeth	1.2	
Teeth bleeding	0.0	
Miscarriage	0.8	
Bleeding	1.2	
Preterm birth	0.0	
Other serious injury	0.4	
Seeking medical service		
Percentage of women received medical service	12.8	
Number of women experienced injuries resulting from physical or sexual violence committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the past 12 months		251

Figure 7.3: Percentage of women who experienced injuries resulting from physical or sexual violence committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the past 12 months

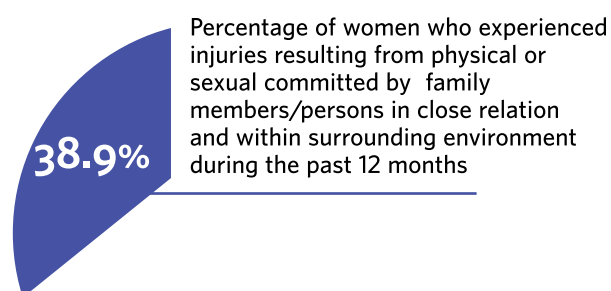
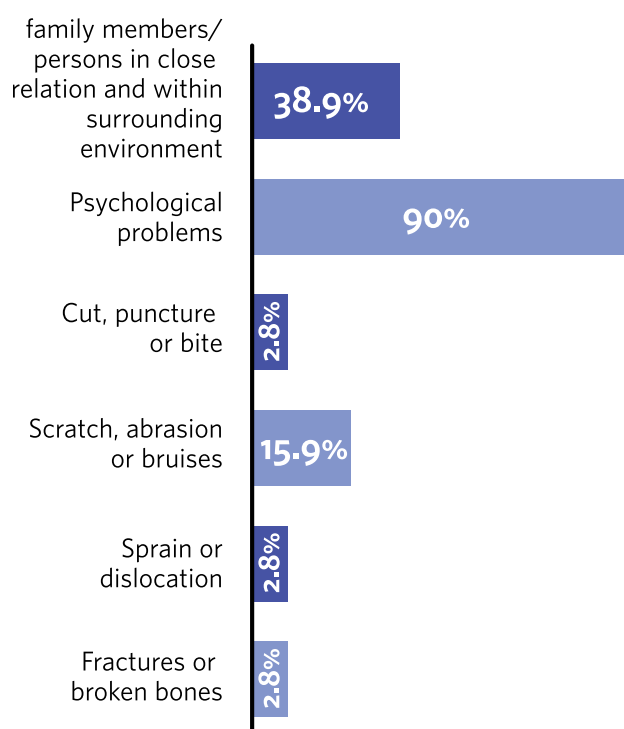


Figure 7.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 who had experienced injuries resulting from physical or sexual violence perpetrated by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment by type of injuries, during the 12 months preceding the survey, Egypt 2015



7.5 Women's Coping and Responding to Violence

Women who disclosed their experience to physical or sexual violence inflicted by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the 12-month period prior to the survey were asked about their use of different formal services (health services, local community services, shelters) or whether they had contacted people in positions of authority (police, court) to address the violence they were exposed to.

Table 7.5 shows similar results to spousal violence. The majority of physically or sexually abused women by any individual but husband or fiancé during the past 12 months neither used services nor contacted people in positions of authority to deal with the violence.

Only 5 percent of violence victims had sought health services. All women did not seek local community services. Around 2 percent reported to the police and another 2 percent had gone to a shelter.

Table 7.5: Among women age 18-64 who experienced physical or sexual violence committed by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the 12 months preceding the survey, percentage who sought services or contacted people in authority, Egypt 2015

Service/source sought	Percentage
Services sought	
Health services	5.0
Local community services	0.0
Shelter	1.8
Family's home	5.0
Friend's home	0.0
People in authority contacted	
Police	2.1
Court	0.3
Number of women experienced physical or sexual violence by family members/persons in close relation and within surrounding environment during the past 12 months	645

*"I became so afraid
to walk in the street,
I stopped taking
buses..."*

8.0

Violence Against Women in Public Spaces

8.0 VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PUBLIC SPACES

Key Findings:

- Overall, 13 percent of women age 18-64 were exposed during the past year to any form of violence in public spaces; either at workplace, educational institutions, public transport or street.
- About 10 percent of women age 18-64 were subjected to harassment in the past year at streets, markets, squares and alike. The majority of this harassment was committed by a stranger (92 percent), and more than one fifth (22 percent) of the harassment perpetrated by more than one offender.
- Around one quarter of girls 18-19 years were subjected to harassment in the past year at streets, markets, squares and alike.
- Around 7 percent of women age 18-64 experienced harassment in the past 12 months in public transport, mostly in a microbus (60 percent) and by a stranger (96 percent)
- Fifteen percent of girls 18-19 years experienced harassment in the past 12 months in public transport.
- About 4 percent of women who were employed during the 12-month period before the survey experienced any form of sexual harassment, physical violence or psychological violence at their workplace recently, i.e. within the last 12 months.
- Around 1 percent of currently studying girls and girls studied in the previous year disclosed their experience of sexual harassment at their educational institutions in the past 12 months.

Although violence in the private domain is now widely recognized as a human rights violation, the implications of violence against women and girls in public spaces remain underestimated. This type of violence reduces women's and girls' freedom of movement. Sexual harassment has negative implications on women's pursuance of education, careers and potential opportunities in life, as well as women's health and well-being. Additionally, it limits their interaction in social and public life, and enjoyment of cultural and recreational activities. Consequently the ECGBVS included information related to women's exposure to violence in public

spaces, which included workplace, educational institutions, public transport and street.

The results of the ECGBVS demonstrated an overall rate of 13 percent (not shown in a table) of women being exposed to any form of violence in public spaces during the 12 months prior to the survey. The forms of violence covered in the survey were harassment at workplace, educational institutions, public transport or street.

8.1 VIOLENCE AT THE WORKPLACE

8.1.1 Discrimination against Women at the Workplace

Victims of gender discrimination at workplace lose motivation and morale to perform their jobs effectively. Thus gender bias leads to loss in productivity.¹⁷ The ECGBVS addressed the issue of discrimination at the workplace as a form of violence against women with great implications.

Women who were employed in the 12 months prior to the interview¹⁸ were asked whether they had experienced specific acts of discrimination against them at their workplace during the same period. The questions addressed the following acts of gender discrimination: getting a lower salary than male colleagues in the same level, having access to less training opportunities than male colleagues, getting less promotion opportunities than male colleagues, being dismissed because of getting pregnant and being dismissed with no reason.

As indicated by the results shown in **Table 8.1**, about 4 percent reported getting lower salaries than their male colleagues in the same level, and about 3 percent mentioned having access to less training or promotion opportunities than their male colleagues during the previous year.

Few women mentioned that they were dismissed because of getting pregnant or were dismissed with no reason (7 and 8 cases respectively). However, it should be taken into consideration that this information was based on women's self-reporting and her own perception.

¹⁷ <http://smallbusiness.chron.com/effects-gender-discrimination-workplace-2860.html>

¹⁸ Women who were employed in the 12 months prior to the interview include women who were working at the time of the survey; women who were regularly working during the 12-month period prior to the survey but were absent of work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any other such reasons; and women who had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey but were retired at the time of the survey because of reaching the age of retirement or ceased work for other reasons.

Table 8.1: Percentage of women who were employed in the 12 months¹ preceding the survey who reported specific acts of discrimination against them at the workplace during the same period, Egypt 2015

Discrimination act	Percentage
Got a lower salary than male colleagues in the same level	3.7
Had access to less training opportunities than male colleagues	3.0
Got less promotion opportunities than male colleagues	2.8
Dismissed because of getting pregnant	0.2
Dismissed with no reason	0.3
Total number of women employed in the 12 months ¹ prior to the survey	3161

¹ Includes women who were working at the time of the survey; women who were regularly working during the 12-month period prior to the survey but were absent of work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any other such reasons; and women who had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey but were retired at the time of the survey because of reaching the age of retirement or ceased work for other reasons.

8.1.2 Prevalence and Perpetrators of Violence at the Workplace

Women who were employed in the 12 months prior to the interview were also asked whether they had experienced any form of sexual harassment, physical violence or psychological violence at their workplace during the same period.

As noted from **Table 8.2**, about 4 percent of women reported their experience of such violence and sexual harassment. Around 3 percent were subjected to physical or psychological violence and 1 percent experienced sexual harassment.

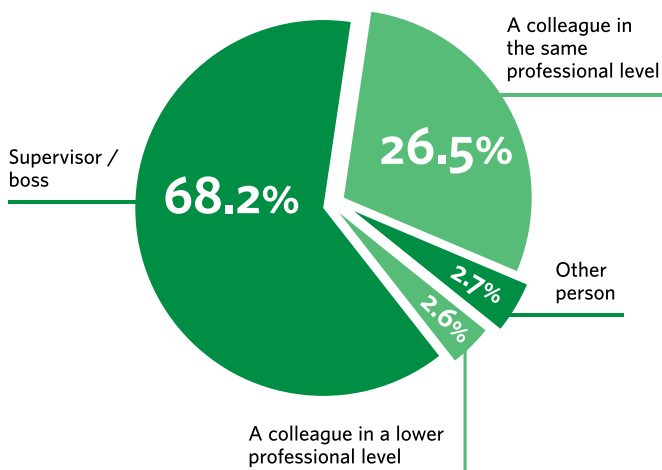
Women who recalled a specific act of violence most frequently mentioned their supervisors or bosses as the offenders of such violence (68 percent). More than one quarter of respondents (27 percent) mentioned that colleagues at the same level were the perpetrators (**Figure 8.1**).

Table 8.2: Percentage of women who were employed in the 12 months¹ preceding the survey who reported experience of violence at workplace during the same period by type of violence and percentage recalled a specific act and identified the perpetrators of violence, Egypt 2015

Experience of violence/perpetrator of violence	Percentage	Number
Experience of violence		
Percentage experienced sexual harassment or physical or psychological violence	3.7	
Percentage experienced sexual harassment	1.0	
Percentage experienced physical or psychological violence	2.7	
Total number of women employed in the 12 months ¹ prior to the survey		3161
Perpetrator of violence		
Supervisor/boss	68.2	
A colleague in the same professional level	26.5	
A colleague in a lower professional level	2.6	
Other person	2.7	
Total number of women employed in the 12 months prior to the survey who experienced violence at work place during the past 12 months and recalled a specific act		109

¹ Includes women who were working at the time of the survey; women who were regularly working during the 12-month period prior to the survey but were absent of work at the time of the interview for leave, illness, or any other such reasons; and women who had worked in the 12 months preceding the survey but were retired at the time of the survey because of reaching the age of retirement or ceased work for other reasons.

Figure 8.1: Percent distribution of women who were employed in the 12 months preceding the survey who recalled experiencing a specific act of violence at their workplace by type of perpetrators, Egypt 2015



8.2 Violence at Educational Institutions

Women who were students at the time of the survey or studied in the past were asked whether they had experienced sexual harassment at their school or university during the 12 months prior to the interview.

Only 12 cases of the survey sample (not shown in a table), representing 1.2 percent of all girls who were students at the time of the interview or studied in the previous year disclosed their experience of sexual harassment. This sexual harassment was in the form of being inappropriately touched without permission.

8.3 Violence in Public Transport

All women age 18-64 were asked whether they were subjected to any psychological, physical or sexual harassment in public transport within the 12 months prior to the interview. Psychological harassment may include being insulted, humiliated or intimidated by someone. Physical harassment may include being slapped; pushed; kicked; subjected to burning trail; or threatened with gun, knife or other weapon. Sexual harassment may include acts such as being forced to perform sexual acts, being inappropriately touched without permission or being subjected to unwanted sexual clues.

Around 7 percent (**Table 8.3**) responded that they experienced any type of harassment in public transport. As noted from the table and **Figure 8.2**, the majority of women who recalled their experience of a specific act of harassment mentioned that it happened in a microbus (around 60 percent), and more than one fifth

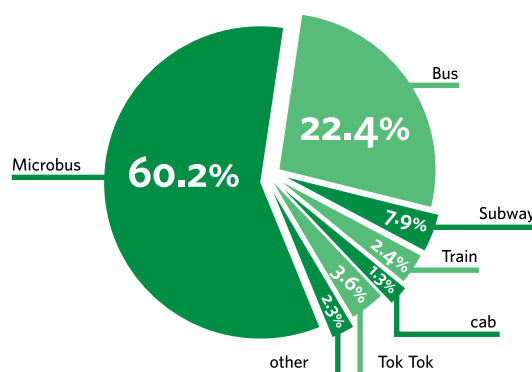
(around 22 percent) were exposed to this act in a bus. In the vast majority of cases (96 percent) the perpetrator of the harassment was a stranger, and the harassment was committed by one person in 91 percent of the cases and by two or more persons among around 9 percent of victims.

Table 8.3: Percentage of women age 18-64 who experienced any form of harassment¹ in public transport during the 12 months prior to the survey, and percentage who recalled a specific act of harassment by type of transport, women’s knowledge of the offender and number of perpetrators, Egypt 2015

Item	Percentage	Number
Experience of violence		
Percentage experienced any form of harassment ¹ in public transport	6.6	
Total number of women age 18-64		20,000
Type of transport		
Bus	22.4	
Microbus	60.2	
Subway	7.9	
Train	2.4	
Cab	1.3	
Tok Tok	3.6	
other	2.3	
Women’s knowledge of the offender		
Known	3.8	
Stranger	96.2	
Offender was alone or with others		
Alone	90.8	
With another person	8.7	
Group of offenders	0.5	
Number of women experienced harassment in public transport during the 12 months prior to the survey and recalled a specific act		1057

¹ Include psychological violence (being insulted, humiliated or intimidated by someone), physical violence (being slapped; pushed; kicked; subjected to burning trail; or threatened with gun, knife or other weapon) and sexual violence (being forced to perform sexual acts, being inappropriately touched without permission or being subjected to unwanted sexual clues).

Figure 8.2: Percent distribution of women age 18-64 who experienced any psychological, physical or sexual harassment in public transport during the 12 months prior to the survey and recalled a specific act by type of transport, Egypt 2015



Women's exposure to harassment in public transport or street might differ according to women's age, urban-rural residence and place of residence. The results in **Table 8.4** support this hypothesis, where significant association is observed between each of the three variables ($p < 0.001$) and women's exposure to harassment in public transport. Women's experience of any act of harassment in public transport declined steadily with increasing women's age. For example, while 15 percent of women age 18-19 reported their experience of any act of harassment in public transport within the 12-month period prior to the interview, the comparable figure among women age 60-64 was almost 1 percent. For that reason, the overall prevalence of harassment among women age 18-64 seems lower than expected.

