

# Te Ata O Te Ngakau

*Shadows of the Heart*

## The Cook Islands Family Health and Safety Study



*Report is dedicated to future generations living a life free of violence.*

**Te Marae Ora, Cook Islands Ministry of Health**

**Cook Islands National Council of Women**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**June 2014**



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*All values are in New Zealand currency.  
Metric measures used.*

*Te Ata O te Ngakau* can have a number of meanings depending on the context and vantage point the reader understands. For this study, the research oversight team sought Cook Islands words that would first respect the confidence and protect past secrets that the women who agreed to be interviewed have released to us, and second something that assumes an inspiring legacy to the wealth of experience and knowledge that has at last come to light.

For this study, *Te Ata O te Ngakau*, captures the depths, the shadows, the secrets...of the heart.

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## Foreword

### Message from the Minister of Health and Internal Affairs

The health and welfare of our families is central to the growth expectations of our country. The outcomes emanating from this report on Family Health & Safety Study challenges our growth path and the core of Cook Islands family and cultural practices that hinder the healthy growth of our families.

The results show that the phenomenon of violence against our women and children is ingrained in our society.



*Honorable Nandi Glassie*

The violence is, to a large extent, emotional, and is perpetrated by men known to the women – partners. This type of violence impacts over half our women.

Over a quarter of our women aged 15 to 64 years are physically abused. We know violence against women carries health and wellbeing issues, but the results show our women have not let it get them down and instead there is a strong undercurrent of personal and private attention to continue to rise above the inflictions.

However though violence against our women is pervasive, our women still feel alone to deal with it most of the time. Feeling isolated and ashamed in their struggles against violence, because, above all, they out of duty must go back to be with the man they love and their children, and hope that their husband changes, and wants to keep the family together.

Clear evidence in the report shows that alcohol plays a continuing part in the aggressive behaviour men show to their women, and jealousy influences their behavior, besides their own experience with violence in their family of origin as children.

The study identified gaps between safe places that women have confidence in going to. Friends and family still feature ahead of police, church and counseling agencies.

Violence against women and children impacts their health and social wellbeing. It is never acceptable, and more work remains to defend our women's rights to a life without any form of violence or abuse. Finding ways to stop the violence will require support and understanding to help our women (and men) work and move away from the norms identified by this study.

In conclusion, I appeal to all leaders in our country to take the issue of gender based violence seriously.

This report has landed on our decision tables in this time and we must take action and leadership to help remove all forms of violence against our women and their families.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'N. Glassie', written in a cursive style.

**Honorable Nandi Glassie**  
**Minister of Health**  
**Cook Islands**

## Message from the Secretary of Health

The Cook Islands Ministry of Health in collaboration with the Cook Islands National Council of Women conducted a survey on Family Health and Safety in the period November 2012 to April 2013. This survey was conducted with support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the Australian Government. The Cook Islands Statistics Office also provided technical support throughout the survey and during the compilation of the results.



**Mrs Elizabeth Iro**

The Ministry of Health has been privileged to host the conduct of the study and the preparation of this report. The roadmap prepared back in 2007 has been a drawn out one and MOH acknowledges the early initiatives by the Gender and Development Division encouraged by the Cook Islands National Council of Women and the Punanga Tauturu Incorporated, to seek support from Government and development partners. In recent times UNFPA, an agency that has developed a program of violence against women study based on the WHO methodology, has been instrumental in supporting this project. Renaming the study – the Family Health and Safety Study, reflects the depth of understanding our collaborative agencies have to community perceptions on any study of domestic violence, in order to lessen the possible backlash from our families and communities, while respecting our women's privacy.

The Ministry's vision that 'all people living in the Cook Islands living healthier lives and achieving their aspirations' is a fitting tribute to our support of the FHSS. The objective of the study is to obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence and incidence of different forms of violence against our women.

I believe that the results of this study will mobilize further support to working towards eliminating violence against women in our country.

In the spirit of capacity development, I acknowledge UNFPA's support to this first locally produced report, prepared for national consideration and mobilization. I look forward to extended UNFPA support to develop our report for regional and international comparability.

I congratulate the team (national and international) that has produced this report. The journey has been a long one. I am honoured to present the results of our study to our leaders, our people, and the women of this country and their families.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Elizabeth Iro'.

**Elizabeth Iro**  
**Secretary**  
**Cook Islands Ministry Of Health**



## Message from the President of the Cook Islands National Council of Women

In August 2007, our country delegation presented our first country progress report to the United Nations CEDAW Reporting Committee. A key observation by the Committee 'urged Government to give priority attention to the design and implementation of a comprehensive strategy to address all forms of violence against women'.



*Mrs Vaine Wichman*

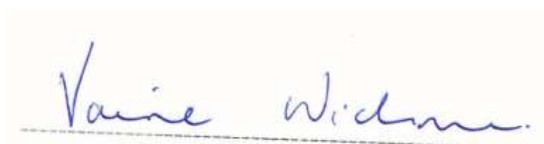
This Family Health and Safety Study is our response to those United Nations concerns.

On behalf of the women of the Cook Islands, I extend our respectful thanks to Government for taking on the challenge of eliminating any inequalities in our country that discriminate the progress of our women and their families in today's society and international arena. I especially thank the Ministry of Health Secretary and personnel for taking on this mission to document and collate the level of safety and health of women and their families throughout the country. It has been an ambitious task, and my Council have been proud to have been associated with this pioneering undertaking to be able to crystallize the level and scope of domestic violence in our country.

Our Council directions aim to work with our community towards eliminating all forms of discrimination against our women and their children, by representing their concerns continuously, seeking opportunities to improve their social and economic standing in our country, and to continue to encourage our young women to step forward in leading this country.

Any form of violence that belittles the dignified status of our women and their families affects our human environment and progress in life. We must work to eliminate all forms of violence against them. Doing so will enforce a strong, confident and safe country that produces warm and qualified people that will strive to bind our society in peaceful harmony and in constructive interaction with our global community.

Na te Atua tatou e akameitaki e akamanuia mai ia tatou.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Vaine Wichman".

**Mrs Vaine Wichman**  
**President**  
**Cook Islands National Council of Women**

## Acknowledgements

MOH and CINCW thank the wealth of supporters, agencies and development partners who have been committed to this study over the last three years, especially:

- Study Coordinators – Maine Beniamina and Edwina Tangaroa
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- Henriette Jansen , UNFPA, International Research Advisor for the Project; Seema Vyas, UNFPA Advisor to Data Refinement and Report finalisation.
- FHSS Oversight Team: Rangi Fariu, Edwina Tangaroa, Maine Beniamina, Vaine Wichman, Taputu Mariri, Kairangi Samuela, Ruta Pokura.
- Taggy Tangimetua, Cook Islands Statistics Officers – Amelia Ngatokorua and Tanga Morris.

The Family Health and Safety Study (FHSS) was carried out by the Cook Islands Ministry of Health and the Cook Islands National Council of Women, with financial support from the Australian Government, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), and with technical support provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

## Acronyms

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CIGWE	Cook Islands Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy
CINews	Cook Islands News
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System (software for data entry and processing)
DV	Domestic Violence
FHSS	Family Health and Safety Study
GADD	Gender and Development Division
HRP	Human Re-production
MOH	Ministry of Health (Te Marae Ora)
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation(s)
NZ	New Zealand
PPDVP	Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Programme
Rotaiana	Cook Islands Men's Support Group
RRRT	Regional Rights Resource Team
SERG	Scientific and Ethical Review
SPC	Secretariat of the Pacific Community
CINCW	Cook Islands National Centre of Women
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNSC	United Nations Statistical Commission
UN	Women United Nations Women
USP	University of the South Pacific
VAW	Violence against women
PTI	Punanga Tauturu Incorporated
WHO	World Health Organization

## Executive Summary

## Cook Islands Family Health and Safety Study

Violence against women (VAW) is one of the most concerning human rights violations and public health issues in the world today. United Nations defined VAW 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.”<sup>1</sup> VAW trespasses cultural, geographic, religious, social, and economic boundaries. This violence not only affects women who experience it but also their families and communities.

The aim of the research was to obtain reliable data on the prevalence, frequency, and types of VAW in the Cook Islands; document the associations between partner violence and health and other outcomes; identify and compare risk and protective factors for partner violence; and explore and compare coping strategies used by women experiencing violence as well as perceptions about violence.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> of March 2014, the Government of the Cook Islands with the Cook Islands National Council of Women launched a Call to Action based on the key findings emanating from this report.

This Call to Action is launched to:

- Increase awareness about and sensitivity to domestic violence among researchers, policy makers and health care providers

*Te akaonuuanga i te marama o te aronga kimi kite, te au arataki e pera te au tangata akono maki no runga i te au taii e tupu mai ana no te takingakino i roto i te ngutuare*

- Contribute to the development of a network of people committed to addressing domestic violence

*Tauturu i te akatupuanga i tetai taokotaiana no te au tangata tei akaatinga ia ratou no te takore atu i te takingakino i roto i te ngutuare.*

- Ensure that results are used to inform policy and develop strategies and interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women.

*Akapapu anga e, ka taangaanga ia te au ravenga tei rauka mai, no te akatupu anga i tetai parani no te paruru e te akakore i te takinga kino i te vaine.*

The Government of the Cook Islands acceded to CEDAW, the Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women) on 11 August 2006. The National Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment Policy (2011) includes specific measures to stop all forms of violence against women and girls.

### Key Findings from the Family Health and Safety Survey

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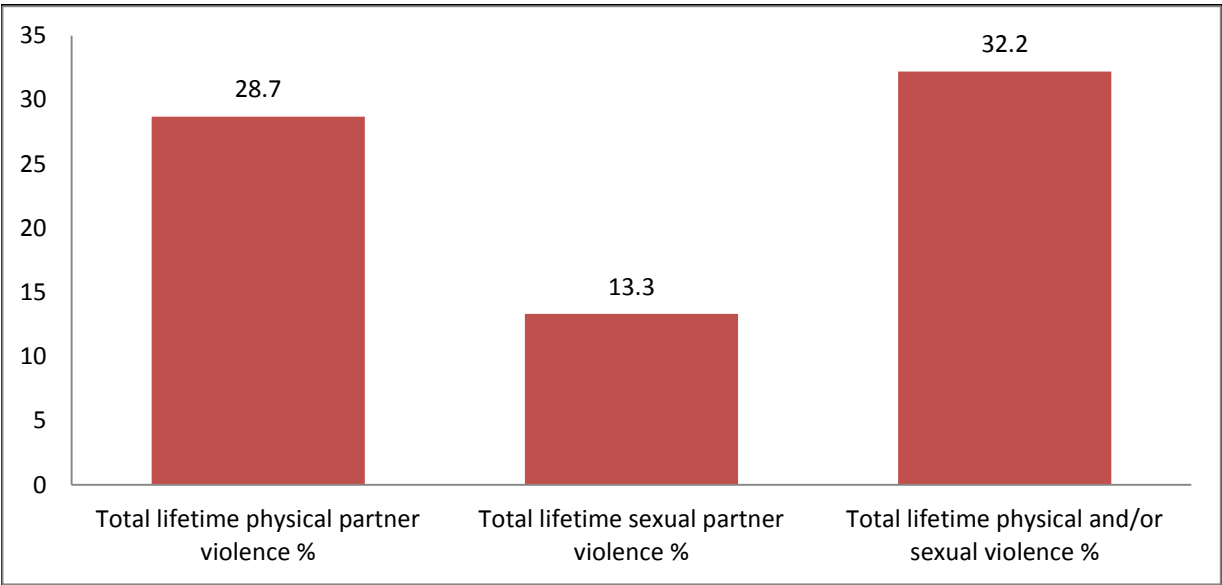
<sup>1</sup>United Nations.(1993). *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, document A/RES/48/104.

The study obtained national level results for the Northern and Southern Groupings and Rarotonga, with an analysis by age groups, education levels, and socioeconomic status.

**Physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner**

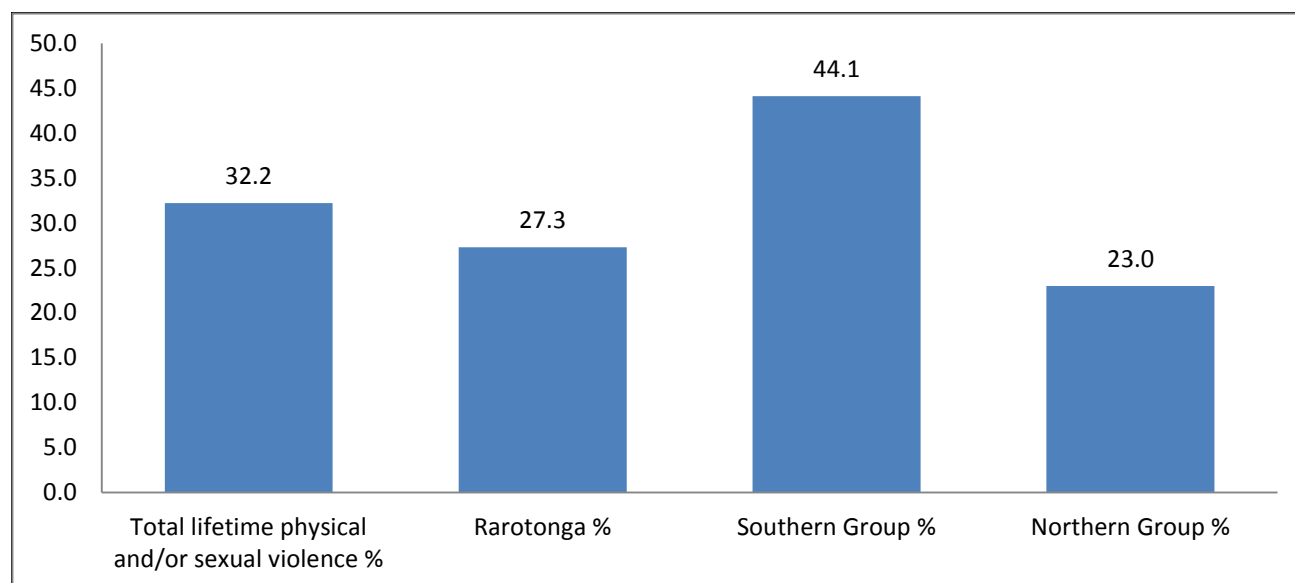
- Nearly one in three ever-partnered women (32.2%) in the Cook Islands has experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lives.

Prevalence of lifetime partner violence for number of women in the household (Ever partnered women N= 860)



- Almost 30% of women reported they had experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime, most commonly being slapped or having something thrown at her, pushed or shoved.
- An estimated 13% of women have experienced sexual partner violence at some time in their lives, including forced sexual intercourse; being afraid to say no sexual intercourse because of what he might do; and being forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual acts.
- By region, 44% of women in the Southern Group Islands, 27.3% in Rarotonga, and 23.0% in the Northern Group Islands experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime.

#### Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women by region



#### Physical violence during pregnancy

- Among women who had ever been pregnant, 7.7% reported that they had experienced physical violence during pregnancy, and in almost all cases, the perpetrator was the father of the child.
- Of these women who reported violence during pregnancy, just under half (43.1%) reported that they had been punched or kicked in the abdomen.

#### Controlling behavior

- Nearly one in three women (30.8 %) reported their partner generally displayed at least one out of seven controlling behaviors. The most common behaviors women reported were that their partner insist on knowing where she is at all times; gets angry if she speaks with another man; keeps her from seeing her friends; and is often suspicious that she is unfaithful.

#### Sexual violence by a non-partner

- Almost one in twenty women (4.6%) reported that they had experienced forced sex by a non-partner since the age of 15 and the same proportion of women (4.8%) reported that they had experienced other types of sexual abuse before the age of 15.
- For both measures of non-partner sexual abuse, the most common perpetrators were male family members and male friend/acquaintances.

#### Attitudes (all women)

- Over one in four women (27.5%) agree with the statements that “A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees with him” and that “A man should show he is the boss”. Just under one in five (17.1 %) agreed with the statement that a wife is obliged to have sex with her husband”.
- Women overwhelmingly rejected the idea that there were circumstances under which it is justified for man to beat his wife with only 5% or fewer women agreeing with wife beating being justified in five out of six scenarios.

- Ninety percent of all women agreed with the statements that a woman can refuse sex if: she does not want to; husband is drunk; she is sick; or if he mistreats her.

### Health consequences

- Almost half of women (45.5%) who reported they experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime reported that they had ever been injured as a result of the violence. Most common injuries were cuts, punctures or bites or scratches, abrasions or bruises.
- Women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime were also more likely to self-report poorer health, and to report problems with activities such as with walking.

### Responses to partner violence and coping strategies

- Almost one in three women (30.7%) who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime had never told anyone about the violence they experienced.
- When women did disclose, they most commonly confided in their friends or parents.
- Just under one in ten women (9%) who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime saw a health professional such as a doctor or health worker, while one in nearly five women ever disclosed to the police.
- Reasons for seeking support included: couldn't endure the violence anymore; she had bad injuries; and she was encouraged to do so by her family and friends.
- The main reason for not seeking support was because the woman believed that violence was a normal part of family life and that the violence was not serious.
- Almost two-thirds of women fought back, and of these, more than half said that they fought back several times. For 42.9% of women that fought back, they reported that the violence became less.

### Methodology

The study's methodology builds on the WHO (World Health Organisation) multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women, which combines quantitative and qualitative components. The WHO methodology adheres to international ethical and safety standards for research on VAW and ensures data comparability across countries. The following are the quantitative and qualitative components used in the Cook Islands FHSS:

- *Quantitative Component:* A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on the prevalence of different forms of domestic violence against women, as well as information on its causes, consequences, and risk factors. Specifically, version 11 of the WHO multi-country study questionnaire was adapted for the Cook Islands FHSS. The questionnaire was administered through face-to-face interviews among randomly selected women ages 15-64 in a sample size of 1,013 women.
- *Qualitative Component:* A series of qualitative methods were used to inform the preparation of the questionnaires, as well as to provide context to the quantitative findings. These qualitative methods included document reviews, interviews with key stakeholders and focus groups with women and men.

## Recommendations (CALL TO ACTION)

- Strengthen national commitment and action involving key decision-makers, including Parliamentarians, high-level government officials, media, and social and religious leaders at national and local levels.
- Promote the implementation of the VAW component of the National Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy (GEWEP, 2011) to encourage gender equality at all levels and fields, such as national laws and policies, the educational system, and the media, among others.
- Support passage of the Family Law Bill, and the passage of a revised Crimes Act.
- Develop and support capacity building of medical personnel in the area of violence against women in order for the health sector to play an effective role in both prevention of violence, and the provision of timely medical care for survivors.
- Establish safe and confidential administrative data collection systems by service providers, health sector, justice and the police to inform future policies and programmes.
- Ensure that women play a key role in decision-making and efforts related to addressing violence against women. Organizations working with and for women should be actively engaged in the planning, development, and implementation of programs and activities targeted at eliminating violence against women.
- Mobilize support for women and organizations in planning, development and implementation programs and activities to end violence against women (EVAW), and support efforts at uniting resources and efforts to address this urgent issue.
- Raise awareness, especially among youth, to better understand the context of relationships in terms of long-term commitments and responsibilities as well as respect for each other.
- Develop programming interventions in early childhood development settings to ensure that parents understand the impact of domestic violence, not only on adults but also on their children, and provide support through positive parenting methods and support for protection, development and well-being of children. It is critical to break the cycles of violence within families today.
- Involve men in strategies aimed at reducing or raising awareness around violence against women. Working with men to understand their perceptions and change their attitudes and behaviour is key to generate viable strategies on VAW.
- Strengthen and expand protection, community networks and services, as well as effective and confidential referral, in order to enable women to safely report and access support.
- Continue the work of this study to have further understanding of VAW issues in the Cook Islands and thus inform technical and strategic plans. This study is the first major step in collecting data on VAW but there is still a wealth of data and knowledge that needs to be gathered and analyzed for further action and policy development.



Te Marae Ora/Ministry of Health and the Cook Islands National Council of Women acknowledge the study team and partners (national and international) who have assisted in implementing this study.

Te Ata O te Ngakau represents the respect, the confidence and secrets that the women who agreed to be interviewed provided and is a tribute to them for the wealth of experience and knowledge that has at last come to light.

For this study, *Te Ata O te Ngakau, captures the depths, the shadows, the secrets...of our women's hearts.*

Kia orana e na te Atua tatou e tauturu mai.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Violence against women**

The traditional history of the Cook Islands abounds with stories of strength and wars, romances and exploitations. Within this spectrum of tradition, there is the common thread of women's place, women's subservience, and women's roles. These considerations have bred complacency in past times that such is the lot of our women.

Globally, international instruments adopted by the international community and member countries of the United Nations aim to eliminate discrimination and especially violence against women and their families. Violence against women is a global concern and trespasses cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic boundaries.

In the Pacific, Governments are keen to remedy this human injustice and violation of women's basic right to a full participation in social and economic life.

In The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in 1993, violence against women is defined 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”*.<sup>2</sup>

The prevalence of VAW in our societies relates back to traditional percepts of the role and status of our women through country history, missionary efforts and colonial governing that over the years embedded cultural excuses and gender misrepresentations of what is hidden behind the smiles and hospitality of Cook Islands culture and family life.

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<sup>2</sup>United Nations. *Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women*. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, document A/RES/48/104. New York, NY, 1993.

Violence against women is wrong. It is wrong for almost half a population to remain in fear and with the illusion that this is the way it has always been. The international instruments and regional commitments by our Government adhere to the quest for gender equality and the elimination of all forms of violence in our country, our villages and our homes.

The results of this study provide a daring representation of the level and scope of VAW in Cook Islands. The violence that women and girls experience is typically concealed inside the home, at the hands of intimate partners and family members, and is therefore difficult to recognize and document and even harder to prevent.

No single cause can adequately account for domestic and partner violence against our women. Many factors are in play at different levels of our people's social interactions that combines to explain and record the trends in VAW.

At the individual level, biological and personal aspects influence behavior, affecting the possibility of committing or experiencing violence (e.g. age, educational level, income and substance abuse).

The relationship level looks at how relationships with family, friends and peers increase the risk of being a victim or perpetrator of violence.

At the community level risk factors may be population density, high levels of unemployment, crime and lack of social support, together with male peer groups that condone and legitimize men's violence and women's peer groups that normalize violence. Finally, the societal level refers to causal factors related to the social structure, laws, policies, cultural norms and attitudes that reinforce violence against women in society.

A lack of understanding of the magnitude of the problem, its causes and consequences, or whether these characteristics are similar or different across cultures and countries, including in the Pacific region, hinders the development of efforts to address it.

Since the 1990s, domestic violence has entered the international agenda with sustained efforts of women's movements and international organizations that are active on women's issues. The number of surveys and studies conducted on violence against women increased steadily, especially in the last decade of the 20th century. Thus, a significant amount of information has accumulated both on the prevalence and on the causes and consequences of violence against women.

The development of the methodology for the WHO Multi country Study started in 1997 to address the lack of reliable and comparable data on VAW, its consequences and root causes.

The WHO Multi-Country Study was one of the first studies to research domestic violence across countries from a public health and gender sensitive perspective. The methodology, combining qualitative and quantitative research methodologies, ensures reliable results that are comparable across countries. It further adheres to specific ethical and safety standards,

developed for research on VAW, including giving great importance to training and involvement of researchers and interviewers, as well as support for field staff and respondents who need it. Further it encourages the engagement of a range of actors in the research process to facilitate use of results leading to policy change and intervention. The standardized questionnaire is well-tested and validated for use in many different settings and can be used with minimal adaptation in most settings.

### 1.3. Cook Islands: geographic and demographic context

The Cook Islands is spread over 1.8 million square kilometers of the South Pacific Ocean. The far flung nature of the islands influences resource allocation, and the distribution of the benefits of development, even in this day and age, is skewed mainly to the Southern Group and especially Rarotonga.

The remoteness of the Pa Enua<sup>3</sup> also advises caution in the translation of aggregate data fields and whether results can be generalized for our Pa Enua.

Map 1 Geographical spread of the Cook Islands



Source: <http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/oceania/ciamaps/ck.htm>

Depopulation is an issue for the country and the human exodus that has been a feature of Cook Islands history continues in recent times as the economically active move to find jobs overseas, particularly in New Zealand and Australia.

### 1.4. Cook Islands society, family and kinship relations in transition

<sup>3</sup> The islands in the Cook Islands, outside Rarotonga.

Over the years, anecdotal evidence in the Cook Islands points to a high level of acceptance of male violence against women in the Cook Islands. A culture of shame and silence also exists, meaning that few women will speak openly about domestic violence.

Women's responses to domestic violence are shaped by a range of factors, including: heavy family and community obligations; lack of refuge facilities and other support systems; women's inability to generate an adequate income to support themselves and their children; psychological disempowerment; feelings of love for the perpetrator; and lack of understanding of their human and legal rights (Lievore & Fairbairn-Dunlop, PPDVP Cook Islands Report, 2007, p. 37).

Women often seek to withdraw domestic violence cases from court due to social/cultural factors such as: concern about the family's economic survival if the primary breadwinner is incarcerated; social values around gender roles and the view that men have the right to treat their wives as they wish; and women feeling threatened by or sorry for their husbands (Lievore & Fairbairn-Dunlop, PPDVP Cook Islands Report, 2007, p. 14).

### **1.5. What is known on violence against women in Cook Islands**

Cook Islands Government acceding to CEDAW (Convention for the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women) has been instrumental in profiling the plight of women and domestic violence. In fact domestic violence is the biggest discriminatory factor against women and is currently the largest reported crime against women (CINews, August 2013).

Over the last 15 years, public awareness programs of women's rights advocated by women's organizations and supported by Government have begun to impact, with clear policy directions now guiding more agencies wanting to be involved in supporting making women's home lives safer.

Over a five year period, from January 2007 to October 2012, statistics of domestic violence in Cook Islands show that there has been an increase in reporting to police.

More victims are coming out to report their circumstances to the police with the help of awareness and counseling programmes implemented by Punanga Tauturu Inc<sup>4</sup> and men's counseling group Rotai'anga<sup>5</sup>.

Current statistics show that weekends and paydays are the peak times for domestic violence incidents, with alcohol quoted as playing a role in the crime of domestic violence. Cook Islands Police statistics show that, between 2007 and 2012, over 270 cases of domestic violence had alcohol as a contributing factor in comparison to less than ten cases where drugs were involved (CINews, August, 2013).

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<sup>4</sup> Punanga Tauturu Incorporated (PTI) is the non-government agency that provides counseling, information dissemination and advocacy programs to women in general and to victims of domestic violence in particular who choose to use their services.

<sup>5</sup> Cook Islands Men's Counseling Group.

In recent times stronger links have been established with Punanga Tauturu Inc. (PTI), Cook Islands Police and the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (PPDVP).

The PPDVP, a joint initiative between the New Zealand Aid Programme, New Zealand Police and Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police, seeks to reduce the incidence of domestic violence by building in-country capacity in Pacific police services and encouraging collaboration between police, non-government organisations, and other government agencies to help prevent and respond to domestic violence.

There are signs that things are improving: safety plans are being put in place for high-risk families, women are reporting domestic violence more often, men are taking more responsibility for their behaviour, men's counseling groups have been set up in the Cook Islands and new links with other successful programs in the Pacific have been made.

The PPDVP involves increasing awareness that home life is premised on respect and faith and not authority and men's supremacy.

The second aim is a review of the law and working in partnerships with other police services in the region to bring about a change in the domestic violence terrain.

The third program aim is to refine government policies that are being put into place by different agencies. The National Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy was adopted by Government in 2011. Although mainly approved on paper, non-government agencies look with anticipation to the implementation of key strategies in the policy that will assist in reducing violence against women and build their social, political and economic wellbeing to be able to contribute more effectively in Cook Islands economic development.

Great strides have been made in the country in relation to understanding domestic violence and encouraging programs and legal practices that will assist in reducing it. This report will also add immensely to fine-tuning policy and programs aimed at reducing its occurrence. Coupled with this, legal instrument and code of conduct principles revisions impacting women and their families continue to encourage our women and their daughters to persevere in building safe and peaceful homes.

## **2. Research objectives and methodology**

### **Direct study objectives**

The population-based study has been developed to:

- obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence and incidence of different forms of violence against women, in a way that is comparable with other studies around the world;
- assess the extent to which domestic violence against women is associated with a range of health and other outcomes;
- identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk;

- document and compare the strategies and services that women use to deal with domestic violence.

This national study is aimed to obtain national level results for the Northern and Southern Groupings, and Rarotonga as well as age groups, educational levels and socioeconomic status.

### **Indirect objectives and study outcomes**

- To increase awareness about and sensitivity to domestic violence among researchers, policy-makers and health care providers.
- To contribute to the development of a network of people committed to address domestic violence.
- To ensure the results are used to inform policy and develop strategies and interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women.

### **Types of violence against women that will be measured**

- Physical and sexual violence by intimate partners as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- For physical and sexual violence by intimate partners, the estimates will be broken down by frequency and severity. Severity measures include direct impact in the form of injuries and indirect impact on physical and emotional wellbeing.
- Psychological abuse by intimate partners by frequency, as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Economic abuse by intimate partner, as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Physical violence by others than partners broken down by perpetrators, as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Sexual violence by others than partners broken down by perpetrators, as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- For sexual violence by others than partners separate questions are formulated for rape and other types of sexual violence.
- Child sexual abuse by others than partners, before the age of 15 years old (asked retrospectively).

The above types of violence and the distinctive classifications include those that can be used to estimate the core statistical indicators on VAW approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) in 2011.

The information that will be collected in the survey will not only give prevalence rates and features but will contribute to understanding the associations with health outcomes and the

conditions under which VAW are likely to occur and to find linkages with social, economic, demographic, cultural, and other correlates. Further the survey will explore the strategies that women who experienced domestic violence use, with special attention on their help-seeking behavior: to whom did they go, why or why not, where they are satisfied with the services and why or why not (UNFPA, 2012).

## **Summary of the methodology**

The study methodology builds on the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women and focuses on the quantitative component (a population based survey of women using structured interviews). An extensive qualitative component had been envisaged to begin before the quantitative segment. This has since been overtaken by a rapid qualitative approach using focus group methodology and case files of PTI interviews with victims in 2009. These cases are strategically presented throughout the report.

1. Quantitative survey with structured questionnaires, which provided data on prevalence of different forms of domestic violence against women, as well as information on impact on health, causes, consequences and risk factors. The questionnaire was administered by interviewers doing face to face interviews.
2. A qualitative part: Document reviews, and a number of selected interviews and focus group discussions, were conducted in a systematic manner.

All country specific adaptations have been included in the study protocol for the country, the questionnaire, and the manuals for training facilitators, supervisors, interviewers and procedures for data processing and analysis. During the entire research study the WHO ethical and safety guidelines were observed and supported with assistance from an international researcher.

For the qualitative component, the Punanga Tauturu was commissioned to conduct focus group discussions with various groups of men, to understand men as partners, men as perpetrators, men's views on domestic violence and their role in combating domestic violence as men have not been included in the quantitative segment of the country-wide survey. In addition, selected groups of key informants (professionals, local leaders, NGOs) who are in contact with domestic violence victims and/or perpetrators were invited to discuss their experiences and perceptions.

## **Ethical clearance**

The ethical considerations for the original WHO multi-country study were discussed and approved offshore by the Scientific and Ethical Review Group (SERG) of the UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) in October 1997.

Ethical clearance has been obtained in-country from the Office of the Prime Minister as well as under the guidance of the Ministry of Health protocol ethics and the Public Service Act (2009) in relation to confidentiality and respect.

## 2.1. Organization of the study

A National Research Team was responsible for undertaking the research.

This National Research Team consisted of;

- A Research Coordinator (UNFPA funded; assigned to the leading government agency and hired to ensure the outputs of the first 12 months of the project),
- An operational focal person in the Ministry of Health; supporting all tasks relating to training of fieldworkers, support of fieldwork and logistics, and other survey and management related tasks,
- A statistician from the National Statistics Office (responsible for sampling, field work, logistics, data processing and data analysis), and the Ministry of Health (to assist with the field work, logistics and especially the data processing and analysis to develop continuity in collating key indicators of FHSS),
- A focal point in the in-country UN/Joint Presence Office (liaising and facilitating support to national research team with UNFPA Sub-Regional Office),
- Representatives from the Cook Islands National Council of Women and the Punanga Tauturu Incorporated) for psychological support of interviewers and respondents during the field work, to assist in the qualitative research component and to support project oversight in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and the Gender Development Division.

The study was led by the Ministry of Health, as the implementing party that signed the contract with UNFPA. The study's first national research coordinator resigned earlier in the study period and the Ministry of Health decided to keep coordination in-house. The study is supported by an oversight committee (MOH, Cook Islands Statistics Office, Cook Islands National Council of Women (CINCW) and the NGO Punanga Tauturu Incorporated (PTI)) and by a Consultative Committee of stakeholders (other government ministries such as Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Police, and NGOs)). Technical oversight in all stages of the study was coordinated by the UNFPA International Researcher.

## 2.2. Quantitative component

The quantitative component replicates the methodology developed for the *WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women*<sup>6</sup>, with the exception of the sample size and the length of in-country training of interviewers.

The study in Cook Islands used a nationwide sample of women aged from 15 to 64 years.

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<sup>6</sup> Ellsberg, M.C & Heise, L. Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists, WHO, Appendix 1



## Sample design

The sampling strategy was prepared by the MoH statistician with technical support from the Cook Islands Statistics Officers. The sampling frame based on the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings, allowed for a 15% non-response. About 971 households (reference date 1 Nov. 2012) were initially selected using a multi-stage sampling strategy representing three strata: Rarotonga and the northern and southern island groups. One woman 15-64 years old per household was randomly selected among the eligible women in advance by the MoH statistician so that interviewers did not have to make the selection themselves.