The data presented in the table and **Figure 8.3** indicate that rural women were less vulnerable to harassment in public transport than urban women. Five percent of women living in rural areas experienced harassment in public transport versus approximately 9 percent among urban women. The lowest incidence of harassment against women in public transport was observed in rural Upper Egypt; where only around 2 percent of women reported having been subjected to harassment in

public transport within the 12-month period before the interview. However, this phenomenon may be attributed to many factors. Mobility of women in rural areas particularly in rural Upper Egypt, which is the most conservative area in Egypt, is much less than mobility of women in urban areas and hence the likelihood of experiencing harassment in public transport is lower. As a conservative community, a woman in rural Upper Egypt might not use public transport when she commutes or might be accompanied by a male from her household, thus being accompanied by someone would decrease her exposure to harassment. Women from a conservative community might be embarrassed to disclose their experience of harassment in public spaces.

Contrary to the situation in rural Upper Egypt, the highest prevalence of violence in public transport was observed in Urban Upper Egypt (11 percent). In addition, no remarkable differences between the urban and rural areas were observed in Lower Egypt.

Around 8 percent of women living in either urban governorates or Lower Egypt reported their experience of harassment during the 12 months preceding the interview.

Table 8.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 who experienced any harassment¹ in public transport during the 12 months prior to the survey by women's age, urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2015

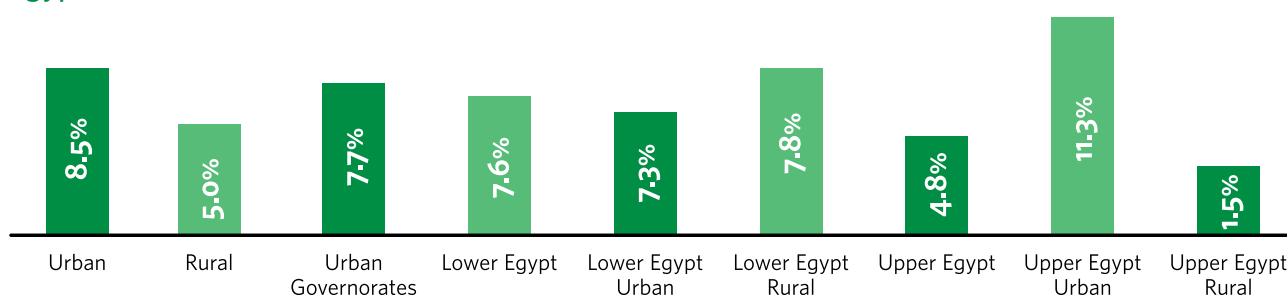
Characteristics	Percentage experienced any harassment ¹	Number of women
Age***		
18-19	15.0	667
20-24	13.7	1641
25-29	9.7	2620
30-34	7.9	2978
35-39	7.2	2962
40-44	5.7	2205
45-49	4.6	2091
50-54	2.7	1795
55-59	1.2	1500
60-64	0.8	1541
Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	8.5	9186
Rural	5.0	10814
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	7.7	4385

Lower Egypt	7.6	8497
Urban	7.3	2421
Rural	7.8	6076
Upper Egypt	4.8	7118
Urban	11.3	2380
Rural	1.5	4738
Total	6.6	20,000

¹ This harassment may include psychological violence (being insulted, humiliated or intimidated by someone), physical violence (being slapped; pushed; kicked; subjected to burning trail; or threatened with gun, knife or other weapon) and sexual violence (being forced to perform sexual acts or sexually harassed).

*** P <0.001

Figure 8.3: Percentage of women age 18-64 who experienced any harassment in public transport during the 12 months prior to the survey by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2015



8.4 Violence in the Street

All women age 18-64 were also asked whether they experienced any harassment in the street, squares, markets, cinema and alike during the 12 months preceding the interview. Around 10 percent responded positively to the question (**Table**

8.5). Eight in ten women who recalled a specific act of harassment they exposed to during the past 12 months mentioned that the act occurred in the street, and about 14 percent were harassed in markets. In most cases, the offender was a stranger and was alone. Yet, the offender was known to about 8 percent of cases, and more than one fifth of women (22 percent) were subjected to the harassment by more than one perpetrator.

Table 8.5: Percentage of women age 18-64 who experienced any form of harassment¹ at street² during the 12 months prior to the survey, and percentage who recalled a specific act of harassment by place of occurrence, women's knowledge of the offender and number of perpetrators, Egypt 2015

Item	Percentage experienced any harassment ¹	Number
Experience of harassment		
Percentage experienced harassment at street ²	9.6	
Total number of women age 18-64		20,000
Place of occurrence		
Street	82.3	
Squares	4.4	
Markets	12.6	
Cinema	0.4	
Others	0.2	

Women's knowledge of the offender		
Known	7.6	
Stranger	92.4	
Offender was alone or with others		
Alone	78.0	
With another person	18.5	
Group of offenders	3.5	
Number of women experienced harassment at street ² during the 12 months prior to the survey and recalled a specific act		1610

¹This harassment may include verbal abuse (being insulted, humiliated or intimidated by someone), physical violence (being slapped; pushed; kicked; subjected to burning trail; or threatened with gun, knife or other weapon) and sexual harassment.

² Street here refers also to squares, markets, cinema and alike.

Table 8.6 shows the differences in the percentages of women experienced harassment at street and alike by women's age, urban-rural residence and place of residence. The data of the table show the same patterns of harassment in public transport with more obvious variations.

Women's exposure to harassment at street and alike declined systematically and significantly with increasing women's age, from around one quarter (23 percent) among women under 20 years old to less than 1 percent for women age 60-64. For that reason, the overall prevalence of harassment among women age 18-64 at street seems lower than expected.

The proportion of urban women exposed to harassment was more than twice the proportion for rural women (13 percent against 6 percent respectively). Nearly 14 percent of women living

in urban Lower Egypt experienced harassment at streets and alike, while the proportion among their counterparts in rural Lower Egypt was 9 percent. As noted from **Figure 8.4**, the highest incidence of harassment was disclosed by women in urban Upper Egypt (19 percent) and the lowest incidence was in rural Upper Egypt (3 percent). Similarly, as in the case of women's experience of harassment in public transport, women's experience of harassment in streets, particularly in rural Upper Egypt, demonstrated lower rates. This might be attributed to women's limited mobility and embarrassment to disclose such experiences, in addition to the decreased likelihood of incidents of harassment taking place in rural conservative neighborhoods where the perpetrator is likely to be known to the woman and her surroundings.

Table 8.6: Percentage of women age 18-64 who experienced any form of harassment¹ at street² during the 12 months prior to the survey by women's age, urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2015

Women's Background characteristics	Percentage experienced any harassment ¹	Number of women
Age***		
18-19	23.3	667
20-24	19.8	1641
25-29	13.8	2620
30-34	12.0	2978
35-39	11.5	2962
40-44	7.0	2205
45-49	5.9	2091
50-54	3.4	1795

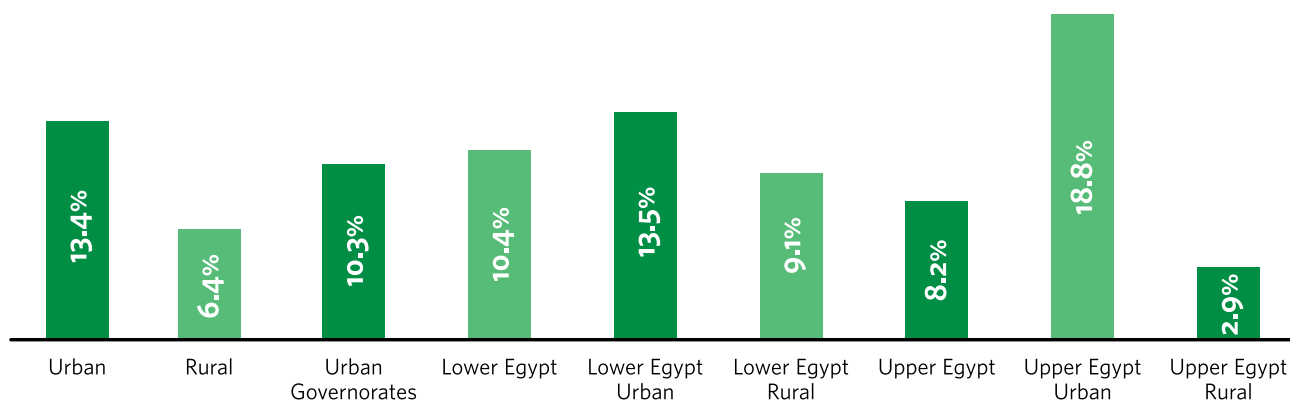
55-59	2.1	1500
60-64	0.6	1541
Urban-rural residence***		
Urban	13.4	9186
Rural	6.4	10814
Place of residence***		
Urban Governorates	10.3	4385
Lower Egypt	10.4	8497
Urban	13.5	2421
Rural	9.1	6076
Upper Egypt	8.2	7118
Urban	18.8	2380
Rural	2.9	4738
Total	9.6	20,000

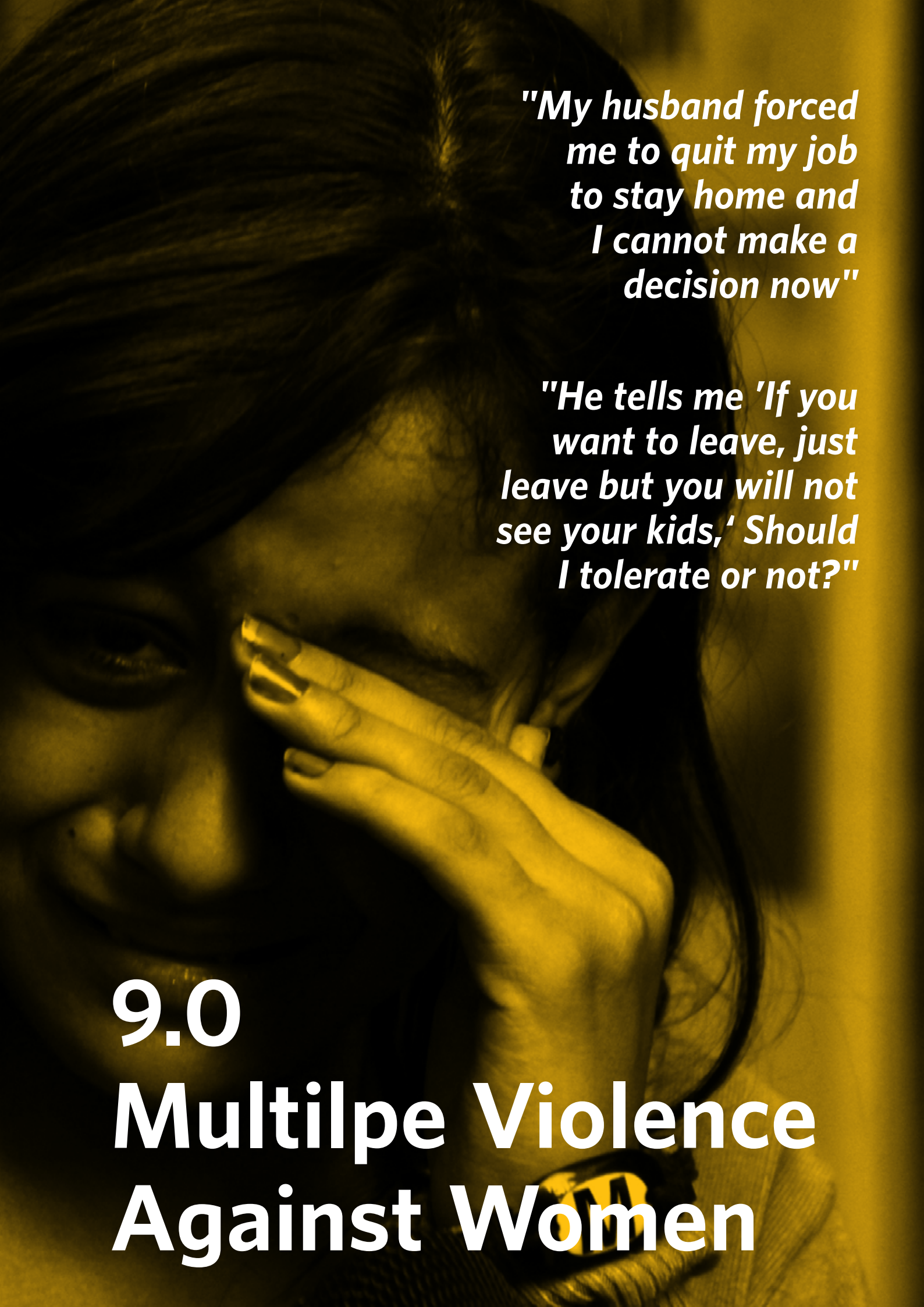
¹This harassment may include verbal violence (being insulted, humiliated or intimidated by someone), physical violence (being slapped; pushed; kicked; subjected to burning trail; or threatened with gun, knife or other weapon) and sexual harassment.

² Street here refers also to squares, markets, and alike

*** P <0.001

Figure 8.4: Percentage of women age 18-64 who experienced any form of harassment at street during the 12 months prior to the survey by urban-rural residence and place of residence, Egypt 2015



A close-up photograph of a woman with dark hair, her face partially obscured by her hand as she covers her eyes. The lighting is dim and yellowish, creating a somber and distressing atmosphere. The woman's expression is one of pain and helplessness.

"My husband forced me to quit my job to stay home and I cannot make a decision now"

"He tells me 'If you want to leave, just leave but you will not see your kids,' Should I tolerate or not?"

9.0

**Multilpe Violence
Against Women**

9.0 MULTIPLE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Key Findings:

- Around 30 percent of women age 18-64 have been exposed during the past 12 months to at least one act of violence perpetrated by any of the three categories of perpetrators: spouse/fiancé, other close individuals or strangers in private and public spaces.
- Women below 35 years and women from Lower Egypt, particularly rural Lower Egypt were the most likely to experience multiple violence.
- More than one fifth of women (23 percent) experienced violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé or other close individuals or strangers within their close surroundings only (excluding violence in public spaces).

Chapters 6, 7 and 8 presented the results of the ECGBVS pertaining to violence against women perpetrated within the household, close surrounding and public spaces by husband/fiancé; other individuals, including family and non-family members; and strangers. This chapter demonstrates evidence on the scope, magnitude and variations of violence faced by a woman only in the last 12 months prior to the survey. This is referred to as “multiple violence”, the term refers to the various acts of violence committed against a woman by one or more of the above mentioned categories of perpetrators in the various contexts. More importantly, this also reflects exposure of women to the various types of violence: physical, emotional and sexual violence.

This chapter provides estimates of the prevalence of the multiple violence committed against women only during the past 12-month period before the survey and variations in the prevalence by women’s background characteristics.

9.1 Prevalence of Multiple Violence

Around 30 percent of women age 18-64 have been exposed during the past 12 months to at

least one act of violence perpetrated by any of the three identified categories of perpetrators (spouse/fiancé, other close individuals or strangers) in private and public spaces (workplace, education institution, public transport or street). More than one fifth of women (23 percent) experienced violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé or other close individuals or strangers within the close surroundings of the respondent, as presented in **Table 9.1**.

Around 2 percent experienced violence at the hands of spouse/fiancé in addition to other perpetrators in her close surroundings, and around 1 percent of women age 18-64 were subjected to combined violence committed by all the three identified categories of perpetrators in private and public spaces (spouse/fiancé, other close individuals or strangers).

9.2 Differentials in Multiple Violence

Generally women below 35 years were more likely to experience multiple violence (**Table 9.1**). For instance, around two fifths or more of women under 35 years have been recently subjected to violence perpetrated by one of the three identified categories of perpetrators, or in public spaces, and around 2 percent experienced

violence by all of the three categories of perpetrators. On the other extreme, around 8 percent of women age 60-64 have recently experienced violence by one of the three types of offenders but none of them were subjected to violence at the hands of all three categories of perpetrators.

Considering the variations in prevalence of multiple violence by marital status, currently married women were more likely to experience recent violence from their spouse or other in-

dividuals compared to women in other marital status categories. While more than one quarter of currently married women (28 percent) experienced at least one recent act of violence either from spouse or other individuals within their close surroundings, 2 percent of widows and 9 percent of never-married women were subjected to such violence. However, in the case of never-married women, this group experienced a higher rate of violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé, individuals in their close surroundings or in public spaces (34 percent).

Table 9.1: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have experienced multiple violence in the past 12 months, according to selected background characteristics, Egypt 2015

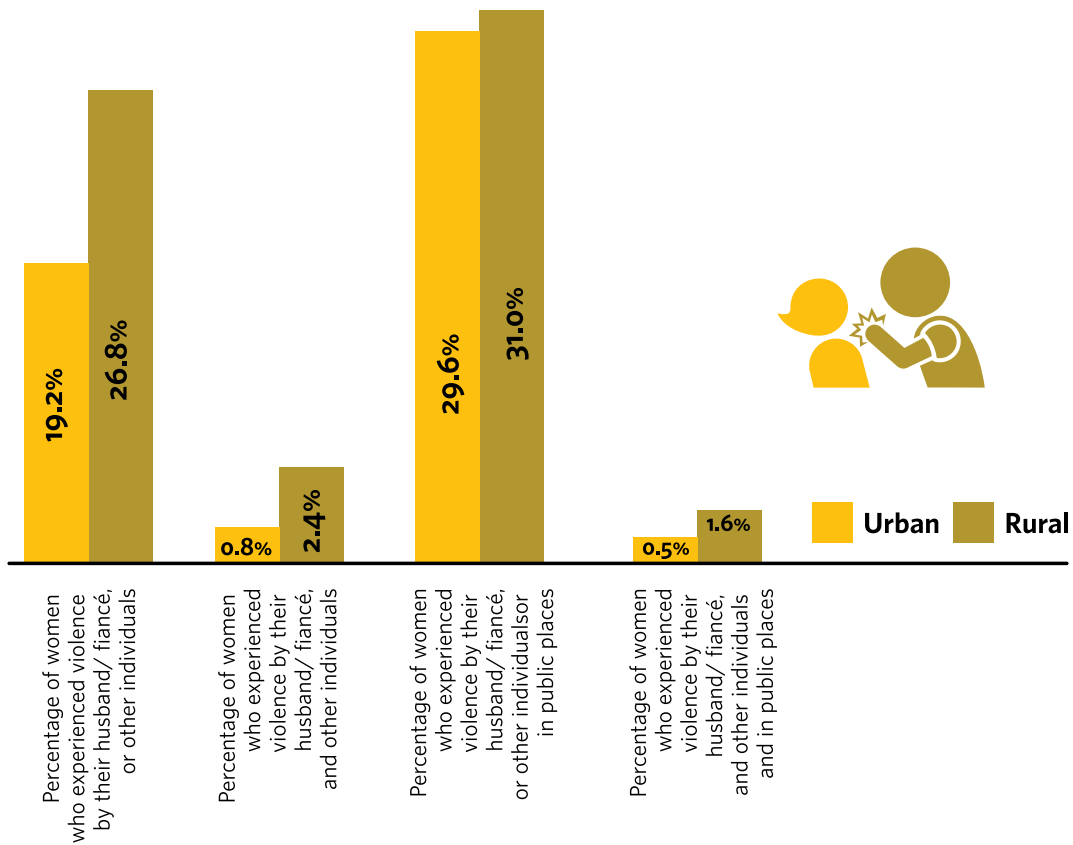
Women's Background characteristics	Percentage of women who experienced violence by their husband/fiancé, or other individuals in their close surroundings	Percentage of women who experienced violence by their husband/fiancé, and other individuals in their close surroundings	Percentage of women who experienced violence by their husband/fiancé, or other individuals in their close surroundings or in public spaces	Percentage of women who experienced violence by their husband/fiancé, and other individuals in their close surroundings and in public spaces	Number of women
Age					
18-19	20.3	2.8	40.6	1.6	667
20-24	26.0	2.6	42.3	1.6	1641
25-29	33.1	2.7	42.5	1.7	2620
30-34	30.8	2.5	38.2	1.7	2978
35-39	28.0	1.8	36.1	1.3	2962
40-44	24.0	1.3	29.3	1.0	2205
45-49	20.1	1.0	25.5	0.6	2091
50-54	15.7	1.1	18.3	0.5	1795
55-59	9.3	0.5	11.5	0.3	1500
60-64	7.5	0.1	8.3	0.0	1541
Marital status					
Currently married	27.7	2.0	33.2	1.3	15747
Divorced/separated	11.5	1.0	24.9	0.0	522
Widowed	1.9	0.0	4.8	0.0	1831
Never married	8.6	0.6	33.7	0.4	1900

Urban-rural residence					
Urban	19.2	0.8	29.6	0.5	9186
Rural	26.8	2.4	31.0	1.6	10814
Place of residence					
Urban Governor-ates	14.6	0.5	24.4	0.3	4385
Lower Egypt	30.1	3.1	37.5	2.0	8497
Urban	23.2	1.4	34.4	0.6	2421
Rural	32.8	3.8	38.8	2.6	6076
Upper Egypt	20.8	0.8	25.5	0.4	7118
Urban	23.6	0.9	34.4	0.7	2380
Rural	19.3	0.7	21.2	0.3	4738
Educational attainment					
Illiterate	20.8	1.7	23.0	1.2	5317
Read and write	23.9	2.0	27.9	1.2	2445
Primary/preparatory	26.7	1.7	34.0	0.9	3001
Secondary/above intermediate and less than university	25.5	1.9	35.3	1.2	6692
University and above	18.6	1.0	31.5	0.7	2545
Work status					
Working for cash	20.3	1.8	31.4	1.7	2616
Not working for cash/never employed	24.0	1.7	30.5	1.0	16498
retired	20.2	1.4	25.5	1.1	886
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	23.4	1.4	28.6	0.9	4123
Second	23.0	1.7	28.4	1.1	4257
Middle	22.7	1.7	30.2	1.1	4028
Fourth	25.5	1.9	33.3	1.2	3617
Highest	22.5	1.8	32.2	1.2	3975
Total	23.4	1.7	30.4	1.1	20,000

The proportions of women from rural areas who experienced multiple violence during the 12 months prior to the survey were generally

higher compared to the proportion of women from urban areas (**Figure 9.1**).

Figure 9.1: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have experienced multiple violence in the past 12 months, according to urban-rural residence, Egypt 2015



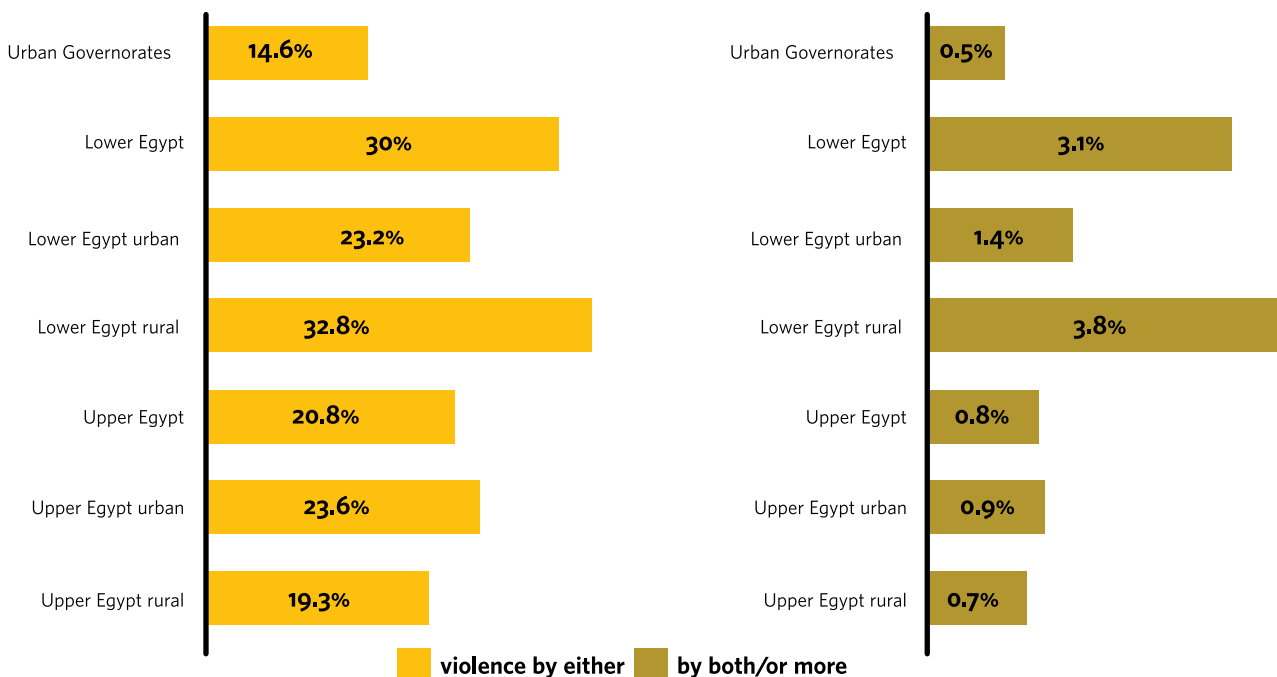
Looking at the variations in the prevalence of multiple violence by place of residence, women from Lower Egypt, particularly in rural Lower

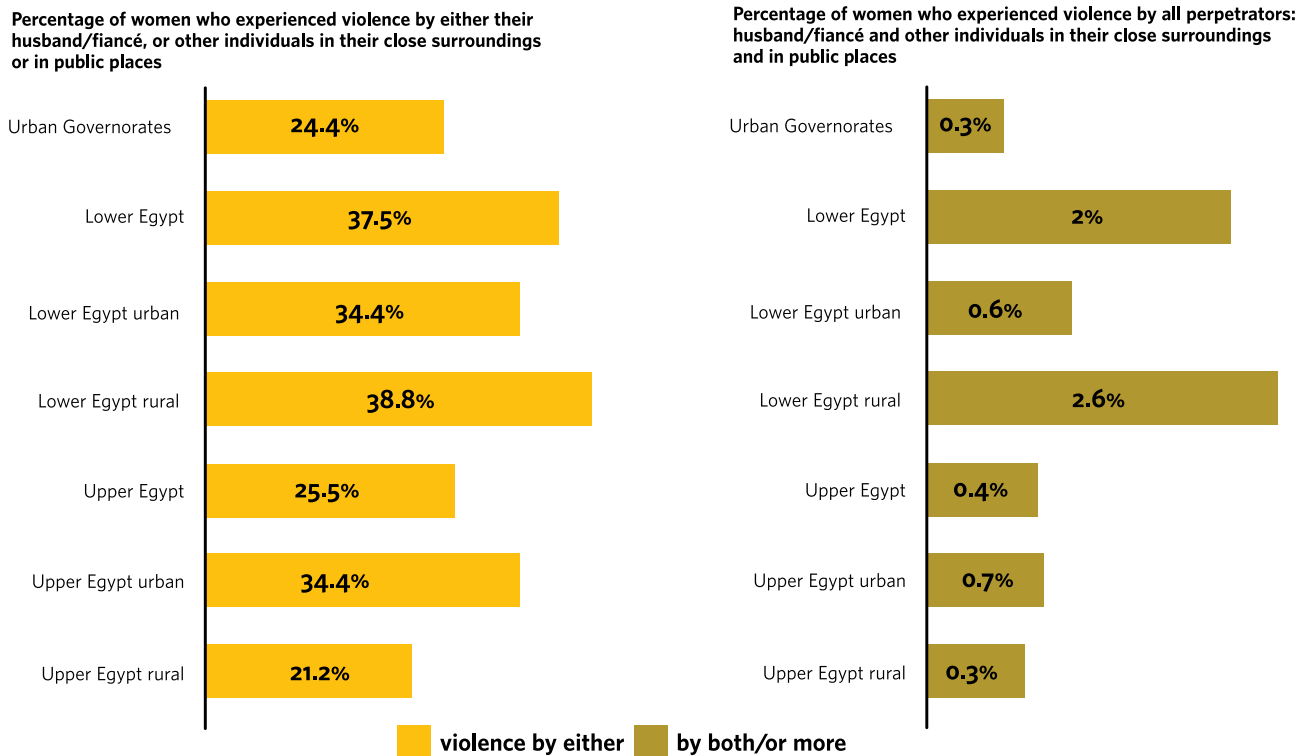
Egypt, were generally more likely to suffer from multiple violence compared to women living in other areas (Figure 9.2).

Figure 9.2: Percentage of women age 18-64 who have experienced multiple violence in the past 12 months, according to place of residence, Egypt 2015

Percentage of women who experienced violence by either their husband/fiancé, or other individuals

Percentage of women who experienced violence by both their husband/fiancé and other individuals





Women who ceased work because of reaching the retirement age or for other reasons were less likely to experience multiple violence compared to currently working or never employed women. This finding is consistent with the fact this group is less likely to interact within public spaces on a regular basis and is mostly of older age. Employed women not paid in cash or women who have never been employed were more vulnerable to violence committed by either spouse/fiancé or other individuals in their close surroundings. This is also due to their dependency on male family members and that they mostly belong to disadvantaged and less empowered groups in the society.

As noted from **Table 9.1**, no discrete relationship was observed between educational attainment and wealth quintile and exposure to multiple violence.

"I wish the government could adopt the woman who has been abused by her husband so her children wouldn't suffer in the streets"

10.0

The Consequences and Costs of Gender-Based Violence

10.0 The Consequences and Costs of Gender-Based Violence

Key Findings:

- The value of the total cost emerging from violence (including both direct and indirect costs) for women and their families alone is estimated to be at least 2.17 billion LE in the past year in only one severe incident.
- Violence perpetrated by the husband/fiancé; cost the women and their households 1.49 billion LE yearly; 831.236 million LE direct cost, and 661.565 million LE indirect cost.
- The cost of alternative housing/shelter when the woman leaves her home due to violence perpetrated by husband is estimated to reach 585 million LE yearly.
- Violence against women in public spaces is estimated to cost 571 million LE yearly.
- Affected women and their families endure an amount of 548 million LE yearly for spending extra time in changing the route and method of transport or having a road companion due to violence in the public spaces.
- The total cost could reach 6.15 billion LE if the injury rate maintains for all incidents perpetrated by husband/fiancé in the last year.