## Questionnaire

The generic WHO questionnaire version 10 was adapted for the Pacific Region. For the Cook Islands, a version 11 was adopted after customizing to our circumstances and requirements. The English version 11 was translated into Maori. The questionnaire (in particular the wording/translation) was further improved and finalized during the interviewer training and pilot stages. Particular mention should be made of the improvement in the questions for non-partner physical violence, both for violence after 15 years of age and as a child in her own home (now including lists of acts that should be asked one by one). These changes were also included in the generic questionnaire version 11.2.

## Operational definitions of different types of violence

Violence against women is defined narrowly as violence against women from either a criminal justice point of view or a public health perspective. For this study, the survey has been able to encourage responses to recent experiences combined with experiences across the life span of the respondent. This combination has enabled the results to capture prevalence (whether the victim has ever been victimized during a specific time frame); as well as focusing on incidence (number of violent incidents in a particular time frame).

## Fieldworkers' selection and training

Although international research indicates that women's willingness to disclose violence is influenced by a variety of interviewer characteristics, including sex, age, marital status, attitudes and interpersonal skills; in the Cook Islands setting, the paucity of available interviewers in the community required a revision in approach. Initially, advertisements were placed in the public arena seeking interested qualified researchers to join the initiative. Only three responded and all three research applicants received were not suitable nor available full time for the period of the study. This response revised MOHs approach to select mainly public health nurses involved in the communities and women's representatives suited to work in their own communities.

- Study Coordinators – Maine Beniamina and Edwina Tangaroa
- Field Study Interviewers – Rongo Ingaua, Maina Tairi, Teio Kea, Tania Avare, Nukutau Pokura, Rufina Tutai, Rebeka Buchanan, Tae Nootutai, Tereapii Nimerota, Mamatoronga John, Mereana Taikoko, Kopu Vogel, Taputu Mariri, Metua College, Nga Matapo, Mataitirangi Matamaki, Tumaru Tangatapoto, Tangata Edwards, Ake Teatai, Inangaro Taia, Manongi Tiro.

### Training of interviewers and supervisors

Altogether 26 women (mainly public health nurses) were trained as potential interviewers/supervisors using a shortened version of the standard (3-week) training programme, including gender and violence sensitization, ethical and safety measures, familiarization with questionnaire and interview techniques. Training methods included role plays and a presentation by a survivor of violence. The interviewer training in Rarotonga lasted about 2.5 weeks, (half days in the afternoon), with one full day of field piloting during the third week. Supervisor and field editor training took place 'on the job' for the two MoH study coordinators during the first days of the fieldwork.

### Pilot test

Pilot testing of questionnaire and field procedures took place during one day in the Tutakimoa/Teotue village, a densely populated area in Rarotonga. For the pilot the procedures adhered to differed from common methods used in earlier Pacific Island countries. For their first interviews, interviewers worked in pairs taking turns in interviewing and almost all managed to conduct one interview. Supervisors also worked as interviewers. Preliminary results showed how women in this area were not afraid to share acts of violence against them (11 out of 17 women reported at least one event of physical partner violence in her life) and hence it became possible for the team to spend a large part of a day in the small area without raising alarm, endangering the respondents or jeopardizing the study profile and outreach.

### Fieldwork

The fieldwork started in Rarotonga, in the week following the training. The interviews needed to be done on top of the regular work of the public health nurses. Each of the interviewers were given a listing of 34 households/eligible women in the geographical area closest to where they work or live, who they would have to interview during the day (by inviting them to the clinic) or, if needed, after work. They had to return completed questionnaires as soon as possible to the MoH for checking, editing and feedback. It was important in the early stages to correct errors as soon as possible. It was envisaged that after completing the interviews in Rarotonga, selected interviewers would join those trained from the outer islands to do interviews there.

The starting date for work in Rarotonga began immediately after the training and lasted throughout October 2012 to January 2013. The survey dates in the Southern and Northern Group islands had been programmed to take place from December 2012 through to August 2013 (Jansen, H: 2012).

### Ethical and safety considerations

During the training of interviewers, the trainer took care to inform the participants of their obligations in conducting the questionnaire according to the Study's code of ethics. Attention was given to ensuring they understood the importance of disclosing to each respondent the

assurance of confidentiality and respect to allow the respondent the option of withdrawing at any point in the interview.

Despite the shortened training, the study coordinators and the interviewers felt they were up to the job as most had been interviewers in previous household census and medical surveys conducted. However, it was agreed that intensive monitoring and supervision would begin at the start of the field work process to counter challenges and to be able to deal with areas that may need further training or correction as the team moved through the target population. The MOH coordinators maintained the regular weekly and monthly monitoring of the interviewers.

### Quality control mechanisms

To ensure high quality and internationally comparable data, a number of levels of control were set up:

- Using the standardized training package supplied by UNFPA.
- Pre-selection of eligible women for the interviews in the selected households.
- Close supervision of each interviewer in the field by the field supervisor/editor.
- Continuous monitoring of each interviewer using performance indicators such as: number of completed interviews, response rate, and rate of disclosure of physical partner violence.
- Review of completed questionnaires by the team supervisor so that any errors or discrepancies could be corrected immediately while still in the field.
- Range and skip checking by the data entry program, batch file checking and 100% double entry and subsequent validation to find data entry errors.

### Data processing and analysis

The data was entered in a data program known as CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System software package). A consultant with extensive experience in data entry of FHSS studies in the Pacific region was hired by MoH. Her visit was planned with the visit of the International Researcher during the training of fieldworkers in November 2012 in order that the system could be finalized, installed and tested and the data entry and processing supervisor and his data entry support personnel could be trained in the program, and data entry of the survey results, and any other issues that may crop up while this stage of the study process was being implemented.

The data processing supervisor and one data entry clerk were trained at the Rarotonga Hospital where data entry took place. The survey data was 100% double entered.

During the report write-up, the data processed was analyzed to help the Cook Islands team review and revise the final report. The international data analyst was able to conduct this activity and used the SPSS<sup>7</sup> statistical software for the task.

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<sup>7</sup> Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

## 2.3. Qualitative component

Punanga Tauturu Incorporated (PTI) organized focus group meetings conducted by male counselors and attended by male participants to understand male perceptions on violence against women.

The focus groups (3) were conducted on Rarotonga. There was a 16-21 year focus group, a 22-34 year age grouping, and a 35 years and over age grouping. Participants in each of the groups were a mix of Pa Enua, returning Cook Islanders from overseas now residing in Rarotonga, and Rarotonga residents.

Each of the groups was provided with 4 case stories of violence against women and session results showed their thoughts and discussions on each case.

In addition PTI supplied transcripts of unpublished personal interviews with victims of physical and sexual abuse, based on fieldwork conducted in 2009.

These cases and responses have been integrated throughout the quantitative component of this report to assist in reinforcing the study outcomes and conclusions where applicable.

## 3. Response rate and description of the survey sample

The frame used for the selection of households for the survey was based on the 2011 Census of Population and Dwellings that was conducted on 1 December 2011. With regards to the sampling frame, Rarotonga, the Southern Group, and the Northern Group were the main regional frames.

### Stratification

On Rarotonga, the sample population was broken down by Census Districts (CD)<sup>8</sup>. The Southern Group was broken down by island in the group<sup>9</sup>, and same with the Northern Group<sup>10</sup>.

### Sample Size

#### **Rarotonga**

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<sup>8</sup>Pue- Matavera CD 00, Tupapa Marairenga CD 01, Takuvaine Parekura CD 02, Tutakimoa Teotue CD 03, Avatiu Ruatonga CD 04, Nikao Panama CD 05, Ruaau- Arorangi CD 06, Akaoa-Arorangi CD 07, Murienua-Arorangi CD 08, Titikaveka CD 09, Ngatangia CD 10, Matavera CD 11.

<sup>9</sup>Aitutaki CDs 12-15, Mauke CDs 28-30, Mitiaro CDs 31-32, Atiu CDs 23-27, Mangaia CDs 17-22.

<sup>10</sup>Palmerston CD 33, Pukapuka CDs 34-36, Nassau CD 37, Manihiki CDs 38-39 Rakahanga CDs 40-41, Penrhyn CDs 42-43.

It was agreed in advance that a sample size of 15% of all occupied households on Rarotonga would be sufficient. Similarly for the Southern Group islands, 28% sample size was adopted, and for the Northern Group islands, a 50% sampling size for all occupied households was observed. Using statistical distribution methods, these percentages provide significant survey coverage for this study.

**Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (un-weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (2011 Census)**

	Un-weighted		Census 2011	
	All respondents		Resident HH Population	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4671</b>	<b>19.7</b>
<b>Island groups</b>				
Rarotonga	458	49.9	3450	13.3
Southern Group	300	32.6	943	31.8
Northern Group	161	17.5	278	57.9

The approach adopted to achieve a sample size in each region which will produce similar accuracy for each, was to allocate the sample proportion to the square root of the population size (refer Annex 5).

The sample sizes were then allocated to each of the Census districts (CD) on Rarotonga proportional to the population size, with respect to private occupied households.

### **Southern Group**

The sample size of around 28% was agreed to be sufficient to produce suitable values for key estimates in the survey for the Southern Group

With an estimated population of around 433 private occupied households for the Southern group, it was therefore desirable to have a responding sample size of at least 261 households.

The approach to achieve a sample size was similar to the Rarotonga approach above (refer Annex 5).

The sample sizes were then allocated to each island proportional to the population size, with respect to private occupied households.

### **Northern Group**

The sample size of around 50% was conferred to be sufficient to produce suitable values for key estimates in the survey for the Northern Group.

With an estimated 278 private occupied households for the Northern group, it was therefore desirable to have a responding sample size of approximately 139 or more households. The approach to work out the sample size followed the Rarotonga, and Southern Group (refer Annex 5).

### **Selection of Households**

A listing of privately occupied households was obtained from the 2011 Census and was stratified into the three regions namely Rarotonga, Southern group and Northern Group Islands. Within each region, the list was sorted by Census District (CD) and by Island for the remaining Southern Group and the Northern Group Islands.

Systematic sampling was then applied to each region for the selection of their sample sizes. A systematic pattern (skips) was then calculated by dividing the number of private occupied households by the sample size for each region.

These are as follows;

Region	No of households	Sample size	Skips
Rarotonga	3,450	503	6
Southern Group	943	306	3
Northern Group	278	162	2

A starting point to begin selection of the households in each of the regions listing and the skips are applied for the selection of the required samples. In regards to the Southern Group and the Northern Group clusters a reserve list was also supplied for the replacement of not eligible households so that the required sample sizes would still be attained for these regions.

Two stages were applied to the selection of these sample sizes. First stage is the systematic sample selection of the households and the second is the random sampling (using the calculator) for the selection of the females in the selected households, and only for households with more than one eligible female.

### **3.1. Response rates**

This section describes the response rate and the sample of the quantitative component of the survey.

As mentioned above, final fieldwork results trimmed back the number of households earmarked to be surveyed.

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**Table 1.1. Household and individual sample obtained and response rates, Cook Islands 2013**

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	Rarotonga		Southern Group		Northern Group		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total number of households in the sample</b>	<b>503</b>		<b>306</b>		<b>162</b>		<b>971</b>	
Dwelling vacant	13	2.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	2.9
Dwelling destroyed	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dwelling not found	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total number of true (eligible) households visited</b>	<b>490</b>		<b>306</b>		<b>162</b>		<b>958</b>	
Household absent	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
No member at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Refused at household level	8	1.6	1	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.9
Household interview completed (household response rate, based on true households)	480	98.0	305	99.7	162	100.0	947	98.9
No eligible woman in household	14	2.9	1	0.3	1	0.6	16	1.7
<b>Total number of households with selected eligible woman</b>	<b>466</b>		<b>304</b>		<b>161</b>		<b>931</b>	
Selected woman not at home	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Selected woman incapacitated	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
Refused by selected woman	5	1.1	4	1.3	0	0.0	9	1.0
Does not want to continue (partially completed)	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Completed individual interview (individual response rate based on households with selected eligible woman)	458	98.3	300	98.7	161	100.0	919	98.7

Response rates and completion of interviews based on households with selected eligible women was very high nationally. At the regional levels, with Rarotonga registering 98.3% response rate, the Southern Group filed in 98.7% and the Northern Group recorded 100% response, bringing the national response rate to 98.7%.

## 3.2. Description of respondents in the sample

### Rarotonga

Table 1 provides a description of the respondents. For Rarotonga of the 458 respondents, 422 have ever had a partner.

The education levels of the respondents show a high percentage of secondary school education attainment (77%), followed by tertiary educated respondents (20%) and 2% respondents who either didn't attend school or attained primary school level.

In terms of age, over 31% of respondents were aged 35-44 years old, the next age set of prominence was the 25 – 34 year age group with over 24% of ever partnered responding, and the third age grouping of significance was the older 45-54 age grouping with over 21% composition.

Currently married composition of women in Rarotonga was 57%, followed by 25% living with a man and not married, 6% divorced or separated. There was a segment of women currently married but living apart of 5%. Widowed women who responded were 1.4%.

### Southern Group

Of the 300 filed respondents, 290 have ever been with a partner.

Education levels show that 1.7% of the ever partnered respondents had either not attended school or had been to primary level, 88% had attended secondary school level, and 10% had received tertiary education.

For the age groupings of women in the Southern Group, compared to Rarotonga their prominent age group of respondents was in the 45-49 age years (19%), followed by the 40-44 age group (14%), and then the 35-39 age group at 13%.

Higher rates of currently married was observed at 61%, followed by those living with a man and not married (18%), and those divorced/separated at 6.6%.

### Northern Group

Of the 161 respondents, 148 responded ever being partnered.

Education levels of respondents showed primary educated (6%) and over 85% who had been educated to the secondary level. Tertiary educated was 8%.

The most prominent age grouping was the 40-49 (30%), and the 25-34 age groups (28%). The older bracket of 50-54 age group recorded 12%.



In the North, there are higher numbers of respondents married (62%), with those living without being married to a man at 18.2%. Only 2% ever partnered were divorced or separated.

## **National**

When considering the distribution of socio-demographic characteristics, marriage indicators show that over 57% are married respondents, while 21% live with a man not married, and 6% are divorced or separated. Widowed feature at 2% nationally. There are 3.6% of respondents married but living apart suggesting work or family commitments elsewhere for spouses. Those who are regularly dating comprise 4%.

Age composition shows that most of the respondents are from the 40-44 age grouping (15 percent), followed by the older 45-49 age grouping with 14%, and then the 35-39 age grouping with 13%.

The national education level of the respondents shows: primary educated 2%; secondary educated 82%, and tertiary educated over 14%.

### **3.3. Representativeness of the sample**

In discussions with the MOH and Statistics Cook Islands, it was decided that weighting the results might not be required given that the sample units were fairly extensive with samples allocated proportionately to the respective population across all clusters.

Weighting is an essential aspect in survey analysis because a segment of the total population is selected and appropriate weights must be applied to each of the sampling units to be able to derive meaningful estimates and results.

The extent of the sampling strategy (explained above) provided the team a fairly extensive coverage of households throughout each of the regions of the country, with responses rates being very favourable.

### **3.4. Participation bias**

The fact that the individual response rate in the whole country was high suggests that the effect of the participation bias may be low. In any survey conducted possible bias that might be created by the sampling strategy of who is selected will always be affected by the refusal of a proportion of the selected women to participate. For a study of VAW, this is an important point since women who are living in a situation of violence might be more reluctant to participate in a study. For this reason, the study used an extended operational definition of household, which included, not only women who ordinarily lived in the household, but also women visitors who stayed in the household at least the 4 weeks

preceding the interview, and domestic workers who slept at least 5 nights a week in the households.

Also, interviewers were trained to use strategies to minimize refusals, such as multiple return visits if the selected respondent was not at home.

### **3.5. Respondents' satisfaction with interview**

When the study began initial perceptions suggested that women might not like to be asked about their experiences of violence, yet the overall responses from the eligible homes and women selected provided a clear conclusion that women were generally comfortable to tell their experience without fear.

Interviewer feedback advised that often the women would complete their interviews and facilitate the interviewers in seeking out the next sample house without hesitation.

The close knit and small population structures particularly in the Pa Enua<sup>11</sup> displayed their keenness to support the study.

A CINCW focus group meeting held in July 2013 with a private researcher conducting a nationwide Doctor of Philosophy paper on domestic violence brought together women to discuss their views on domestic violence and steps to take going forward.

An important point raised involved reference to the MOH FHSS study that had just been completed on Rarotonga. Two of the women in the focus group meeting had been respondents. They were appreciative of the outcome expected from the study, but felt that the study focused mainly on the cause, and effect of the violation against women and young girls rather than on finding ways to move forward. The women who raised this issue were younger generation (30 year age bracket) who were keen to see more come out of the study than just to know how much of it was happening. This suggests the positive and bold attitude the generation of women coming up have towards moving the FHSS results to actions.

## **RESULTS**

### **Introduction**

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<sup>11</sup> The islands outside of Rarotonga in the Cook Islands.

The following chapters (4-10) present the results of the quantitative components of the research. Each chapter deals with a different topic.

- Chapter 4 – patterns and scope of violence against women by husbands and partners.
- Chapter 5 - violence against women by perpetrators other than partners.
- Chapter 6 - women's attitudes and perceptions about gender roles and violence against women.
- Chapter 7 - direct and indirect impact of violence on women's health and wellbeing.
- Chapter 8 - impact of violence against women on their children and intergenerational aspects of violence.
- Chapter 9 - responses of women who were abused by their partners.
- Chapter 10 – discussions, conclusions and recommendation.

A lot of detailed information collected in the survey is presented in tables in Annex 4. The descriptive analysis of the various outcomes (i.e. the types of violence) is reflected in tables presenting the outcome nationwide, by region – Rarotonga, Southern and Northern Group, by age group, and by levels of education.

While many crucial findings are highlighted in the report, readers are advised to refer to the tables for more details.

## **4. Violence against women by husbands or partners**

### **Main findings**

Prevalence rates for physical partner violence among ever-partnered women in Cook Islands were as follows: over 28.7% experienced physical violence in her lifetime and 6.2% experienced physical violence in the last 12 months preceding the interview (current violence) (Table 5).

Of those who reported physical partner violence, a high percent of women reported that it happened a few times. The main forms of physical violence involved slapping or throwing something, pushed and shoved, and hit with a fist or something else, threatened with a weapon, and being kicked, dragged and beaten.

Lifetime and current prevalence rates for sexual violence among ever-partnered women were 13% and 4.9% respectively.

Lifetime and current prevalence rates for emotional partner violence among ever-partnered women were 25% and 9% respectively (Table 10).

For the three types of violence (physical, sexual and emotional), 38.6% of ever-partnered women reported at least one of these three types of violence in her lifetime.

Of women who have ever been pregnant, 7% reported to have been subjected to violence during pregnancy (Table 9). By region, Southern Group respondents registered 12% experiencing violence in pregnancy in the Northern Group and Rarotonga 5% responded that they had been subject to physical violence (Table 8).

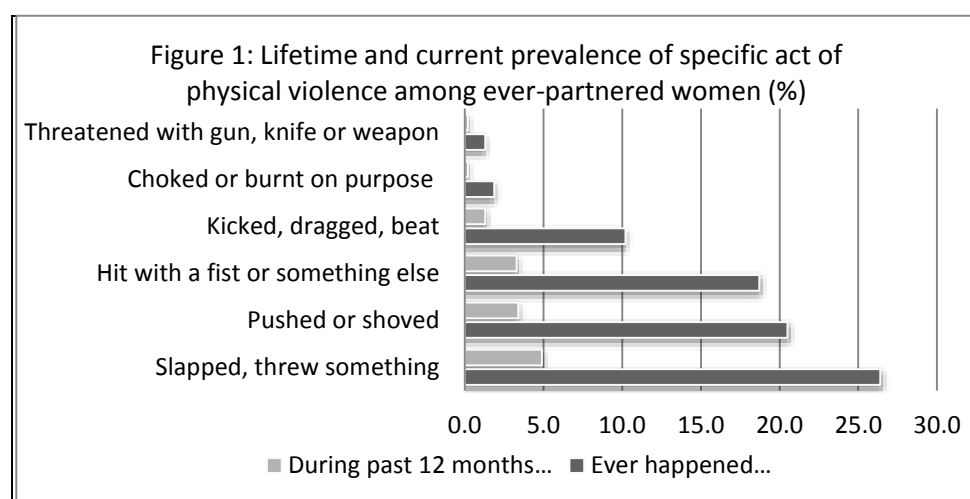
The findings explore the severity of physical violence and the extent of overlap of different types of partner violence. Women 15-64 years old (partnered and non-partnered) were interviewed in the sample; the results in this chapter are presented for the 860 “ever-partnered women”, because only ever-partnered women were asked about partner violence. The term “ever-partnered” rather than “ever-married” was used, because the group includes a proportion of women who are currently or in the past cohabiting or dating a man without being married. These women are also included in the analysis for partner violence.

## 4.1. Physical violence

### Lifetime and current prevalence of physical violence

The lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence is defined as the proportion of ever-partnered women who reported having experienced one or more acts of physical violence by a current or former partner or husband at least once in her lifetime. Current prevalence reflects the proportion of ever-partnered women reporting that at least one act of physical violence took place during the 12 months before the interview and is by definition a subset of the women who report lifetime experiences of violence.

The overall lifetime prevalence rate for physical violence against women by a partner or husband in the Cook Islands was 28%.

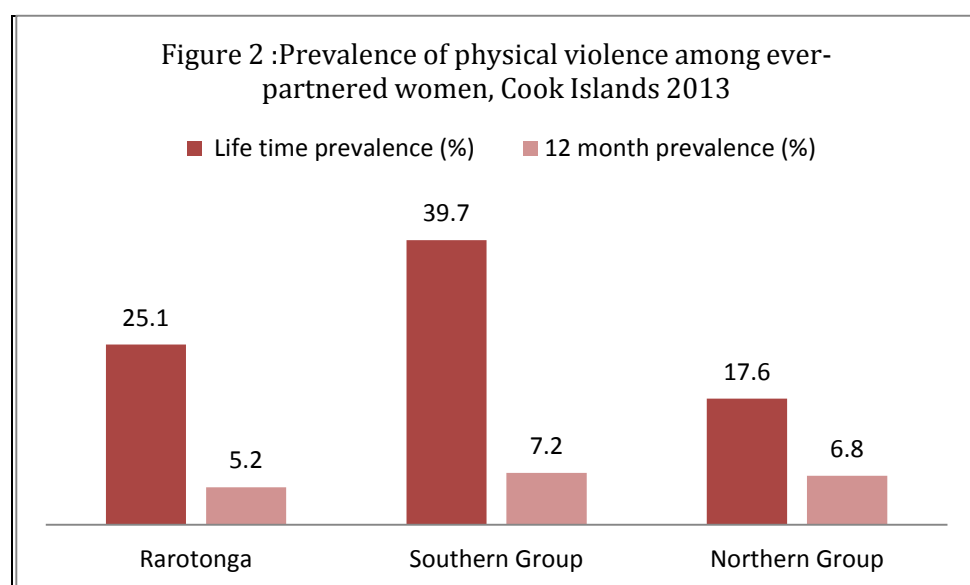


By region, Rarotonga ever-partnered women who reported lifetime prevalence of physical violence was 25% compared to over 39% for Southern Group women respondents and 17 %

for Northern women respondents. Though the national rate of 28% may disguise the difference that exists between Rarotonga and the Northern Group and the contrast with the Southern Group, it is important to note that the Rarotonga respondents may include women from the other two regions who may be in transit in Rarotonga between returning back to their islands or migrating overseas. Also, Rarotonga is home to families from the Pa Enua who have settled on the main island.

Figure 1 shows that among ever-partnered women who experienced lifetime physical violence, the most common acts of violence are slapping, pushing or hitting with a fist, while the most common acts of violence among ever-partnered women who reported current physical violence are slapping, pushing and hitting alongside being kicked.

The current prevalence rate of physical violence for the Cook Islands is 6%. This means that 6% of ever-partnered women reported experiencing physical partner violence at any one time in the 12 months preceding the interview. The prevalence rate for current violence by region continues the trend with the Southern Group respondents at 7.2%, the Northern Group response at 6.8% and Rarotonga 5.2%.



The reported lifetime prevalence rate of physical violence is higher among women who had received secondary education (29.9%), followed by women who had undertaken tertiary education (25%) and then falling off at primary school educated and non-educated women (14.3 %).

Six percent of women with secondary education experienced physical partner violence in the 12 months before the interview and this figure was 4.8% for women with primary education and 3.9% for women with higher education.

One observation for this is that lifetime prevalence rates of physical violence may increase with age, because when measuring lifetime prevalence we are measuring accumulative experience that will include any experience, no matter how long ago. Thus lifetime

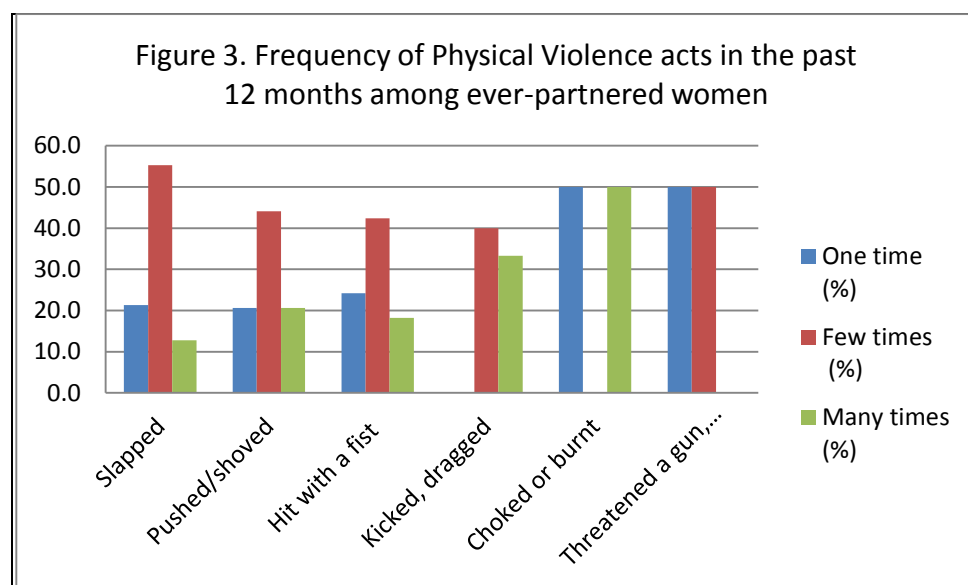
experience includes violent experiences that occurred when women were young and early in their relationships.

### Acts of physical violence

The most common acts of physical violence reported by women are being slapped or having something thrown at them (26.4 %), being pushed and shoved (20.5%), and being hit with a fist or something else (18.7%) (Table 6). This trend occurs for both lifetime violence and the violence in the 12 months before the interview. For kicked, dragged and beaten, the prevalence rates are 10% and 1.3% respectively; for choked or burned on purpose 1.9% and 0.2% respectively, and for having been threatened or been the target of a knife or other weapon, 1.3% and 0.2% respectively.

### Frequency of physically violent acts

For acts that happened in the past 12 months, the respondents were asked how often they had happened: once, a few times, or many times. Most acts of violence occurred a few times (Table 6).



### Physical violence in pregnancy

Violence in pregnancy is considered severe violence. It not only affects the woman, but it also puts the unborn child in danger. Questions on violence in pregnancy were asked to women who had been pregnant at least once in their life. The proportion of ever-pregnant women who reported experiencing physical violence in at least one pregnancy is 7.7% in Rarotonga, 5% in Southern Group 12.4% and 5% in Northern Group 5% (Table 8).

Violence in pregnancy was high for women aged 20-24 (13.2%), followed by women aged 50-54 (12.5%), and women aged 55-59 years (10%). Women that have at most secondary education reported higher violence (8.2%), followed by women who had received tertiary education (5.8%).

Women who ever had been beaten during pregnancy were usually punched or kicked in the abdomen (43%) (Table 9). Among these women, 93% confirmed that they were beaten in their most recent pregnancy by the father of the child. Almost 70% of the surveyed women advised that the same person had beaten them before pregnancy as well.

Although 46% of women who reported violence confirmed that beatings continued to happen during the pregnancy, 43% also reported that the beatings tended to be less severe during pregnancy, compared to the 10.3% that felt that their beatings got worse when they were pregnant.

## **4.2. Sexual violence**

### Lifetime and current prevalence of sexual violence

There is the presumption that it is more difficult for our women to disclose experiences of sexual violence compared with experiences of physical violence. In the survey, 13.3% of our women indicated that they had experienced sexual violence by partners during their lives (Table 5). Again the Southern Group women respondents feature high at over 21% of them experiencing this demeaning act compared to 8.5% in Rarotonga and 10% in the Northern Group. The act occurred more among primary level educated women (14%), compared to 13.9% who had secondary education and 9.4% who had received some tertiary education.

For women who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months before the interview, the overall rate for the whole country is almost 5%, with regional differences being low and with occurrence rates more in the Pa Enua than Rarotonga (6.2% in South, 6.8% North, Rarotonga over 3%).

It is important to note that the age brackets 45-49 years, 50-54 years, 55-59 years, 60-64 years figured very high in the life time prevalence of sexual violence (15%, 17.7%, 19.4%, 14.8% respectively). The earlier explanation on women being asked to advise their cumulative experience also shows up in these responses and suggests that our women are keen to tell their story.

### Acts of sexual violence

The three different behavioral acts of sexual violence against a woman measured in the survey are: being physically forced to have sexual intercourse against her will; having sexual intercourse because she was afraid of what her partner might do; and being forced to do something sexual that she finds degrading or humiliating.

Overall, the proportion of women nationwide ever having been physically forced into intercourse is 11.6%. For the past 12 months, the rate is 4.2%. In terms of sexual intercourse because they were afraid their partner would do something ever-partnered women advised that 7.7% of them conceded in their lifetime.

At least 15 respondents reported that they had been forced to do something sexual that they thought was degrading or humiliating during their lifetimes (Table 6).

### Frequency of sexually violent acts

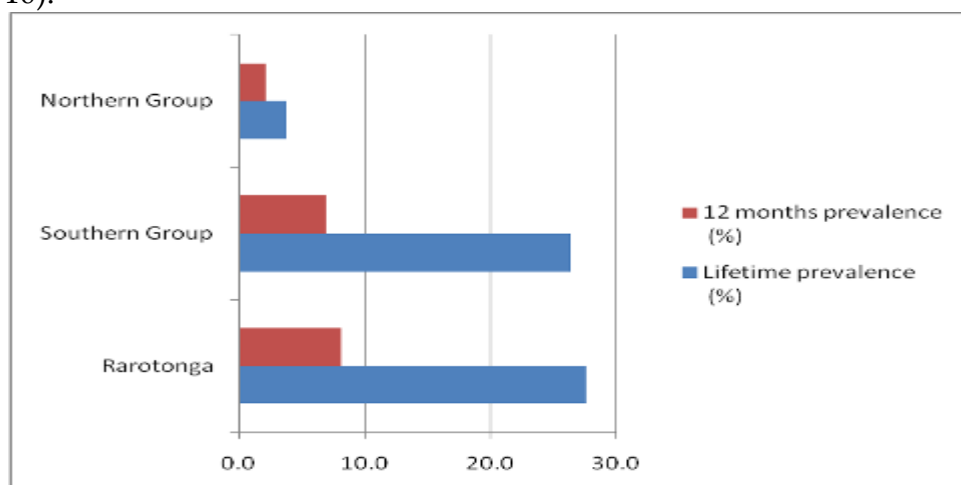
With regard to sexually violent acts that occurred in the past 12 months, respondents were asked how often they occurred: once, 2-5 times or more than five times. Most acts, if they occurred, happened more than once (a few times) in the past 12 months.

## 4.3. Emotional abuse

Table 10 provides data on emotional abuse which is no less important than physical and sexual violence. The specific acts included in the questionnaire were being insulted or made to feel bad about oneself, being humiliated or belittled in front of others, being intimidated or purposely frightened (e.g. by a partner yelling and smashing things), and being threatened with harm (either directly or in the form of a threat to hurt someone the respondent cared about).

The overall prevalence rate of emotional abuse against women in their lifetime by a partner was 25.2% and current emotional abuse is 9% (Table 10). The most commonly mentioned emotionally abusive acts experienced in women's lifetime were insulting (this was reported by 19.7% of women), followed by being threatened (15.8%), and belittling or humiliating (11.6%) (Table 11).

Rarotonga (25.6%) and the Southern Group (31.4%) respondents featured high on lifetime prevalence of emotional abuse, compared to the Northern Group respondents (12.2 %) (Table 10).