Looking at violence against women in terms of its physical and emotional effects on the woman, her family and the society at large is enough to drive action against the phenomenon. Yet, measuring the costs of this violence adds another layer to our perception of its importance and impact. Studying the economic consequences of women falling victims to violence creates an analytical tool with which to compare violence against women to other social and economic problems. It also allows for comparisons across time, and provides analyses that can be used by policy and decision makers. In addition, this study can be a reason for a potential decline of societal acceptance of violence against women, as recognizing the effects of its cost can create a consciousness around how it affects the rest of the society. This consciousness is especially important for men who perpetrate violence, who thus may understand that they also bear costs for their

violent attitude. It is important to note, however, that costs are likely to be higher as many cases of violence against women are undocumented. Thus it is difficult to account for all of the costs of this violence in the long run.

10.1 Types of Cost of Violence

The effect of violence is not exclusive to the women who fall victims to it. The negativity also spreads to victim's children, communities, and their countries at large. It also creates feelings of fear and threat amongst these women, as well as other women who are at risk of the same types of violence. Although the consequences go beyond collective, individual, physical and psychological harm, they leave a clear material mark that can be estimated and calculated

whether it is in terms of non-monetary costs, loss of services, or wider economic costs.

Many developed countries considered studying the cost of gender-based violence years ago, such as in USA (Miller, 1996).

A systematic review conducted by the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) in 2014, identified 21 cost studies that were conducted after year 2000, most of them covering developed countries, such as Spain (Villaomez, 2010), and Denmark (Helweg-Larson et al., 2010). Studies in low-middle income countries; Bangladesh; Vietnam (Duvvury et al., 2012); Uganda and Morocco (Duvvury et al., 2009) were excluded from the systematic review, as their methodologies are less comparable to studies undertaken in developed countries.

Duvvury et al. (2004) proposed a framework for estimating costs of violence against women in developing countries that focuses on the household level, i.e. direct out-of-pocket household expenses.

Only few Arab countries started to give more attention to the cost of violence such as Morocco (Duvvury et al 2009) and Jordan (Al-Badayneh, 2012). The ECGBVS is considered the first nationally representative survey in Egypt that allows estimating the cost of violence against women with an opportunity of computing macro-level estimates.

If we are to look at the existing literature and research around violence against women, we would find that the calculations differ from one study to another due to the differences in the countries of study, access to data, and varying levels of societal awareness. However, all are based on a theoretical framework that divides costs according to their nature into direct costs and indirect costs. Direct costs arise out of cash exchanges on commodities and services and take the forms of capital, labor and material input. There are also indirect costs, which have a calculated monetary fund/value but no material monetary transaction. On the other hand, there are more costs that are difficult to calculate because they have no direct monetary or calculated costs. To clarify, the costs can fall under four classifications:

Direct tangible cost: This pertains to actual cash-paid expenses, which can be calculated through goods and services that have actually been consumed by the survivor of violence. It also includes, 'prevention' expenditures and the cost of service provision in sectors such as: health, justice, public services and education.

Indirect tangible cost: This cost has an economic monetary value, but it is calculated as the opportunity cost rather than actual spending. For example, one form of a calculable indirect cost is revenue losses that result from decreasing production.

Direct intangible costs: This cost arises directly out of violence, but does not have a monetary value. It includes for example, pain and suffering. While there are attempts to calculate it in terms of quality and value of life, the applicability of this methodology remains debatable.

Indirect intangible cost: This cost is an indirect result of violence, but it also has no monetary value. It includes, for example psychological costs on children who bear witness to the violence (Day et al, 2005).

All tangible costs should be computable but the lack of data, lack of accessibility, and the lack of awareness of the importance of accurate record-keeping are barriers that hinder the computation, in particular in developing countries.

The ways of addressing and studying costs are diverse, whether it is from the point of view of those involved, those who are affected, or even more generally about the nature and sources of services, total costs, costs that pertain to employment and labor, as well as non-monetary costs. In addition, one can divide the exact costs on each of these sectors according to the various groups affected.

Economic Costs: The effects of violence against women can be studied through female employment. In this case, there are two phenomena to be addressed: physical absence, and absence of mind. An abused woman may have to miss extra days of work, thus relying on her colleagues to make up for the extra work, or she may show up to work, but be psychologically

unwell, unable to concentrate, and thus unproductive. In some cases, a woman may have to leave her work altogether, which would mean that the company is left responsible to find another employee and bear the costs of training the substitute employee. It is important to note the insurance costs that the employer pays as well.

Costs of Services: After a woman is exposed to a violent encounter, she may turn to a number of healing/curing services, or she can report the abuse, file a court case, leave her home, or even do all of the above. A series of costs consequently arises for each sector, beginning with the transportation costs to each service provider, to the health statements, police reporting, the filing of court cases, to the lawyers, and the costs of medicines and healing processes. In the United Kingdom (2009), these services were shown to cost approximately 3,856 million English Sterling pounds (Walby 2009).

Non-monetary Costs: Some studies have tried to locate the human costs of violence against women in the form of loss of happiness, confidence, content, and a good quality of life, as well as the pain and suffering that may in some cases lead to the victim's loss of life through death or even suicide or if the perpetrator gets a death penalty as punishment. However, these costs cannot easily be given economic values. They have, nonetheless, been included in studies to the extent to which they can be estimated and thus it has been found that these costs do account for a large share of the total costs of violence against women (Greaves et al 1995).

In another UK study (2004), these costs were estimated to be 17 billion English Sterling pounds, which was also three times the cost of services and losses to economic production (Walby 2004). Another United States study (1996) showed that the costs of pain and suffering and reduced quality of life valued at 345 billion

dollars (Miller et al. 1996).

Total Costs: In the UK (2004), the gross cost of violence against women includes the costs of services, economic losses, and the human and psychological costs all amount to approximately 23 billion English Sterling pounds. Another study that took place across nine countries, despite different methodologies, found that the cost of violence against women represents between 1 to 2 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (Duvvury et al. 2004). In Vietnam (Duvvury and Carney 2012) the potential opportunity cost, including out of pocket expenditures, lost earnings and value of missed housework, reached 1.41% of the GDP.

Determining the types of costs alone will not provide a full picture and thus it is better to also determine who bears these costs. This is not just for the sake of theory, but also for a more accurate analysis and understanding of the total costs. As mentioned earlier, those who bear the costs include the individual, the household, the society, and on a broader national level, the entire country. The individual and the household bear direct monetary costs that they must spend on goods and services as well as indirect non-monetary costs such as losses in the quality of life, lower income due to less productivity, as well as the loss of physical and emotional health. As for the society and its economy, there are direct costs on the sectors that provide services related to violence, such as the justice, health, and police sectors. The labor market especially bears both direct and indirect costs that appear in the form of a loss of production and training and hiring substitute labor. These costs reflect on the economy on a national level and lead to declines in savings and investments. Furthermore, this has other consequences on GDP.

Table 10.1 is an overview of the potential type of costs of violence, accompanied by those who potentially bear those costs.

Table 10.1: Types and potential costs of violence, and who is bearing the cost, Egypt 2015

Levels	Who is bearing the cost	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Intangible costs
Individual level	Victims of gender-based violence Perpetrators Other individuals: Family members, peers, neighbors, etc	Out of pocket expenses	Income lost (missed working days) Education lost (missed schooling days) Household work lost Time lost	Suffering, pain, lives of murdered women, negative psychological effects on victims of VAW, their children and other individuals who witness violence
Local level	Community members: schools, workplaces	Prevention Provision of services	Productivity lost Human capital lost	
National level	Government NGOs	Prevention Provision of services Prosecution	Productivity lost	
International level	International organizations NGOs	Prevention Provision of services		

Source: Report to UNFPA by Duvvury and Marcos 2014

It is important to note that the problem of violence against women has gone beyond the scope of being only a problem of human rights, or even a problem of public health, and has become a real developmental problem given its wide influence. It takes its long-term toll on development through the large direct and indirect costs it puts on a variety of sectors; it drains labor, resources, and it negatively affects the state and the economy. This is even more problematic in a developing country such as Egypt, which needs to maintain all of its scarce resources and orient them towards developing its society.

10.2 Methodology and Implementation¹⁹

There are different approaches and methodologies for costing either the socio-economic impact of violence against women (the cost of inaction, or, the cost of the problem), or the implementation of policies to prevent and address violence (the cost of action, or, the cost of the solution).

¹⁹ This section is part of a report to UNFPA by Duvvury and Marcos 2014

Costing the “problem” refers to understanding the larger costs of violence against women (VAW) for individuals, households, communities and nations, while costing the “solution” aims to understand the costs associated with full implementation of laws and policies (UNW, 2013)

Based on the available data of the current survey we will focus in this chapter on the cost of the “problem” for both the woman and household.

10.2.1. Impact Costing Methodology

This methodology calculates the full socioeconomic impact of VAW in monetary terms.

This is a highly comprehensive methodology and involves a wide scope of assessment of the effects of VAW on society, in terms of multi-layered costs, and is based on the experiences of victims. It measures the direct and indirect, tangible and intangible costs of VAW to victims, their families, the community and society at large. For example, out-of-pocket expenses (fees for support services, transport or shelter), loss of earnings and the value of missed paid or unpaid work due to VAW.

Implementing the method (ideally) requires the availability of national prevalence statistics, as well as information on the frequency of such VAW (incidence) and the unit costs of different services accessed by survivors. In addition, information on the severity of effects, how different aspects of the survivor’s life are affected would ideally be available, as well as the identification of main agents bearing costs and some knowledge of public budgets.

10.2.2. Direct Accounting Methodology

This methodology focuses on establishing a unit cost either through a bottom-up (based on detailed costs for providing a service) or top-down proportional approach (derived from an annual budget). The accounting methodology is used across service provision sectors for an aggregate cost of preventing and responding to violence. It is also used for establishing fore-

gone income and requires data on prevalence of GBV, number of incidents experienced in a year, days lost per incident and average wage.

Accounting methodology is a core methodology used in most studies to establish direct cost of service provision.

An advantage of the accounting methodology is that it is straightforward and less data intensive than other methods. It is most often useful to establish a quick rough estimate based on available data and simple assumptions. Another advantage is that it can establish opportunity costs at the household level, which can be a powerful demonstration to communities of the impact of violence. This method requires primary survey data, which we have in this study.

10.2.3. Implemented Methodology

The specific objectives of this chapter are to:

1. Estimate annual economic cost of domestic violence against women perpetrated by husband/fiancé, individuals in close surroundings and strangers in public spaces.
 - a. Estimate annual direct costs borne by women in cases of most severe incident – includes costs associated with seeking services for medical care, shelter, local community services, and judicial litigation as well as consumption costs related to the replacement of property.
 - b. Estimate annual indirect costs – income loss due to missed work by the woman and the perpetrator (if applies), loss of domestic work, children’s school absence (missed days).
 - c. Investigate the possible annual indirect intangible cost and consequences that the woman and children faced due to the incident.
2. Develop macro-estimates of the out-of-pocket expenditures, lost earnings and value of missed domestic work.

Drawing on the literature, and particularly the framework proposed by Duvvury, Grown and Redner (2004), this study uses primarily the accounting methodology and focus on estimating to the extent possible direct and indirect tangible costs. The estimates of costs provided in this chapter depend primarily on data collected through ECGBVS, and is representative of women between the ages of 18-64 in Egypt. In the ECGBVS, these women were asked about the different types of violence they have been subjected to (physical, emotional, sexual) in their lives and, more specifically, over the past year. The survey questioned in detail only the most severe incident in the past year, for which the direct and indirect cost details were collected.

In order to have a holistic overview on GBV in Egypt, we used the sample expanding²⁰ weights of the survey to estimate the relevant numbers in the whole population throughout this chapter.

The costs of violence against women can be classified as follows:

The Direct Costs:

These costs include all types of direct money spent by the victim, these include:

- 1. The cost of health services:** This applies to cases subjected to violence (whether emotional, physical or sexual) were victims sought medical assistance. The costs of the health services, medical care, medicines, and transportation were accounted for.²¹
- 2. The cost of property replacement:** The costs of the property and belongings that were destroyed due to the violence and were replaced.
- 3. The cost of legal and judicial proceedings:** This includes all the expenses borne by the victim in the legal process, starting from

reporting to the police until the verdict is reached. This also includes all judicial costs, lawyer fees, court services and other legal services.

4. The costs of local community services:

This includes any fees the victim had to spend seeking any services provided by the local community, including transportation.

5. The cost of shelter:

In cases where women were subjected to severe domestic violence and had to leave their marital homes, this cost was calculated based on the costs of existing shelters and alternative housing. The ECGBVS did not take into consideration all costs associated with accompanying children. Bearing in mind that in Middle Eastern culture women are less likely to seek public shelters but rather often seek homes of parents, relatives and friends as a first option. This is accounted for as an opportunity cost, calculating what she would have spent had she used another form of shelter. This cost is estimated through examining the average daily cost of shelter (for those who paid).

The total shelter cost computed is = total number of days spent outside home* the average daily cost of a shelter.

The aforementioned classifications are all costs that the victim has to bear directly, yet there are other, indirect costs:

The Indirect Costs:

- 1- The costs of missed working days:** Women and men often have to miss work after incidents of domestic violence, which represents not only lost wages for the family, but also negatively affects the employers and the productivity of the entire society/economy. Previous studies (Duvvury and Carney, 2012) confirm that exposure to violence leads the individual to be less productive at work, however, the ECGBVS did not provide information to calculate the lost productivity. However, the survey included questions pertaining to the absence of the victim, or spouse, from work.

²⁰ In addition to the sample weights that are computed to have a representative sample of the population, a weighted factor has been used to estimate the different group sizes in the whole population of 2015.

²¹ For those who do not recall the health cost, multiple regression was used to estimate the cost based on type of injury, type of service received and the source of service.

The survey²² also collected information on the daily wages of female waged workers, whether as regular or irregular workers, as well as current spouses and fiancés. The survey also included detailed information on the victims' occupation, economic activity and sectors as well as job stability, in addition to whether they have contracts and are covered by social and health insurance. As for the spouse or the fiancé, the data was restricted to the occupation and economic activity.

The multiple regression model was used three times with the aforementioned variables:

- In order to estimate missing data of wages for waged female workers the regression was applied by regressing the wages on the job characteristics in addition to the age, the educational level, and place of residency of the waged worker.
- The opportunity cost approach was used to estimate the daily earning for the self-employed, employers, and unpaid female workers by regressing the daily reported wages on the job characteristics (excluding the contract) and age, education, and place of residency.
- The missing wage values of the spouses/fiancés were²³ estimated by regressing the daily reported wages on the occupation, economic activity, age and educational level of the spouse/fiancé.

The cost is estimated=Number of lost working days* daily wage for both the victim and the perpetrator.²⁴

2- The costs of missed domestic work days:

Domestic violence victims, especially married ones may stop fulfilling their domestic duties/chores due to the violence, especially in the case of injuries, or if the woman ends up leaving the home. All women were asked about the hours spent in different domestic activities in the previous week of the survey. Victimized women were asked about the

number of days they were unable to conduct the different domestic activities due to the incident. Some of the domestic activities are usually performed simultaneously, such as care-giving to children and elderly, this causes some complications in the calculations.

In order to estimate the monetary value of domestic work, some assumptions were made to handle the extreme values and the simultaneous activities; the maximum number of domestic working hours per day was set at 14 hours in order to leave out time for sleeping/eating/and personal care (Abd Ellatiff and Gadallah 2011), and the maximum number hours dedicated for child care or elderly care was set to 4 hours per day.²⁵

The "Generalized Replacement Approach" is used to provide monetary value to domestic work, by assuming that the work can be done by a working woman in the occupation of care-giver who gain an average daily wage of 14.7 LE.²⁶

Calculation for each activity= number of missed days for this activity * average daily hours spent on this activity * hourly wage (14.7)²⁷

Then it was added for all activities to get the total.

3- The costs of children lost school days: Children witnessing violence at home suffer directly and indirectly (Emry, 2006; UNICEF, 2006). Missing school can result from the domestic violence and it is considered an indirect tangible cost, but still failing school and having to repeat a school year and deterioration in the school performance in addition to the psychological impact on children are intangible costs that cannot be measured. This section only addresses missed school days, which is an indirect cost that parents bear in educational costs, later in the consequences section other effects are addressed.

²² The daily wage was calculated based on the assumption of five working days per week, 10 in two weeks, 21 for the month, it must be mentioned that there is no data on the number of working hours.

²³ The spouses' and fiancés' wages were reported by the women, around 16 percent of married/engaged women did not know their partner's wage.

²⁴ See Cost Estimation Annex for details.

²⁵ For other extreme values, values above the 95th percentile took the value of the 95th percentile.

²⁶ The Annual Report of Wages and Salaries of 2014, CAPMAS

²⁷ See Cost Estimation Annex for details.

The indirect cost of missing school days is = the number of missed days * the average daily fees of the school.²⁸

Total number of 2014/2015 academic year is considered to be 201 days and the daily fee was computed by dividing the total annual fee by the number of days. It must be mentioned that the questionnaire did not clarify the number of children who missed school or the school fees for each child, hence the estimate is for each family.

4- The cost of lost time: Women facing harassment or violence in public spaces may change their route for a longer one to avoid harassment or even seek the help of a companion. The extra time spent is evaluated using the opportunity cost approach.

The indirect cost of extra time for a woman is = extra hours per day * hourly wage (14.7)* number of days.²⁹

The indirect cost of extra time for a companion is = extra hours per day * hourly wage (12.5)* number of days.³⁰

Where the 14.7 LE is the average hourly wage for a working woman in the occupation of care-giver, and 12.5 LE is the average hourly wage of a working person the occupation of care-giver, since the gender of the companion is not available in the data.

The survey did not provide the number of days a companion required or the route was changed, hence it is assumed to be 100³¹ days for studying women and 110 other wise.

10.3 Cost of Violence Perpetrated by the Spouse/Fiancé in the Last 12 Months

²⁸ See Cost Estimation Annex for details.

²⁹ See Cost Estimation Annex for details.

³⁰ See Cost Estimation Annex for details.

³¹ The number of days is based on the assumption that the incident happened in the mid of the previous year, half of school days is 100 and half of working days is 110.

The cost of health services

Almost one quarter of the married or engaged women suffered during the previous year from at least one type of violence (physical, emotional, sexual) perpetrated by their husband/fiancé representing around 5.6 million victims. Forty three percent of affected women were injured due to the incident representing around 2.4 million victims suffered from one or more injuries as presented in **Table 10.2**.

Table 10.2: Types of injuries due to spouse/fiancé violence in the last 12 months, and estimates of injured women in the population, Egypt 2015

Types of injury	Percentage of the injury out of all injuries	Estimate of the number of injured women in the population
Psychological problems	86	2,101,713
Pregnancy problems	2.3	55,779
Cuts, punctures, bites	3.4	81,698
Scratch, abrasion, bruises	23.8	574,313
Sprains, dislocations,	8.6	207,674
Burns	0.5	11,397
Penetrating injury, deep cuts, gashes	1.4	33,561
Broken eardrum, eye injury	1.6	38,396
Fractured ,broken bones	3.1	74,297
Broken teeth	0.6	13,216
Bleeding in the teeth	2.7	64,142
Miscarriage	0.8	18,124
Bleeding	5.8	138,574
Preterm birth	0.4	8928

Table 10.2 shows that more than two million women suffered psychologically due to the domestic incident, one quarter of the injured women suffered physically from scratches and bruises. Women suffering from any pregnancy related injury (such as pregnancy problems, bleeding or miscarriages) constituted around 8 percent of injured victims, representing around 200 thousand pregnant women per year. The ECGBVS did not collect the information the impact on the fetus. Out of all injured victims around 600 thousand women (i.e. around 24.8 percent of all injured women) sought health services with the estimated cost of 114 million LE in the last 12 months.

The cost of property replacement

Broken properties due to the husband's violence had a cost of around 81 million LE in the year preceding the survey in order to replace them.

The cost of legal and judicial proceedings

Due to the Egyptian traditions, where wife-beating is justified (see **Table 6.2**), there was only small percentage that sought the assistance of the local and judicial authorities when facing domestic violence. Only 1 percent of all victims reported to the police with the cost of 7 million LE. Those who filed a lawsuit did not exceed 0.6 percent of all victims, and it cost them 44 million LE.

The cost of local community services

Only 0.1 percent of all victims by spouse/fiancé sought help from the local community services with a cost of 250,000 LE. This number reflects that it is rare in Egypt to seek help from local community services regarding domestic violence, which raises the question of whether it is due to traditions not to discuss personal problems openly, or maybe the services are not spread enough, or the existing services are not known to the surrounding community. Therefore, more in-depth investigation is needed to know the reasons.

The cost of shelter

Around one million wives left home due to spousal violence for a period ranging from one day to a year with an average of 22.5 days. The vast majority (96.5 percent) of women who left their homes sought their parents' house

while 2.7 percent went to another shelter and 0.7 percent went to friends. Around 2.3 percent paid for their stay, while for those who did not pay, the opportunity cost approach was used, and the cost of stay was estimated by the average daily cost for those who did pay.³² According to the above estimates, it is confirmed that leaving the marital home in case of violence and seeking help from parents is a highly prevalent coping/protection practice. The total cost reached around half a billion LE.

The cost of lost (missing) working days

The cost of lost working days due to the violence incident is considered an indirect cost. Although the cost here is computed for the lost wage of the victim, it is worth noting that it also affects the employer and the productivity of the entire economy. In addition, even if the victim does not miss any working days, still her productivity is affected by the violence she faced (Duvvury and Carney 2012).

Victims missed around half a million working days through the last year with a total cost of 27 million LE. The husband also missed some working days due to the incident and they were estimated by around 200 thousand working days for the whole population, with a cost of 14 million LE.

The cost of lost domestic working days

Domestic violence causes the inability of the victim to fulfill domestic duties and chores, either because she is injured or because she leaves home.

Around 700,000 women were not able to fulfill the chores at home and the cost was estimated by 620 million LE during the 12 months before the survey.

The cost of missed school days

Children of around 113,000 families missed some school days due to spousal violence, this is might be due to the mother's injury or for leaving the home. The total number of

³² Ministry of Solidarity has 9 shelters for women located in 8 governorates, two of them are in Alexandria. The Ministry provides the shelter and psychological and medical counseling for the women on the Ministry's expenses. It allows for having around 25-50 victims for 3 months can be extended to 6 months and a year.

missed school days during the year was estimated to around 900,000 days costing around 960,000 LE (majority attended public schools). This is not the only tangible cost, as public schools are subsidized by the government, accordingly there is an unaccounted cost borne by the government that was not considered in this survey. Additionally, there are other intangible unmeasured costs for children who are affected psychologically; as will be discussed in a later section.

Total cost of violence perpetrated by husband/ fiancé

The total cost that the victim and her family endured in a year, either directly (**Table 10.3**) or indirectly (**Table 10.4**), only the most severe incident is estimated by round 1.49 billion LE.

This is considered an underestimation of the total cost as it depends only on one incident in the year, since the incident rate for the spousal violence per 100 women is estimated to be 133 incidents. If the cost for all these incidents is considered, the total cost would have been much higher.

Table 10.3: Estimates of direct costs and number of women by type of service, due to husband/ fiancé violence (last 12 months), Egypt 2015

Type of direct cost	Cost estimate LE	Estimate of the women used the service
Cost of health services	114 million	605 thousand
Cost of property replacement	81 million	152 thousand
Cost of legal/judicial proceedings	7 million/44 million	52 thousand/33 thousand
Cost of shelter	585 million	1.06 million
Cost of local community services	238 thousand	7 thousand

Figure 10.1 Allocation of the total direct costs by services used by women facing violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé during the last 12 months, Egypt 2015

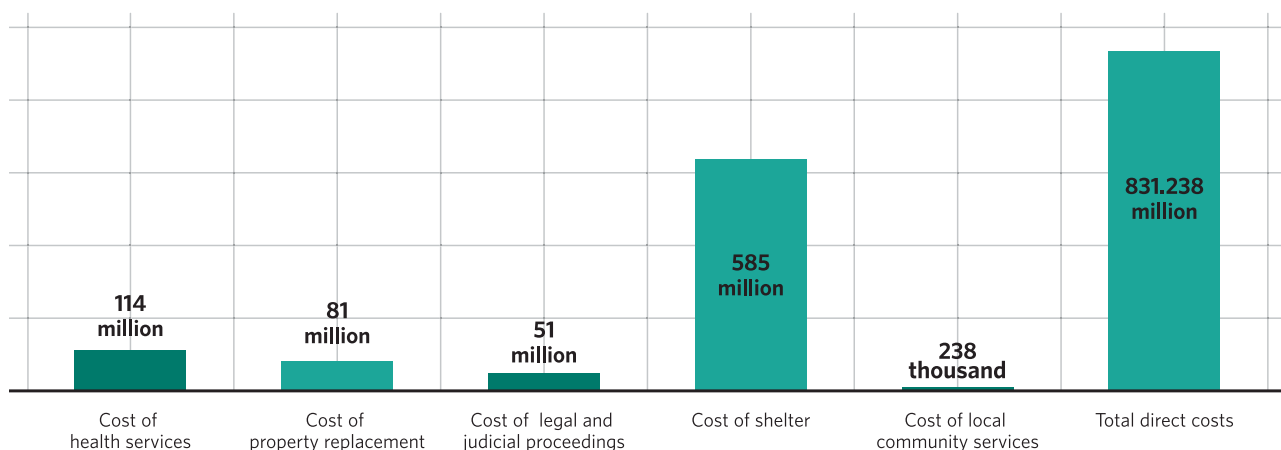
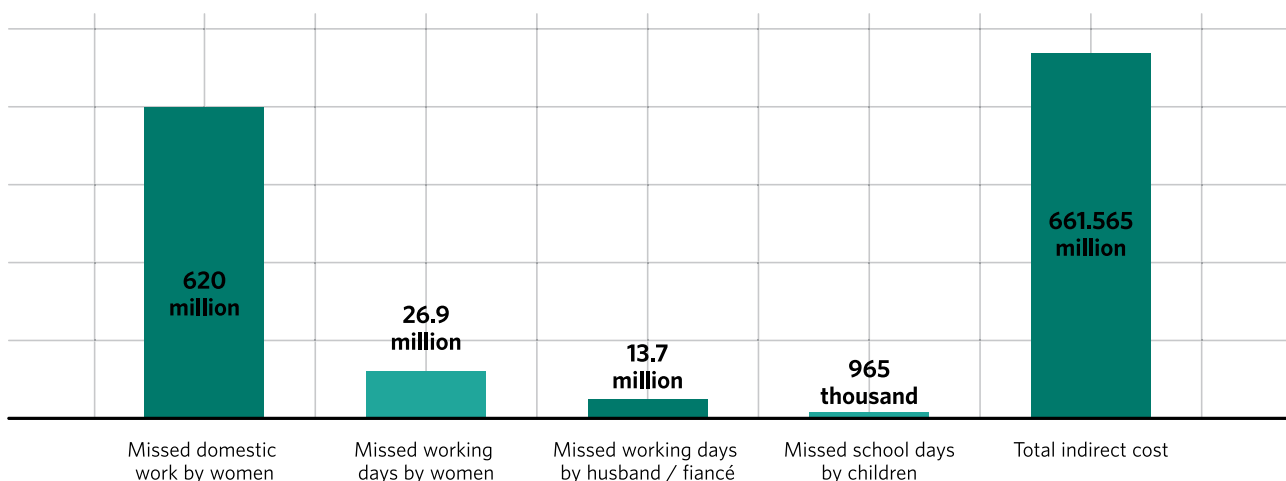


Table 10.4: Estimates of indirect costs and number of women/lost days, due to husband/fiancé violence (last 12 months), Egypt 2015

Type of indirect cost	Cost estimate LE	Estimated number
Missed domestic work by women	620 million	695 thousand women
Missed working days by women	26.9 million	560 thousand working days
Missed working days by husband / fiancé	13.7 million	210 thousand working days
Missed school days by children	965 thousand	928 thousand school days

Figure 10.2 Allocation of the total indirect costs by services used by women facing violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé during the last 12 months, Egypt 2015

10.4 Cost of Violence Perpetrated by Individuals in Close Surroundings and Strangers

In addition to the violence that women may face in their marriage and engagement, they are also exposed to violence from perpetrators in their network, either one of their parents, siblings, in-laws, or others. Based on the given survey it was not possible to differentiate between the perpetrators in this section if the woman was exposed to violence by more than one perpetrator.

The cost of health services

Over 837,000 women were exposed to violence by at least one individual of the surrounding network in the previous year, 40 percent of victims were injured, among them only 13 percent sought health services. The total cost of health services was estimated by 19.2 million (Table 10.5).

The most common injury (90 percent) was psychological in nature, the second injury was physical (scratches and bruises) with less than 16 percent. Injuries such as cuts, bites, or bone injury did not exceed 3 percent, while the remaining injuries represented less than 1 percent.

The cost of property replacement

Due to the difference between husband's violence and violence from the surrounding individuals, there was no loss in properties in this section.

The cost of legal and judicial proceedings

Less than 2 percent of the total victims in this section reported to the police, even though we cannot link between the perpetrator and police reporting, but it was noticed that 30 percent of victims who reported to the police complained from siblings' violence, 25 percent from in-laws, and 25 percent from a stranger. Out of all women reporting to police, 73 percent complained from physical violence, and 39 percent complained from sexual violence.³³

³³ Only 2.5 of sexually harassed victims in this section filed a police report.