**Figure 4: Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women.**

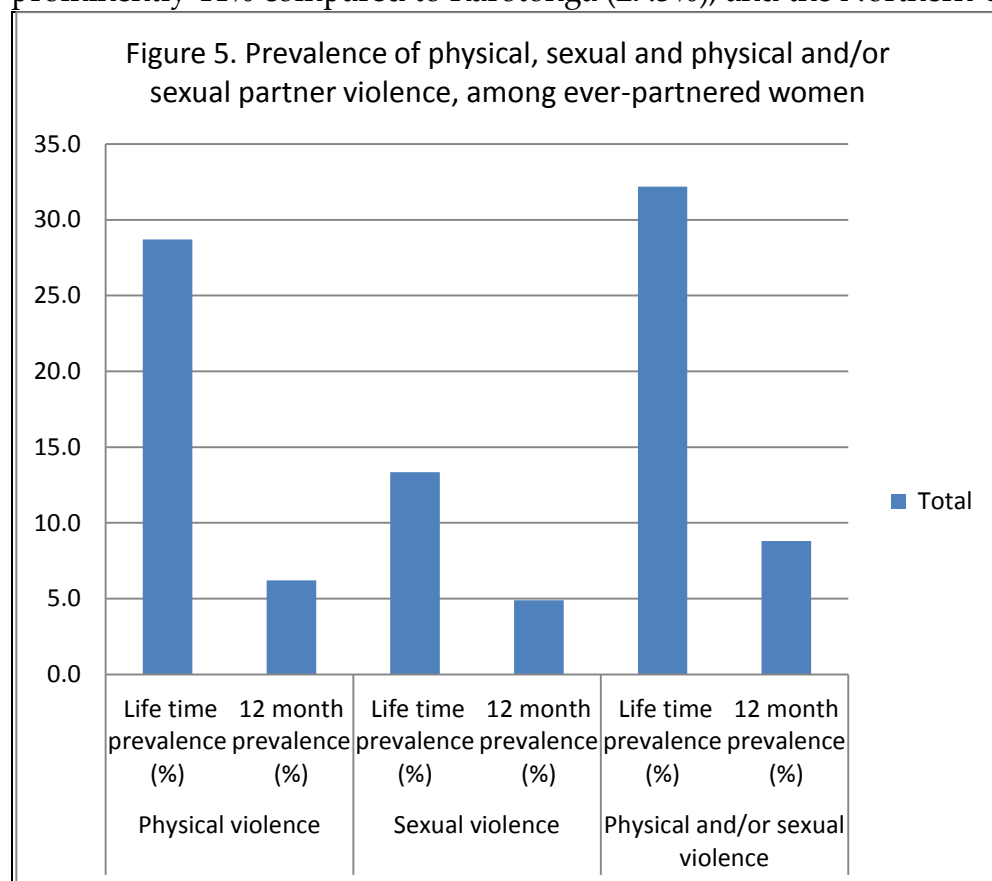
The results show that 25.6% of women with secondary education report emotional abuse over their lifetime. In terms of lifetime emotional abuse, women who experienced this type of violence are ages 40-44 (25.4%), 45-49 (29.9%), and 55-59 (30.6%) , perhaps showing the generational nature of this type of abuse.



#### 4.4. Overlap of physical, sexual and emotional violence by partners

It makes sense to combine physical and sexual violence because both types of violence often occur together and are perpetrated by the same person. Emotional abuse is not considered less important but it is methodologically more difficult to measure.

The overall proportion of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or husband in the Cook Islands is 32.2% (Table 5). The Southern Group feature prominently 44% compared to Rarotonga (27.3%), and the Northern Group (23%).



#### 4.6. Controlling behaviours

Controlling behavior in a person involves forcing events and people into your way of doing things. This behavior is seen as a form of insecurity. Controlling behaviors are not included in the computation for emotional violence in this study. Many researchers see controlling behaviors as a risk factor for partner violence, while some consider controlling behaviors as part of psychological violence (ref: Tonga report, 2009).

The study sought to measure this behavior by posing questions that asked if the partner ever:

- Tried to stop the woman from seeing friends,
- Tried to stop contact with family,

- Wanting to know where you are at all times,
- Is angry when you speak to another man,
- Is often suspicious that she is being unfaithful,
- Expects her to seek his permission for health care,
- Refuses to give enough money to cover household expenses. (Table 12).

The data showed that 30.8% women reported being subjected to at least one type of controlling behavior by their partner (Table 12). The most common type of controlling behavior is that the partner insists on knowing where she is at all times (25%), followed by getting angry if another man speaks to her (14.3%), followed by keeping the woman from seeing her friends (13.1%), and often suspicious that she is unfaithful (12.2%).

In terms of educational levels, of women who did not attend school/attained primary education 38% reported at least one type of controlling behavior; while 31% of women who had secondary education and 27.3% of women who had tertiary level education reported at least one type of controlling behavior.

#### **4.7. Economic abuse**

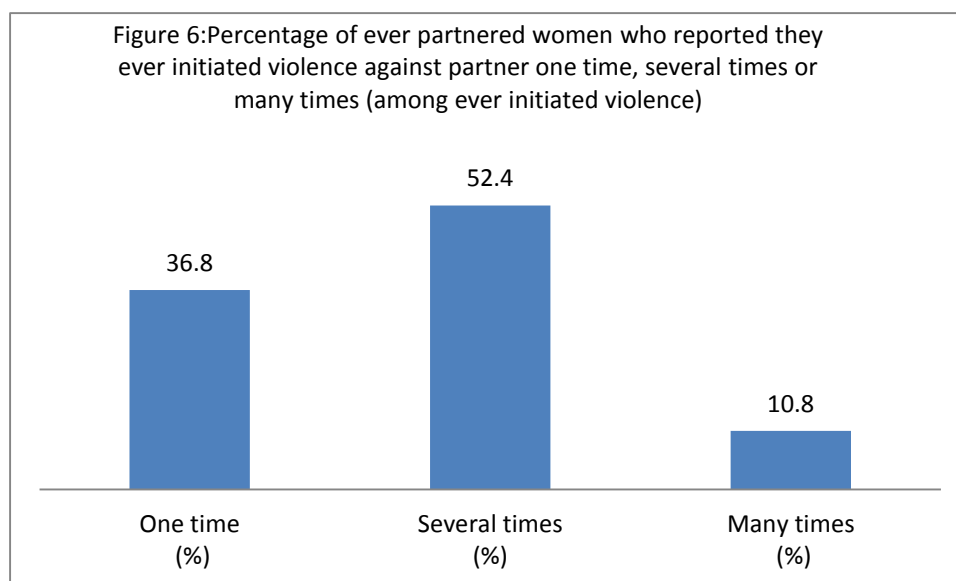
The questionnaire determines two kinds of economic abuse; namely, whether the husband or partner took his wife's or partner's earnings or savings against her will, and whether he refused to give his wife or partner money for household expenses regardless of the money being available for other things. For the purpose of this analysis, if the husband or partner did at least one of those two things, his wife or partner is considered as subjected to economic abuse.

Nationally, over 4.9% of women reported economic abuse by the partner (earnings taken away, partner refused to give money, or one of either forms of control mentioned combined) (Table 13). Women in the Pa Enua appear subjected more to this form of abuse, with the Southern Group responses at a combined 6.9% and the Northern Group responses combined at 4.7% and Rarotonga responses at 3.6%.

#### **4.8. How violent are women against men?**

This study is about violence against our women, however, the opportunity was taken to also find out if our women may have ever initiated some form of violence (refer to Questionnaire No. 905). Besides the question posed if our women had initiated some form of violence, the other question posed to ascertain this was whether the woman had fought back when she was being physically abused (Questionnaire No. 904).

Table 14 advises that 21.5% who responded to the question (Questionnaire No. 905) initiated physical abuse against their partner. Figure 6 shows the frequency distribution, among those women who ever initiated violence, of the number times the respondents initiated physical abuse against their partner.



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

The focus of this report is violence by intimate partners or husbands on our women. The opportunity was also taken to consider our women's experiences of physical and sexual violence by other perpetrators, and the report refers to this as "non-partners", who could either be male or female. These questions were asked for all women, regardless of whether they had been partnered or not.

This opportunity allows us to explore the prevalence of violence against our women by other sources to enable us to identify other circumstances and environments that discriminate our women and also to get a historical handle on the event of violence in our women's lives. Further, exploring non-partner violence provides an opportunity to determine how important domestic violence and partner violence against women is in comparison to other experiences of interpersonal violence in a woman's life.

This chapter presents the results about the extent of physical and sexual violence against women by non-partners from age 15 years onwards and the experience of sexual abuse before that age.

### 5.1. Physical violence by others since age 15

#### Prevalence and frequency of non-partner physical violence

The culture of physical violence in the country is evident in the results of Table 15, with over 37% of women confirming they had been physically abused since the age of 15 by a non-partner. Regional responses show women in the Southern Group with 47% responses to non-partner physical violence, followed by 33.8% in Rarotonga and 29% women responding from the Northern Cook Group.

## Perpetrators of non-partner physical violence since 15 years old

Most of the perpetrators of the violence have been fathers/stepfathers and mothers (336), followed by other male or female family member (73) (Table 17). Thereafter, friends (male 6, female 10), and teachers (male 4, female 6) have been physically violent to them. Mothers and female members of the family comprise a high number dispensing physical violence to the respondents.

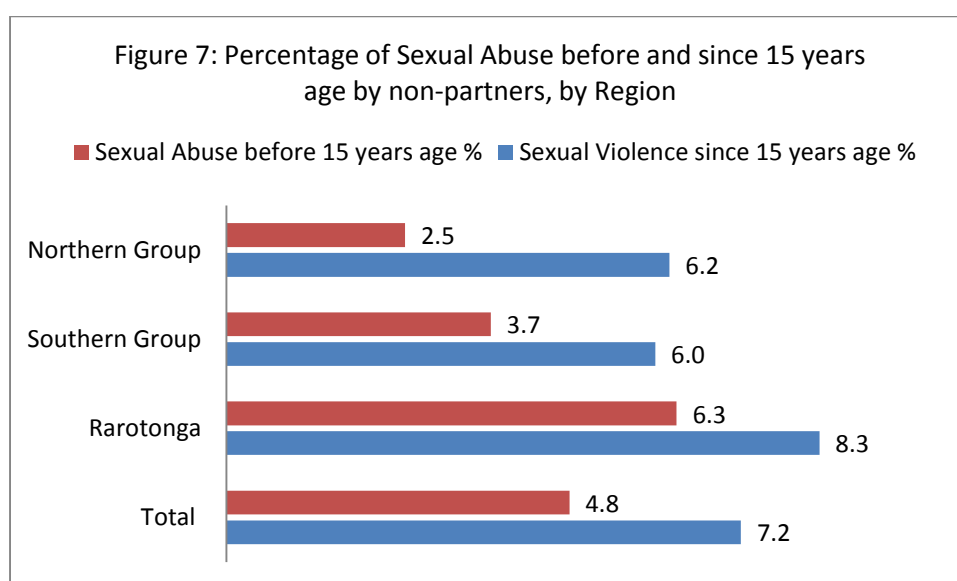
In the Cook Islands, the Convention on the Rights of the Child first report defines the parameters by which our children can be responsibly disciplined. The Ministry of Education Act 2007 does not allow teachers to hit or punish by strapping children.

In the homes, if children disobey, they are usually warned that they should watch out or else they will be disciplined. The number of fathers/stepfathers and mothers identified as being violent to the respondents observes the conditions of the home environment where parents have a duty to discipline and guide the children.

The fact that other male and female family relatives have also dispensed abuse suggests the extension of the responsibilities of being brought up in an extended family environment and how even a mother's sisters and brothers have influence in raising and disciplining the children.

## **5.2. Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15**

Respondents were asked whether, since they were 15 years old, they ever had been forced to have sex or to perform a sexual act when they did not want to, by anyone other than an intimate partner; 7.2% of the women responded "yes" (Table 16, Figure 7).



The main perpetrators of this type of abuse were male family members (53), male friends (25), other male (21), and male strangers (12). For fathers and stepfathers, five were reported.

Although the numbers for perpetrators are low, they still confirm the existence of forms of incest in our homes.

### **5.3. Sexual abuse in childhood before age 15**

Women were asked whether anyone ever had touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to before they were 15 years old. The progression of the questionnaire allowed our women to report these incidences of abuse twice. In Question 1003, women were asked to recall and report their experiences of childhood sexual abuse. The second chance was at the end of each interview when a picture card with a “yes” for a sad face or “no” for a happy face was given to them to fill-in privately and return to their envelope without the interviewer knowing their answer at all.

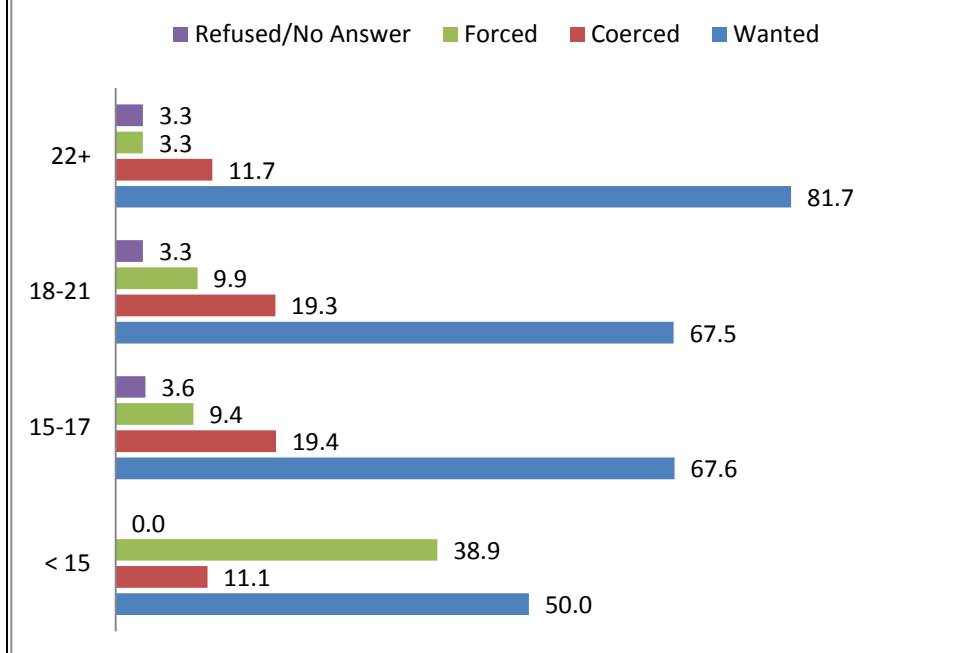
Figure 7 reports the rate of sexual abuse before 15 years old is 4.8%. The main perpetrators remain mainly male family members followed by other male not family.

### **5.4. Forced first sex**

Respondents who reported ever having had sex were asked at what age they had their first sexual intercourse. To further understand whether the first sexual experience was voluntary or otherwise, our women were asked whether the experience was something that they had wanted to happen, that they had not really wanted to happen but that happened with bit of coercing, or if they had been forced to do it. Table 18 and Table 19 provide the data on this.

Figure 8 shows that 50% of our women responded that they had wanted their first sexual experience before age 15 years. Over 65% of respondents aged 15-17 years and 18-21 years wanted their first sexual experience. The age group 22+ comprises the larger age group wanting their first sexual encounter at over 80%. A clear trend in Figure 8 is the significance of younger aged women being forced into having sex. For instance, this figure is high in the age group under 15 years (38.9%) and declines as the age increases (15-17 age group – 9.4%; 22 year age group – 3.3%).

Figure 8: Nature of First Sexual Encounter among women who have had sex (%)



As women matured and prepared for lifetime partners, women in the 15-17, 18-21 and 22+ age group wanted their first encounters (67.6%, 67.5% and 81.7% respectively). The coercion levels for first time sex appear to have been encountered more by the 15-17 (19.4%) and 18-21 (19.3%) age groups.

## 5.5. Comparison of partner and non-partner violence since age 15

There is the perception that women are most at risk of violence from people they hardly know rather than from people they know well.

However, the nature of how our families live together or in close proximity and accessibility throughout the country may also be a factor when considering this phenomenon.

Figure 9: Overlap of Partner and Non-partner violence against women

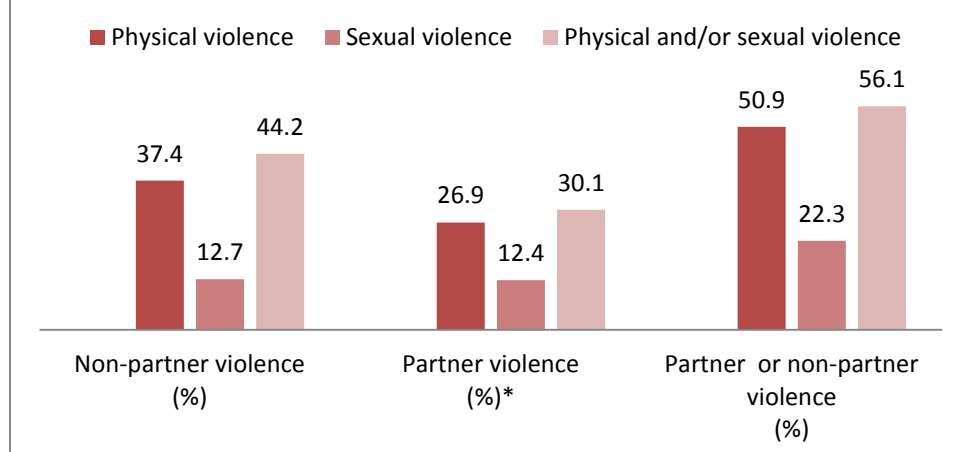


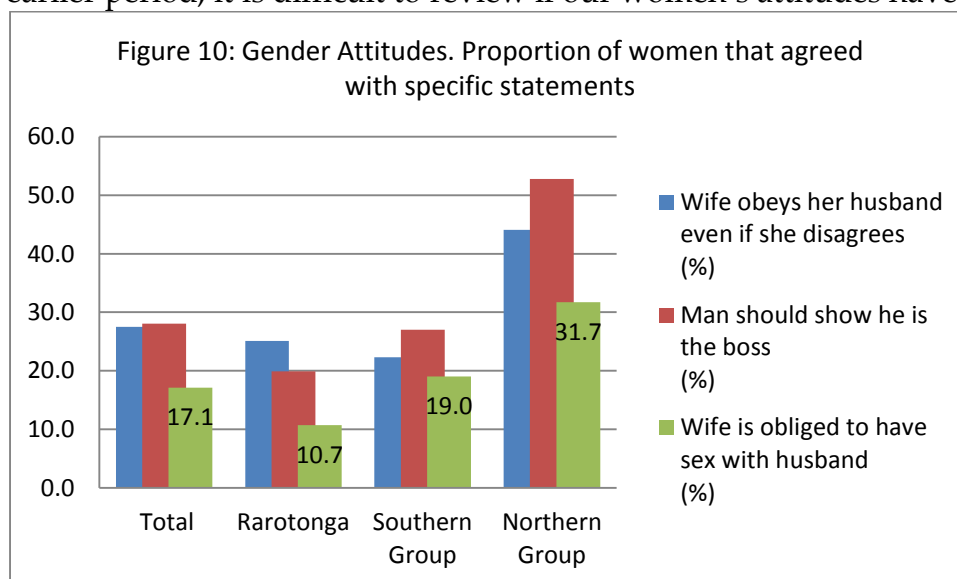
Figure 9 shows the sizeable non-partner physical and sexual violence compared to the partner violence.

## 6. Attitudes and perceptions about gender and partner violence

The country has come through some significant changes in living arrangements and standards over the last 50 years. It is prudent that an understanding and assessment of gender attitudes as they relate to the status and conditions expected of our women in their homes are considered in the light of these changes, and to find out whether these inherent inherited attitudes have shifted today or otherwise. The study questions asked in this category were posed to determine the circumstances under which women considered it acceptable for a husband to hit his wife and to determine the circumstances when a woman may refuse to have sex with her husband. The questions were asked to all respondents, whether they were partnered or not. This chapter summarizes the results.

### 6.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles and violence

The data in Table 21 and Figure 10 show that in total less than 30% of women agreed with statements indicating that men should show they are the boss, that a good wife obeys her husband, and that a wife cannot refuse to have sex with her husband. Without data from an earlier period, it is difficult to review if our women's attitudes have improved.

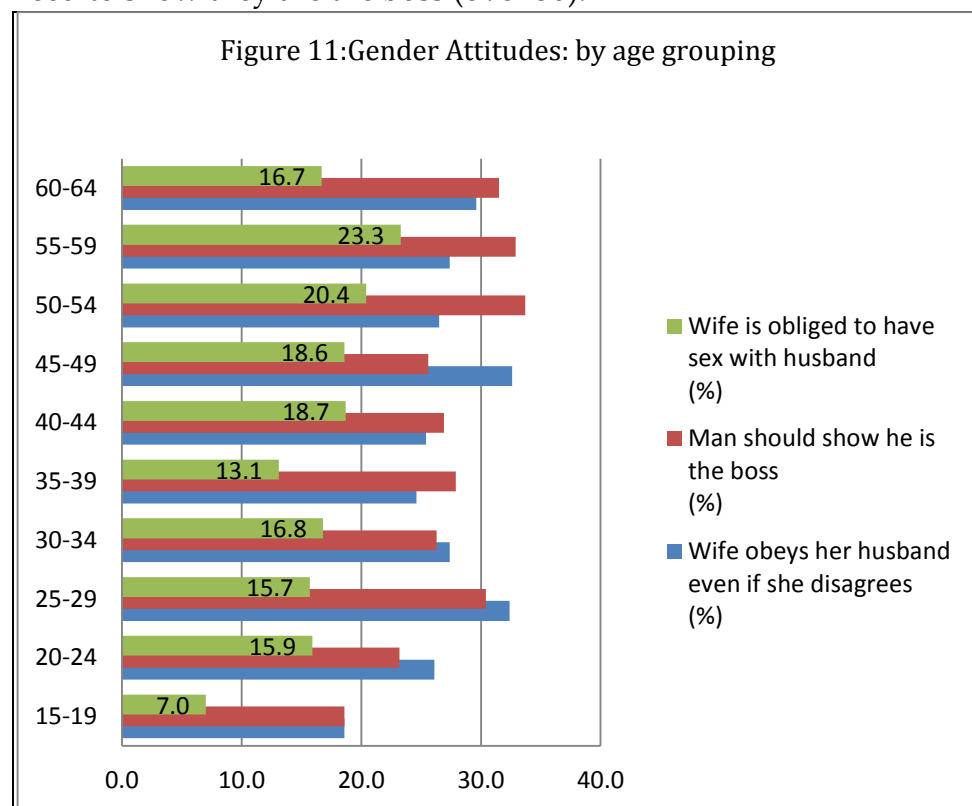


Compared to other Pacific Island countries where this study has been completed, these percentages are much lower. The aim of presenting them is to understand how our society values the status of women and equality with their partner.

A regional comparison shows obvious attitude differences between the respondents in the Northern Cook Islands from the Southern group respondents and Rarotonga. Isolation, very small population numbers, and the severity of atoll environment and living may provide some explanation for the strong views of Northern Island respondents in favour of women

obeying their husbands, men showing they are the boss, and being obliged to have sex with their husbands.

In Figure 11, age group trends show the 50+ age groups supporting the statement that men need to show they are the boss (over 30).



### Male Views On Violence

The results of a 22-34 year old male focus group had this to say in response to a case story of a father married to his partner for 20 years, hitting her one day for not preparing the food on time, and the eldest son jumping in to protect his mother.

- Fathers need to set the example for their sons and to teach them to be better men and to treat their wives with respect.
- When I was a young boy my dad was a heavy drinker. My mother suffered as a result of my father's drinking habit.
- My father used to beat up my mum and I always told myself that I would not beat up my wife because of what I saw happen to my mother. This experience made me strong not to let my own family go through this, and this is why I don't drink alcohol.

*Punanga Tauturu Focus Group, 2013*



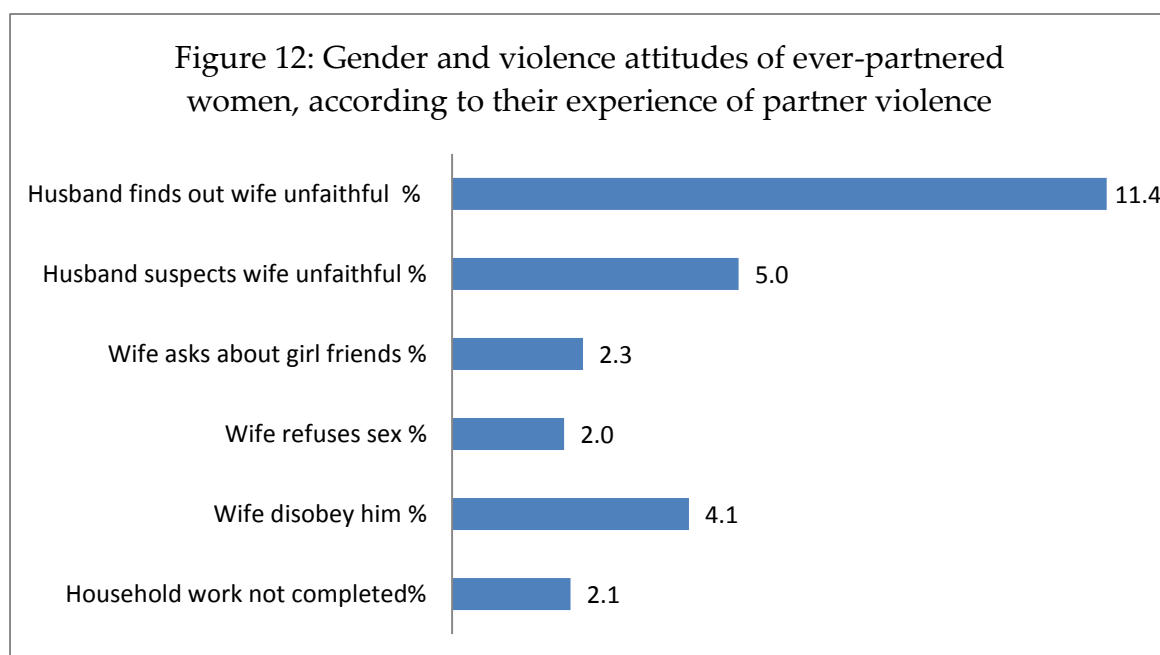
## 6.2. Perceived causes or triggers of partner violence

### Women's attitudes around justifications for a man to beat his wife

In Section 6 of the Study questionnaire, a series of questions were asked to try to identify situations where respondents considered it acceptable for a man to hit or mistreat his wife.

Table 22 and Figure 12 show the percentages of women who believe that a man has the right to beat his wife under the following circumstances: if she does not complete her housework (2%); if his wife disobeys him (4%); if his wife refuses sex (2%); if his wife asks about his girlfriends (2.3%); if the husbands suspects that his wife is unfaithful (5%); if the husband finds out that his wife is unfaithful (11%).

However, the question does not shed any understanding on the same respondents' perceptions if their men were found to be unfaithful and what types of punishment would serve them. Over 100 women supported the statement that women should be hit by their husbands if they are unfaithful. This was the largest support from women for a woman to be hit. What does this really say about our society's understanding of the issue of violence and how it impacts our women? Do we continue to propagate a culture of punishment for an act that has complex reasons for being enacted with a simplistic agreement to hit? Or do we begin to foster compassion and find understanding in the actions of both our men and women.



### Women's attitudes around reasons for a wife to refuse sex with her husband

Women were asked if they believed that a woman has the right to refuse sex with her husband in a number of situations. The outcomes advise that 90% believe that a married woman can refuse sex if she is sick, another 90% answered that women can refuse if the

husband mistreats her, 89% believe that a married woman can both refuse sex if her husband is drunk and refuse sex if she doesn't want to (Table 23).

The age groups that show high support for these answers are 40-44, 30-34, and 55-59.

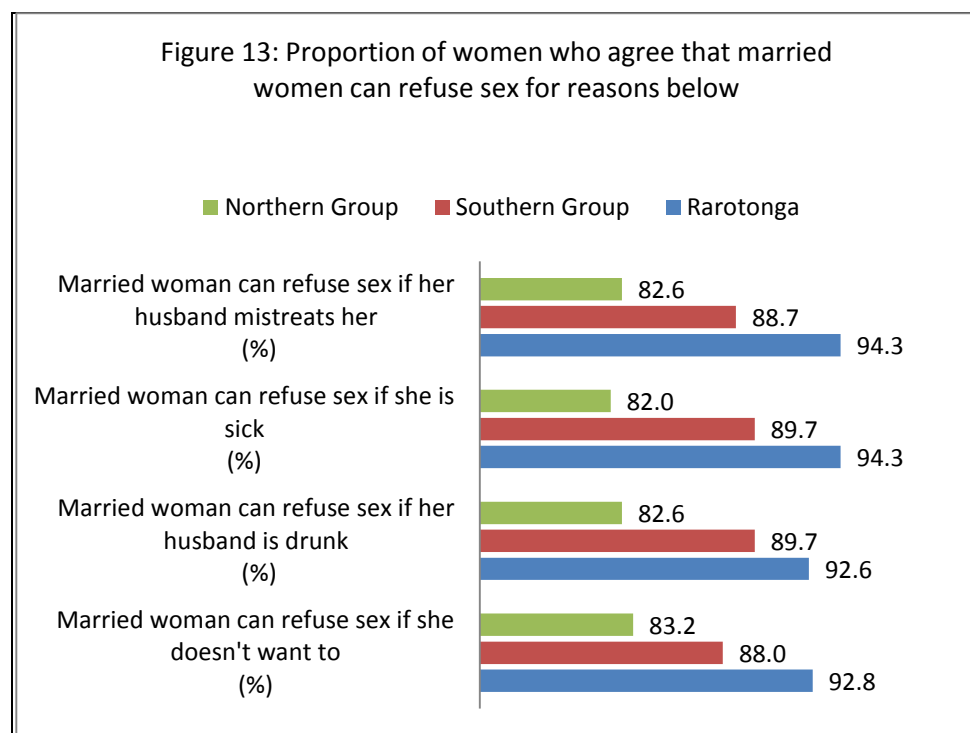


Figure 13 also shows regional responses. Each region consistently made it clear that women should refuse sex if she didn't want it, the husband was drunk, she was sick, and if he mistreats her.

### Associations between attitudes and partner violence

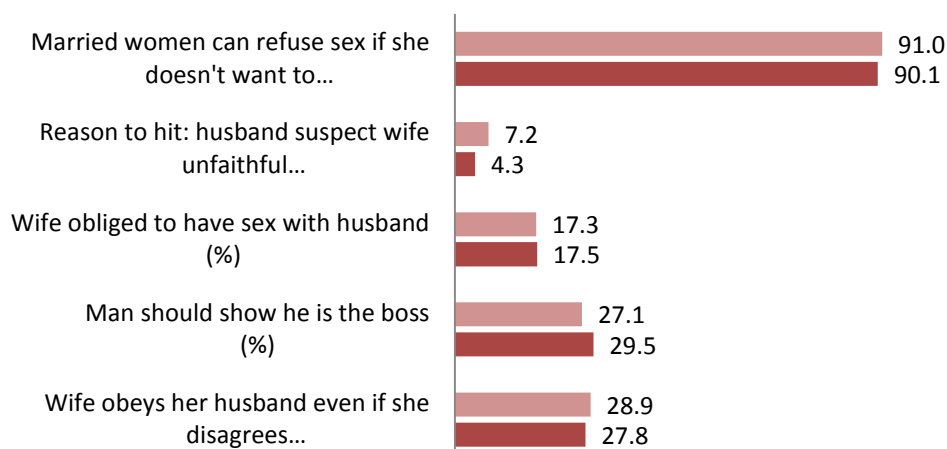
Figure 14 compares women who have been violated and women who have not in terms of Study questions that encourage the man to exert himself or to be supplied with sex whether the woman want it or not, and women obey their men even if they don't agree with them.

It is interesting to note that women who had experienced physical or sexual violence agreed that men could hit their partners if they were unfaithful to their male partner (7.2%), compared to only 4.3% of women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence agreeing to women being hit by their partner for infidelity.

Otherwise the similarity of response to the remaining statements shows a convergence and agreement between physical and sexual abused respondents and women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence .

Figure 14: Gender and violence attitudes of women who had or had not experienced physical and sexual violence %

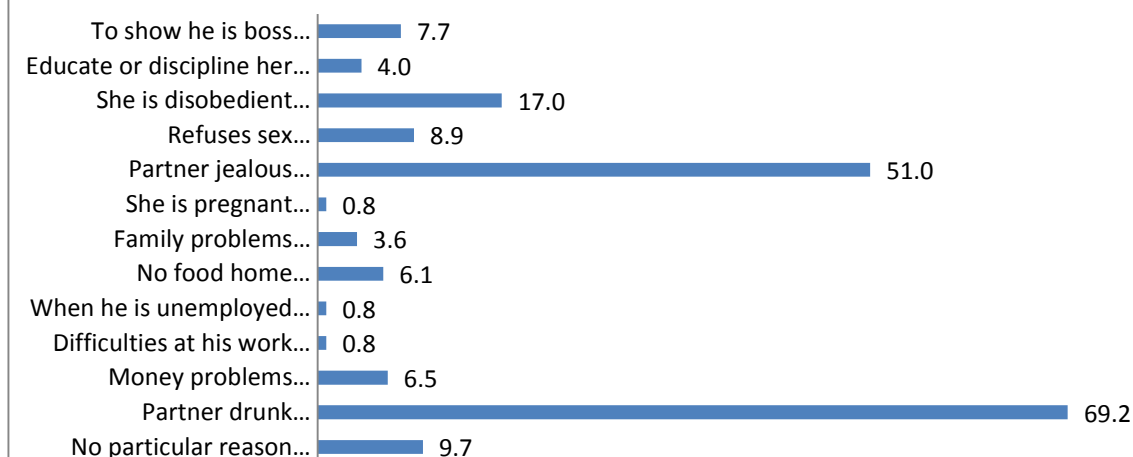
■ Ever experienced physical or sexual violence  
■ Never experienced any violence



### 6.3. Women's perceptions of causes of violence

Table 25 and Figure 15 provide insight into situations that lead to violence reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence.

Figure 15: Women's perceptions why situations have led to violence (%)



The women who reported physical partner violence were asked about the context preceding the violent incident. Being drunk ranked 69% of respondents, while partner jealous ranked second at 51%, with disobedience coming in third ranked at 17%.

The reasons for being hit relating to showing that he is the boss (7.7%), her refusing him sex (8.9%), no food in the home (6.1%) and money problems (6.5%) show an underlying fact relating to the traditional perception that women must serve their partners in the home. The results suggest that there is no mutual understanding in these relationships that the woman is also a human being and has wishes to keep the home for her partner in return for the love and respect that should be shared. To be hit or assaulted for these issues is indeed a great violation against a human being.

#### Bearing the Brunt

My first husband passed away, quite a while ago. Four years ago I took up a defacto relationship with a married man whose wife was offshore.

The physical and verbal abuse began maybe a year after our living together. He became very possessive, causing trouble when he was drunk. I can't go anywhere, he hits me sometimes and I tell him to get out of my life and home.

My children are not afraid of him as he is not their father, and they want me to leave him. How can I leave someone who won't leave my house? My family tell me to kick him out of my house, I try, but he won't go.

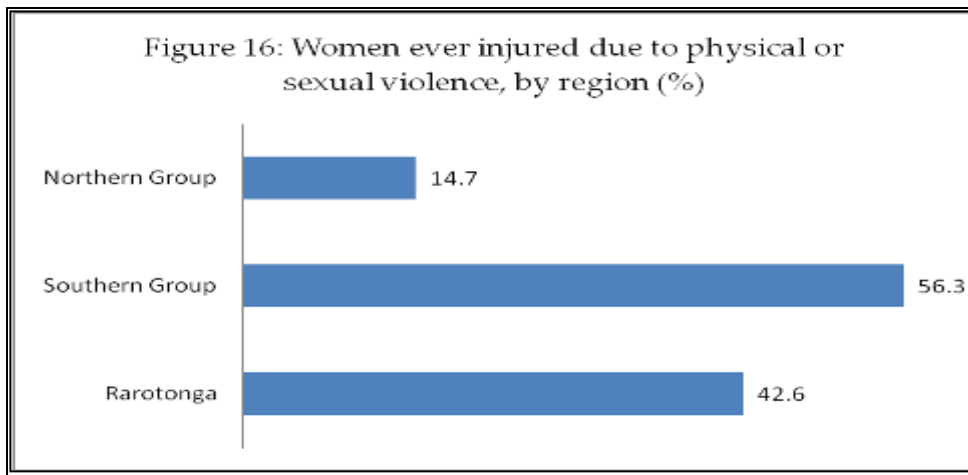
*Punanga Tauturu Case File*

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

This chapter deals with how violence on our women impacts their health and wellbeing. The direct effects of violence through injuries and women's perception on how violence affects their overall health is discussed and presented. Then there is a discussion on the findings on the association between a woman's experience over her lifetime of physical or sexual partner violence and selected indicators of physical, mental and reproductive health.

### 7.1. Injuries due to partner violence

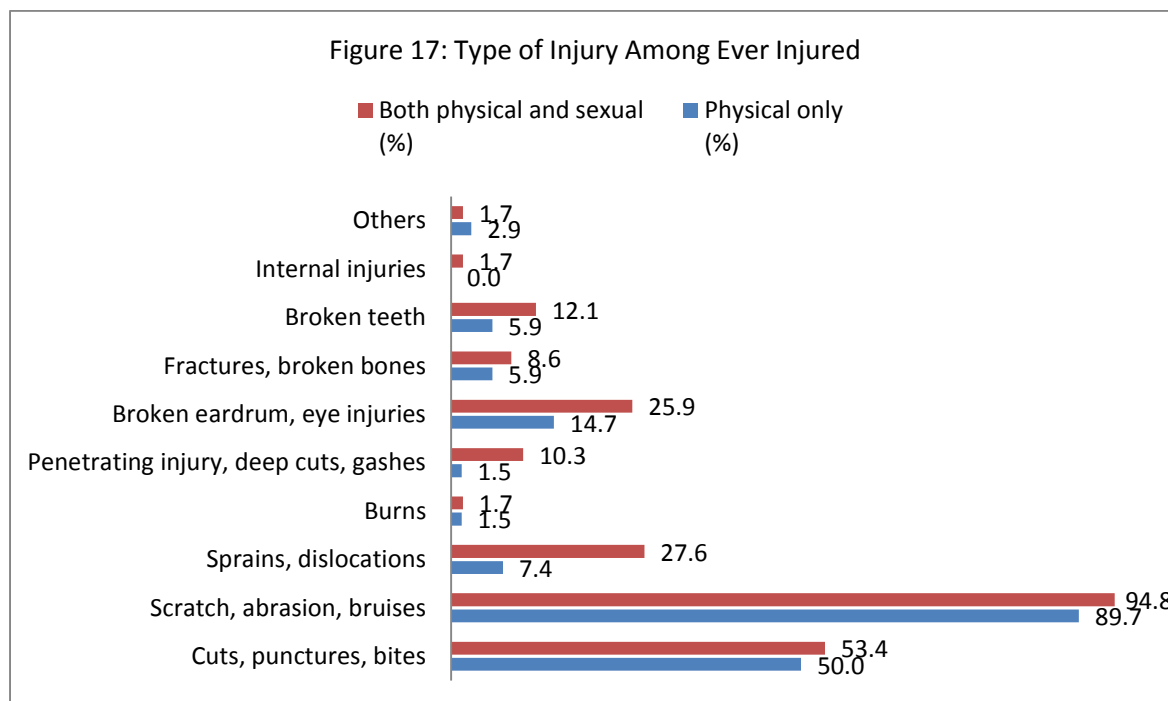
Section 7 of the FHSS questionnaire deals with how the abuse had resulted in injuries, when it occurred, the types of injury, the frequency, and whether health care services were needed and/or used. The questionnaire, however, did not record this information from women who experienced sexual violence only.



(Refer to Table 26 and Figure 16)

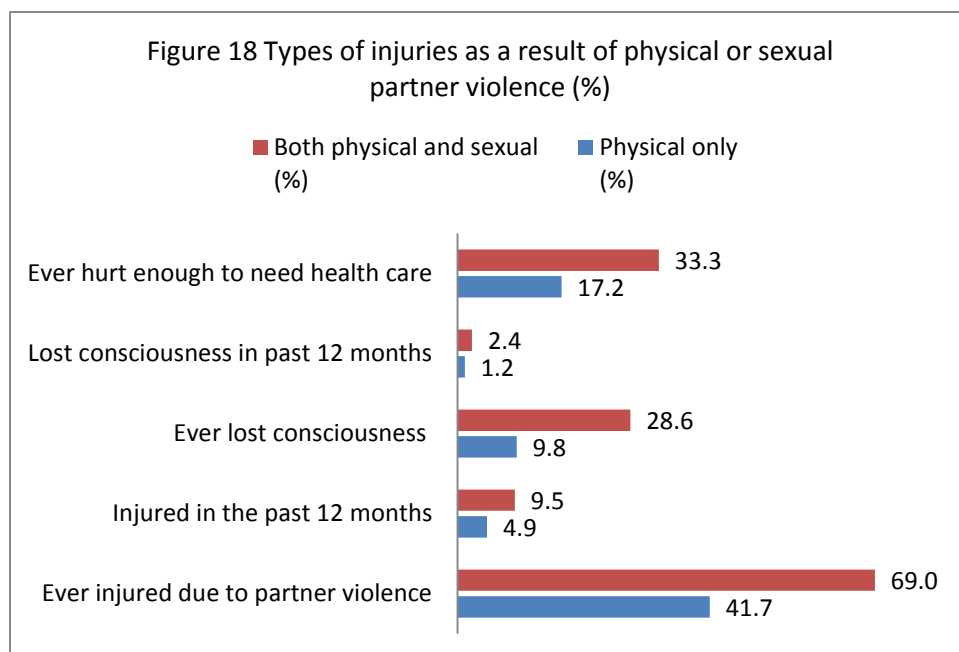
Overall, 45% of women have been injured as a consequence of the violence. These percentages ranged from a low of 14.7% in the Northern Group to a high 56% in the Southern Group.

In terms of frequency of injury, Table 27 reports that 63.8% of women are being injured 2 to 5 times in their lifetime (both physical and sexual).



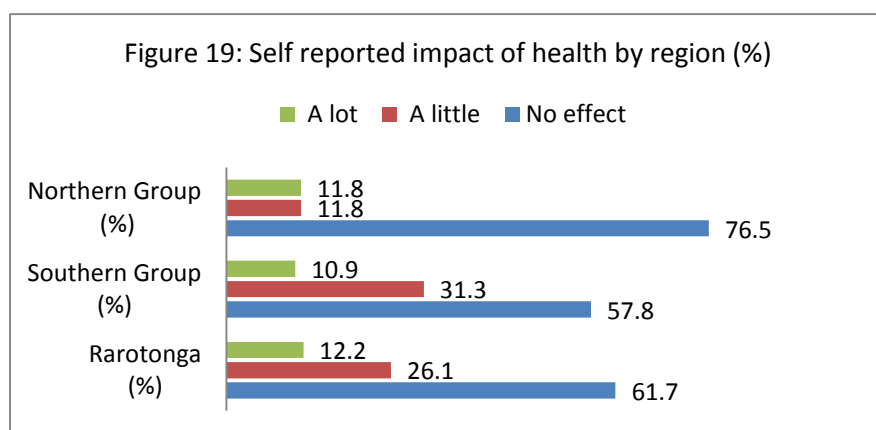
The majority of ever-injured women (Figure 17) reported injuries such as scratches, abrasions and bruises (89% among women who experienced physical violence only). Cuts, punctures and bites were mentioned by 53% of ever-injured women who had experienced both physical and sexual violence. Further, 27.6% reported sprains and dislocations from both physical and sexual abuse situations. Broken eardrums and eye injuries follow at 25.9%, and broken teeth features at 12%.

Percentages for physical and physical and/or sexual reported cases that ever needed health care were 17% and 33% respectively. Of note were the cases that reported losing consciousness (2.4% both physical and sexual; 1.2% physical violence only) as a result of being physically and/or sexually abused suggesting the violent nature of the attack.



## 7.2. Self-reported impact of partner violence

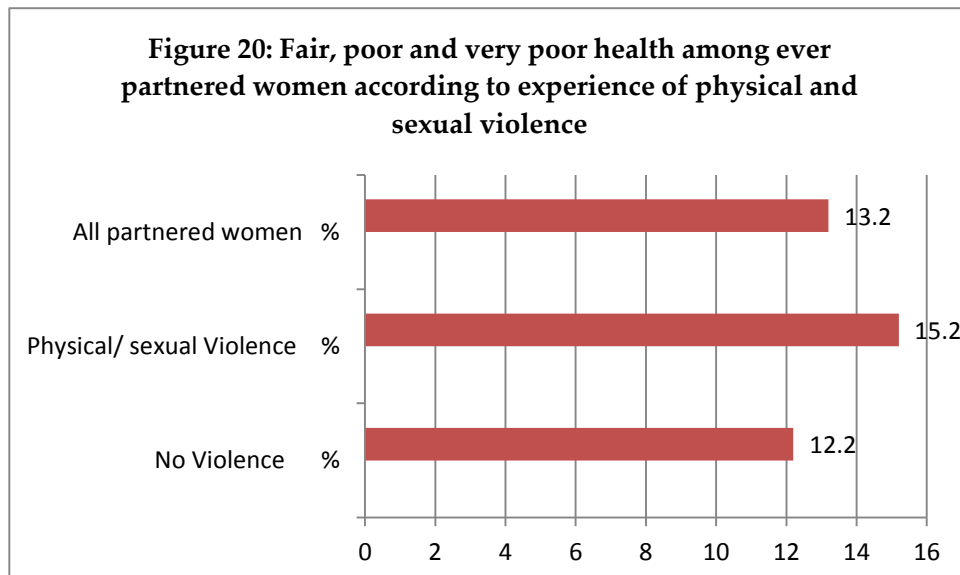
Women who disclosed physical or sexual violence by a partner were asked whether their husband's behaviour had affected their physical or mental health and whether it had affected their work or income-generating activities. Figure 19 below shows how the respondents in the Northern group and Rarotonga answered how the injury has had no effect on their well-being and mental state of mind (76% and 61% respectively). Over 11% of all women who responded however had reported they had been affected a lot.



## 7.3. Partner violence and general health and physical symptoms

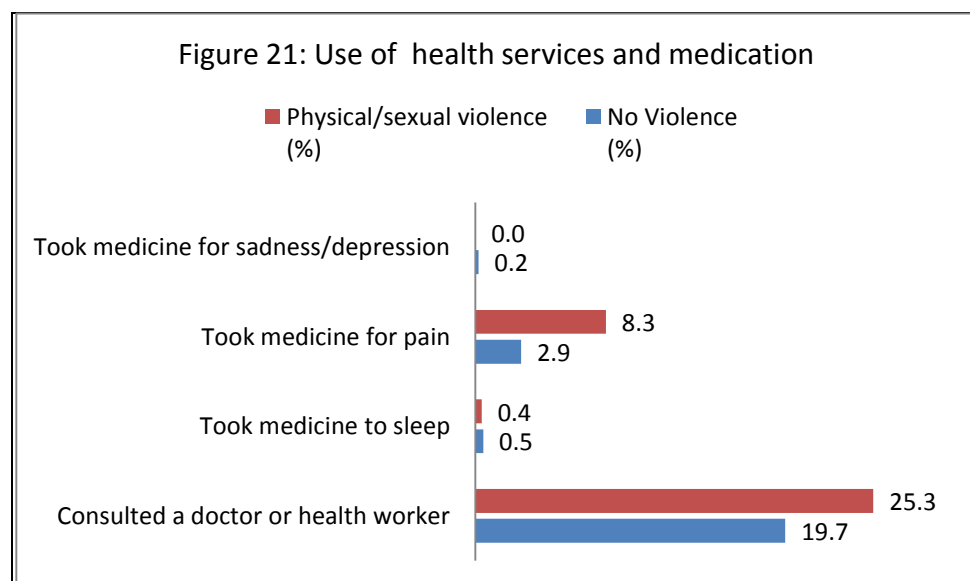
Results from the questionnaire embodied in Table 29 and 30, aimed to illustrate the possible association between the use of health services and medication in the past 4 weeks among ever-partnered women, according to their experience of physical and sexual violence.

In the interview sessions, women were asked about their health status. All women were asked whether they considered their general health to be excellent, good, fair, or poor.



Fifteen percent of respondents who experienced physical or sexual violence reported that their health was mainly fair, poor or very poor, compared to women who had no experience of violence (12.2%).

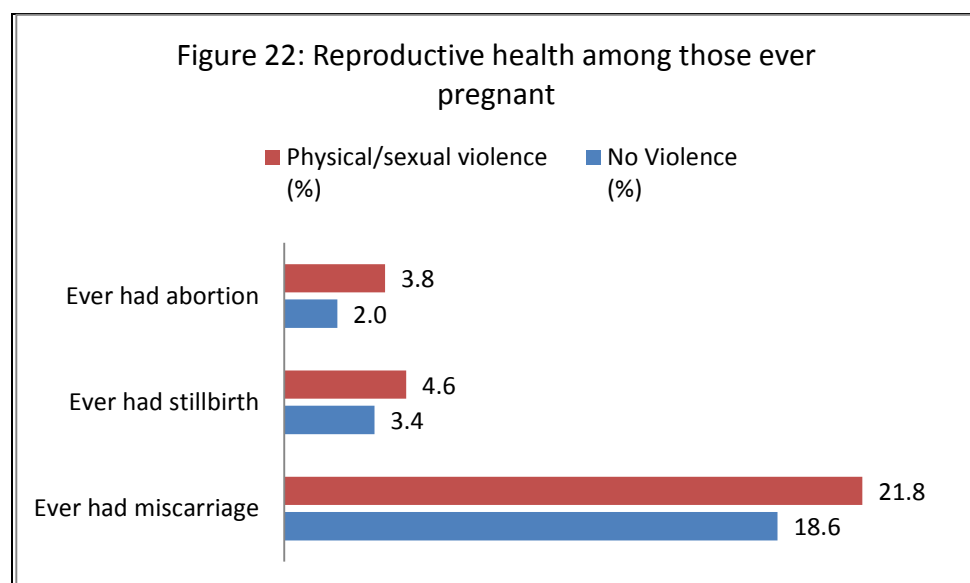
Figure 21 shows that women who have experienced violence report taking medicine for pain (8%) or consulting a doctor or health worker (25%) for their pain more than women who never experienced violence. However, the difference in responses to whether they took medication to sleep or for depression is not as obvious.



## 7.4. Partner violence and reproductive health

Our women were asked about the number of times they were pregnant, or experienced miscarriages and abortions. In a country where abortion is illegal, the study results shows a small number of women who have taken their reproductive health decisions into their own hands and sought this treatment, most probably off-shore.

As shown in Figure 22, women who have experienced physical or sexual violence reported more cases of miscarriages (nearly 21.8%) than women who have not experienced violence (18.6%).



Regarding unwanted pregnancies, women who have not experienced any violence reported more unwanted pregnancies (9%) than women who experienced physical or sexual violence (2.7%) (Table 31).

## 7.5. Discussion

In this chapter we have tried as best to establish some patterns connecting violence against women and their health. Except where injuries have been directly related to an act of violence, it has been a task identifying clear trends.

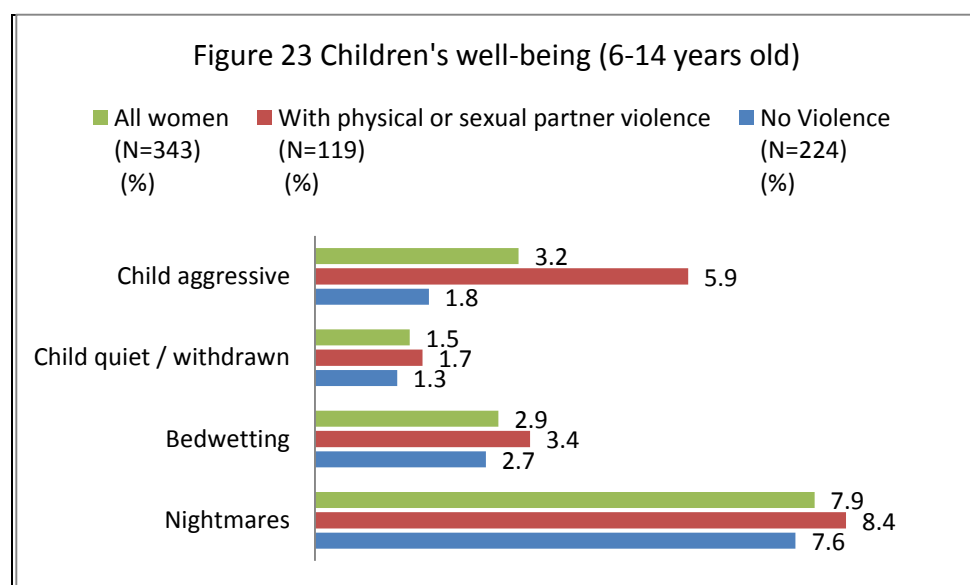
## 8. Impact of partner violence against women on their children, intergenerational aspects of violence



This chapter explores associations between a woman's experience of partner violence over her lifetime and behavioural problems in her children 6-14 years old. It also describes the proportion of women who reported their children witnessing the violence, and it explores the intergenerational aspects of violence: how witnessing or experiencing violence has an impact on the next generation.

## 8.1. Partner violence and the well-being of children

The women in the study were asked about behavioral problems among their children: whether their children had frequent nightmares; often wet their bed; were extremely timid or extremely aggressive. The women were also asked about school enrolment and school dropout among their children. This was addressed before questions on partner and non-partner violence. In this analysis, we compare the behavior of children from women who reported partner violence with those who had not reported partner violence. It does not take into account whether these children witnessed the violence against their mother or not.

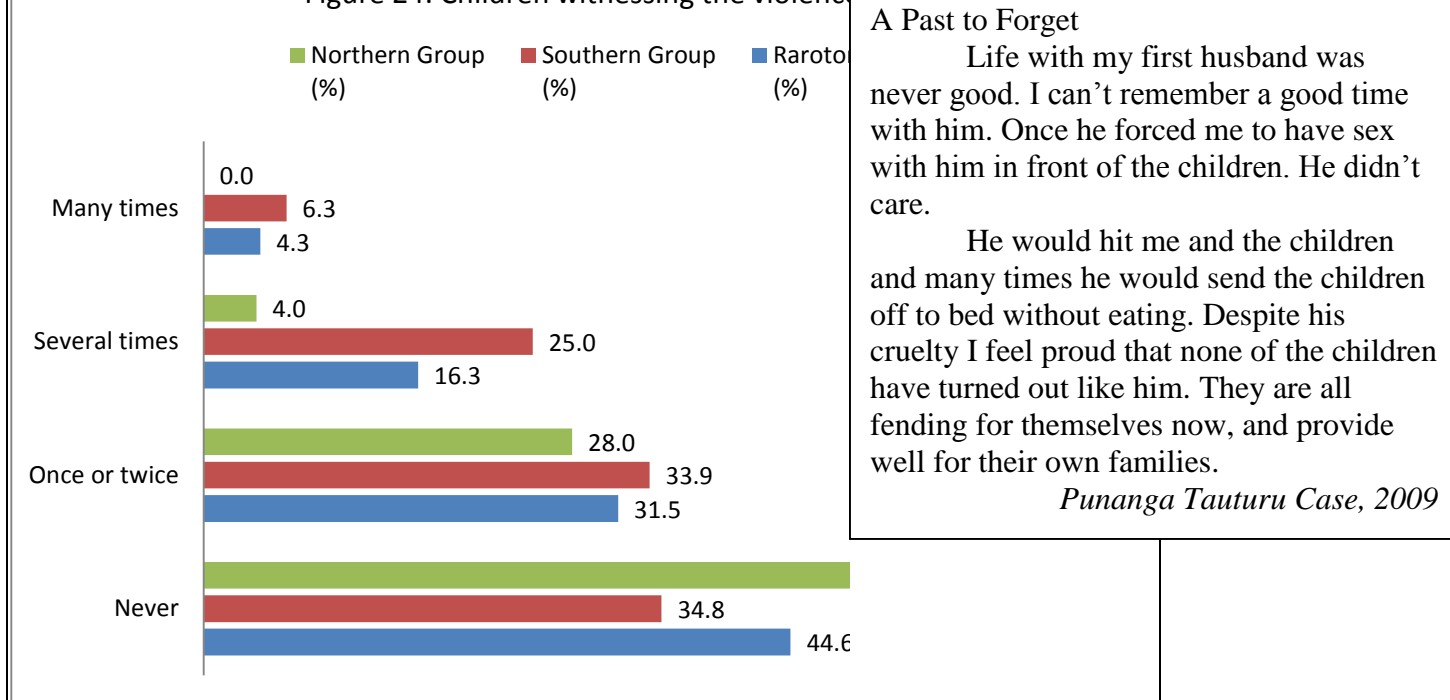


In all categories in Figure 23 (Table 32), there is a higher record of children in violent parent relationships having issues relating to nightmares (8%) and child aggressiveness (5.9%).

## 8.2. Children witnessing violence as reported by women

Women who experienced physical partner violence were asked whether their child(ren) had ever witnessed this violence and how many times they had witnessed it.

Figure 24: Children witnessing the violence



By region, the Northern Cooks respondents confirmed that 64% of their children had never witnessed the violence with Rarotonga showing 44.6%, and the Southern Group advising 34.8%.

Over half of the women who experienced physical partner violence reported that their children had witnessed it (Table 33 and Figure 24). In the category 'seen mother beaten once or twice', the Southern Group respondents recorded 33% and feature ahead in the categories 'several' (25%) and many times (6%).

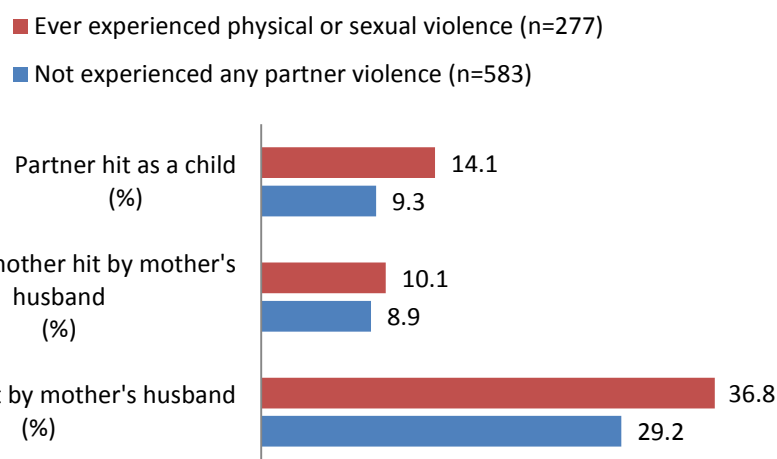
### 8.3. Intergenerational violence

How our families have learnt to cope with the experiences of physical or sexual violence in their lives can be ascertained from responses to the questions relating to the respondent and her partner when they were children themselves.

Women were asked whether their father beat their mother when she was young, whether their partner's mother had been beaten when her partner was a child, and whether her partner himself was beaten as a child.

Of all ever-partnered women who experienced violence 36.8% reported that their mother had been hit by their mother's husband. Further, 10.1% of abused women reported that their husband or partner's mother was hit by her own husband; and 14% of the women who had ever experienced physical or sexual violence reported that her partner was beaten as a child.

Figure 25: Violence in family home of respondent



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

An important study outcome is to find out and understand how women affected by violence sought and received assistance and support from informal networks such as families and friends, and formal government and non-government agencies. Respondents who reported partner abuse were asked who they spoke to, where they sought help, who helped them and whether they had fought back or left their partner because of his violence.

### 9.1. Who women tell about violence and who helps

#### Who women tell about violence

Women who experienced partner violence were asked whether they had told anyone about their partner's violent behavior. The question was an open one; however women were told that multiple answers could be given.

#### Hidings the Norm

Our father hit us often. He hit our mother as well. Our father was strict, we had chores every morning and after school, and if you were too slow he hit you. I received beatings daily.

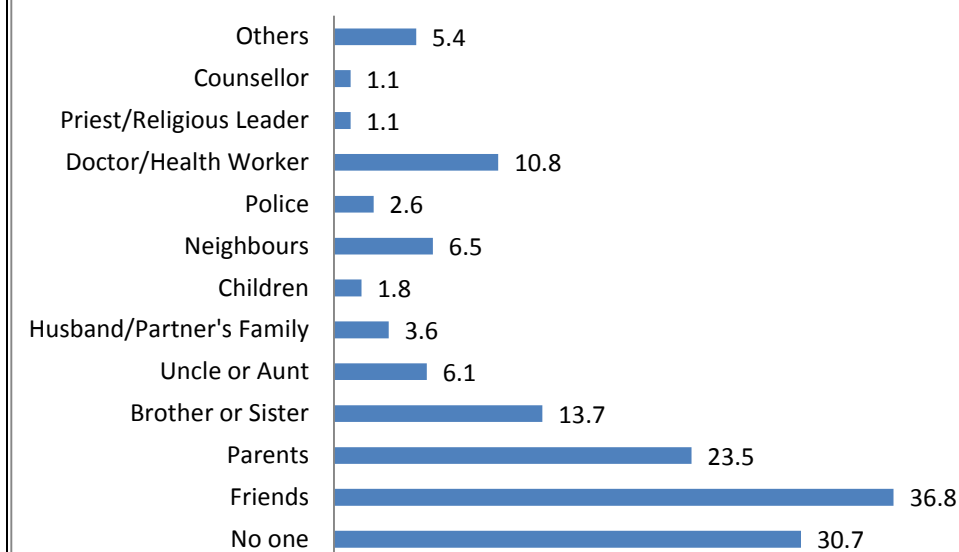
As a result I became rebellious and on the wrong side of the law. I only went as far as Form 2. When my father died my older siblings dished out hidings on me.

I'm over 40 years old now, living in a defacto relationship away from the abuse.

I only hope today that any girl doesn't have to go through what I went through, and I hope my dad was the last of his kind.

*Punanga Tauturu Case, 2009*

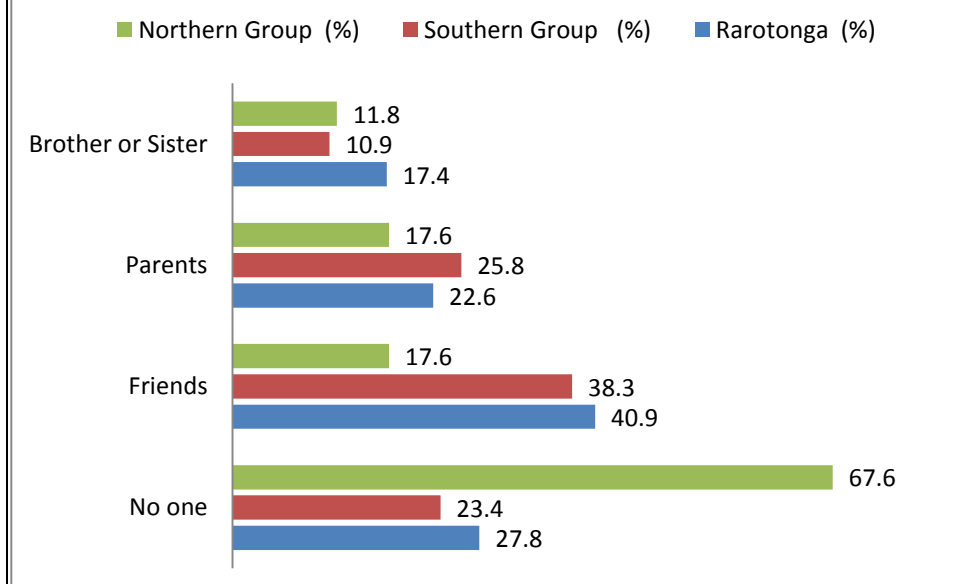
Figure 26: Who women told (%)



In terms of national figures, most of our women tell a friend (36.8%), otherwise they do not tell anyone (30.7%), followed by telling their parents (23.5%).

On a regional basis (Figure 26a), the concern is the women in the Pa Enua, in particular the Northern Group, with over 67.6% never telling anyone, while Rarotonga and the Southern Group (40.9% and 38% respectively) would tell their friends.

Figure 26a: Who our women told (%),by region



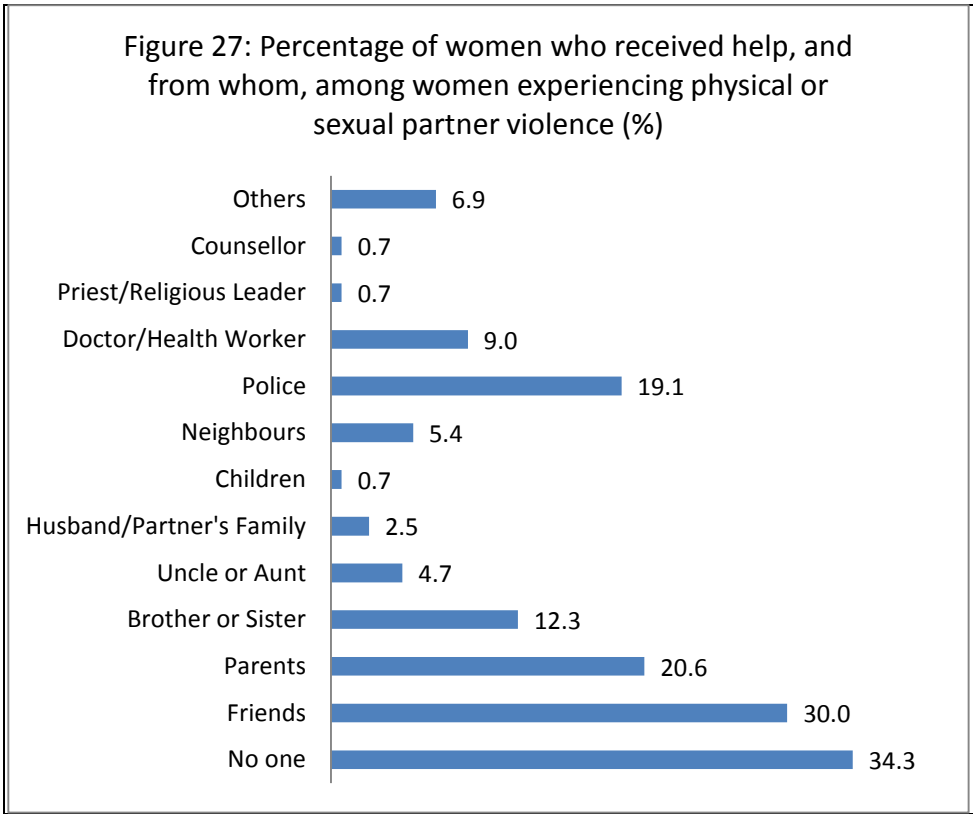
In terms of going to the authorities, Rarotonga respondents (26%) (Table 35) confirmed going straight to the Police; for the Southern and Northern Group, 19% and 5.9% respectively. During a focus discussion with women representatives from throughout the country, the Northern Group representatives did advise the general cultural makeup of Northern Group women was generally a quiet and patience bearing one compared to Southern Group women

because of the small island space and population, and the importance of keeping peace and unity island wide besides in the families<sup>12</sup>. With the larger populations in the South, family and close friends are an important life line for many of our women living under the shadow of any violence.

Who helps?

Women who experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner were asked whether anyone ever tried to help them. (Table 36.)