Filing a lawsuit is even less than police reporting, only 0.25 percent filed a lawsuit, and they were victims of violence perpetrated by their own families or in-laws.

The cost estimated for police reporting did not exceed 1.04 million LE (Table 10.5), with a similar cost estimation for lawsuit filing.

The cost of local community services

None of the victims sought help from any of the community service organizations, which again raises the question about possible reasons that prevent them from seeking help there.

The cost of shelter

Only around 54,000 women left home due to the violence incident, forty thousand went to relatives and the rest went to other shelters. Using the opportunity cost approach, the estimated

cost of shelter was 25 million LE in the last 12 months.

The cost of lost (missing) working days

Only the victims were asked about missing work and not the perpetrators. Around 11,000 working women missed work for around 190,000 working days with a cost of 7 million LE.

The cost of lost domestic working days

This type of violence prevented 59,000 women from fulfilling their domestic chores with an estimated cost of 56.6 million LE (Table 10.6).

The cost of missed school days

Since violence perpetrated by individuals in the woman's close surroundings is not directly affecting children, fewer children missed school. There were only 62,000 school days missed with an estimated cost of 15,500LE.

Table 10.5: Estimates of direct cost and numbers, due to violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers (last 12 months), Egypt 2015

Type of direct cost	Cost estimate LE	Estimate of the women used the service
Cost of health services	19.2 million	41.6 thousand
Cost of property	---	---
Cost of legal and judicial proceedings	1.04 million / 1.04 million	17.7 thousand / 2.0 thousand
Cost of shelter	25.4 million	54.5 thousand
Cost of local community services	---	---

Table 10.6: Estimates of indirect cost and numbers, due to violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers (last 12 months), Egypt 2015

Type of indirect cost	Cost estimate LE	Estimated number
Number of women missed domestic work	56.6 million	59 thousand women
Missed working days	6.8 million	189 thousand working days
Missed school days by children ¹	15.5 thousand	62 thousand school days

There was a only one case who reported children missing school.

Total cost of violence perpetrated by individuals in the close surroundings of the woman

Around 3.2 percent of all women faced violence with their surrounding network last year, with a

total number of incidents reaching 2.9 million, with a rate of 11 incidents per 100 women. The total cost reached about 110 million LE.

10.5 The Cost of Violence in Public spaces in the last 12 months

10.5.1 At the Workplace

Female labor market participation in Egypt has been low but constant throughout the years, with 23.1 percent in 2012³⁴ (Assad and Krafts, 2013). The employment-population rate among all women in the age category 15-64 reached 13.2 percent in 2012 (Assad and Krafts, 2013).

Most of female workers (15-64 years) in Egypt prefer formal jobs especially in the governmental or public sector, where they have stable suitable working hours, and a suitable system of leave of absence. Percentage of waged women working in the government or public sector in 2012 was around 52 percent of all working women (Hendy, 2015).

Even though the ECGBVS is not a labor market survey in nature, labor market participation figures are consistent with previous surveys. The employment-population rate in age category 18-64 is 14.5 percent, and percentage of women working in the government or public sector is 54 percent of total working women.

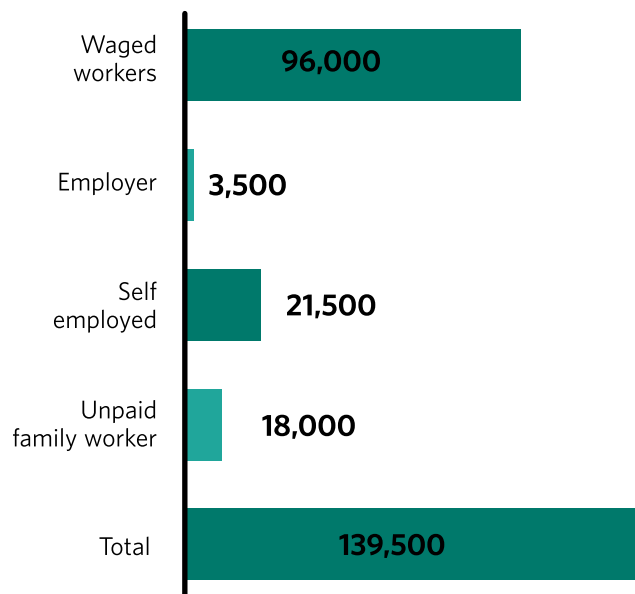
Despite the violence that women who are self-employed or employers may be exposed to, the estimated numbers are low compared to waged workers. Among the self-employed, 6.25 percent faced physical, emotional or sexual violence in their work environment, representing around 21,500 women. Among the employers 7.1 percent faced violent incidents, representing only 3.5 thousand, and among the waged women the percentage was 3.2 percent, around 96,000 women (**Table 10.7**).

While those who are unpaid workers for non-family members did not face any violent incident, 4.5 percent of unpaid workers for family members faced violent incidents representing 18,500 women.

Table 10.7: Prevalence rate of violence at the workplace and estimated number of victimized working women by working status (the last 12 months), Egypt 2015

Working status	Prevalence rate at work-place	Estimated number of women
Waged workers	3.2 percent	96 thousand
Employer	7.1 percent	3.5 thousand
Self employed	6.25 percent	21.5 thousand
Unpaid family worker	4.5 percent	18.5 thousand
Total	3.7 percent	139.6 thousand

Figure 10.3 Estimated number of victimized working women by working status (the last 12 months), Egypt, 2015.



This chapter in the questionnaire was restricted to compute the cost for paid workers and despite being victims of violence this did not incur any apparent cost. It is also important to note that one of this latent cost is leaving work in order to avoid the violence, as one worker stated that she resigned as a result of the violence she faced at the workplace.³⁵

³⁴ According to the market definition for age category 15-64 years.

³⁵ One individual alone does not allow for more investigation and conclusion.

10.5.2 Educational Institutions

The percentage of women who are currently studying or have studied during the past year did not exceed 6.5 percent of the whole sample due to the fact that the sample only captured older age groups among which only university would be covered (18-64 years). 1.3 percent of the girls acknowledged being harassed in educational institutions. However, the majority (65.8 percent) had stated that they were harassed by a stranger compared to 34.2 percent being harassed by a colleague, while 83.8 percent stated that the incident took place in areas surrounding the educational institute versus 16.2 percent in the institute itself.

Despite not reporting any injuries or reporting to the police, this harassment has caused absence of some girls in schooling or university, as well as in certain cases changing the route to school, or even bringing a companion along the way.

The cost of absence was estimated as the average schooling day expense multiplied by the number of days missed by victimized girls, and it only accounted for 15,000 LE while the cost of changing the route or having a companion was about 2 million LE.³⁶

Although we have what may appear to be a low cost, there were about 16,000 girls in the age group of 18 or more who had suffered from sexual harassments in educational institutions within

³⁶ There was no collected data about school fees for those who did not attend school, but it was summed for observations of all children in the data, and so forth the average was used.

only one year. This is actually an underestimation of reality, where many girls are ashamed to report harassment, besides the fact that the ECGBVS did not cover younger girls who might also have suffered sexual harassments.

10.5.3 Public Transport

Around 6.6 percent of women, which represent more than 1.7 million women, have suffered different forms of harassment in public transport in the year prior to the survey; out of which about half a million received insults and verbal intimidation, while about 660,000 women suffered from sexual harassment,³⁷ and the victims of physical violence in public transport were estimated to be around 200,000 women in the past year.

Although the high percentage of women who suffered in public transport, not more than 0.2 percent of the victims resorted to any protection or response service with a total direct cost of 1.5 million LE. While evidence illustrate limited seeking of police services, 5.6 of affected women used strategies to avoid the violence by taking longer routes or having a companion, resulting in an indirect cost of about 234 million LE. About 2.8 percent of female students had to skip schooling days with a cost of 45,000 LE and about 1,000 LE for having their children skip schooling days as well. The cost for missed housework was about 4.5 million LE, this brings the total cost to about 241 million LE (**Table 10.8**).

³⁷ 20 percent of women that complained from violence in public transport did not report the type of violence.

Table 10.8: Estimates of cost of violence against women in public transport, Egypt 2015

Type of cost	Cost estimation in LE	Estimation of women affected
Direct Cost		
Health, legal and court services cost	1.54 million	1.7 thousand women
Indirect Cost		
Cost of changing route or having a companion	234 million	97 thousand women
Cost of absentees students (cost of Truancy)	1 thousand	1.5 thousand women
Cost of female schooling absenteeism	45.8 thousand	8.8 thousand women
Cost of missed housework by woman	4.76 million	14.8 thousand women / 17.78 thousand housework days
Total Cost	241 million	1.72 million women

These figure must be analyzed with caution, as despite the high percentage of victims we cannot find any evidence of women resorting to any services including police services, instead they employ strategies to avoid the violence, which in many cases turn out to be costly, such as changing routes or skipping school altogether. School drop-out as a result of violence reached about 11 percent among harassed female students. This evidence will be addressed in more detail in the section tackling the consequences of violence.

10.5.4 The Street

The percentage of women who were harassed in the

streets was about 9.6 percent, representing about 2.5 million women. This is similar to the situation in public transport, despite the high prevalence of harassed women, victims failed to take any counter actions. Moreover, injuries were mainly psychological in nature, accordingly, impacts such as missing school, work, or housework were recorded.

The total cost is not more than 329 million LE; some due to missing housework (14.4 million LE) and once again, women resorted to changing routes or having a companion in their way with a cost of 312 million LE. In addition, as we have mentioned earlier, a modest percentage resorted to legal services with a cost not exceeding 1.88 million LE, while women skipped work or school with a cost of 745,500 and 17,800 LE respectively.

Table 10.9: Estimation for cost of violence against women in streets, Egypt 2015

Type of cost	Cost estimation in LE	Estimation of women affected	Estimation of lost days
Direct Cost			
Health, legal and court services cost	1.88 million	5.2 thousand women	NA
Indirect Cost			
Cost of changing route or having an companion	312 million	266 thousand women	NA
Cost of absentees students (cost of truancy)	17.8 thousand	3.9 thousand women	15.9 thousand days of housework
Cost of female schooling absenteeism	745.5 thousand	3 thousand women	11.4 thousand days of housework
Cost of missed housework by women	14.4 million	17.66 thousand women	136.5 thousand days of housework
Total Cost	329 million	2.49 million women	

Although this data might show a modest cost of violence in public spaces (571 million LE), the estimated number of victims is at least more than 4.5 million women affected yearly,

but embarrassment and shame are the biggest obstructions in reporting especially in work or educational institutions, and hence estimating the accurate figures is challenging.

Table 10.10: Prevalence rate and estimated number of victims in public spaces, Egypt 2015

Violence in public spaces	Estimated number of victims	Prevalence rate by the Public place (%)
Violence in work*	153,4 thousand	3.70
Violence in educational institutes	16.2 thousand	1.30
Violence in street	2.49 million	9.60
Violence in public transport	1.72 million	6.60
Total cost	4,38 million women	16.9

* From total workers

** From total who have studied in last year

10.6 Consequences of Violence

In the previous sections, direct and indirect measurable costs of violence against women were studied, but unfortunately long-term impacts and indirect costs associated with those cannot be measured. This is due to either the difficulty of applying the computing methodology in the light of available data or the nonexistence of a unified methodology for measuring these impacts across the various contexts and future years.

10.6.1 Consequences on Women

Violence against women does not only affect physical health but it extends to influence psychological and sexual health as well as reproductive health. This extends even further to affect women's careers, families and relationships with others. The period of these consequential effects can be short or chronic (WAVE UNFPA, 2014). Those effects might inflate with the

frequency and intensity of violence incidents. It is substantial in this survey to discuss some of these consequences in detail.

Psychological consequences

Psychological consequences are one of the most difficult consequences to measure. The available data did not allow computing costs associated with psychological distress on the performance and productivity at work, within the household, or developing psychological diseases.³⁸ However we have to point out that from the 2.6 million women that reported injuries resulting from domestic violence, or violence perpetrated by others, 2.29 million women reported psychological problems due to these incidents during past year representing about 8.8 percent of the entire sample. This is about 28 percent of victims of violence and this percentage even increases to 41.6 percent when the woman had been subjected to violence in three or more contexts (**Table 10.11**).

³⁸ Although the questionnaire included health related questions, the causal relation between violence and trauma is not conclusive.

Table 10.11: Estimated number of victims with psychological problems by number of contexts in which they faced violence, Egypt 2015

Frequency of violence places	Estimated number of victims	Estimated number of victims affected psychologically	Percentage of victims affected psychologically (%)
Subjected to violence in one context *	5.711 million	1.623 million	28.40
Subjected to violence in two contexts *	1,482 million	375.6 thousand	25.30
Subjected to violence in three or more contexts *	694.5 thousand	288.6 thousand	41.60
Total	7.888 million women	2.288 million women	28

* By contexts of violence, we indicate violence perpetrated by spouse/fiancé, and individuals in close surroundings, at work, in educational institutions, in public transport, and in the street.

This survey included questions concerning emotional distress for women based on the SRQ-20 (see section 4.1.3), with 18 questions about the emotional distress that a woman may have suffered in the past month as; headaches, loss of appetite, sleeping disorders, desire to cry, loss

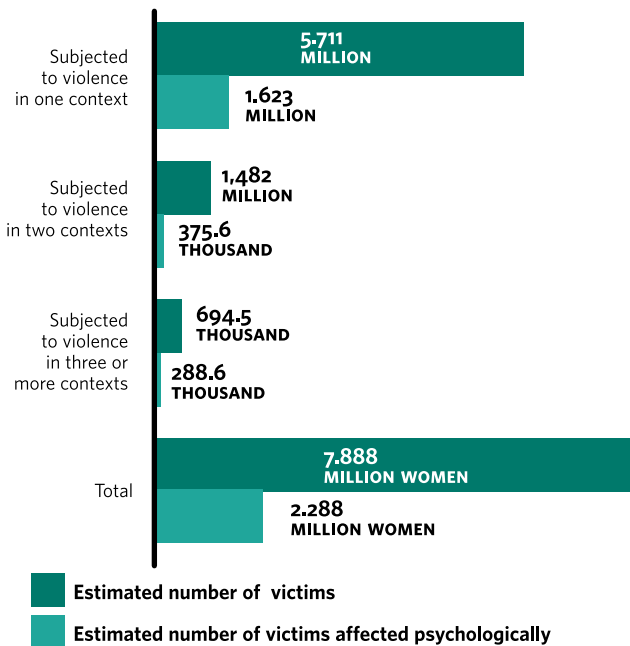
of happiness, fatigue, inability to; move, reminiscence, making decisions, express herself, and even desire to commit suicide. Despite these questions it should be noticed that it was not enough to conclude a direct causality relation between the violence and the mentioned emotional dis-

tress effects. However we should not rule out the necessity of investigating the correlation between both.

A direct simple measuring index³⁹ had been computed that represent an affirmative answer to having the previously mentioned emotional distress problems, where zero represents not having any problems, and 100 percent means having all problems.

Table 10.12 illustrates the average percentage of emotional distress symptoms a woman had according to the number of contexts in which she was subjected to violent incidents as previously defined. This table shows a significant increase⁴⁰ in the number of symptoms a woman identifies with the increase of the contexts of violence, reaching an average of about 58 percent of the symptoms stated in the questionnaire in cases where the woman was subjected to violence in 5 different contexts.

Figure 10.4 Estimated number of victims with psychological problems by number of contexts in which they faced violence, Egypt 2015.



³⁹ The index is the percentage of the total number of the problems the woman had in the previous month divided over 18 (the total number of problems investigated in the survey).

⁴⁰ Analysis of variance test was applied and it showed significant difference with p-value<0.01.

Table 10.12: Average percentage of emotional distress symptoms according to contexts of violence, Egypt 2015

Frequency of contexts of violence during the year	Average percentage of emotional distress symptoms
Did not have violence incidents during the year	24.2
One context	26.1
Two contexts	27.2
Three contexts	36.7
Four contexts	40.5
Five contexts	58.7

Consequences on pregnancy

The effect on a woman’s reproductive health is one of the most important consequences of violence that have been studied. The relative risk of having an underweight child increases by 16 percent where a pregnant woman has been subjected to violence, in addition to the higher associated risks of miscarriage (UNFPA WAVE 2014).

Table 10.13 shows the percentage of victims reporting problems during pregnancy, such as miscarriage, bleeding or premature delivery in the last year and during their lifetime. The table shows that about 206,000 women are prone to risks during pregnancy throughout the year because of violence of the husband, and about 245,000 women suffered from risks during pregnancy throughout their lives due to violence.

Table 10.13: Estimated number and percentage of women who had suffered during their pregnancy resulting from violence perpetrated by husband, Egypt 2015

Referencing period of violence victims	Estimated number of women	(%)
During past year	206 thousand women	3.65
Throughout their lives	245.3 thousand women	2.50

Despite the inability to derive from available data a causal relation between spousal violence and the occurrence of a miscarriage or giving birth to underweight infants, the following **Table 10.14** indicates a significant difference between the percentage of miscarriages or giving birth to underweight infants during their lifetime among victims of spousal violence and those free from violence. Also the percentage of miscarriage (or stillbirth) among victims of spousal violence is higher than non-victims (40.1 percent compared to 36.3 percent). Similarly, the percentage of giving birth to an underweight infant is 7.3 percent and 5.3 percent respectively.⁴¹

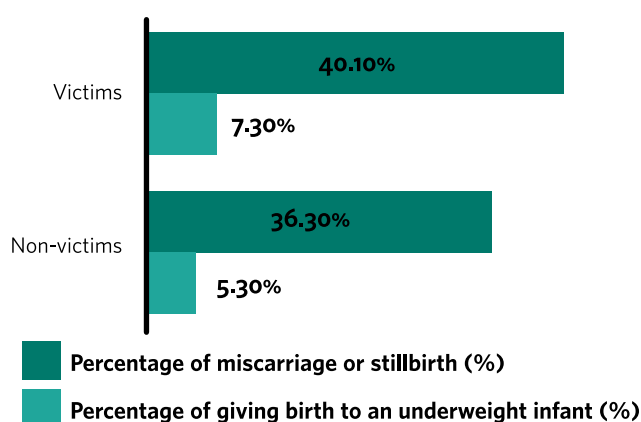
Table 10.14: Estimated percentage of women who had suffered a miscarriage or birth of underweight infants during lifetime

Victims of spousal violence during their life	Percentage of miscarriage or stillbirth *** (%)	Percentage of giving birth to an underweight infant *** (%)
Victims	40.10	7.30
Non-victims	36.30	5.30

Percentage is upon whether a pregnancy occurred or not and not according to number of pregnancies.

*** There is a significant difference between victims and non-victims using Chi square test, at significance level 0.01

Figure 10.5 Estimated percentage of women who had suffered a miscarriage or birth of underweight infants during lifetime, Egypt 2015



⁴¹ The reason why causal relation is not conclusive is due to the possibility that the miscarriage is the reason for violence and not a consequence of it

Consequences on school and work

Being forced to leave work or discontinue education due to violence by close relatives (father/husband) or as a consequence of the violence a woman is subjected to in public spaces is a major consequence of violence that bears a high cost. About 4.7 percent of women mentioned that they were forbidden from work by their husbands throughout their lives. Although, being a non-working woman may not indicate her subjection to violence, however the survey suggests that it was against her will and it might be associated with other physical, psychological and sexual acts inflicted on her. It was found that the percentage of women forbidden to work among non-violence victims is 3.2 percent and it increases to reach 9.8 percent among violence victims.⁴² As the survey also proved, financially dependent women were subjected to higher levels of violence by husband, forbidding the woman from work might initiate an increasing cycle of violence in the future (see **Table 6.7** and **6.8** in chapter 6).

Table 10.15: Estimated percentage of women forbidden to work by the husband in their lifetime in cases where women were victims of violence/non-victim, Egypt 2015

Violence victims	Percentage of women forbidden to work (%)	Estimated number of women
Violence victims by the husband within last year	9.80	552.9 thousand
Non-violence victims by the husband within last year	3.20	594.9 thousand
Total	4.70	1,148 million woman

In more conservative communities, male figures in the family often do not accept women working out of fear of being harassed either at work, in public transport or in the street.

Violence against women in public spaces might also instigate a girl to discontinue her education. This study estimated girls who left school

⁴² The difference is significant using chi2 test with p-value<0.01.

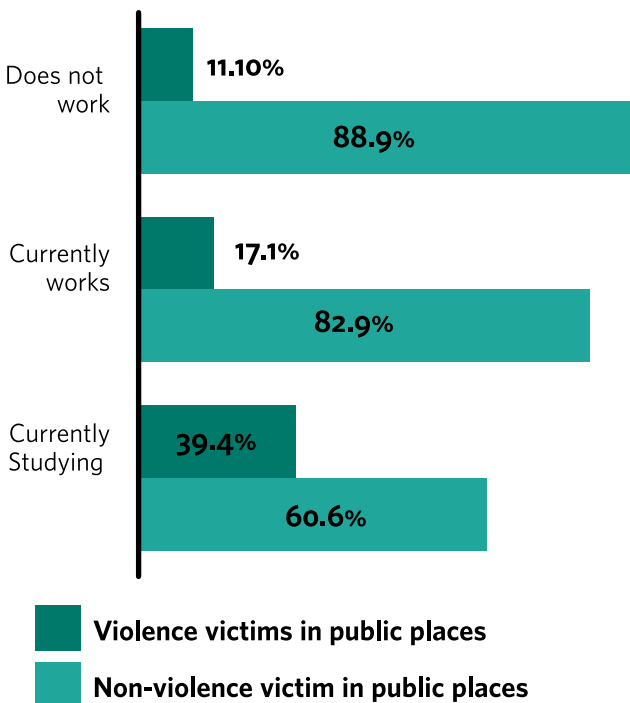
as a result of harassment in the age group 18-24 to be about 16,600 girls, which is a figure worth noting when considering the phenomenon of sexual harassment in the streets and public transport. **Table 10.16** shows that working women and female students are more likely to face harassment and violence in public

spaces, around 39.4 percent of girls who were studying at the time of the survey were victims of such violence. This is an alarming percentage, as those who are subject to harassment in the streets and public transportation are at risk of discontinuing education or losing interest in entering the labor market.

Table 10.16: Estimated number and percentage of victims of violence in public spaces, by current employment/education status, Egypt 2015

Current status	Violence victims in public spaces		Non-violence victim in public spaces		Total	
	Percentage (%)	Estimated number of women	Percentage (%)	Estimated number of women	Percentage	Number
Does not work	11.10	2.360 million	88.90	18.858 million	100	21.218 million
Currently works	17.10	653 thousand	82.90	3.158 million	100	3.811 million
Currently Studying	39.40	363 thousand	60.60	559.5thousand	100	922.5 thousand

Figure 10.6: Estimated prevalence rate of victims of violence in public spaces, according to current employment/education status, Egypt 2015



10.6.2 Consequences on Children

Children can be directly affected when seeing the violence of the father against the mother, or can also be indirectly affected, as the mother subjected to violence may reflect her personal suffering when dealing with her children. Children represent the forgotten victims in this relation (Emry, 2006) and suffer silently (UNICEF, 2006). A child growing up in a violent house finds it more difficult to adapt throughout his or her life (Graham Bermann et al., 2010); hence it was a necessity to reflect this intangible effect in this study.

The survey included direct questions to mothers about the effect of spousal violence on their children, whether in the last year or throughout their life. It was found that 10.5 percent of violence victims reported psychological effects on their children, and 7.4 percent reported effects on children’s educational performance during the previous year. When considering violence experienced throughout the woman’s entire life, the estimated number of affected children increased, however the percentages of affected children decreased.⁴³

⁴³ This might be due to a recall-bias, which means that a woman might not remember the impact on her children when the violence occurred in the far past.

Table 10.17: Estimated percentages and numbers of mothers whose children suffered as a consequence of spousal violence, by type of effect, Egypt 2015

Type of effect	Experienced spousal violence last year		Experienced spousal violence during lifetime	
	Estimated number of mothers	Percentage (%)	Estimated number of mothers	Percentage (%)
Psychological effect	456.5 thousand	10.50	537.9 thousand	6.60
Effect on educational performance	323.5 thousand	7.40	338.7 thousand	4.10

Consequences of spousal violence on children may be reflected on their behavior such as depression and fear, in addition to developing a more violent behavior (Emry, 2006). Therefore, **Table 10.18** shows in more detail some of these behavioral consequences. It shows that more than 300,000 families (74.2 percent) have children that suffered from nightmares and fear as a result of spousal violence in the past year, and in 110,000 families (24.7 percent), the children became more violent during past year. The desire to play among children of victimized mothers decreased in about 85,000

families (18.6 percent). The effects of the violence on children did not change considerably when looking at violence occurring during the last year compared to throughout the victims' lifetime. An exception was for children becoming more violent, where the percentage increased to 29.9 percent if the reference period is throughout the life. Through the previous figures we should notice that children who witness violence might become more violent themselves whether inside or outside home, meaning that consequences of violence have long-term effects and could initiate a larger cycle of violence.

Table 10.18: Estimated number and percentage of mothers whose children suffered as a consequence of spousal violence, by type of psychological effect, Egypt 2015

Type of psychological effect	Experienced spousal violence last year		Experienced spousal violence during lifetime	
	Estimated number of mothers	Percentage (%)	Estimated number of mothers	Percentage (%)
Nightmares/fear	338.7thousand	74.20	410.5 thousand	76.30
Became violent	113 thousand	24.70	160.9 thousand	29.90
No desire to play	84.9 thousand	18.60	101.7 thousand	18.90

* Multiple responses allowed.

Table 10.19: Total costs and prevalence rate of gender-based violence, Egypt 2015

	Total cost per year for the one/most severe incident	Total cost per year applying the injury rate (as per this survey)	Prevalence rate (%)
Husband/fiancé	1.49 billion	6.15 billion	23.4
Surrounding persons	110 million	Not computed	3.2
Work	-----	Not computed	3.7
Educational institutions	2.25 million	Not computed	1.3
Public transportation	241 million	Not computed	6.6
Street	329 million	Not computed	9.6
Total	2.17 billion LE	6.15 billion LE	30.4

Figure 10.7: Total cost of gender-based violence in Egypt, 2015

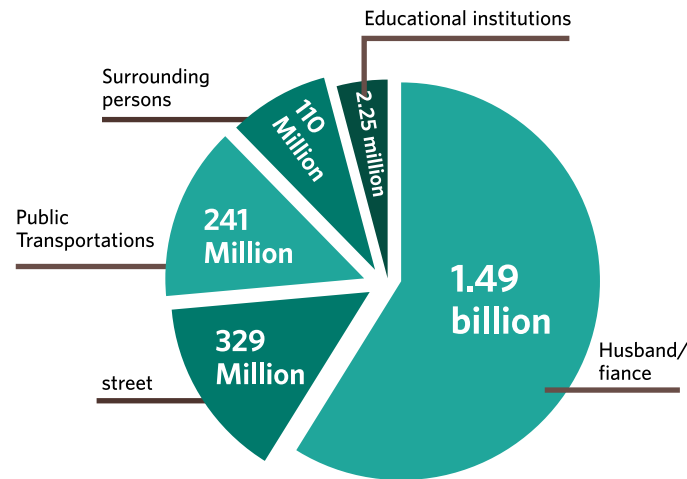
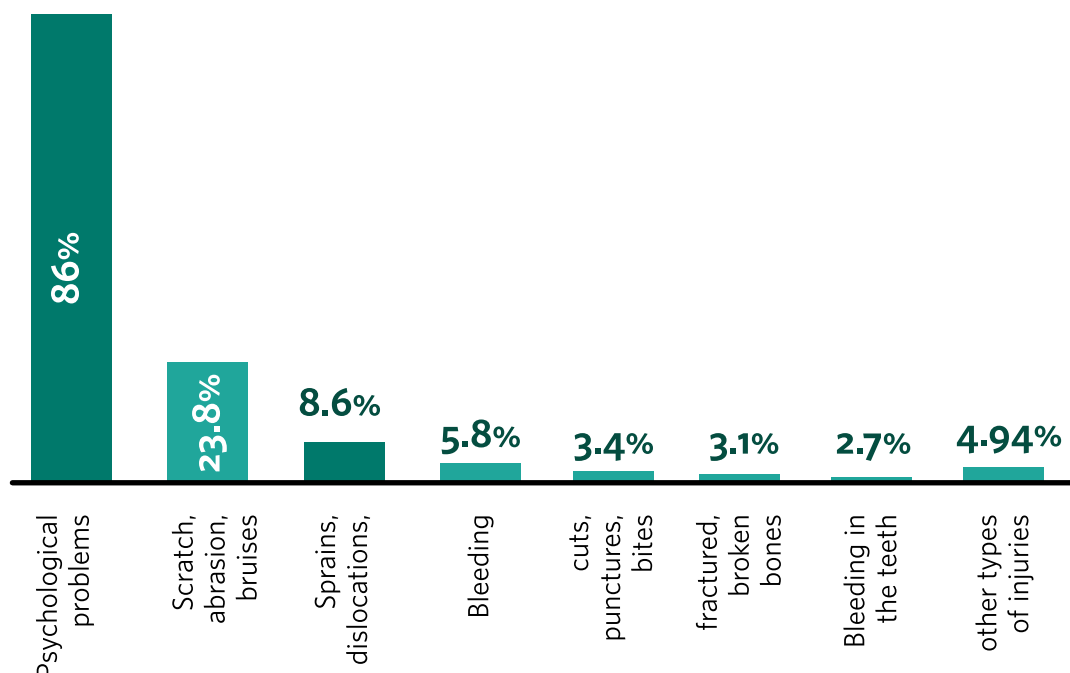