Although there was a high percent who never received help (%), five categories of helpers provided support to the respondents. Friends still featured at 30%, followed by parents of respondent and the partner (20%), then Police (19%), then a brother or sister (12%), or otherwise a doctor/health worker (9%).



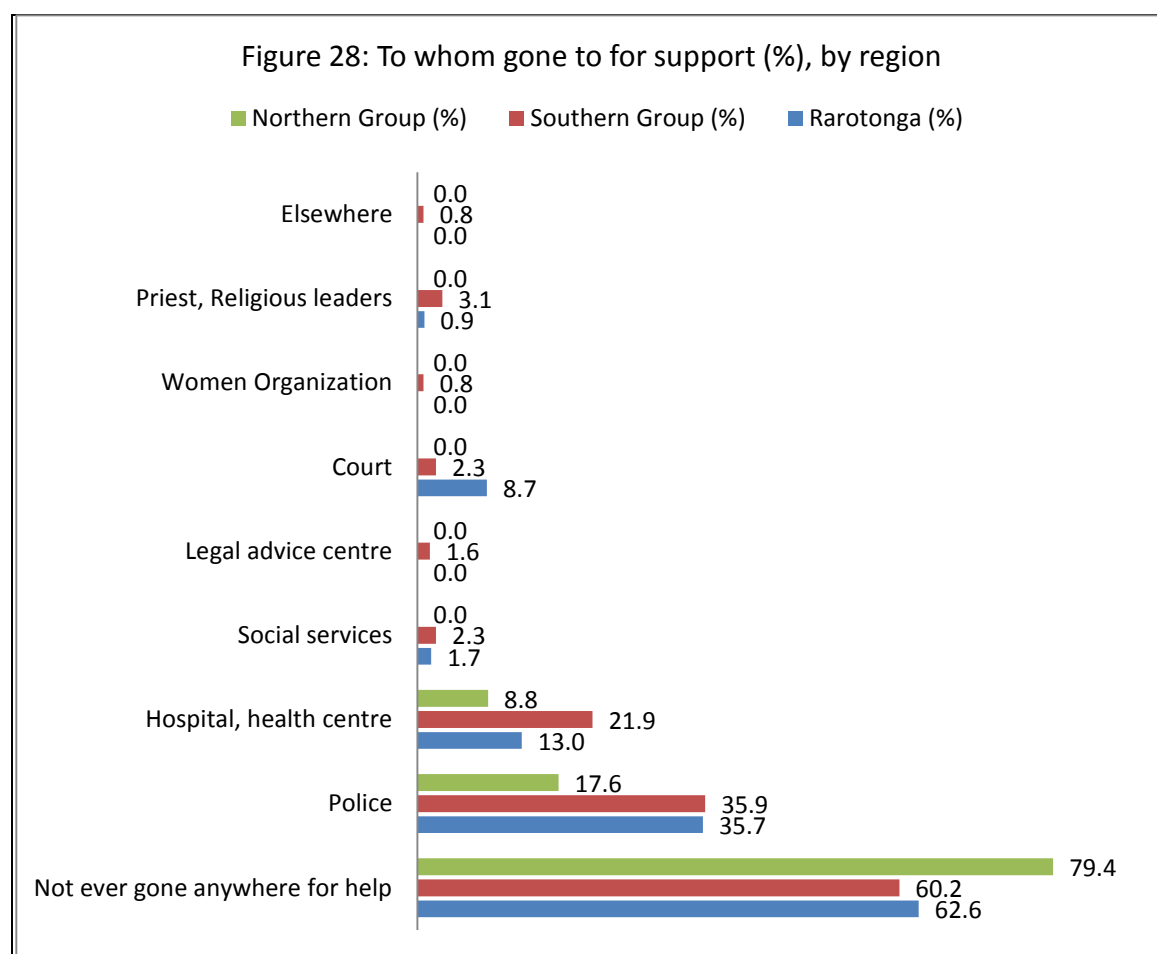
By region, the responses once again from the Northern Group women show an important trait and condition of living in the more isolated Northern Cook Islands. The socio-cultural environment is influenced by this isolation, and the need to maintain social interaction and relationships with family and friends in close proximity due to the low-lying nature of these atolls. More than half the women respondents from the North (55%) advised that no one helped them, nor do many of these women go outside their homes to find help. Also most of these women do not seek help from religious sources, NGO organizations, counselors, or their local leaders.

<sup>12</sup> Cook Islands Christian Church Women’s Conference, May 2014.

## 9.2. Agencies or authorities to which women turn for support

### To whom do women go for support?

Respondents were asked whether they had gone to formal services or people in positions of authority for help, including the police and health services (Table 37 and Figure 28). The services were presented to them one by one and women were asked to respond “yes” or “no” depending on whether they had sought help from the service. There were no responses received for shelter, local leader or women police officers.



In order of most common sources of help the majority of women still did not go to any agency to report the violent attack. The fact that the Northern respondents share a high percent of respondents that do not go to anyone for help confirms the nature of small islands and populations continues to constrain a woman’s search for help outside her home. The Police appear to be the more consulted agency outside of the home for most respondents from Rarotonga and the Southern Group, with the health and courts registering consultations by Rarotonga and Southern island respondents. Very small numbers seek support with social and religious services.

### 9.3. Leaving home due to the violence

#### Do women leave home?

Women who reported physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner or husband were asked if they ever left home because of the violence, even if only overnight.

**Table 1.2. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	Rarotonga (N=109) (%)	Southern Group (N=125) (%)	Northern Group (N=33) (%)	Total (N=267) (%)
Ever left home because of violence	44.0	43.2	27.3	41.6
Number of times leaving home				
Never	56.0	56.8	72.7	58.4
Once	11.0	16.0	12.1	13.5
2 - 5 times	30.3	22.4	9.1	24.0
6 & more times	2.8	4.8	6.1	4.1

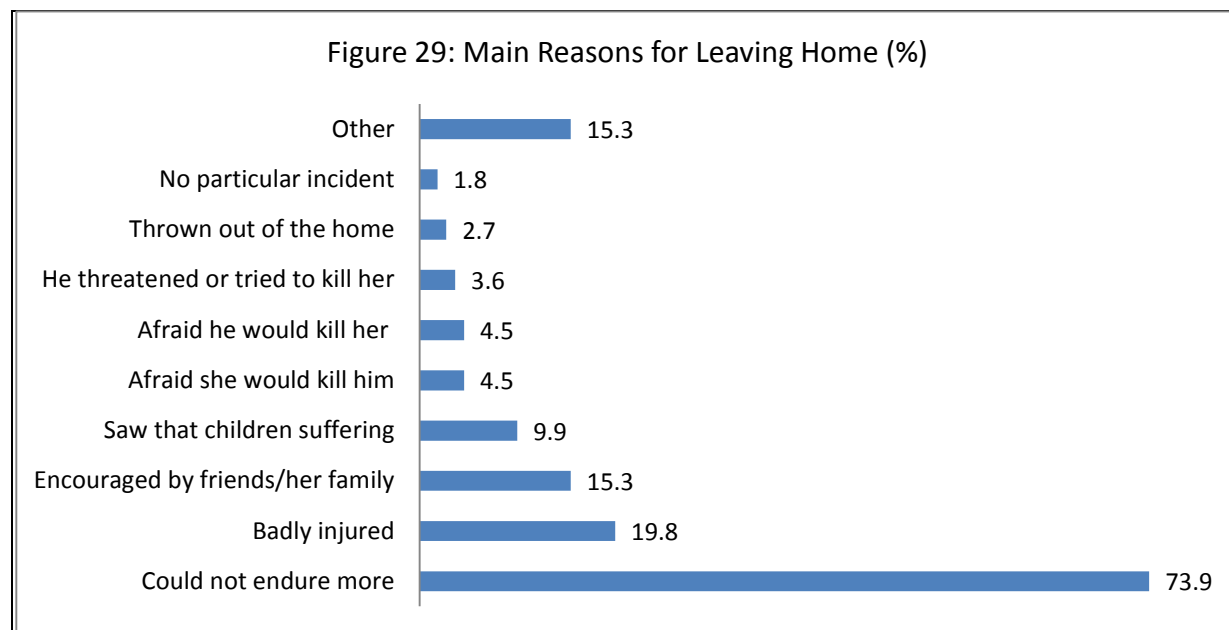
*No information for 10 women who are excluded from the analysis*

Nationally, slightly over 40% (41.6%) % of our women have ever left home because of violence. While on a regional basis women in the Northern Group over 70% never left their homes after an act of violence on them.

The figures show that women in Rarotonga and the Southern Group reported to leave home more after acts of violence.

## Reason for leaving home

Generally, most women who left the home the last time a violent incident happened indicated that they left because of the severity of the violence and not being able to endure (Table 41).



Being badly injured was the second main motivator (19.8%) to leave the home and being encouraged by friends or family also motivated these abused women to leave (15.3%).

## Reasons for returning

The common reasons given by women for returning home are: because he asked her to, because of the children (didn't want to leave them or for the sake of them), and because they still loved their partner and honoured the partner arrangement, and believed that the violence was not as severe and could be tolerated. The attachment to children perhaps reflects the importance of children being brought up with both parents and sharing the responsibility of nurturing and caregiving them, alongside the respondents own

### Feeling Human Again

I lived in a defacto relationship with my partner for 24 years. He has a prominent position in our country. There were not many good times; the worse times were when he was drunk. And then there were his infidelities.

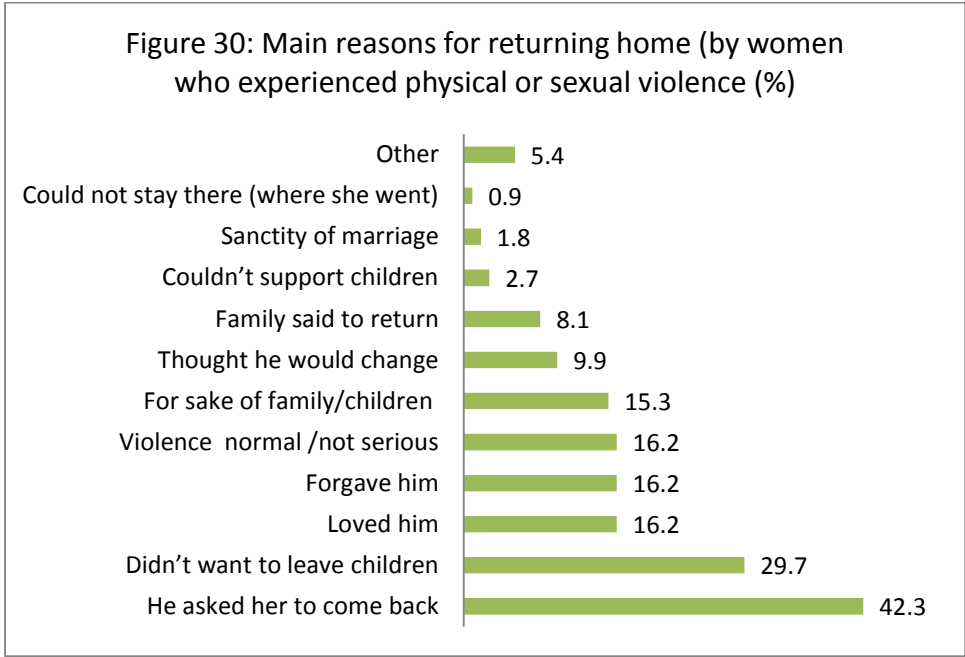
There was a lot of physical and emotional abuse dished to me; I didn't understand the pressure and nature of his job. But in the end my self-worth devalued and some teeth broken, I began to plan to push him away from me and my younger children.

It is a relief in many ways to be separated because now my family and friends can visit us freely. Have gained weight again and feel good, human.

*Punanga Tauturu Case, 2009*



dependence on a male partner and the other services he may provide that rank higher than the abuse and the pain that from time to time is inflicted (Table 42).

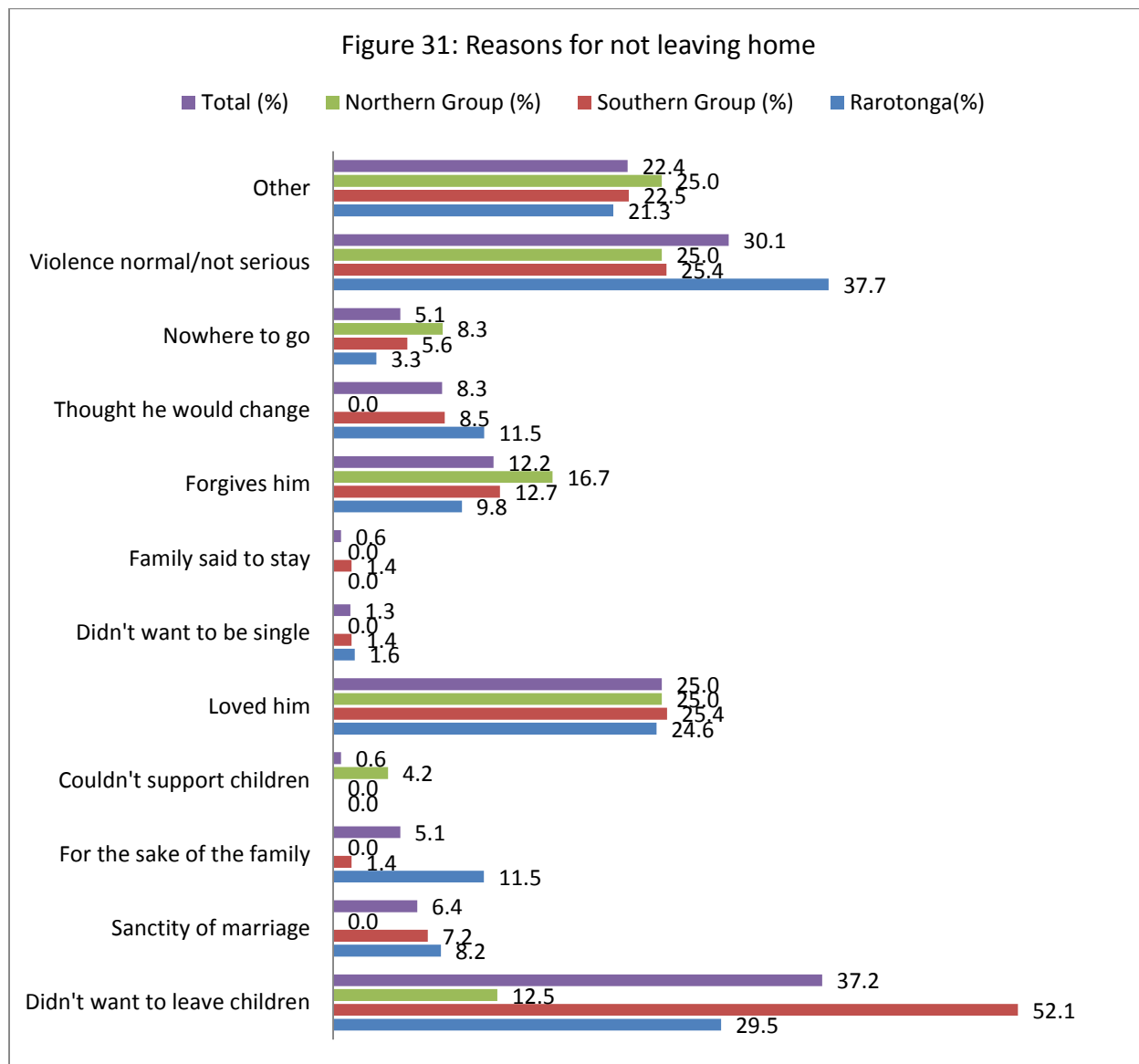


Reasons to stay

Women who had experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who had never left home, were asked what they believed the main reasons were for not leaving (Table 43).

Figure 31, shows that most of the respondents, and especially Southern Group respondents did not want to leave at all because of their duty to their children (total 37%, Southern Group 52%)

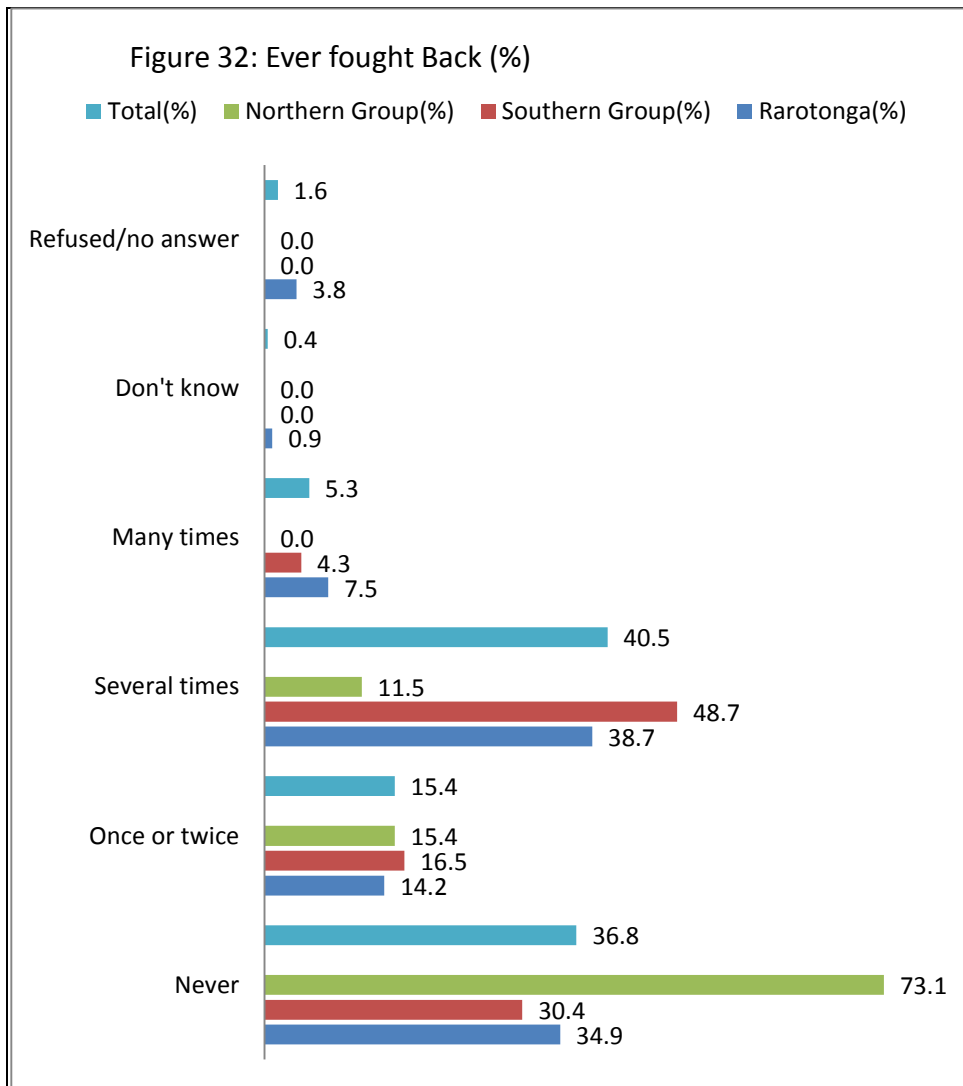
Thereafter, the respondents advised that the violence was not as significant for them as to leave (total 30%) and because the respondents loved their partner (total 25%).



## 9.4. Fighting back

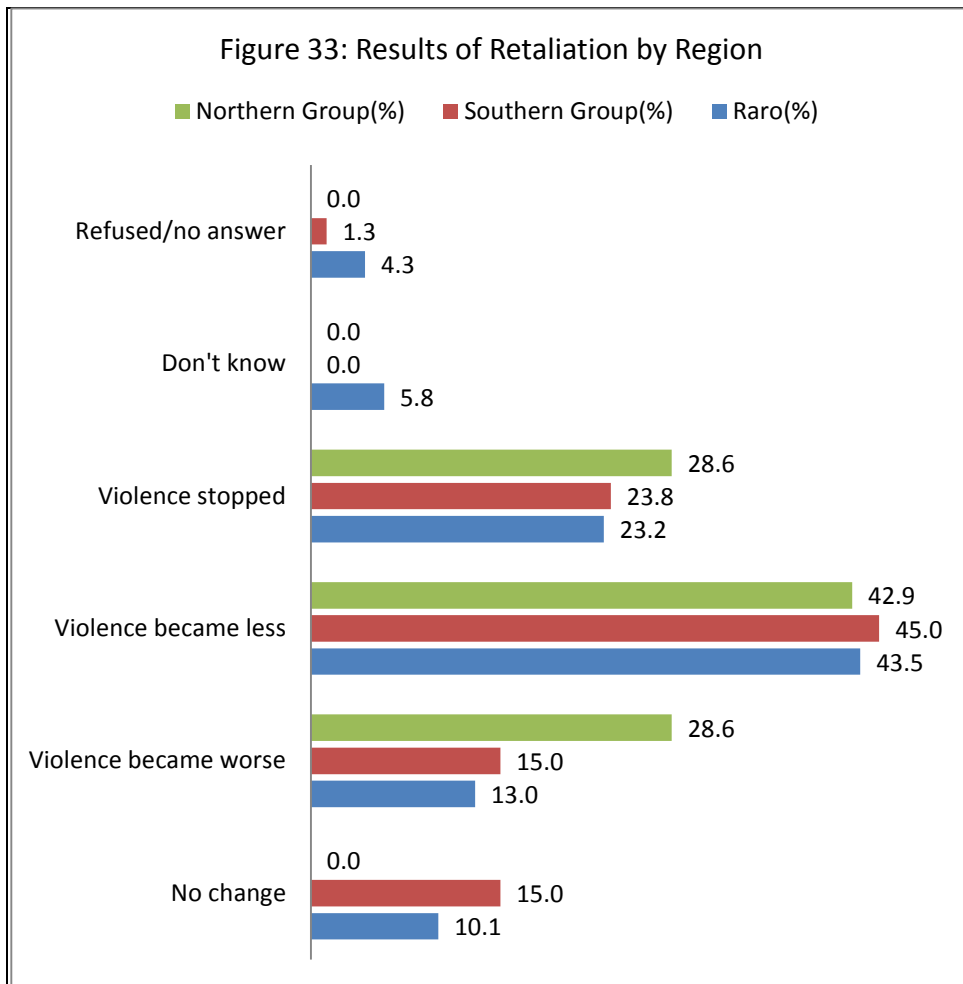
### Do women fight back?

The trend for the Northern Group women to be quiet and/or to accept the abuse once again shows prominently in the regional depiction below, over 70% never retaliate, compared to 30% of Southern Group women who experienced physical violence fighting back in retaliation or self-defense, and 34% from Rarotonga.



Then there is a high number of women in the Southern Group retaliating several times at 48%, compared to Rarotonga (38%) and the Northern Group (11%).

This compares with the impact of the retaliation by women (Figure 33, Table 45). For over 44% of our women after retaliating the violence lessened, while for over 14% the violence became worse and respondents advised that the violence stopped.



## 9.5. Women's own descriptions of their coping strategies

The limited cases provided in this report sheds qualitative light on how women cope with the effects and stigma of being abused and what moves them to continue to live despite the violence.

In their own perceptions, the most important strategy to cope and move forward from the environment of abuse is to be strong and to have own means of living on or being independent from your partners source of income. Keeping ones family and friend ties current and supportive is essential.

The element of having faith and prayers was not a strong coping mechanism, which may however be because of the limited coverage of the qualitative outreach (Punanga Tauturu, 2009).

The limited outreach of the qualitative interviews and focus group results also highlights lack of coverage of perceptions from our women (and men) living in the Southern and Northern Group. However the quantitative presentation earlier confirms that mainly our Northern Group women cope in silence in their homes with the impacts of violence against them.

## **9.6. Women's opinions on factors that protect against domestic violence**

The limited perceptions presented here are derived from the cases supplied for the qualitative component of the study and give some indication of what factors our women believe could protect them from and prevent domestic violence.

They believed it is very important to keep their relationship with their own family strong, as this is the main refuge and support system to help if the relationship with the partner should turn life threatening.

There was also a consistent recognition of the importance of educating our young women (and men) to approach relationships carefully, with respect, and to understand the responsibilities involved in committing to a relationship.

As alcohol (and other drugs) has been an important catalyst of violence in their lives, women have also suggested education programs that educate to stop abusing alcohol and drugs.

More qualitative research is needed to better understand the regional perceptions and understanding of the factors that protect against domestic violence.

## **10. Discussion, conclusion and recommendations**

This Family Health Safety Study has generated significant data about violence against women in the country. It presents key findings on the magnitude, patterns and scope of domestic violence against women, attitudes and perceptions of violence, the impact of violence on women and families, and women's responses to domestic violence.

The key objective of the study has been to create awareness of the prevalence, frequency and types of violence against our women with the results being used for policy change, programs and relevant interventions.

### **10.1. Strengths and limitations of the study**

In terms of the limitations of this research, the prevalence measures of violence against women are sensitive to methodological issues. For instance, training and background of interviewers and their sensitivity to the environment of domestic violence can influence results. Ultimately the study is about violence against women and the perceptions and willingness of women to respond accurately to the questions will have an effect on analysis and comparability.

Even the decision to select only one woman per household could introduce bias by under representing women from households with more than one woman. The decision not to

weight the results also upholds statistical confidence in the survey coverage and clarity of interview response.

In other country studies following this study plan, additional weighting for the number of eligible women, showed that the estimates of violence did not change significantly (Tonga FHSS report 2009, p.122) see Chapter 3, Section 3.4 in this report – Participation Bias). For the Cook Islands favorable coverage figures and professional execution of the fieldwork helped decisions taken to leave the data un-weighted.

The reporting both of lifetime and past-year prevalence has provided a clearer understanding of VAW in different time perspectives and illustrates different aspects of the problem. Recollecting current experiences can draw the responses into difficult circumstances to report due to relatively raw feelings of shame or fear of retaliation when disclosing such family problems, especially incidents of sexual violence. While recalling lifetime prevalence has the opportunity to notify of long-term conditions of abuse in a non-threatening environment.

Underreporting will always be an issue in this subject matter, as will be differential recall bias, which could lead to an underestimation of results. It is important therefore to view the results with professional caution.

The limitation of the qualitative segment of the study has been highlighted earlier and the limited use of the men's focus group results leans to the fact that in a national report as this, it is important that qualitative results do not confuse quantitative convergence.

The strengths of the study remain the state-of-the-art and well-tested methodology and standard instruments used throughout and observing ethical and safety requisites by our well-trained and committed interviewers. This has shown to contribute to disclosure. The study quality control checks were implemented with ease and contributed significantly to the finalizing of the data as it rolled out into set tabulations for analysis.

The Cook Islands has been fortunate to employ this survey in the second phase of the survey's implementation in the Pacific region as this has given us the advantage of further customizing approach and providing room for simplifying our survey methods, data entry and analysis phase, and key findings portray. The timely support from technical development partners has also supported the momentum of progressing the results into report form and releasing and working with the results in a unified environment of national and international commitment.

## **10.2. Conclusions of this report**

*Te Ata O te Ngakau* can have a number of meanings depending on the context and vantage point the reader understands. For this study, the research oversight team sought Cook Islands words that would first respect the confidence and past secrets that the women who

agreed to be interviewed imparted, and second assume an inspiring legacy to the wealth of experience and knowledge that has at last come to light.

For this study, *Te Ata O te Ngakau*, captures the depths, the shadows, the secrets...of the heart.

The results of this national research on domestic violence against our women show:

- The phenomenon of violence against women, and against children, is ingrained in our society.
- The violence is, to a large extent, perpetrated by men known to the women – partners. This type of violence impacts over half our women.
- Physical violence against women affects nearly a quarter of our women.
- Though violence against women carries health and wellbeing issues, women have not let it get them down and continue to rise above the inflictions.
- Violence against women during the life cycle shows variations among subcategories, such as age, education, and region, but no category is spared: women are being abused at all levels of Cook Islands society.
- Though violence against women is pervasive in our society, women still feel alone to deal with it most of the time. They feel isolated and ashamed in their experience of violence and in their struggles against violence, because, above all, they out of duty must go back to be with the man they love and their children, and hope that their husband changes, and wants to keep the family together.
- Alcohol does play a part in the aggressive behaviour men show to their women, and jealousy influences their behavior, as does their experience with violence in their family as a child.
- There is still the misguided attitude that women believe that in some situations, men are justified in ‘disciplining’ their wives.
- The study identified gaps between safe places that women have confidence in going to. Friends and family still feature ahead of police, church and counseling agencies
- Nationwide, violence against women and children impacts their health and social wellbeing.
- Wore work remains to defend our women’s rights to a life without any form of violence or abuse. Finding ways to stop the violence will require support and understanding to help our women (and men) work and move away from the norms identified by this study.

### 10.3. Recommendations

Our recommendations emanate from the study results. In addition regional and international examples of good practice have been taken into account and suggestions by various key informants and stakeholders refine the list presented.

#### *Disseminate findings and advocate for action and positive change*

##### *Recommendation 1: Disseminate the main findings of the study*

The study provides evidence that the level of violence against women is a concern.

Our country may be progressive in some of the policies, plans and programs on the ground that exist to address the issue of VAW, but the study clearly shows there is more that needs to be done, and offers enhanced direction and recommendations to be able to do this.

It would be beneficial to our key stakeholders and our women if the key findings be disseminated widely to increase national public awareness and understanding of the causes and consequences of violence against women and children; the level, severity and type of violence reported by the victims; the need for promotion and support of multi-sectoral national and local action; and the need for changes in the attitudes and behaviour of men and women in society. However this information needs to be disseminated with due consideration of the confidential knowledge imparted by the women of our country, and using this sensitive information in public should always be with respect.

*Recommendation 2: Focus efforts on helping people, especially younger generations, better understand the context of relationships in terms of the long term commitments, the respect for each other, and the responsibilities having a partner entails.*

*Recommendation 3: Strengthen national commitment and action*

There is a need for national advocacy targeting key decision-makers, including Parliamentarians, high-level government officials, media, and social and religious leaders at national and local levels to inform them of the main findings of the study and to obtain their support on the issues. This needs to be done by linking the study's findings to international, regional and national commitments made by the government, and by accepting national responsibility for providing a life free of violence for all citizens and by supporting victims of abuse and discrimination.

*Recommendation 4: Promote gender equality and observance of women's human rights and compliance with international agreements and the implementation of the National Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Policy*

Violence against women is an extreme manifestation of gender inequality and the power differences between men and women. Serious implementation of the VAW component of the National Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy GEWEP(2011) is central.

Equality between women and men is to be promoted in various settings and levels, including in national laws and policies, media campaigns, the educational system, community work etc.

*Recommendation 5: Ensure that women play a key role in decision-making and efforts related to addressing violence against women*

It is essential that women and organisations working with and for women are actively engaged in the planning, development and implementation of programmes and activities that are targeted at eliminating violence against women. The active involvement of women



at this level is not only empowering but also begins the process of challenging traditional views and community attitudes towards them.

*Recommendation 6: Complete the work on this study to be able to have a final comprehensive report for technical and specific action use.*

This study is the first major step in collecting the data needed to identify the issues, set priorities, guide programme design, and monitor progress. However, there is still a wealth of sensitive but important data and knowledge that needs to be analyzed and reported sensitively for further action and policy development use.

*Recommendation 7: Reach out to men*

Working with men to change their attitudes and behaviour is an important part of any solution to the problem of violence against women. Strategies could include establishing treatment programmes for male perpetrators of violence, and programmes that encourage men to examine their assumptions about gender roles and masculinity.

It is also suggested that programmes could be developed to encourage men to become 'agents for change' and positive, non-violent role models in their communities by teaching other men about gender roles, gender equality and masculinity, and by advocating nonviolent behaviour.

### **Promoting primary prevention**

*Recommendation 8: Develop, implement and evaluate prevention programmes*

There is a need for intervention in early childhood development settings to ensure that parents understand the impact that domestic violence may have on their own parenting methods, and on their child's safety, development and well-being.

### **Supporting women living with violence**

*Recommendation 9: Strengthen and expand support systems for women living with violence.*

According to the study, only a small number of abused women seek help and support from formal services or institutions. This is not surprising. The needs of victims are complex but the study results provide solutions in strengthening family and peer support.

*Recommendation 10: Strengthen informal support systems for women living with violence*

According to the study, women most often seek support from their friends and family, partly due to the lack of formal support structures. Such networks should be strengthened.

*Recommendation 11: Develop and support capacity building of medical personnel in the area of violence against women*

For the health sector to play a much needed role in the prevention and treatment of violence against women, health-care providers need to be made more aware of relevant issues, including why violence against women is a public health concern and why it is important for the health sector to respond.

Providers must examine their own attitudes and beliefs about gender, power, abuse, and sexuality before they can develop new professional knowledge and skills for dealing with victims. Training should also help reframe the provider's role from 'fixing' the problem and dispensing advice, to providing support.

The incorporation of modules on violence against women in curriculums for medical and nursing students would help to ensure that all medical staff have some basic specialized training on violence issues.

*Recommendation 12: Establish accurate recording systems in the health sector to contribute to the body of data on violence against women, to inform future policies and programmes*

There is a need to revise and refine the records of how many cases of violence against women pass through the health sector, as such statistics are important for informing policy and programme development.

### **Legal response**

*Recommendation 13: Progress the Family Law Bill passage, and progress the revision and passage of a reformed Crimes Act.*

The Law Reform Commission is currently reviewing the Crimes Act and it would be advisable for the MOH, GADD, PTI and CINCW to make a submission based on the study's findings at the appropriate time.