Figure 10.8: Main types of injuries due to spouse/fiancé violence in the last 12 months, Egypt 2015



10.7 Main findings and Limitations of the Costing Assessment:

- 7.888 million women suffered from violence the past year whether from husband/fiancé, individuals in close surroundings, or from strangers in public spaces.
- This study focused on understanding the experiences of violence and associated costs from the women's perspective through a survey of individual women respondents. Hence the study is limited by the level of reporting by women with regard to both their experience of violence and their actual help seeking behaviour. The survey data suggests that majority of women do not seek help from official agencies thus leading to underreporting of direct costs.
- Nevertheless, the value of the total cost emerging from violence (including both direct and indirect costs) for women and their families alone is estimated to be at least 2.17 billion LE in the past year (**Table 10.19**). It is important to note that this cost is estimated based on only one severe incident in the last 12 months prior to the survey.
- In order to estimate the costs of more than one incident using the injury rate identified in this survey, and assuming its validity for all the incidents the woman faced in the last year as incidents of violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé, the total cost could reach 6.15 billion LE. Still, this does not capture the cost of violence perpetrated by others per year, nor the violence the woman faces throughout her lifetime.
- Also this figure does not account for the cost the government and its institutions endured to provide subsidized protection and response services. These services include provided subsidized health care, therapeutic services, social services, in addition to time and efforts of police and justice service providers. To supplement the survey information on direct costs borne by the government as costs for service provision, attempts were made to capture such costs, however no reliable estimates were available.
- Lost opportunity costs of missing school/university days due to violence are not captured in full in this survey, as the share the woman bears is small compared to the expenses borne by the government through subsidizing the education system.
- Despite the magnitude of the total cost endured by the woman and her family, we can notice the limited frequency in resorting to community institutions or police institutions. No more than 75,000 women resorted to police services and only 7,000 women resorted to social services. This could indicate poor awareness among women, a lack of culture of seeking help from such institutions, or due to the belief that these institutions will not be effective in eliminating violence perpetrated against them especially regarding domestic violence. Therefore, women do not resort to these institutions in the first place.
- The limitation of data did not allow for measuring the effect on productivity at work for victims of violence. However, by only measuring absenteeism, we found a loss of about one million working days yearly as a result of violence, and especially domestic violence. Another significant limitation faced was that a significant proportion of women were either involved in unpaid work or had low wages when in paid work, and hence the monetary value of the foregone income was low.

- The loss of potential productivity estimate does not cover the lost opportunity cost for women suffering from emotional distress and how this affects their performance and decreases their productivity, while it is important to note that the estimated number of women suffering from emotional distress due to violence constitutes over 2 million women.
- Despite not capturing costs of violence at the workplace,⁴⁴ we should point out that Egyptian female labor market participation is low. Furthermore, the estimated number of 16,600 girls dropping out of education yearly due to violence means a loss of potential reducing capabilities of the next generation.
- Evidence suggests that around 2.49 million are subjected yearly to violence in streets and 1.72 million in public transport. This is an alarming fact, as women who do not feel secure in the street or in public transport are not only prevented from working, but in order to continue their daily routines they might need to change their routes or use a companion.
- Evidence suggests that the age groups most vulnerable to violence are women in the reproductive age. More specifically, above 40 percent of women between the age of 18-34 face violence. This age group is subjected to the widest range of consequences, including those related to reproductive health and child-bearing, which increases their vulnerability and carries a multiplying economic cost effect.
- Consequences of violence on children must be given major attention, not only domestic violence but also violence in public spaces. Children see their mothers and sisters as victims of violence at home as well as in the street and public transport. More research should be conducted to study the various long-term consequences of violence on children, as mentioned in previous sections, violence has a perpetuating longer term effect on a child's behavior, often referred to as intergenerational impact (EIGE, 2014).

⁴⁴ It must be mentioned that only one individual quit work due to harassment at the workplace.

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ANNEX

ANNEX A:

SAMPLE WEIGHTS

In order to obtain unbiased estimates from the survey data on violence against women, there was a need to develop appropriate weights, based on the selection probabilities. This is due to the fact that designing a sample by applying the method that was mentioned in chapter two of this report led to some changes in the weights of families in some small governorates where the increase of the sample size took place, thus violating to a certain extent the proportional allocation of the size. In addition, there was a discrepancy in response rates among different regions, and as such there was a need to use the weights when conducting any analysis, through the utilization of survey data, in order to ensure actual representation of the survey results at both the national and regional levels.

A Master Sample (more than one million households) developed by the CAPMAS, based on the 2006 Census, and updated in 2010 was used to select the ECGVBS. The Master Sample treated each Enumeration Area (EA) as a Primary Sampling Unit (PSU). It contained 5024 EAs, with an average size of about 200 households each. It was allocated proportionally among governorates and their urban/rural division, making it relatively self weighted.

A total number of 1000 PSUs were selected for the ECGVBS from the Master Sample, 45% from Urban (448 PSUs) and 55% from Rural (555 PSUs). PSUs were selected from all governorates (except frontiers) proportionally with the governorates' (urban/rural) size of households. A minimum number of PSUs was set to be 25 for small governorates in order to get efficient estimates of these governorates.

The sample of the economic cost violence survey is a Multi-Stage sample; hence calculation of the weights should consider the selection probabilities in each stage as follows:

1) First Stage: Selection of the primary sampling unit (PSU) from each governorate (Urban/Rural)

The probability of selection of the Master Sample is defined as follows:

$$P_a = \frac{\lambda M_a}{\sum_a M_a}$$

M_a = is the measure of size of (number of households) in the a^{th} PSU

λ = total number of sample PSUs that should be selected from the stratum.

2) Second Stage: Selection of Household

From each selected PSU, 22 households were selected in urban and 21 in rural.

The probability of selecting a certain household is

$$P_{\beta/a} = \frac{22 \text{ or } 21}{M_a}$$

Where $P_{\beta/a}$ is the conditional probability of selecting household β given that PSU a had been selected.

Hence the probability of selecting a household in the sample will be:

$$P_a \times P_{\beta/a} = P_{a\beta}$$

The sampling weight of each household in the sample will be the inverse of the selection probability and it can be modified based on the response rate in each PSU

3) Third Stage: Selection of an eligible woman from each household

For individuals' weights a new weight should be considered as only one eligible woman was selected from each household.

Using Kish table the probability of selecting one eligible woman will be

$$P = \frac{\text{Selected Women}}{\text{Eligible Women}}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{\text{Eligible Women per HH}}$$

$$P_{psu} = \frac{\sum \text{selected Women (psu)}}{\sum \text{Eligible Women (psu)}}$$

$$W_{psu} = \frac{1}{P_{psu}}$$

The weight for the individual will be the product of W_{psu} and the household weight previously computed. Weights were adjusted using the 2015 population distribution projections estimated by CAPMAS in order to have final weights that represent the population of eligible women in age category 18-64 years old for the purposes of the analysis.

ANNEX B: ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Indicators	Estimate	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Unweighted Count
			Lower	Upper					
Ever-married women who experienced physical, emotional, sexual violence by their husband	45.60	.54890	44.52	46.67	1.20	2.207	1.485	18100	18168
Ever-married women who experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband	45.15	.54472	44.08	46.22	1.21	2.177	1.475	18100	18168
Ever-married women who experienced emotion violence by their husband	42.48	.54633	41.41	43.56	1.29	2.219	1.490	18100	18168
Ever-married women who experienced physical violence by their husband	31.81	.51911	30.80	32.83	1.63	2.257	1.502	18100	18168
Ever-married women who experienced sexual violence by their husband	12.28	.37735	11.54	13.03	3.07	2.401	1.549	18100	18168
Ever-married women who experienced violence by any individual other than husband	16.81	.49469	15.84	17.78	2.94	3.180	1.783	18100	18168
Women exposed during the past year to any form of violence or harassment in public places	11.35	.33375	10.70	12.01	2.94	2.011	1.418	18100	18168
Women who experienced during the past year any violence at public transport	5.60	.22514	5.16	6.04	4.02	1.743	1.320	18100	18168
Women who experienced during the past year any harassment or violence at street	8.06	.28177	7.51	8.61	3.50	1.946	1.395	18100	18168
Ever-married experienced physical, emotion, sexual violence by their husband during the 12 months preceding the survey	23.77	.49053	22.81	24.73	2.06	2.412	1.553	18100	18168
Ever-married experienced physical or sexual violence by their husband during the 12 months preceding the survey	14.02	.40243	13.23	14.81	2.87	2.440	1.562	18100	18168

ANNEX C:

METHODOLOGY OF WEALTH INDEX CALCULATION

Some of these properties reflect an increased living standard, while others reflect a lower level. The index has been calculated and divided into separate quintiles of rural and urban areas and then accumulated together in a way that stratifies households to belong to one of the quintiles reflecting its economic status.

Individuals usually tend not to report their real income accurately, accordingly Wealth index is considered one of the most important tools for accurate estimation of income level used as an alternative to the measurement of income or expenditure of household.

Wealth index is based on housing characteristics and household assets which reflect the economic level of the household. Factor analysis method was used in this research to configure the index using the following variables:

Housing characteristics

- Residential Unit Type
- Material used in ceiling
- The number of rooms of the house
- The main source of drinking water
- The main source of lighting
- Fuel used in cooking
- Type of toilet

Variables have been converted into binary in which, it takes the value (1) whenever the household is in a certain category and the value (0) otherwise.

Property and electrical appliances

It includes: Radio/DVD, TV, stove, refrigerator, computer/laptop, air conditioner, motorbike/tuk-tuk/private car/taxi, microbus, Hantour carriage/livestock/poultry, land/stocks and shares/bank account, commercial or industrial facilities.

ANNEX D: COST ESTIMATION

Statistical tools used in estimating the gender based violence

1: Dealing with missing data

1- Women's wages: There were 29 (out of total 2325) missing data on wages, 23 values were imputed using the multiple regression.

Multiple regression was used to impute missing wages for waged women, using the age, age square, educational level, region and the job characteristics: occupation, sector, economic activity, social security/health insurance, having a contract, and job stability.

2-Women's Earnings: Earnings of non-waged (self employed, employer, unpaid) workers were not collected (603 observations), earnings were imputed using the multiple regression using the same variables as wages except for having a contract: age, educational level, region and the job characteristics: occupation, sector, economic activity, social security, and job stability. Earnings were estimated for 595 observations.

3- Husband's earning: around 16% of husband's earnings were missing (around 2201 observations), multiple regression was used to impute the missing values, it estimated 2072 out of the 2201 using the following husband's characteristics and his job characteristics: age, age square, educational level, occupation, economic activity, and if he has social insurance. Note the region was not used as there is no data of working place.

4-Monetary value for domestic work: Extreme values of number of hours were restricted to be 14 hours per day, and due to simultaneous activities of taking care of children and elderly people, an upper bound of 4 hours was set for child care hours. Extreme values for time spent in other activities were set at the value of the 95th percentile.

The generalized replacement approach was used to evaluate each domestic hour using the

most recent (2014) published wages report by CAPMAS.

5- The opportunity cost approach was used in order to give a monetary value for staying at parents (or friends) instead of paid shelters. The imputed value per day for staying out of the house was based on the mean value (per day) for those reported paying for shelters in the same data.

6- Health cost: Using the given information of the health cost by injury type and requested services and health provider, missing cost was imputed using multiple regression.

2: Equations used

This part explains how the direct and indirect costs were calculated given the survey data:

The calculation were based on the individual (woman) level and not the household level, as only one eligible woman was selected from each household, weights were computed in order to reflect the correct age and place of residence in the population, and to reflect the projected woman population size in mid-year 2015 (time of the survey) (see chapter 2 for more details).

The survey reported only the most severe incident in the last year. So the calculations are based on one incident only.

First: 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 a woman i paid for services

Cost of service includes 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 actual projected women population in 2015

Second: Indirect costs

Cost of lost days/ time due to violence perpetrated by husband/fiancé, violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, and in public spaces

In this category we include lost of personal income due to missed working days, and lost days of household work, and lost school days, and extra time spent in the road.

1- Lost working days

$$COWDL = \sum_j \sum_i [FE_i * FD_i + HE_i * HD_i] * W_i$$

COWDL -Cost of working days lost per women:

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

i -Index of victimized woman

FE_i - Market daily earning rate for the women i (wage for waged workers and imputed earning for non-waged workers)

FD_i - Women's lost days from work

HE_i - Market daily earning rate for the husband of women i (replaced by zero if not married, or for incidents other than husband/fiancé)

HD_i - Husband's lost days from work

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

2- Lost domestic working days

$$CODDL = \sum_j \sum_i [RW * AH_i * D_i] * W_i$$

CODDL- Cost of domestic days lost

j - Type of incident women reported (husband/fiancé, violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, at the workplace, 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 a woman i usually (in the week prior to the survey) spent in domestic work

D_i - A woman's lost days of domestic work

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

3- Lost school days

This formula can be used to calculate:

- Lost school days for children due to violence perpetrated by husband

- Lost school days for victimized girls due to violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, and in public spaces.

A- Cost of lost school days for children

Data reported the fees and missing days of women’s children without emphasizing the women’s number of children, therefore it is computed for each woman.

$$COSDL = \sum_i [C_i * LD_i] * W_i$$

COSDL- Cost of school days lost children of victimized women

i - Index of victimized woman

C_i- School fees in last year/201 (the number of school days reported in the academic year 2014/2015).

LD_i- days lost from school by woman i ‘s children.

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

B- cost of lost school days for victimized girls

$$COSDL = \sum_j \sum_i [C_i * LD_i] * W_i$$

COSDL- Cost of school days for victimized women

j - Type of incident women reported (violence perpetrated by individuals in close surroundings and strangers, at the workplace, educational institution, transportation, street)

i - Index of victimized woman

C_i- Average School fees in last year/201 (the number of school days reported in the academic year 2014/2015. (fees of women at school were not reported in the data so the average of all reported fees was used as an estimate)

LD_i- days lost from school by a woman i .

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

4- Time lost due to changing route or having a road companion

$$COTL = \sum_j \sum_i (RW * H_{ij} * D_i + ARW * H_{ijr} * D_i) * W_i$$

COTL- Cost of lost time

j - Type of incident women reported (educational institution, public transport, 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 .

ARW- CAPMAS reported hourly wage rate for the male/female working in the occupation of household services in year 2014 (since we don’t know who does accompany her the average of males and females was considered for the extra time of relative of)

H_{ij} - Additional hours spent for transport by woman

H_{ijr} - Hours spent by relative to accompany the woman

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

D_i- The number of days where a road companion or a route change was required was not reported in the data. Based on the assumption that incident happened in the mid of the year and the total school days are 201 and the total working days are 220; 100 days were assumed for a studying woman, and 110 days for other women and for the companion.

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