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## **ANNEXES**

Annex 1. Research team, field staff and task force members

Annex 2. Survey Questionnaire

Annex 3. Framework for qualitative analysis of violence against women in the Cook Islands

Annex 4. Tables

Annex 5. Sampling Plans

## ***Annex 1. Research team, field staff and task force members***

### Core Research Oversight Team

Mrs Edwina Tangaroa – Research Coordinator  
Mrs Maine Beniamina – Deputy Research Coordinator  
Dr Rangi Fariu – Ministry of Health Representative  
Ms Kairangi Samuela – Punanga Tauturu Incorporated Representative  
Ms Ruta Pokura – Gender and Development Division/Ministry of Internal Affairs Representative  
Mrs Vaine Wichman – Cook Islands National Council of Women Representative  
Mrs Taputukura Mariri – Commonwealth Local Governance Project Coordinator  
Mrs Amelia Ngatokorua – Cook Islands Statistics Office Representative  
Mrs Tanga Morris – Cook Islands Statistics Office Representative  
Mr Tearoa Iorangi – Cook Islands Ministry of Health Statistics Office Representative

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### Stakeholders Forum

Jane Taurarii – Ministry of Education  
Helen Sinclair – Ministry of Health  
Bob Kimiangatau – Rotaiana/Men's Support  
Turi Mataiapo – Koutu Nui  
Danny Williams – Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade  
Ana Silatolu – Ministry of Health  
Mereana Taikoko – Te Kainga Pa Taunga Mental Health Services  
Mamanatu Tararo – Ministry of Justice  
Navera Tini – Ministry of Justice  
Tutai Matenga – Ministry of Justice  
Frances Topa-Fariu – Cook Islands Red Cross  
Elizabeth Iro – Chair- Ministry of Health Secretary  
Cook Islands Government  
Cook Islands National Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Policy  
Ministry of Internal Affairs



**Cook Islands  
Family Health and Safety Survey**

**Ministry of Health**

**Supported by UNFPA/AusAID**

**In compliance with Statistics Act of Cook Islands**

**WHO multi-country study methodology**



## ADMINISTRATION FORM

IDENTIFICATION				
COUNTRY CODE			COK	
ISLAND: Rarotonga - 1, Aitutaki-2, Mangaia-3, Atiu-4, Mauke-5, Mitiaro-6, Palmerston-8, Pukapuka-9, Nassau-10, Manihiki-11, Rakahanga-12, Penrhyn-13			[ ][ ]	
CENSUS DISTRICT .....			[ ][ ]	
ENUMERATION AREA .....			[ ][ ]	
DWELLING NUMBER .....			[ ][ ][ ]	
SELECTED PERSON NUMBER (CENSUS).....			[ ][ ]	
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]
INTERVIEWERS NAME RESULT***	_____ _____	_____ _____	_____ _____	INTERVIEWER [ ][ ] RESULT [ ][ ]
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME LOCATION	_____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____		TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS [ ]
QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED?	*** RESULT CODES			CHECK HH SELECTION FORM:
[ ] 1. None completed =>	Refused (specify): _____ _____11 Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling12 Dwelling destroyed .....13 Dwelling not found, not accessible .....14 Entire hh absent for extended period.....15 No hh member at home at time of visit.....16 Hh respondent postponed interview .....17 =>Need to return =>Need to return Entire hh speaking only strange language. 18			TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (Q1) [ ][ ]
[ ] 2. HH selection form (and in most cases HH questionnaire) only =>	Selected woman refused (specify): _____ _____21 No eligible woman in household.....22 Selected woman not at home.....23 Selected woman postponed interview .....24 Selected woman incapacitated .....25 =>Need to return =>Need to return			TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH OF SELECTED WOMAN (Q3, total with YES) [ ][ ]
[ ] 3. Woman's questionnaire partly =>	Does not want to continue (specify) : _____ _____31 Rest of interview postponed to next visit.32 =>Need to return			LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED FEMALE RESPONDENT (Q3) [ ][ ]
[ ] 4. Woman's questionnaire completed =>	_____41			
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE 01=ENGLISH 04=MAORI				[ 0 ][ 1 ]
LANGUAGE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN 01=ENGLISH 04=MAORI 90=MIXED				[ ][ ]
QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE CONDUCTED (1 = yes, 2 = no)				[ ]
FIELD SUPERVISOR/EDITOR		OFFICE EDITOR		ENTERED BY
NAME [ ][ ] DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]		NAME [ ][ ] DAY [ ][ ] MONTH [ ][ ] YEAR [ ][ ][ ][ ]		ENTRY 1: _____ ENTRY 2: _____

IF MORE THAN ONE HH IN SELECTED DWELLING: FILL OUT SEPERATE HH SELECTION FORM FOR EACH ONE

HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM					
Hello, my name is _____. I am calling on behalf of Ministry of Health. We are conducting a survey in Cook Islands to learn about family health and safety.					
1	Please can you tell me how many people live here, and share food? PROBE: Does this include children (including infants) living here? Does it include any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who live here and share food? MAKE SURE THESE PEOPLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL				TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD [ ]
2	Is the head of the household male or female?				MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2 BOTH ..... 3
	FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HH	RESIDENCE	AGE	ELIGIBLE
3	Today we would like to talk to one woman from your household. To enable me to identify whom I should talk to, would you please give me the first names of all girls or women who usually live in your household (and share food).	What is the relationship of NAME to the head of the household.* (USE CODES BELOW)	Does NAME usually live here? SPECIAL CASES: SEE (A) BELOW. YES NO	How old is NAME? (YEARS, more or less)	SEE CRITERIA BELOW (A+B) YES NO
LINE NUM.					
1			1 2		1 2
2			1 2		1 2
3			1 2		1 2
4			1 2		1 2
5			1 2		1 2
6			1 2		1 2
7			1 2		1 2
8			1 2		1 2
9			1 2		1 2
10			1 2		1 2
CODES 01 HEAD 02 WIFE (PARTNER) 03 DAUGHTER 04 DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 05 GRANDDAUGHTER 06 MOTHER 07 MOTHER-IN-LAW 08 SISTER 09 SISTER-IN-LAW 10 OTHER RELATIVE 11 ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER 12 DOMESTIC SERVANT 13 LODGER 14 FRIEND 98 OTHER NOT RELATIVE: _____					
(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD: • DOMESTIC SERVANTS IF THEY SLEEP 5 NIGHTS A WEEK OR MORE IN THE HOUSEHOLD. • VISITORS IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS. (B) ELIGIBLE: ANY WOMAN BETWEEN 15 AND 64/65 YEARS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD.  PUT CIRCLE AROUND LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED WOMAN (NOTE SOME WOMEN OF 65 MAY BE SELECTED – THEY SHOULD BE INCLUDED). • SAY: [NAME OF SELECTED WOMAN] has been randomly selected to participate in this survey. I will have a short questionnaire that can be answered by any adult in the household, though I can only interview [NAME] for the questionnaire on women's health issues. • ASK IF YOU CAN TALK WITH THE SELECTED WOMAN. IF SHE IS NOT AT HOME, AGREE ON DATE FOR RETURN VISIT. CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE  NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN HH: • SAY "I cannot continue because I can only interview women 15–65 years old. Thank you for your assistance." • FINISH HERE.					

\* If both (male and female) are the head, refer to the male.

ADMINISTERED TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE					
	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			
1	If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household. What is the main source of drinking-water for your household?	TAP/PIPED WATER IN RESIDENCE..... 01 OUTSIDE TAP (PIPED WATER) WITH HH..... 02 PUBLIC TAP ..... 03 WELL-WATER, WITH HOUSEHOLD ..... 04 OUTSIDE/PUBLIC WELL ..... 05 SPRING WATER ..... 06  RIVER/STREAM/POND/LAKE/DAM ..... 08 RAINWATER..... 09 TANKER/TRUCK/WATER VENDOR..... 10  OTHER: ..... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99			
2	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	OWN FLUSH TOILET ..... 01 SHARED FLUSH TOILET ..... 02 VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE..... 03 TRADITIONAL PIT TOILET/LATRINE ..... 04 RIVER/CANAL..... 05 NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD ..... 06  OTHER: ..... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99			
3	What are the main materials used in the roof? RECORD OBSERVATION	ROOF FROM NATURAL MATERIALS ..... 1 RUDDIMENTARY ROOF (PLASTIC/CARTON) ... 2 TILED OR CONCRETE ROOF ..... 3 CORRUGATED IRON..... 4  OTHER: ..... 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9			
4	Does your household have: a) Electricity b) A radio c) A television d) A telephone e) A refrigerator		YES	NO	DK
		a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8
		b) RADIO	1	2	8
		c) TELEVISION	1	2	8
		d) TELEPHONE	1	2	8
		e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8
5	Does any member of your household own: a) A bicycle? b) A motorcycle? c) A car?		YES	NO	DK
		a) BICYCLE	1	2	8
		b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8
		c) CAR	1	2	8
6	Do people in your household own any land?	YES ..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9			
7	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... [ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99			

8	Are you concerned about the levels of crime in your neighbourhood (like robberies or assaults)? Would you say that you are not at all concerned, a little concerned, or very concerned?	NOT CONCERNED ..... 1 A LITTLE CONCERNED ..... 2 VERY CONCERNED ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9
9	In the past 4 weeks, has someone from this household been the victim of a crime in this neighbourhood, such as a robbery or assault?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9
10	NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2

Thank you very much for your assistance.

## INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, my name is \*. I work for \*. We are conducting a survey in STUDY LOCATION to learn about women's health and life experiences. You have been chosen by chance to participate in the study.

I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly confidential. I will not keep a record of your name or address. You have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. There are no right or wrong answers. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many women have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk.

Your participation is completely voluntary but your experiences could be very helpful to other women in COUNTRY.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately 4 minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

[ ] DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → THANK PARTICIPANT FOR HER TIME AND END

[ ] AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED



Is now a good time to talk?

It's very important that we talk in private. Is this a good place to hold the interview, or is there somewhere else that you would like to go?

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE CONSENT PROCEDURE TO THE PARTICIPANT.

SIGNED:

DATE OF INTERVIEW: day [ ][ ] month [ ][ ] year [ ][ ][ ][ ]

DATE OF INTERVIEW: day [ ] month [ ] year [ ]				HH:MM [ ] [ ] : [ ] [ ] (00-24 h)	
SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY					
QUESTIONS & FILTERS			CODING CATEGORIES		SKIP TO
If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about <COMMUNITY NAME>.					
INSERT NAME OF COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/NEIGHBOURHOOD ABOVE AND IN QUESTIONS BELOW. IF NO NAME, SAY "IN THIS COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/AREA" AS APPROPRIATE.					
101	Do neighbours in your community generally know each other well?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
102	If there were a street fight in COMMUNITY NAME would people generally do something to stop it?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
103	If someone in COMMUNITY NAME decided to undertake a community project (e.g. cleaning of the village or the church grounds) would most people be willing to contribute time, labour or money?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
104	In this neighbourhood do most people generally trust one another in matters of lending and borrowing things?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
105	If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer to help?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
106	I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself. What is your date of birth (day, month and year that you were born)?	DAY.....[ ] [ ] MONTH.....[ ] [ ] YEAR.....[ ] [ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW YEAR.....9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9999			
107	How old are you (completed years)? (MORE OR LESS)	AGE (YEARS).....[ ] [ ]			
108	How long have you been living continuously in COMMUNITY NAME?	NUMBER OF YEARS.....[ ] [ ] LESS THAN 1 YEAR.....00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE.....95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD).....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99			
108 a	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION.....00 COOK ISLANDS CHRISTIAN CHURCH.....01 ROMAN CATHOLIC.....02 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST.....03 CHURCH OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.....04 ASSEMBLY OF GOD.....05 APOSTOLIC.....06 JEHOVAH'S WITNESS.....07 OTHER.....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99			

108 b	What ethnic group do you identify with most?	COOK ISLANDS MAORI.....01 PART COOK ISLANDS MAORI.....02 NEW ZEALAND EUROPEAN.....03 NEW ZEALAND MAORI.....04 AUSTRALIAN.....05 EUROPEAN.....06 OTHER PACIFIC ISLANDER.....07 ASIAN.....08 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
109	Can you read and write?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
110	Have you ever attended school?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒111c
111	a) What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.  b) CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL, LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING	PRIMARY.....year.....1 SECONDARY.....year.....2 HIGHER.....year.....3  NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING..[ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
111 c	What is your <u>main</u> daily occupation?  PROMPT: that can earn you income/wages?  [MARK ONE]	NOT WORKING.....01 HOUSEWIFE.....02 STUDENT.....03 AGRICULTURAL WORK.....04 GOVERNMENT (PUBLIC SERVANTS, ETC).....05 CLERICAL (INCLUDING NGO-WORKERS).....06 SMALL BUSINESS.....07 PROFESSIONAL.....08 RETIRED.....09 HOSPITALITY (HOTEL, RESTAURANTS, ETC).....10  OTHER (SPECIFY).....96  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
111 d	What is <u>now</u> the main source of income for you and your household?  [MORE THAN ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]	NO INCOME.....A MONEY FROM OWN WORK.....B SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER.....C SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES.....D SUPERANNUATION.....E CHILD WELFARE BENEFIT.....F ELDERLY BENEFIT.....G CARE GIVER BENEFIT.....H DESTITUTE BENEFIT.....I  OTHER (SPECIFY).....X  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....Y REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....Z	

112	Where did you grow up? PROBE: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	THIS COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD .....1 ANOTHER VILLAGE .....2 ANOTHER ISLAND/PA ENUA .....3 ANOTHER COUNTRY .....4 X  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
113	Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES .....1 NO .....2 LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒ 115
114	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK .....1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH .....2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR .....3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER) .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
116	Do you regularly attend a group, organization or association?  PROMPT: Organizations like women's or community groups, religious groups or political associations.	YES .....1 NO .....2  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒ 118
117	Is this group (Are any of these groups) attended by women only? (REFER TO THE ATTENDED GROUPS ONLY)	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
118	Has anyone ever prevented you from attending a meeting or participating in an organization? IF YES, ASK Who prevented you? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NOT PREVENTED .....A PARTNER/HUSBAND .....B PARENTS .....C PARENTS-IN-LAW/PARENTS OF PARTNER .....D OTHER: .....X	
119	Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together or involved in a relationship with a man without living together?  IF NEEDED PROBE: Such as a regular boyfriend or a fiancé?  IF NEEDED PROBE: Do you and your partner live together?	CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER .....1  CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER .....2  LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED .....3  CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR MALE PARTNER (ENGAGED OR DATING) NOT LIVING TOGETHER .....4  NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR HAVING A MALE PARTNER .....5  CURRENTLY HAVING A FEMALE PARTNER .....6	⇒ 123  ⇒ 123  ⇒ 123  ⇒ 123
120 a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED .....1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN, BUT NEVER MARRIED .....3  NO .....5	⇒ 121  ⇒ 121



120b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES .....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒S2 ⇒S2
121	Did the <u>last partnership with a man</u> end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?	DIVORCED .....1 SEPARATED/BROKEN UP.....2 WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒123
122	Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?	RESPONDENT .....1 HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH (RESPONDENT AND PARTNER) .....3  OTHER: .....6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
123	How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER ..... [ ] [ ]  NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER .....00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	⇒S2
124	The next few questions are about your <u>current or most recent</u> partnership. Do/did you live with your husband/partner's parents or any of his relatives?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
125	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Do you <u>currently</u> live with your parents or any of your relatives? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives <u>during your last relationship</u> ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
126	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NONE .....A CIVIL MARRIAGE.....B RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE .....C  OTHER: .....X	⇒S.2
127	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR ..... [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW.....9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9999	
128	Did you yourself choose your <u>current/most recent</u> husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you?  IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE: Who chose your <u>current/most recent</u> husband for you?	BOTH CHOSE .....1 RESPONDENT CHOSE .....2 RESPONDENT'S FAMILY CHOSE .....3 HUSBAND/PARTNER CHOSE .....4 HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY CHOSE .....5 OTHER: .....6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒S.2 ⇒S.2
129	Before the marriage with your <u>current /most recent</u> husband, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?	YES .....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
<b>BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 2:</b> <b>REVIEW RESPONSES IN SECTION 1 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.</b>			

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH					
201	I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services. In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?	EXCELLENT .....1 GOOD.....2 FAIR.....3 POOR.....4 VERY POOR.....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
202	Now I would like to ask you about your health in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> . How would you describe your ability to walk around? I will give 5 options, which one best describes your situation: Would you say that you have no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or that you are unable to walk at all?	NO PROBLEMS .....1 VERY FEW PROBLEMS .....2 SOME PROBLEMS .....3 MANY PROBLEMS .....4 UNABLE TO WALK AT ALL .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
203	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> did you have problems with performing usual activities, such as work, study, household, family or social activities? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or unable to perform usual activities?	NO PROBLEMS .....1 VERY FEW PROBLEMS .....2 SOME PROBLEMS .....3 MANY PROBLEMS .....4 UNABLE TO PERFORM USUAL ACTIVITIES .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
204	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you been in pain or discomfort? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?	NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT .....1 SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT .....2 MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT .....3 SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT .....4 EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT .....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
205	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you had problems with your memory or concentration? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or extreme memory or concentration problems?	NO PROBLEMS .....1 VERY FEW PROBLEMS .....2 SOME PROBLEMS .....3 MANY PROBLEMS .....4 EXTREME MEMORY PROBLEMS.....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
206	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you had:  a) Dizziness b) Vaginal discharge		YES	NO	DK
		a) DIZZINESS	1	2	8
		b) VAGINAL DISCHARGE	1	2	8
207	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , have you taken medication:  a) To help you calm down or sleep? b) To relieve pain? c) To help you not feel sad or depressed? FOR EACH, IF YES PROBE: How often? Once or twice, a few times or many times?		NO	ONCE OR TWICE	A FEW TIMES
		a) FOR SLEEP	1	2	3
		b) FOR PAIN	1	2	3
		c) FOR SADNESS	1	2	3
					MANY TIMES
					4
					4
					4

208	<p>In the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you yourself were sick?</p> <p>IF YES: Whom did you consult?</p> <p>PROBE: Did you also see anyone else?</p>	<p>NO ONE CONSULTED..... A</p> <p>DOCTOR..... B</p> <p>NURSE (AUXILIARY) ..... C</p> <p>MIDWIFE ..... D</p> <p>COUNSELLOR..... E</p> <p>PHARMACIST..... F</p> <p>TRADITIONAL HEALER ..... G</p> <p>TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... H</p> <p>OTHER: ..... X</p>																																																																
209	<p>The next questions are related to other common problems that may have bothered you in the <u>past 4 weeks</u>. If you had the problem in the past 4 weeks, answer yes. If you have not had the problem in the past 4 weeks, answer no.</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>a) Do you often have headaches?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>b) Is your appetite poor?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>c) Do you sleep badly?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>d) Are you easily frightened?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>e) Do your hands shake?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>f) Do you feel nervous, tense or worried?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>g) Is your digestion poor?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>h) Do you have trouble thinking clearly?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>i) Do you feel unhappy?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>j) Do you cry more than usual?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>k) Do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>l) Do you find it difficult to make decisions?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>m) Is your daily work suffering?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>n) Are you unable to play a useful part in life?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>o) Have you lost interest in things that you used to enjoy?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>p) Do you feel that you are a worthless person?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>q) Has the thought of ending your life been on your mind?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>r) Do you feel tired all the time?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>s) Do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>t) Are you easily tired?</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	a) Do you often have headaches?	1	2	b) Is your appetite poor?	1	2	c) Do you sleep badly?	1	2	d) Are you easily frightened?	1	2	e) Do your hands shake?	1	2	f) Do you feel nervous, tense or worried?	1	2	g) Is your digestion poor?	1	2	h) Do you have trouble thinking clearly?	1	2	i) Do you feel unhappy?	1	2	j) Do you cry more than usual?	1	2	k) Do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities?	1	2	l) Do you find it difficult to make decisions?	1	2	m) Is your daily work suffering?	1	2	n) Are you unable to play a useful part in life?	1	2	o) Have you lost interest in things that you used to enjoy?	1	2	p) Do you feel that you are a worthless person?	1	2	q) Has the thought of ending your life been on your mind?	1	2	r) Do you feel tired all the time?	1	2	s) Do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?	1	2	t) Are you easily tired?	1	2	
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210	<p>Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now: In your life, have you <u>ever</u> thought about ending your life?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>	⇒212																																																															
211	<p>Have you <u>ever</u> tried to take your life?</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>																																																																
212	<p>In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?</p>	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9</p>																																																																
213	<p>In the <u>past 12 months</u>, did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)?</p> <p>IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months? (IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)</p>	<p>NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL ..... [ ] [ ]</p> <p>NONE ..... 00</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 98</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 99</p>																																																																

213 a	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
213 b	Is it possible for a person who looks and feels completely healthy to have the AIDS virus?	YES..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
213 c	Many people in (COUNTRY) are getting tested for HIV. Have you had an HIV/AIDS test? We do not want to know the result, only if you ever had the test.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
214	Do you <u>now</u> smoke..... 1. Daily? 2. Occasionally? 3. Not at all?	DAILY..... 1 OCCASIONALLY ..... 2 NOT AT ALL ..... 3  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒216 ⇒216
215	Have you <u>ever</u> smoked in your life? Did you ever smoke.... 1. Daily? (smoking at least once a day) 2. Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes, but never daily) 3. Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your life time)	DAILY..... 1 OCCASIONALLY ..... 2 NOT AT ALL ..... 3  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	
216	How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY ..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK ..... 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH..... 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH..... 4  NEVER ..... 5  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9	⇒S.3
217			
218	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking? a) money problems b) health problems c) conflict with family or friends d) problems with authorities (bar owner/police, etc) x) other, specify.	YES NO a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 2 b) HEALTH PROBLEMS 1 2 c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS 1 2 d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES 1 2 x) OTHER: _____ 1 2	

### SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.		
301	Have you ever given birth? How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? (INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN .....[ ][ ] IF 1 OR MORE ...⇒ NONE .....00	⇒303
302	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES .....1 NO .....2 MAYBE/NOT SURE .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒303 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310
303	How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	CHILDREN .....[ ][ ] NONE .....00	
304	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive, but later died? This could be at any age. IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but survived for only a few hours or days?	YES .....1 NO .....2	⇒306
305	a) How many sons have died? b) How many daughters have died? (THIS IS ABOUT ALL AGES)	a) SONS DEAD .....[ ][ ] b) DAUGHTERS DEAD .....[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
306	Do (did) all your children have the same biological father, or more than one father?	ONE FATHER .....1 MORE THAN ONE FATHER .....2 N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH) .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒ 308
307	How many of your children receive financial support from their father(s)? Would you say none, some or all?  IF ONLY ONE CHILD AND SHE SAYS 'YES,' CODE '3' ('ALL').	NONE .....1 SOME .....2 ALL .....3 N/A .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
308	How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy? PROBE: How many pregnancies were with twins, triplets?	a) TOTAL NO. OF PREGNANCIES. ....[ ][ ] b) PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS .....[ ][ ] c) PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS .....[ ][ ]	
309	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth? Or an abortion? PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a stillbirth, and how many times did you abort? PROBE MAY NEED TO BE LOCALLY ADAPTED	a) MISCARRIAGES .....[ ][ ] b) STILLBIRTHS .....[ ][ ] c) ABORTIONS .....[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
310	Are you pregnant now?	YES .....1 NO .....2 MAYBE .....3	⇒ A ⇒ B ⇒ B
DO EITHER A OR B: IF PREGNANT NOW ⇒		A. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ + 1 = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [ 2x308c] ____ = ____	
IF NOT PREGNANT NOW ⇒		B. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [ 2x308c] ____ = ____	
VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT.			

1004	How old were you when you first had sex (intercourse)? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.	AGE YEARS (MORE OR LESS) .....[ ] [ ] NOT HAD SEX .....95 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....99	⇒S.5
1005	How would you describe the first time that you had sex? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?	WANTED TO HAVE SEX .....1 NOT WANT BUT HAD SEX .....2 FORCED TO HAVE SEX .....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
1005c	Was the first time you had sex with the person who was (at the time or later) your husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?	HUSBAND/PARTNER .....1 SOMEONE ELSE .....2 REFUSED /NO ANSWER .....9	
311	Have you <u>ever</u> used anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO .....2 N.A. (NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE) .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒315 ⇒S.5
312	Are you <u>currently</u> doing something, or using any method, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒315
313	What (main) method are you <u>currently</u> using? IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD	PILL/TABLETS .....01 INJECTABLES .....02 IMPLANTS (NORPLANT) .....03 IUD .....04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY .....05 CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD .....06 FEMALE STERILIZATION .....07  CONDOMS .....08 MALE STERILIZATION .....09 WITHDRAWAL .....10  HERBS .....11 OTHER: .....96  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....99	⇒315 ⇒315 ⇒315
314	Does your <u>current</u> husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES .....1 NO .....2 N/A: NO CURRENT HUSBAND/PARTNER .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
315	Has/did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES .....1 NO .....2 N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER) .....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒317 ⇒S.4 ⇒317 ⇒317
316	In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using methods to avoid getting pregnant? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	TOLD ME HE DID NOT APPROVE .....A SHOUTED/GOT ANGRY .....B THREATENED TO BEAT ME .....C THREATENED TO LEAVE/THROW ME OUT OF HOME .....D BEAT ME/PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED .....E TOOK OR DESTROYED METHOD .....F  OTHER .....X	



317	Apart from what you have told me before, I would now like to ask some specific questions about condoms. Have you ever used a condom with your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner?	YES.....1 NO.....2  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒318
317a	The last time that you had sex with your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner did you use a condom?	YES.....1 NO.....2  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
318	Have you ever asked your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner to use a condom?	YES.....1 NO.....2  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
319	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES.....1 NO.....2  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒S.4 ⇒S.4 ⇒S.4
320	In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using a condom?  MARK ALL THAT APPLY	TOLD ME HE DID NOT APPROVE.....A SHOUTED/GOT ANGRY.....B THREATENED TO BEAT ME.....C THREATENED TO LEAVE/THROW ME OUT OF HOME.....D BEAT ME/PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED.....E TOOK OR DESTROYED METHOD.....F ACCUSED ME OF BEING UNFAITHFUL/NOT A GOOD WOMAN.....G LAUGHED AT/NOT TAKE ME SERIOUS...H SAID IT IS NOT NECESSARY.....I  OTHER.....X	

**BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4:  
REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.**

SECTION 4 CHILDREN			
CHECK: Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q (s4biv)	ANY LIVE BIRTHS [ ] ↓ (1)	NO LIVE BIRTHS [ ] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.5
401	I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (Live birth, regardless of whether the child is still alive or not). What is the date of birth of this child?	DAY ..... [ ][ ] MONTH ..... [ ][ ] YEAR ..... [ ][ ][ ]	
402	What name was given to your last born child?  Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	NAME: .....  BOY ..... 1 GIRL ..... 2	
403	Is your last born child (NAME) still alive?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2	⇒405
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE	AGE IN YEARS ..... [ ][ ] IF NOT YET COMPLETED 1 YEAR ..... 00	⇒406 ⇒406
405	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	YEARS ..... [ ][ ] MONTHS (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR) ..... [ ][ ] DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH) ..... [ ][ ]	
406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO	5 OR MORE YEARS AGO ..... 1 LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO ..... 2	⇒417
407	I would like to ask you about your <u>last pregnancy</u> . At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN ..... 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER ..... 2 NOT WANT CHILDREN ..... 3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN ..... 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER ..... 2 NOT WANT CHILDREN ..... 3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
409	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you see anyone for an antenatal check? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else?  MARK ALL THAT APPLY	NO ONE ..... A  DOCTOR ..... B OBSTETRICIAN/GYNAECOLOGIST ..... C NURSE/MIDWIFE ..... D AUXILIARY NURSE ..... E TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F OTHER: ..... X	
410	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received antenatal care for your pregnancy?	STOP ..... 1 ENCOURAGE ..... 2 NO INTEREST ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
411	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?	SON ..... 1 DAUGHTER ..... 2 DID NOT MATTER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	



412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																					
413	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																					
414	Were you given a (postnatal) check-up at any time during the 6 weeks after delivery?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NO, CHILD NOT YET SIX WEEKS OLD ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																					
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	⇒417 ⇒417																				
416	How much did he/she weigh? RECORD FROM HEALTH CARD WHERE POSSIBLE	KG FROM CARD [ ] [ ] ..... 1 KG FROM RECALL [ ] [ ] ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																					
417	Do you have any children aged between 6 and 15 years? How many? (include 6-year-old and 15-year-old children)	NUMBER ..... [ ] [ ] NONE ..... 00	⇒S.5																				
418	a) How many are boys? b) How many are girls? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-15 YEARS.	a) BOYS ..... [ ] b) GIRLS ..... [ ]																					
419	How many of these children (ages 6-15 years) currently live with you? PROBE: a) How many boys? b) How many girls?	a) BOYS ..... [ ] b) GIRLS ..... [ ] IF "0" FOR BOTH SEXES == GO TO ⇒	⇒S.5																				
420	Do any of these children (ages 6-15 years):  a) Have frequent nightmares? <del>b) Are</del> c) Wet their bed often? d) Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? e) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DK</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) NIGHTMARES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) WET BED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) TIMID</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>e) AGGRESSIVE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) NIGHTMARES	1	2	8	c) WET BED	1	2	8	d) TIMID	1	2	8	e) AGGRESSIVE	1	2	8	
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d) TIMID	1	2	8																				
e) AGGRESSIVE	1	2	8																				
421	Of these children (ages 6-15 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls have ever run away from home?	a) NUMBER OF BOYS RUN AWAY ..... [ ] b) NUMBER OF GIRLS RUN AWAY ..... [ ] IF NONE ENTER '0'																					
422	Of these children (ages 6-15 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls are studying/in school?	a) BOYS ..... [ ] b) GIRLS ..... [ ] IF "0" FOR BOTH SEXES == GO TO ⇒	⇒S.5																				
423	Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school?  MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-15 YEARS.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																					
424	Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-15 YEARS.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																					

**SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER**

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A	<u>CURRENTLY MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER</u> (Options K, L) [ ] (1)	<u>FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN/ ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER</u> (Option M) [ ] (2)	<u>NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER MALE PARTNER)</u> (Option N) [ ] ⇒ (3)	⇒S.6
501	I would now like you to tell me a little about your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner. How old is your husband/partner (completed years)? PROBE: MORE OR LESS IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?	AGE (YEARS) ..... [ ] [ ]		
502	In what year was he born?	YEAR..... [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9999		
502 a	Where is he from? Is he from the same community or town as you?	SAME COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD 1 ANOTHER VILLAGE ..... 2 ANOTHER ISLAND ..... 3 ANOTHER COUNTRY ..... 4  OTHER: ..... 6  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9		
503	Can (could) he read and write?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9		
504	Did he ever attend school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9		⇒506
505	a) What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.  b) <i>CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL, LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING</i>	PRIMARY ..... year ..... 1 SECONDARY ..... year ..... 2 HIGHER ..... year ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8  NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING... [ ] [ ] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 99		
506	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?	WORKING ..... 1 LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED ..... 2 RETIRED ..... 3 STUDENT ..... 4 DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK ..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9		⇒508 ⇒508 ⇒509
507	When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, or before that? (FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?)	IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS ..... 1 4 WKS - 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 2 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO ..... 3 NEVER HAD A JOB ..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9		⇒509

508	What kind of work does/did he normally do?  SPECIFY KIND OF WORK	OWN BUSSINESS/PLANTATION WITHOUT EMPLOYEES.....01 OWN BUSSINESS/PLANTATION WITH EMPLOYEES.....02 PAID EMPLOYEE (FULL TIME).....03 PAID EMPLOYEE (PART TIME).....04 FAMILY BUSSINESS OR FARM WITHOUT PAY.....05  OTHER:.....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99													
509	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol? 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1-3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/less than once a year/stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY ..1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK.....2 1-3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER.....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒512												
510	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months</u> of your last relationship), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?	MOST DAYS.....1 WEEKLY.....2 ONCE A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER.....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9													
511	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months</u> of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking?  a) Money problems b) Family problems x) Any other problems, specify.	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td></tr><tr><td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>b) FAMILY PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>x) OTHER: .....</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2	x) OTHER: .....	1	2	
	YES	NO													
a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2													
b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2													
x) OTHER: .....	1	2													
512	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. marihuana, cannabis)? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 - 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY ..1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK.....2 1 - 3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER.....5 IN THE PAST, NOT NOW.....6  DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9													
513	<u>Since you have known him</u> , has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒515 ⇒515												
514	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months</u> of the relationship), has this happened once or twice, a few times, many times or never?	NEVER.....1 ONCE OR TWICE.....2 A FEW (3-5) TIMES.....3 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES.....4 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9													

515	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 MAY HAVE ..... 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	⇒ S.6    ⇒ S.6
516	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 MAY HAVE ..... 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	

## SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

	In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers.																															
601	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE .....1 DISAGREE .....2 DON'T KNOW .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9																														
602																																
603	It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	AGREE .....1 DISAGREE .....2 DON'T KNOW .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9																														
604																																
605	It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	AGREE .....1 DISAGREE .....2 DON'T KNOW .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9																														
606																																
607	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if: a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction b) She disobeys him c) She refuses to have sexual relations with him d) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends e) He suspects that she is unfaithful f) He finds out that she has been unfaithful	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>a) HOUSEHOLD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>b) DISOBEYS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>c) NO SEX</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>d) GIRLFRIENDS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>e) SUSPECTS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>f) UNFAITHFUL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	DK	a) HOUSEHOLD	1	2	8	b) DISOBEYS	1	2	8	c) NO SEX	1	2	8	d) GIRLFRIENDS	1	2	8	e) SUSPECTS	1	2	8	f) UNFAITHFUL	1	2	8		
	YES	NO	DK																													
a) HOUSEHOLD	1	2	8																													
b) DISOBEYS	1	2	8																													
c) NO SEX	1	2	8																													
d) GIRLFRIENDS	1	2	8																													
e) SUSPECTS	1	2	8																													
f) UNFAITHFUL	1	2	8																													
608	In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if: a) She doesn't want to b) He is drunk c) She is sick d) He mistreats her	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>a) NOT WANT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>b) DRUNK</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>c) SICK</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>d) MISTREAT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	DK	a) NOT WANT	1	2	8	b) DRUNK	1	2	8	c) SICK	1	2	8	d) MISTREAT	1	2	8										
	YES	NO	DK																													
a) NOT WANT	1	2	8																													
b) DRUNK	1	2	8																													
c) SICK	1	2	8																													
d) MISTREAT	1	2	8																													

## SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

<b>CHECK:</b> Ref. sheet, Box A  (s7mar)		<b>EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER</b> (Options K, L, M) [ ]  (1)		<b>NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER MALE PARTNER</b> (Option N) [ ] ⇒  (2)		⇒S.10	
When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?							
701	In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/partner discuss the following topics together: a) Things that have happened to him in the day b) Things that happen to you during the day c) Your worries or feelings d) His worries or feelings			YES	NO	DK	
		a) HIS DAY	1	2	8		
		b) YOUR DAY	1	2	8		
		c) YOUR WORRIES	1	2	8		
		d) HIS WORRIES	1	2	8		
702	In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?	RARELY .....1 SOMETIMES.....2 OFTEN.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9					
703	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Thinking about your (current or most recent) husband/partner or any other husband or partner that you may have had before him, would you say it is generally true that he: a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends b) Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times d) — e) Gets angry if you speak with another man f) Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful g) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself h) Your husband/partner refuses to give you enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?	A)  YES NO a) SEEING FRIENDS 1 2 b) CONTACT FAMILY 1 2 c) WANTS TO KNOW 1 2 e) GETS ANGRY 1 2 f) SUSPICIOUS 1 2 g) HEALTH CARE 1 2 h) REFUSES MONEY 1 2				B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
<b>CHECK:</b> Question 703	<b>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</b> [ ] ↓		<b>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</b> [ ]				⇒704
703 k	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703a) to h) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9					

704	<p>The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you.</p> <p>Has your <u>current</u> husband/partner, or <u>any</u> other <u>partner</u> ever....</p>	<p>A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>B) Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u>? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>One Few Many</p>	<p>D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u>? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>No One Few Many</p>
	<p>a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?</p> <p>b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?</p> <p>c) Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?</p> <p>d) Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?</p>	<p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p>	<p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p>
CHECK: Question 704	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p>[ ]</p> <p>↓</p>		<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p>[ ]</p>		⇒705
704 e	<p>Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?</p>	<p>CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER ... 1</p> <p>PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2</p> <p>BOTH..... 3</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9</p>			
705	<p>Has <u>he</u> or <u>any other husband/partner</u> ever....</p>	<p>A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>B) Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u>? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>One Few Many</p>	<p>D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u>? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?</p> <p>No One Few Many</p>
	<p>a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?</p> <p>b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?</p> <p>c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?</p> <p>d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up?</p> <p>e) Choked or burnt you on purpose?</p> <p>f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?</p>	<p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>	<p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 3</p>	<p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p> <p>0 1 2 3</p>
CHECK: Question 705	<p>MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p>[ ]</p> <p>↓</p>		<p>MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A)</p> <p>[ ]</p>		⇒706

705 g	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				
706		A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)  YES NO	B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)  YES NO	C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?  One Few Many	D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?  No One Few Many	
a)	Did your current husband/partner or any other partner ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3	
b)	Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your husband/partner (or any other husband or partner) might do if you refused?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3	
c)	Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever forced you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?	1 2	1 2	1 2 3	0 1 2 3	
CHECK: Question 706	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [ ]				⇒707
706 d	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				
707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE .....1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE .....2				MARK IN BOX C
708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 706	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE .....1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE .....2				MARK IN BOX C
708a	Are you afraid of your current/most recent husband or partner? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time?	NEVER.....1 SOMETIMES .....2 MANY TIMES .....3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES.....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				



905	Have you ever slapped, hit or physically mistreated your husband/partner when he was not hitting or physically mistreating you? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?	NEVER.....1 ONCE.....2 2-5 TIMES.....3 > 5TIMES.....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
CHECK : (s7preg) EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P) Ref. sheet, (s7prnum) NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T) [ ] [ ] Box B (s7prcur) CURRENTLY PREGNANT? (option S) YES...1 NO... 2 ↓		NEVER PREGNANT (2) [ ] ⇒ ⇒ S.8	
709	You said that you have been pregnant TOTAL times. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (any of) your husband/partner(s) while you were pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒ S.8 ⇒ S.8 ⇒ S.8
710	IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, ENTER "01"  IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT MORE THAN ONCE: Did this happen in one pregnancy, or more than one pregnancy? In how many pregnancies were you pushed, slapped, hit, beaten, etc?	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN WHICH THIS HAPPENED .....[ ][ ]	
710 a	Did this happen in the last pregnancy?  IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, CIRCLE CODE '1'.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
711	Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN ONE PREGNANCY, REFER TO THAT PARTICULAR PREGNANCY IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST/MOST RECENT PREGNANCY IN WHICH VIOLENCE REPORTED			
712	During the <u>most recent pregnancy in which you were beaten</u> , was the husband/partner who did this to you the father of the child?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
713 a	Was the man who did this your current or most recent husband/partner?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
714	Had the same person also done such things to you before you were pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒ S.8 ⇒ S.8
715	Compared to before you were pregnant, did the slapping/beating (REFER TO RESPONDENT'S PREVIOUS ANSWERS) get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant? By worse I mean, more frequent or more severe.	GOT LESS.....1 STAYED ABOUT THE SAME.....2 GOT WORSE.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

SECTION 8 INJURIES			
CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C  (38phax)	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE  ("YES" TO Option U or V) [ ] ↓ (1)	WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("NO" to BOTH Option U and V)  [ ] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.10
	I would now like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your husband/partner's acts that we have talked about (MAY NEED TO REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS RESPONDENT MENTIONED IN SECTION 7). By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, burns, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.		
801	Have you <u>ever</u> been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	⇒804a
802 a	In your life, how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband(s)/partner(s)? Would you say once, several times or many times?	ONCE ..... 1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES ..... 2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
802 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
803 a	What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened.  MARK ALL  PROBE: Any other injury?	CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES ..... A SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES ..... B SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS ..... C BURNS ..... D PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES ..... E BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES ..... F FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES ..... G BROKEN TEETH ..... H INTERNAL INJURIES ..... I OTHER (specify): ..... ..... X	b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ? YES NO DK 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8
804 a	In your life, did you <u>ever</u> lose consciousness because of what (any of your) your husband/partner(s) did to you?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 3  DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	⇒805a ⇒805a
804 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	

805 a	In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?	TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE ..... [ ][ ] REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 99 NOT NEEDED ..... 00	⇒ S.9
805 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
806	In your life, did you <u>ever</u> receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never?	YES, SOMETIMES ..... 1 YES, ALWAYS ..... 2 NO, NEVER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	⇒ S.9
807	In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL..[ ][ ] IF NONE ENTER '00' DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 99	
808	Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	

## SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

THIS SECTION IS FOR WOMEN WHO REPORT PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER.

I would now like to ask you some questions about what effects your husband/partner's acts has had on you . With acts I mean ... (REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS THE RESPONDENT HAS MENTIONED IN SECTION 7).

IF REPORTED MORE THAN ONE VIOLENT HUSBAND/PARTNER, ADD: I would like you to answer these questions in relation to the most recent/last husband/partner who did these things to you.

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C  (S9phys)	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE  ("YES" TO Option U) [ ]  (1)	WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY ("NO" to Option U and "YES" to option V)  [ ] ⇒  (2)	⇒906
901	Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour? REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE.  PROBE: Any other situation?  MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON .....A WHEN MAN DRUNK .....B MONEY PROBLEMS .....C DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK .....D WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED .....E NO FOOD AT HOME .....F PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY .....G SHE IS PREGNANT .....H HE IS JEALOUS OF HER .....I SHE REFUSES SEX .....J SHE IS DISOBEDIENT .....K HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER .....L HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSS .....M  OTHER (specify): .....X	
CHECK: (Ref. sheet, Box B, option R)  (s9child)	CHILDREN LIVING [ ] ↓ (1)	NO CHILDREN ALIVE [ ] ⇒  (2)	⇒904
902	For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?	NEVER .....1 ONCE OR TWICE .....2 SEVERAL TIMES .....3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME .....4 DON'T KNOW .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
<del>903</del>			
904	During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or to defend yourself? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?	NEVER .....1 ONCE .....2 SEVERAL TIMES .....3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	⇒906
904 a	What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.	NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT .....1 VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE .....2 VIOLENCE BECAME LESS .....3 VIOLENCE STOPPED .....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER .....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER .....9	
905	Moved		

906	Would you say that your husband /partner's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect? REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER	NO EFFECT ..... 1 A LITTLE ..... 2 A LOT ..... 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
907	In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY) ..... A WORK NOT DISRUPTED ..... B HUSBAND/PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK ..... C UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE ..... D UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE ..... E LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY ..... F OTHER (specify): ..... X	
908	Who have you told about his behaviour?  MARK ALL MENTIONED  PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE ..... A FRIENDS ..... B PARENTS ..... C BROTHER OR SISTER ..... D UNCLE OR AUNT ..... E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY ..... F CHILDREN ..... G NEIGHBOURS ..... H POLICE ..... I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER ..... J PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... K COUNSELLOR ..... L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION ..... M LOCAL LEADER ..... N  OTHER (specify): ..... X	
909	Did anyone ever try to help you?  IF YES, Who helped you? MARK ALL MENTIONED  PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE ..... A FRIENDS ..... B PARENTS ..... C BROTHER OR SISTER ..... D UNCLE OR AUNT ..... E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY ..... F CHILDREN ..... G NEIGHBOURS ..... H POLICE ..... I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER ..... J PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... K COUNSELLOR ..... L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION ..... M LOCAL LEADER ..... N  OTHER (specify): ..... X	

910 a	Did you ever go to any of the following for help? READ EACH ONE		910 b. ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given?
		YES NO	YES NO
a) Police	a) POLICE	1 2	1 2
b) Hospital or health centre	b) HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE	1 2	1 2
c) Social services	c) SOCIAL SERVICES	1 2	1 2
d) Legal advice centre	d) LEGAL ADVICE CENTRE	1 2	1 2
e) Court	e) COURT	1 2	1 2
f) Shelter	f) SHELTER	1 2	1 2
g) Local leader	g) LOCAL LEADER	1 2	1 2
h) Women's organization (Use name)	h) WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION:	1 2	1 2
j) Priest/Religious leader	j) PRIEST, RELIGIOUS LEADER	1 2	1 2
x) Anywhere else? Where?	x) ELSEWHERE (specify) : _____	1 2	1 2
		* **	
CHECK: Question 910a * ** (s9check)	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY IN Q. 910a (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN MARKED WITH *) [ ] ↓ (1)	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED **) [ ] (2)	⇒912
911	What were the reasons that made you go for help?  MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913	ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY ..... A COULD NOT ENDURE MORE ..... B BADLY INJURED ..... C HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER ..... D HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN ..... E SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING ..... F THROWN OUT OF THE HOME ..... G AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM ..... H AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER ..... I  OTHER (specify): ..... ..... X	FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO 913
912	What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these?  MARK ALL MENTIONED	DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER ..... A FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/ MORE VIOLENCE ..... B VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS ..... C EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED ..... D BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPED ..... E AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP ..... F AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN ..... G BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY ..... H  OTHER (specify): ..... ..... X	

913	Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who?  MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO ONE MENTIONED ..... A HIS RELATIVES ..... B HER RELATIVES ..... C FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS ..... D HEALTH CENTRE ..... E POLICE ..... F PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER ..... G SOCIAL WORKER ..... I  OTHER (specify): ..... X	
914	Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT ..... [ ][ ] NEVER ..... 00 N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) ..... 97 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 99	⇒919 ⇒S.10
915	What were the reasons why you left <u>the last time</u> ?  MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT ..... A ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY ..... B COULD NOT ENDURE MORE ..... C BADLY INJURED ..... D HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER ..... E HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN ..... F SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING ..... G THROWN OUT OF THE HOME ..... H AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM ..... I ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION: ..... J AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER ..... K  OTHER (specify): ..... X	
916	Where did you go <u>the last time</u> ?  MARK ONE	HER RELATIVES ..... 01 HIS RELATIVES ..... 02 HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS ..... 03 HOTEL/LODGINGS ..... 04 STREET ..... 05 CHURCH/TEMPLE ..... 06 SHELTER ..... 07 BUSH/BEACH/CAVES ..... 08  OTHER (specify): ..... 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 99	
917	How long did you stay away <u>the last time</u> ? RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS	NUMBER OF DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH) ..... [ ][ ] ..1 NUMBER OF MONTHS (IF 1 MONTH OR MORE) ..... [ ][ ] ..2  LEFT HUSBAND/PARTNER / DID NOT RETURN / NOT WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 3	⇒S.10

<p>918</p>	<p>What were the reasons that you returned?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10</p>	<p>DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN.....A</p> <p>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.....B</p> <p>FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN</p> <p>(FAMILY HONOUR).....C</p> <p>COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN.....D</p> <p>LOVED HIM.....E</p> <p>HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK.....F</p> <p>FAMILY SAID TO RETURN.....G</p> <p>FORGAVE HIM.....H</p> <p>THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE.....I</p> <p>THREATENED HER/CHILDREN.....J</p> <p>COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT).....K</p> <p>VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS.....L</p> <p>OTHER (specify): .....X</p>	<p>FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO Section 10</p>
<p>919</p>	<p>What were the reasons that made you stay?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN.....A</p> <p>SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.....B</p> <p>DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME</p> <p>ON FAMILY.....C</p> <p>COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN.....D</p> <p>LOVED HIM.....E</p> <p>DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLE.....F</p> <p>FAMILY SAID TO STAY.....G</p> <p>FORGAVE HIM.....H</p> <p>THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE.....I</p> <p>THREATENED HER/CHILDREN.....J</p> <p>NOWHERE TO GO.....K</p> <p>VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS.....L</p> <p>OTHER (specify): .....X</p>	



## SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

N01	<b>READ TO RESPONDENT:</b> In their lives, many women have unwanted experiences and experience different forms of maltreatment and violence from all kinds of people, men or women. These may be relatives, other people that they know, and/or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept private/confidential. I will first ask about what has happened since you were 15 years old, and thereafter during the past 12 months. <b>FOR WOMEN WHO WERE EVER MARRIED/PARTNERED ADD:</b> These questions are about people other than your husband/partner(s).										
N02	<b>A. Since the age of 15, has anyone ever done any of the following to you:</b>  a) Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you? b) Thrown something at you? Pushed you or pulled your hair? c) Choked or burnt you on purpose? d) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?				<b>A.</b> YES      NO 1      2 1      2 1      2 1      2		<b>B. IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?</b> YES      NO      DK 1      2      8 1      2      8 1      2      8 1      2      8				
CHECK N02	<b>AT LEAST ONE '1' MARKED IN COLUMN A. [ ]</b> ↓					<b>ONLY '2' MARKED [ ] ⇒</b>			<b>⇒ N06</b>		
N03	<b>a) Who did this to you?</b> <b>PROBE:</b> Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? <b>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST</b> <b>MARK ALL MENTIONED</b>				<b>b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a).</b> How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?			<b>c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a).</b> How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?			
					Once	A few times	Many times	NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER	A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	MOTHER	B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	MOTHER IN LAW	C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	TEACHER - MALE	N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	TEACHER - FEMALE	O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE	P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE	Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____	W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____	X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		

N04	<p>INDICATE BELOW THE LETTERS FOR THE PERPETRATORS THAT WERE MENTIONED.          IF MORE THAN 3 PERPETRATORS HAVE BEEN MENTIONED, ASK WHICH 3 WERE THE MOST          SERIOUS AND INDICATE THE LETTERS AS IN ABOVE LIST HERE:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PERPETRATOR 1 [ ]          PERPETRATOR 2 [ ]          PERPETRATOR 3 [ ]</p> <p>ASK N05 a, b, and c, FIRST FOR PERPETRATOR 1, THEN FOR PERPETRATOR 2 AND FINALLY FOR          PERPETRATOR 3.          WHEN NO MORE PERPETRATORS, GO TO N06.</p>					
N05	<p>Did the following ever happen as a result of          what .... (USE SAME WORDS TO REFER          TO THE PERPETRATOR AS          RESPONDENT) did to you?</p> <p>a) You had cuts, scratches, bruises or aches.</p> <p>b) You had injuries to eye or ear, sprains,          dislocations or burns.</p> <p>c) You had deep wounds, broken bones,          broken teeth, internal injuries or any other          similar injury.</p> <p>IF AT LEAST ONE 'YES' to a) b) or c):</p> <p>d) Did the injury (injuries) happen in the past          12 months?</p> <p>ONLY ASK FOR THE PERTRATORS          INDICATED IN N04.</p>	<p>A) PERPETRATOR 1</p> <p>YES NO</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 1          PERPETRATOR, GO          TO B</p>	<p>B) PERPETRATOR 2</p> <p>YES NO</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>IF MORE THAN 2          PERPETRATORS          GO TO C</p>	<p>C) PERPETRATOR 3</p> <p>YES NO</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p> <p>1 2</p>		

<p>N06</p>	<p>Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman.</p> <p><b>FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A HUSBAND/PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY:</b> except your husband/male partner.</p> <p>Since the age of 15, has anyone ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you.</p> <p><b>IF NECESSARY:</b> We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>⇒ N08</p>
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N07	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK ALL MENTIONED		b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?			c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?			
			Once	A few times	Many times	NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER	A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER	B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER IN LAW	C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE	J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - MALE	N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - FEMALE	O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE	P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE	Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____	W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____	X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

<p>N08</p>	<p>Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman.</p> <p><b>FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A HUSBAND/PARTNER ADD:</b> except your husband/male partner.</p> <p>Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, since the age of 15, any of the following has happened to you?</p> <p>Has anyone attempted to force you to perform a sexual act you did not want, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse (which did not take place), touched you sexually, or did anything else sexually that you did not want. This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts, making sexual remarks or sending sexual text messages or facebook messages against your will, making you touch their private parts, showing sexual explicit pictures against your will, sexual harassment in the workplace, at school, etc.</p> <p>Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.</p>	<p>YES ..... 1</p> <p>NO ..... 2</p>	<p>⇒1003</p>
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N09	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK ALL MENTIONED	b) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?			c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?			
		Once	A few times	Many times	NO	Once	A few times	Many times
	FATHER/STEPFATHER A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER B	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	MOTHER IN LAW C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER D	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - MALE N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER - FEMALE O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – MALE (specify) _____ W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER – FEMALE (specify) _____ X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

1003	<p><u>Before the age of 15 years</u>, do you remember if any- one in your family ever touched you sexually, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to? This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts, making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will, making you touch their private parts, etc.</p> <p>IF NO: CONTINUE PROMPTING: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you?</p> <p>IF YES CONTINUE WITH 1003a</p>				YES .....1	NO .....2	⇒1006
1003 a)	a)		ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED IN 1003a				
	IF YES: Who did this to you?		b) How old were you when it happened with this person for the first time? (more or less)	c) How old was this person? PROBE: roughly (more or less).	d) How many times did this happen?		
	CONTINUE: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you?				Once	Few times	Many times
		FATHER/STEPFATHER A	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		MOTHER B	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		MOTHER IN LAW C	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER D	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER E	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE F	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE G	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - MALE H	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE I	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - MALE J	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		RECENT ACQUAINTANCE - FEMALE K	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		COMPLETE STRANGER - MALE L	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		COMPLETE STRANGER - FEMALE M	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		TEACHER - MALE N	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		TEACHER - FEMALE O	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - MALE P	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF - FEMALE Q	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE R	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE S	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER - MALE (specify) _____ W	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
		OTHER - FEMALE (specify) _____ X	[ ][ ]	[ ][ ]	1	2	3
			DK = 98				
1003e	During any of the instances you mentioned before, did this person put his penis or something else into your vagina, your backside (anus), or mouth?		YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				
1004	Moved						
1005	Moved						

1006	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																									
1007	When you were a child, did anyone in your family ever: a) Slapped or spanked you (with hand)? b) Beat or kicked you or hit you with fist? c) Hit you with a belt, stick, broom or something else? d) Tied you with a rope? x) Anything else? Specify: _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) SLAPPED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) BEAT, KICKED</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) HIT WITH OBJECT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TIED WITH ROPE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) ANYTHING ELSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) SLAPPED	1	2	8	b) BEAT, KICKED	1	2	8	c) HIT WITH OBJECT	1	2	8	d) TIED WITH ROPE	1	2	8	x) ANYTHING ELSE	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																								
a) SLAPPED	1	2	8																								
b) BEAT, KICKED	1	2	8																								
c) HIT WITH OBJECT	1	2	8																								
d) TIED WITH ROPE	1	2	8																								
x) ANYTHING ELSE	1	2	8																								
* CHECK: Ref. sheet Box A (s10mar)	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MANDATING PARTNER (Options K,L,M) [ ] ↓ (1)	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER DATING (Option N) [ ] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.11																								
1008	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																									
1009																											
1010	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9																									

## SECTION 11 FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

Now I would like to ask you some questions about things that you own and your earnings. We need this information to understand the financial position of women nowadays.

1101	Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:		YES Own by self	YES Own with others	NO Don't own	
	a) Land	a) LAND	1	2	3	
	b) Your house	b) HOUSE	1	2	3	
	c) A company or business	c) COMPANY	1	2	3	
	d) Large animals (cows, horses, etc.)	d) LARGE ANIMALS	1	2	3	
	e) Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats, etc.)	e) SMALL ANIMALS	1	2	3	
	f) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees	f) PRODUCE	1	2	3	
	g) Large household items (TV, bed, cooker)	g) HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	1	2	3	
	h) Jewellery, gold or other valuables	h) JEWELLERY	1	2	3	
	j) Motor car	j) MOTOR CAR	1	2	3	
	k) Savings in the bank?	k) SAVINGS IN BANK	1	2	3	
	x) Other property, specify	x) OTHER PROPERTY:	1	2	3	
	FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?					
1102	a) Do you earn money by yourself? IF YES: What exactly do you do to earn money? ASK ALL. SPECIFY:	NO ..... A	⇒ *s11mar			
	b) Job	b) JOB: ..		YES	NO	
	c) Selling things, trading	c) SELLING/TRADING: ..		1	2	
	d) Doing seasonal work	d) SEASONAL WORK: ..		1	2	
	x) Any other activity, specify	x) OTHER: ..		1	2	
* CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A  (s11mar)	CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN (Option K) [ ] ↓ (1)	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/CURRENT OR PAST MALE DATING PARTNER (Options L, M, N) [ ] ⇒ (2)	⇒S.12			
CHECK 1102	1. OPTIONS b) c) d) or x) MARKED [ ] ↓	2. OPTION a) MARKED [ ] ⇒	⇒1105			
1103	Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?	SELF/OWN CHOICE ..... 1 GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 3 DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9				
1104	Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?	MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 1 LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER ..... 2 ABOUT THE SAME ..... 3 DO NOT KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9				

1105	Have you ever given up/refused a job for money because your husband/partner did not want you to work?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
1106	Has your husband/partner ever taken your earnings or savings from you against your will? IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE ..... 2 SEVERAL TIMES ..... 3 MANY TIMES/ALL OF THE TIME ..... 4 N/A (DOES NOT HAVE SAVINGS/EARNINGS) ..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
1107	Does your husband /partner ever refuse to give you money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things? IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?	NEVER ..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE ..... 2 SEVERAL TIMES ..... 3 MANY TIMES/ALL OF THE TIME ..... 4 N/A (PARTNER DOES NOT EARN MONEY) ..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	
1108	In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks? This could be for example by selling things that you own, or by borrowing money from people you know, or from a bank or moneylender?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2  DON'T KNOW ..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER ..... 9	





<p><b>FINISH ONE – IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</b></p> <p>I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their health and experiences of violence.</p> <p>From what you have told us, I can tell that you have had some very difficult times in your life. No one has the right to treat someone else in that way. However, from what you have told me I can see also that you are strong, and have survived through some difficult circumstances.</p> <p>Here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you would like to talk over your situation with anyone. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say private/confidential. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.</p> <p><b>FINISH TWO - IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</b></p> <p>I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about women's health and experiences in life.</p> <p>In case you ever hear of another woman who needs help, here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives need help. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that anyone says to them private/confidential.</p>	
1205	RECORD TIME OF END OF INTERVIEW:      HH:MM    [   ][   ]:[   ][   ] (00-24 h)
1206	ASK THE RESPONDENT. How long did you think the interview lasted? THIS SHOULD BE HER OWN ESTIMATE Hours    [   ]    Minutes [   ][   ]
<p align="center"><b>INTERVIEWER COMMENTS TO BE COMPLETED AFTER INTERVIEW</b></p>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 150px; width: 100%;"></div>	
<p><b>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> 1 SAD  2 HAPPY </div> <div> 3 NOT CLEAR  4 CARD EMPTY  5 NO CARD </div> </div>	



## **Annex 3. Framework for qualitative analysis of violence against women in the**

### **Cook Islands**



9<sup>th</sup> September 2013  
Maine Beniamina  
Family Health and Safety Survey  
Ministry of Health  
**Rarotonga**

Kia orana koe e Maine,

Please find attached a transcribed version of the focus group interviews that were conducted on the 29<sup>th</sup> of August (Age group 22 to 35), 2<sup>nd</sup> of September (Age group 16 to 21) and 3<sup>rd</sup> September (36 years upwards). The focus group (FG) were made up entirely of men predominantly from the village of Te Au o Tonga and were members of Church Groups (age range 22 – 35 and 36 upwards), the 16 to 21 year old participants were from a village Rugby club.

#### **Demography of the participants:**

16 – 21 focus group - 7 participants, 4 born and raised on Rarotonga and 3 came to Rarotonga as children 9-12 years old.

22 – 35 focus group – 10 participants, 6 raised on the outer islands and came to Rarotonga as mid-teens for school purposes/parents moving for economic reasons, 2 lived on the outer islands into their late 20's and 2 were born and raised in Rarotonga (10 participants)

35 upwards focus group – 7 participants, 3 born and raised in the outer islands, came to live in Rarotonga in early twenties and later years in NZ/Australia, 2 born in Outer islands and came to Rarotonga as children, 1 born and raised in Rarotonga.

#### **Focus Group Stories**

The focus group stories (Appendix 1) were taken from common incidences provided by Punanga Tauturu – the Cook Islands Women's Counselling Centre. Story 1 involves verbal abuse and pregnancy, story 2 – involves physical abuse without alcohol involvement, story 3 De facto relationship, destruction of property and verbal abuse, story 4 economic abuse/alcohol and abuse of children and story 5 involves rape by someone she knows.

The Groups were advised that the interviews were being conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Health as part of research on Family problems and possible solutions (attachment 1 re: focus group guide). Opportunities were also provided to participants to excuse themselves from the room if they were uncomfortable with the discussion however all participants elected to stay.

One and a half to 2 hours were given as a time frame to discuss the stories however the times actually spent on the stories were reduced as a result of lengthy introductions during the warm up questions. Hence FG #2 completing only two stories, FG #3 completing 3 stories and Focus group number 1 completing all the stories however according to the facilitator and transcript these were due to lack of responses and one word answers.

### **Focus Group make up and response influences**

Given that the participants (group 2 and 3) were sourced randomly from church groups the responses have tended to be spiritual based and focused. This is especially so in the Focus group 2 who have renewed their commitment to the Church (as noted in Participant introductions) and may be experiencing/looking for guidance in their Christian beliefs in their own lives.

Focus Group 3 participants had been in the church for a while and had worked in the church and held positions within their congregations. There was also more life experience in living within other communities outside of the Cook Islands esp. NZ and Australia.

Focus Group 1 – were mainly school students and 3 were working adults in private employment.

### **Comments from Facilitators**

The Facilitators reported that this was an interesting exercise for them as these were issues that they did not normally discuss as a group of men and openly discussing sexual relations and or family problems (outside of a joking context) based on stories assisted with the discussion of issues. This prompted participants to agree that this type of storytelling and discussion around family issues should be carried out in church groups more often so it can be addressed and talked about.

There was also a general agreement that having an all-male group to discuss the issues (including Male facilitator and reporter) enabled the participants to open up and talk about their own experiences. There were comments made informally where it was said that “we can discuss what we think without feeling that we were being judged by our wives or other women”.

One facilitator commented that these are the issues that they are facing in school with students having problems at home as raised in the stories and the discussions provided has given him a different perspective in providing assistance to students.

### **Conclusion**

I was clear in providing guidance to the Facilitators that this was a Ministry of Health driven exercise and to make myself absent from the and leading up to the Focus Group discussions. Given our small community, there may be an assumption that it may be a Punanga Tauturu driven exercise and responses may be directed towards answers that may be perceived as “politically correct” and not the honest opinions of the participants.

The responses have been provided verbatim if it was spoken in English and translated into English when i was spoken in Maori.

Also included in this report are unpublished interviews (Appendix 2) that were conducted by PTI with Women and men on their experiences with Domestic Violence as a result of a similar process in 2009 that were used also using the WHO interview guidelines. Names have been changed to protect the identities of the women and we would also request that places of work of the women and of their husband/partner be kept confidential.

Thank you for this opportunity to work on the Qualitative portion of the report with the Ministry of Health and we look forward to ongoing work with the Ministry of Health concerning the outcomes of the Family Health and Safety Survey.

Yours sincerely,

Kairangi J. Samuela



## ***Annex 4. Tables***

### **SURVEY TABLE LISTING**

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Table 2: Characteristics of respondents in the sample and female population aged 15-64 years in the general population

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Table 6: Lifetime and current prevalence of specific acts of physical and of sexual partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months and before the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women

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Table 9: Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women

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Table 11: Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months and before the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women

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Table 3: Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table 32: Children's well-being as reported by women with children 6-14 years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence

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Table 34: Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of partner violence

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Table 36: Percentage of women who received help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence

Table 37: Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence

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Table 44: Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence

Table 45: Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence



**Table 1. Characteristics of respondents in the sample, Cook Islands 2013**

	Rarotonga				Southern Group				Northern Group				Total			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Education of respondent</b>																
Not attended school/primary	7	1.5	7	1.7	5	1.7	5	1.7	10	6.2	9	6.1	22	2.4	21	2.4
Secondary	356	78.1	327	77.7	265	88.3	256	88.3	138	85.7	127	85.8	759	82.8	710	82.7
Tertiary	93	20.4	87	20.7	30	10.0	29	10.0	13	8.1	12	8.1	136	14.8	128	14.9
Not Stated*			1													
<b>Age group of respondent</b>																
15-19	19	4.1	9	2.1	12	4.0	6	2.1	12	7.5	3	2.0	43	4.7	18	2.1
20-24	42	9.2	31	7.3	14	4.7	13	4.5	13	8.1	13	8.8	69	7.5	57	6.6
25-29	52	11.4	48	11.4	27	9.0	27	9.3	23	14.3	21	14.2	102	11.1	96	11.2
30-34	57	12.4	54	12.8	16	5.3	16	5.5	22	13.7	21	14.2	95	10.3	91	10.6
35-39	68	14.8	66	15.6	41	13.7	40	13.8	13	8.1	13	8.8	122	13.3	119	13.8
40-44	68	14.8	66	15.6	43	14.3	41	14.1	23	14.3	23	15.5	134	14.6	130	15.1
45-49	51	11.1	50	11.8	55	18.3	55	19.0	23	14.3	22	14.9	129	14.0	127	14.8
50-54	42	9.2	40	9.5	37	12.3	37	12.8	19	11.8	19	12.8	98	10.7	96	11.2
55-59	31	6.8	30	7.1	34	11.3	34	11.7	8	5.0	8	5.4	73	7.9	72	8.4
60-64	28	6.1	28	6.6	21	7.0	21	7.2	5	3.1	5	3.4	54	5.9	54	6.3
<b>Current Partnership status</b>																
Currently married	220	48.0	220	52.1	177	59.0	177	61.0	93	58.1	93	62.8	490	53.4	490	57.0

	Rarotonga				Southern Group				Northern Group				Total			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Currently married (living apart)	22	4.8	22	5.2	7	2.3	7	2.4	2	1.3	2	1.4	31	3.4	31	3.6
Living with man (not married)	107	23.4	107	25.4	53	17.7	53	18.3	27	16.9	27	18.2	187	20.4	187	21.7
Regular partner (Dating)	18	3.9	18	4.3	12	4.0	12	4.1	6	3.8	6	6.1	36	3.9	36	4.2
Currently divorced/separated	27	5.9	27	6.4	19	6.3	19	6.6	9	5.6	9	2.7	55	6.0	55	6.4
Currently widowed	6	1.3	6	1.4	10	3.3	10	3.4	4	2.5	4	4.7	20	2.2	20	2.3
Formerly dated now separated	20	4.4	20	4.7	10	3.3	10	3.4	7	4.4	7	0.0	37	4.0	37	4.3
Formerly partnered status unsure	2	0.4		0.5	2	0.7	2	0.7	0	0.0			4	0.4	4	0.5
Never married/partnered	36	7.9	2		10	3.3			12	7.5			58	6.3		
Not stated*									1				1			

\* Not included in analysis

**Table 2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (2011 Census)**

	Unweighted		Census 2011	
	All respondents Number	%	Resident Population Number	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Island groups</b>				
Rarotonga	458	49.8	3450	73.9
Southern Group	300	32.6	943	20.2
Northern Group	161	17.5	278	6.0
			<b>4,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Education of respondent*</b>				
Not attended school/Primary	22	2.4	79	1.8
Secondary	759	82.8	4389	98.2
Tertiary	136	14.8		
			<b>4,468</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Age group of respondent</b>				
15-19	43	4.7	597	12.8
20-24	69	7.5	512	11.0
25-29	102	11.1	493	10.6
30-34	95	10.3	462	9.9
35-39	122	13.3	521	11.2
40-44	134	14.6	542	11.6
45-49	129	14.0	528	11.3
50-54	98	10.7	412	8.8
55-59	73	7.9	334	7.2
60-64	54	5.9	270	5.8
			<b>4,671</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Current Partnership status*</b>				
Currently married	490	53.4		
Currently married (living apart)	31	3.4		
Living with man (not married)	187	20.4		
Regular partner (Dating)	36	3.9		
Currently divorced/separated	55	6.0		
Currently widowed	20	2.2		
Formerly dated now separated	37	4.0		

Formerly partnered status		
unsure	4	0.4
Never married/partnered	58	6.3

**Religion\***

Cook Islands Christian Church	506	55.1
Catholic	160	17.4
Seventh Day Adventist	75	8.2
Mormon	33	3.6
Assemblies Of God	43	4.7
Apostolic	20	2.2
Jehovah's Witness	25	2.7
Others	43	4.7
No Religion	13	1.4

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\* One case refused/no answer not included in analysis

**Table 3. Prevalence of partner violence for number of eligible women in the household, Cook Islands 2013 (Ever partnered women N=860)**

	Prevalence unweighted
Type of partner violence	%
Lifetime physical violence	28.7
Current physical violence	6.2
Lifetime sexual violence	13.3
Current sexual violence	4.9
Lifetime phys/sexual violence	32.2
Current phys/sexual violence	8.8
Lifetime emotional violence	25.2
Current emotional violence	9.1

---

**Table 4. Women's satisfaction upon completion of interview, according to experience of partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	By experience of partner violence						
	All ever-partnered respondents (%) (n=860)	No violence (%) (n=583)	Only sexual violence (%) (n=30)	Only physical violence (%) (n=163)	Both physical and sexual violence (%) (n=84)	Physical and/or sexual violence (%) (n=277)	Number of ever-partnered women (N=860)
<b>The interview made you feel..</b>							
Good/better	75.2	71.4	90.0	77.9	91.7	83.4	647
Same/ no difference	22.6	26.2	10.0	19.6	7.1	14.8	194
Bad/Worse	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	4
Not Stated	1.7	2.2	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	15
<b>Agreed to be contacted again</b>							
Yes	89.8	87.8	93.3	93.3	95.2	93.9	772
No	3.3	3.4	0.0	3.7	2.4	3.3	28
Not Stated	7.0	8.7	6.7	3.1	2.4	3.2	60
<b>Duration of interview*</b>							
Mean (minutes)	53.3	50.1	54.2	58.4	65.7	60.1	857
Median (minutes)	43.1	39.7	41.7	55.4	55.5	54.5	

\* 2 responses missing data and 1 response excluded because 0 minutes recorded

**Table 5. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Life time prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Region</b>							
Rarotonga	25.1	5.2	8.5	3.3	27.3	7.1	422
Southern Group	39.7	7.2	21.7	6.2	44.1	9.7	290
Northern Group	17.6	6.8	10.1	6.8	23.0	12.2	148
<b>Education of respondent*</b>							
Not attended school/primary	14.3	4.8	14.3	9.5	23.8	9.5	21
Secondary	29.9	6.6	13.9	5.1	33.7	9.6	710
Tertiary	25.0	3.9	9.4	3.1	25.8	4.7	128
<b>Age group of respondent</b>							
15-19	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	5.6	18
20-24	21.1	10.5	7.0	3.5	26.3	12.3	57
25-29	26.0	11.5	13.5	9.4	32.3	16.7	96
30-34	19.8	7.7	8.8	4.4	22.0	9.9	91
35-39	23.5	4.2	11.8	6.7	26.9	9.2	119
40-44	31.5	4.6	13.1	3.8	34.6	6.2	130
45-49	32.3	2.4	15.0	4.7	37.0	6.3	127
50-54	33.3	9.4	17.7	7.3	33.3	11.5	96
55-59	38.9	5.6	19.4	1.4	43.1	5.6	72
60-64	37.0	1.9	14.8	0.0	40.7	1.9	54
<b>Current Partnership status</b>							
Currently partnered	28.8	7.0	12.8	5.4	31.7	9.8	491
Formerly partnered	28.4	0.9	16.4	1.7	35.3	2.6	31

\* 1 respondent excluded because not stated



**Table 6. Lifetime and current prevalence of specific acts of physical and of sexual partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months and before the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Among ever-partnered women (N=860)		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months (N=53 physical violence and N=42 sexual violence)			
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Not Stated (%)
Slapped, threw something	26.4	4.9	21.3	55.3	12.8	10.6
Pushed or shoved	20.5	3.4	20.6	44.1	20.6	14.7
Hit with a fist or something else	18.7	3.3	24.2	42.4	18.2	15.2
Kicked, dragged, beat	10.2	1.3	0.0	40.0	33.3	26.7
Choked or burnt on purpose	1.9	0.2	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0
Threatened or used a gun, knife or weapon	1.3	0.2	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
<b>At least one act of physical violence</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>6.2</b>				
<b>Acts of sexual violence</b>						
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	11.6	4.2	9.5	59.5	16.7	14.3
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	7.7	2.8	18.5	48.1	22.2	11.1
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	1.7	0.5	25.0	50.0	25.0	0.0
<b>At least one act of sexual violence (N=42)</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>				

**Table 7. Prevalence of physical partner violence, broken down by severity, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Rarotonga	9.5	15.6	422
Southern Group	11.4	28.3	290
Northern Group	5.4	12.2	148
<b>Education of respondent*</b>			
Not attended school/primary	0.0	14.3	21
Secondary	10.0	19.9	710
Tertiary	7.8	17.2	128
<b>Age group of respondent</b>			
15-19	5.6	5.6	18
20-24	7.0	14.0	57
25-29	12.5	13.5	96
30-34	6.6	13.2	91
35-39	7.6	16.0	119
40-44	6.2	25.4	130
45-49	12.6	19.7	127
50-54	12.5	20.8	96
55-59	11.1	27.8	72
60-64	9.3	27.8	54

\* 1 respondent excluded because not stated

**Table 8. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever- pregnant women (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>756</b>
<b>Region</b>		
Rarotonga	5.1	353
Southern Group	12.4	266
Northern Group	5.1	137
<b>Education of respondent</b>		
Not attended school/Primary	0.0	19
Secondary	8.2	633
Tertiary	5.8	104
<b>Age group of respondent</b>		
15-19	0.0	4
20-24	13.2	38
25-29	8.4	83
30-34	2.6	78
35-39	5.6	108
40-44	6.7	119
45-49	8.4	119
50-54	12.5	88
55-59	10.3	68
60-64	3.9	51

**Table 9. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women, Cook Islands 2013**

	number	%
<b>Among ever-pregnant women (N=756)</b>		
Ever beaten during a pregnancy	58	7.7
<b>Among women ever beaten during a pregnancy (N=58)</b>		
Ever punched or kicked in abdomen in pregnancy	25	43.1
Perpetrator in most recent pregnancy was father of child	54	93.1
Perpetrator in most recent pregnancy with abuse was current/most recent partner was father of child	47	81.0
Same person had beaten her before pregnancy	40	69.0
<b>Among women who were beaten during pregnancy by same person as before pregnancy (N=40)</b>		
Beating got worse during pregnancy	4	10.3
Beating stayed the same during pregnancy	18	46.2
Beating got less during pregnancy	17	43.6

**Table 10. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 months prevalence (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Rarotonga	25.6	9.2	422
Southern Group	31.4	10.3	290
Northern Group	12.2	6.1	148
<b>Education of respondent*</b>			
Not attended school/primary	19.0	4.8	21
Secondary	25.6	9.9	710
Tertiary	24.2	5.5	128
<b>Age group of respondent</b>			
15-19	11.1	11.1	18
20-24	31.6	21.1	57
25-29	22.9	13.5	96
30-34	14.3	5.5	91
35-39	22.7	11.8	119
40-44	25.4	7.7	130
45-49	29.9	7.9	127
50-54	27.1	8.3	96
55-59	30.6	2.8	72
60-64	29.6	3.7	54

\* One case refused/no answer not included in analysis

**Table 11. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months and before the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Among ever-partnered women (N=860)		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months (N=78)			
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	Few times (%)	Many times (%)	Not Stated
Insulted you or made you feel bad	19.7	5.8	12.7	63.6	12.7	10.9
Belittled or humiliated you	11.6	3.0	16.7	60.0	10.0	13.3
Scared or intimidated you	10.3	2.6	11.1	63.0	7.4	18.5
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	15.8	5.7	7.8	74.5	13.7	3.9

**Table 12. Prevalence of different controlling behaviours by partners, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	At least one type of controlling behavior (%)	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)	Refuses to give enough money for household expenses (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Region</b>									
Rarotonga	27.7	12.6	5.0	22.3	13.7	12.1	3.6	2.4	422
Southern Group	39.0	18.3	8.3	31.7	19.0	17.2	4.5	4.8	290
Northern Group	23.6	4.7	1.4	19.6	6.8	2.7	1.4	1.4	148
<b>Education of respondent*</b>									
Not attended school/primary	38.1	14.3	9.5	38.1	23.8	14.3	4.8	0.0	21
Secondary	31.3	13.5	5.5	24.9	14.5	12.7	3.5	3.0	710
Tertiary	27.3	10.9	4.7	23.4	11.7	9.4	3.1	3.9	128
<b>Age group of respondent</b>									
15-19	50.0	16.7	5.6	38.9	16.7	11.1	0.0	5.6	18
20-24	38.6	15.8	3.5	33.3	19.3	17.5	5.3	1.8	57
25-29	29.2	10.4	2.1	19.8	13.5	13.5	3.1	1.0	96
30-34	26.4	14.3	3.3	22.0	11.0	8.8	1.1	1.1	91
35-39	27.7	9.2	5.0	21.0	11.8	10.1	1.7	1.7	119
40-44	30.0	10.0	1.5	24.6	10.8	9.2	3.8	3.8	130
45-49	33.1	15.0	8.7	28.3	15.0	16.5	3.1	5.5	127
50-54	35.4	15.6	9.4	29.2	17.7	12.5	6.3	5.2	96
55-59	26.4	15.3	8.3	20.8	15.3	9.7	5.6	2.8	72
60-64	27.8	16.7	9.3	25.9	20.4	14.8	3.7	1.9	54

\* 1 respondent excluded because not stated

**Table 13. Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners, as reported by ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	Refused to give money (%)	At least one or both acts (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Rarotonga	1.4	2.4	3.6	422
Southern Group	2.8	4.8	6.9	290
Northern Group	3.4	1.4	4.7	148
<b>Education of respondent *</b>				
Not attended school/primary	4.8	0.0	4.8	21
Secondary	2.4	3.0	4.9	710
Tertiary	0.8	3.9	4.7	128
<b>Age group of respondent</b>				
15-19	0.0	5.6	5.6	18
20-24	3.5	1.8	5.3	57
25-29	2.1	1.0	3.1	96
30-34	3.3	1.1	3.3	91
35-39	0.8	1.7	2.5	119
40-44	2.3	3.8	6.2	130
45-49	1.6	5.5	7.1	127
50-54	3.1	5.2	6.3	96
55-59	0.0	2.8	2.8	72
60-64	5.6	1.9	7.4	54

\* 1 respondent excluded because not stated



**Table 14. Percentage of women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner, and frequency distribution of number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Ever initiated violence against partner (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)	Frequency distribution of number of times initiated violence (among women who ever initiated violence)		
			One time (%)	Several times (%)	Many times (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Rarotonga	21.6	422	35.2	54.9	9.9
Southern Group	27.9	290	35.8	50.6	13.6
Northern Group	8.8	148	53.8	46.2	0.0
<b>Education of respondent*</b>					
Not attended school/primary	19.0	21	25.0	75.0	0.0
Secondary	22.1	710	37.6	50.3	12.1
Tertiary	18.7	128	33.3	62.5	4.2
<b>Age group of respondent</b>					
15-19	27.8	18	60.0	40.0	0.0
20-24	17.5	57	10.1	70.0	20.0
25-29	17.7	96	35.3	58.8	5.9
30-34	14.3	91	0.0	92.3	7.7
35-39	16.0	119	36.8	42.1	21.1
40-44	25.4	130	36.4	48.5	15.2
45-49	29.1	127	45.9	48.6	5.4
50-54	21.9	96	57.1	38.1	4.8
55-59	20.8	72	33.3	60.0	6.7
60-64	27.8	54	33.3	46.7	20.0

\* 1 respondent excluded because not stated

**Table 15. Prevalence of physical violence since the age of 15 years by non-partners, among all interviewed women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	Physical violence by any person 1 time (%)	Physical violence by any person few times (%)	Physical violence by any person many times (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>919</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Rarotonga	33.8	7.9	21.0	5.0	458
Southern Group	47.3	6.7	33.0	7.7	300
Northern Group	29.2	8.1	13.7	7.5	161
<b>Education of respondent*</b>					
Not attended school/primary	31.8	4.5	18.2	9.1	22
Secondary	38.1	7.4	24.4	6.3	759
Tertiary	35.3	8.8	20.6	5.9	136
Not stated					
<b>Age group of respondent</b>					
15-19	34.9	11.6	20.9	2.3	43
20-24	33.3	1.4	29.0	2.9	69
25-29	43.1	5.9	27.5	9.8	102
30-34	33.7	8.4	17.9	7.4	95
35-39	36.9	9.0	18.0	9.8	122
40-44	39.6	9.0	25.4	5.2	134
45-49	35.7	4.7	26.4	4.7	129
50-54	37.8	10.2	22.4	5.1	98
55-59	39.7	5.5	24.7	9.6	73
60-64	37.0	11.1	24.1	1.9	54

\* 2 respondent excluded because not stated

**Table 16. Prevalence of sexual abuse by non-partners, since the age of 15 years and before the age of 15 years, as reported by all interviewed women, Cook Islands 2013**

	Sexual violence since age 15		Sexual abuse before age 15						Number of women interviewed (N)
	Number	%	Face to face interview		Card		Both interview and/or card		
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	66	7.2	44	4.8	43	4.7	71	7.7	919
Rarotonga	38	8.3	29	6.3	24	5.2	42	9.2	458
Southern Group	18	6.0	11	3.7	18	6.0	25	8.3	300
Northern Group	10	6.2	4	2.5	1	0.6	4	2.5	161

**Table 17. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical or sexual violence by non-partners, broken down by number and type of perpetrator (N= 919), Cook Islands 2013**

	Physical violence since age 15 years old		Forced sex since age 15 years old		Attempted forced sex since age 15 years old		Other types of sexual abuse before age 15 years old	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Number of perpetrators</b>								
No violence	575	62.6	877	95.4	885	96.3	876	95.2
One perpetrator	251	27.3	42	4.6	33	3.6	42	4.5
More that one perpetrator	93	10.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.2
<b>Type of perpetrator (grouped)</b>								
Family member(s)	315	34.3	17	1.8	10	1.1	30	3.3
Other(s)	36	3.9	25	2.7	24	2.6	14	1.5
<b>Type of perpetrator (detail)</b>								
Father/Stepfather	135		2		0		3	5
Mother	201		0		0		0	0
Other male family member	27		15		10		28	53
Other female family member	46		0		0		0	0
Someone at work - Male	0		0		1		1	2
Someone at work - Female	1		0		0		0	0
Friend/Acquaintance - Male	6		11		9		5	25
Friend/Acquaintance - Female	10		0		1		0	1
Recent acquaintance - Male	2		1		0		0	1
Stranger - Male	1		6		5		1	12
Stranger - Female	0		0		1		0	1
Teacher - Male	4		0		0		0	0
Teacher - Female	6		0		0		0	0
Police/Soldier - Male	0		0		1		0	1
Other - Male	7		7		7		7	21
Other - Female	4		0		0		0	

**Table 18. Age on which women experienced their first sexual intercourse among all respondents (N=919), Cook Islands 2013**

Age of first sexual experience	Percent among all respondents		Percent among women who ever had sex (%) (N=768)
	Number	(%)	
Refused/No answer	112	12.2	
Not had sex	39	4.2	
< 15	36	3.9	4.7
15-17	309	33.6	40.2
18-21	363	39.5	47.3
22+	60	6.5	7.8

**Table 19. Nature of first sexual experience by age of first sex, among women who ever had sex (N=768), Cook Islands 2013**

Age of first sexual experience	Nature of first sexual experience								Total number of women
	Wanted		Coerced		Forced		Don't know/ refused		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
< 15	18	50.0	4	11.1	14	38.9	0	0.0	36
15-17	209	67.6	60	19.4	29	9.4	11	3.6	309
18-21	245	67.5	70	19.3	36	9.9	12	3.3	363
22+	49	81.7	7	11.7	2	3.3	2	3.3	60

**Table 20. Overlap of non-partner and partner violence among all women (N=919), Cook Islands 2013**

	Non-partner violence (%)	Partner violence (%)*	Partner or non-partner violence (%)
Physical violence	37.4	26.9	50.9
Sexual violence	12.7	12.4	22.3
Physical and/or sexual violence	44.2	30.1	56.1

\* The prevalence rates for partner violence are slightly lower here compared to table 5 because all women and not all-partnered women are taken as denominator.

**Table 21. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=919), Cook Islands 2013**

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>		
	"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)	"A man should show he is the boss" (%)	"Wife is obliged to have sex with husband" (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>17.1</b>
<b>Region</b>			
Rarotonga	25.1	19.9	10.7
Southern Group	22.3	27.0	19.0
Northern Group	44.1	52.8	31.7
<b>Education of respondent*</b>			
Not attended school/primary	36.4	45.5	18.2
Secondary	27.4	29.0	17.7
Tertiary	27.2	19.9	14.0
<b>Age group of respondent</b>			
15-19	18.6	18.6	7.0
20-24	26.1	23.2	15.9
25-29	32.4	30.4	15.7
30-34	27.4	26.3	16.8
35-39	24.6	27.9	13.1
40-44	25.4	26.9	18.7
45-49	32.6	25.6	18.6
50-54	26.5	33.7	20.4
55-59	27.4	32.9	23.3
60-64	29.6	31.5	16.7

\* 2 respondents excluded because education status unknown

**Table 22. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=919), Cook Islands 2013**

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>					
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>11.4</b>
<b>Region</b>						
Rarotonga	0.7	2.2	0.9	0.4	3.9	9.8
Southern Group	3.0	6.7	2.0	3.7	7.0	13.0
Northern Group	4.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.3	13.0
<b>Education of respondent*</b>						
Not attended school/primary	4.5	9.1	13.6	13.6	13.6	18.2
Secondary	2.4	4.5	2.0	2.2	5.5	12.3
Tertiary	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	5.9
<b>Age group of respondent</b>						
15-19	2.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	2.3	9.3
20-24	4.3	4.3	1.4	2.9	2.9	5.8
25-29	2.0	3.9	2.0	2.9	5.9	10.8
30-34	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.5
35-39	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.6	4.1	9.0
40-44	3.0	6.0	3.0	1.5	5.2	12.7
45-49	1.6	7.0	2.3	1.6	3.9	13.2
50-54	5.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	8.2	12.2
55-59	0.0	1.4	1.4	2.7	6.8	15.1
60-64	1.9	3.7	1.9	3.7	9.3	16.7

\* 2 respondents excluded because education status unknown

**Table 23. Attitudes around sexual partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a married women can refuse to have sex with her husband for reasons stated below (N=919), Cook Islands 2013**

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>			
	"A married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to" (%)	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk" (%)	"A married woman can refuse sex if she is sick" (%)	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband mistreats her" (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>90.4</b>
<b>Region</b>				
Rarotonga	92.8	92.6	94.3	94.3
Southern Group	88.0	89.7	89.7	88.7
Northern Group	83.2	82.6	82.0	82.6
<b>Education of respondent*</b>				
Not attended school/primary	81.8	68.2	77.3	77.3
Secondary	89.1	90.1	90.1	89.9
Tertiary	93.4	91.9	95.6	95.6
<b>Age group of respondent</b>				
15-19	79.1	83.7	81.4	81.4
20-24	89.9	91.3	91.3	89.9
25-29	88.2	83.3	85.3	85.3
30-34	92.6	92.6	94.7	94.7
35-39	87.7	87.7	90.2	90.2
40-44	93.3	94.0	94.0	94.0
45-49	90.7	91.5	89.9	90.7
50-54	91.8	88.8	89.8	88.8
55-59	84.9	91.8	93.2	93.2
60-64	88.9	90.7	92.6	90.7

\* 2 respondents excluded because education status unknown



**Table 24. Gender and violence attitudes of ever-partnered women, according to their experience of partner violence (N=860), Cook Islands 2013**

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>				
	"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)	"A man should show he is the boss" (%)	"Wife obliged to have sex with husband" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspect wife unfaithful" (%)	"A married women can refuse sex if she doesn't want to" (%)
<b>All ever-partnered women</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>90.3</b>
<b>According to experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence</b>					
Never experienced any violence	27.8	29.5	17.5	4.3	90.1
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	28.9	27.1	17.3	7.2	91.0
<b>According to type of partner violence experienced</b>					
No violence	27.8	29.5	17.5	4.3	90.1
Sexual only	40.0	36.7	33.3	3.3	80.0
Physical only	30.1	25.8	14.7	6.7	93.3
Sexual and physical violence	22.6	26.2	16.7	9.5	90.5
<b>According to severity of physical partner violence</b>					
No physical violence	28.4	29.9	18.3	4.2	89.6
Moderate physical violence	25.9	30.9	21.0	7.4	95.1
Severe physical violence	28.3	23.5	12.7	7.8	91.0

**Table 25. Situations leading to violence as reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=247), Cook Islands 2013**

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Partner jealous (%)	She is disobedient (%)	Other problems (%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>
<b>Region</b>					
Rarotonga	13.2	64.2	50.9	22.6	34.0
Southern Group	6.1	73.9	55.7	15.7	27.0
Northern Group	11.5	69.2	30.8	0.0	23.1
<b>Education of respondent*</b>					
Not attended school/primary	33.4	100.0	66.7	33.3	33.3
Secondary	10.4	68.9	52.4	17.0	26.9
Tertiary	3.1	68.8	40.6	15.6	46.9
<b>Age group of respondent</b>					
15-19	0.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0
20-24	8.3	66.7	66.7	25.0	33.3
25-29	24.0	52.0	40.0	24.0	32.0
30-34	5.6	72.2	38.9	0.0	22.2
35-39	10.7	71.4	60.7	7.1	25.0
40-44	9.8	68.3	48.8	17.1	22.0
45-49	9.8	61.0	43.9	19.5	36.6
50-54	3.1	78.1	50.0	12.5	31.3
55-59	10.7	75.0	57.1	21.4	32.1
60-64	5.0	80.0	60.0	25.0	30.0

\* 2 respondents excluded because education status unknown

**Table 26. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>277</b>
<b>Region</b>		
Rarotonga	42.6	115
Southern Group	56.3	128
Northern Group	14.7	34
<b>Education of respondent*</b>		
Primary	60.0	5
Secondary	45.6	239
Tertiary	42.4	33
<b>Age group of respondent</b>		
15-19	50.0	2
20-24	40.0	15
25-29	32.3	31
30-34	30.0	20
35-39	46.9	32
40-44	53.3	45
45-49	48.9	47
50-54	53.1	32
55-59	51.6	31
60-64	36.4	22

\* 1 person did not respond to this question

**Table 27. Types, frequency and other aspects of injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence, according to type of violence experienced, Cook Islands 2013**

	<i>Type of partner violence</i>			
	Sexual only (%)	Physical only (%)	Both physical and sexual (%)	Total physical and/or sexual (%)
<b>Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=277)</b>				
Ever injured due to partner violence	0.0	41.7	69.0	45.5
Injured in the past 12 months	0.0	4.9	9.5	5.8
Ever lost consciousness	0.0	9.8	28.6	14.4
Lost consciousness in past 12 months	0.0	1.2	2.4	1.1
Ever hurt enough to need health care	0.0	17.2	33.3	15.5
<b>Frequency injured among ever injured (N=126)</b>				
Once time	0.0	30.9	17.2	24.6
2 - 5 times	0.0	61.8	63.8	62.7
More than 5 times	0.0	5.9	19.0	11.9
<b>Type of injury among ever injured (N=126)</b>				
Cuts, punctures, bites	0.0	50.0	53.4	51.6
Scratch, abrasion, bruises	0.0	89.7	94.8	92.1
Sprains, dislocations	0.0	7.4	27.6	16.7
Burns	0.0	1.5	1.7	1.6
Penetrating injury, deep cuts, gashes	0.0	1.5	10.3	5.6
Broken eardrum, eye injuries	0.0	14.7	25.9	19.8
Fractures, broken bones	0.0	5.9	8.6	7.1
Broken teeth	0.0	5.9	12.1	8.7
Internal injuries	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8
Others	0.0	2.9	1.7	2.4

**Table 28. Self-reported impact of violence on women's well-being, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013 (N=277)**

	Region			Total (%)
	Rarotonga (%)	Southern Group (%)	Northern Group (%)	
<b>Self reported impact on health (N=277)</b>				
No effect	61.7	57.8	76.5	61.7
A little	26.1	31.3	11.8	26.7
A lot	12.2	10.9	11.8	11.6

**Table 29. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	By region group											
	<i>Rarotonga (N= 421)</i>			<i>Southern Group (N= 290)</i>			<i>Northern Group (N=148)</i>			<i>Total (N=859)</i>		
	No Violence (N=306) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=115) %	All partnered women (N=421) %	No Violence (N=162) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=128) %	All partnered women (N=290) %	No Violence (N=114) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=34) %	All partnered women (N=148) %	No Violence (N=582) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=277) %	All partnered women (N= 859) %
<b>General health status</b>												
Fair, poor and very poor of health	13.1	14.8	13.5	5.6	14.1	9.3	19.3	20.6	19.6	12.2	15.2	13.2
Some/many problems walking	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.1	6.3	4.5	0.9	5.9	2.0	3.3	5.4	4.0
Some, many problems with performing usual activities	2.9	6.1	3.8	1.2	5.5	3.1	2.6	0.0	2.0	2.4	5.1	3.3
Some/ many problem of pain	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.1	5.5	4.1	5.3	5.9	5.4	3.9	4.7	4.2
Some/many problems with memory or concentration	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8	1.4

**Table 30. Use of health services and medication in the past 4 weeks among ever-partnered women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013 (N=860)**

<b>Use of services and medicines in the past 4 weeks (N=855)</b>	<b>No Violence (%)</b>	<b>Physical/sexual violence (%)</b>	<b>All respondents (%)</b>
Consulted a doctor or health worker	19.7	25.3	21.5
Took medicine to sleep	0.5	0.4	0.5
Took medicine for pain	2.9	8.3	4.7
Took medicine for sadness/depression	0.2	0.0	0.1

**Table 31. Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

<b>Reproductive health outcomes</b>	<b>No Violence (%)</b>	<b>Physical/sexual violence (%)</b>	<b>All respondents (%)</b>
<b>Pregnancy rate among ever-partnered women (N=855)</b>			
Ever pregnant	84.9	94.2	87.9
<b>Circumstances of most recent pregnancy for women who delivered in last 5 yrs (N=251)</b>			
Pregnancy unwanted or wanted later	9.1	2.7	7.2
<b>Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=755)</b>			
Ever had miscarriage	18.6	21.8	19.7
Ever had stillbirth	3.4	4.6	3.8
Ever had abortion	2.0	3.8	2.6

**Table 32. Children's well-being as reported by women with children 6-14 years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	No Violence (N=224) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=119) (%)	All women (N=343) (%)
Nightmares	7.6	8.4	7.9
Bedwetting	2.7	3.4	2.9
Child quiet / withdrawn	1.3	1.7	1.5
Child aggressive	1.8	5.9	3.2

**Table 33. Children witnessing the violence, according to ever partnered women with children who ever experienced physical partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	Region			
	Rarotonga (N=92) (%)	Southern Group (N=112) (%)	Northern Group (N=25) (%)	Total (N=229) (%)
Never	44.6	34.8	64.0	41.9
Once or twice	31.5	33.9	28.0	32.3
Several times	16.3	25.0	4.0	19.2
Many times	4.3	6.3	0.0	4.8
Refused/No answer	3.3	0.0	4.0	1.7



**Table 34. Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	Proportion of women who reported that...		
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	Partner's mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	Partner was hit as a child (%)
<b>According to all ever-partnered women (N=860)</b>	31.6	9.3	10.8
<b>According to experience of partner violence</b>			
Not experienced any partner violence (n=583)	29.2	8.9	9.3
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (n=277)	36.8	10.1	14.1
<b>According to type of partner violence</b>			
No violence	29.2	8.9	9.3
Sexual only	30.0	6.7	20.0
Physical only	36.8	8.0	12.9
Both sexual and physical	39.3	15.5	14.3
<b>According to severity of physical partner violence</b>			
No physical violence	29.2	8.9	9.8
Moderate physical violence	35.8	12.3	12.3
Severe physical violence	38.6	9.6	13.9

**Table 35. Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	By Region			
	Rarotonga (N=115)	Southern Group (N=128)	Northern Group (N=34)	Total (N=277)
<i>People told</i>	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)*
No one	27.8	23.4	67.6	30.7
Friends	40.9	38.3	17.6	36.8
Parents	22.6	25.8	17.6	23.5
Brother or Sister	17.4	10.9	11.8	13.7
Uncle or Aunt	10.4	3.1	2.9	6.1
Husband/Partner's Family	6.1	1.6	2.9	3.6
Children	3.5	0.8	0.0	1.8
Neighbours	3.5	10.2	2.9	6.5
Police	26.1	19.5	5.9	2.6
Doctor/Health Worker	13.0	10.9	2.9	10.8
Priest/Religious Leader	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.1
Counsellor	0.9	1.6	0.0	1.1
Others	3.5	8.6	0.0	5.4

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

**Table 36. Percentage of women who received help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	By Region			
	Rarotonga (N=115)	Southern Group (N=128)	Northern Group (N=34)	Total (N=277)
<i>Who helped</i>	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)*
No one	32.2	30.5	55.9	34.3
Friends	33.0	30.5	17.6	30.0
Parents	21.7	21.1	14.7	20.6
Brother or Sister	14.8	10.2	11.8	12.3
Uncle or Aunt	6.1	2.3	8.8	4.7
Husband/Partner's Family	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.5
Children	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7
Neighbours	4.3	7.0	2.9	5.4
Police	24.3	18.8	2.9	19.1
Doctor/Health Worker	10.4	9.4	2.9	9.0
Priest/Religious Leader	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7
Counsellor	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7
Others	4.3	9.4	5.9	6.9

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

**Table 37. Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	By island group			Total (N=277) (%)
	Rarotonga (N=115) (%)	Southern Group (N=128) (%)	Northern Group (N=34) (%)	
<i>To whom gone for support</i>				
Not ever gone anywhere for help	62.6	60.2	79.4	63.5
Police	35.7	35.9	17.6	33.6
Hospital, health centre	13.0	21.9	8.8	16.6
Social services	1.7	2.3	0.0	1.8
Legal advice centre	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.7
Court	8.7	2.3	0.0	4.7
Women Organization	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
Priest, Religious leaders	0.9	3.1	0.0	1.8
Elsewhere	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4
No responses for shelter, local leader or women's police department				

**Table 38. Percentage of women who were satisfied about the support received, among women who sought help from official services for partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Satisfaction with support received</i>	Number of women satisfied with support	(%)	Number of women who sought help from services (N)
Police	78	83.9	93
Hospital, health centre	45	97.8	46
Social services	3	60.0	5
Legal advice centre	1	50.0	2
Court	9	69.2	13
Women Organization	1	100.0	1
Priest, Religious leaders	3	60.0	5
Elsewhere	0	0.0	1

**Table 39. Main reasons for seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who sought help, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Reason for seeking support</i>	By island group			Total (N=101) (%)
	Rarotonga (N=43) (%)	Southern Group (N=51) (%)	Northern Group (N=7) (%)	
Encouraged by friends/family	25.6	29.4	28.6	27.7
Couldn't endure more	74.4	76.5	57.1	74.3
Bad injuries	30.2	45.1	28.6	37.6
Threatened or tried to kill her	7.0	5.9	14.3	6.9
Threatened or hit children	4.7	2.0	0.0	3.0
Saw that children suffering	18.6	23.5	0.0	19.8
Thrown out of the home	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
Afraid she would kill him	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.0
Afraid he would kill her	14.0	11.8	0.0	11.9
Other	14.0	3.9	14.3	8.9

**Table 40. Main reasons for not seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who did not seek help, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Reason for not seeking support</i>	By island group			Total (N=176) (%)
	Rarotonga (N=72) (%)	Southern Group (N=77) (%)	Northern Group (N=27) (%)	
Don't know	15.3	19.5	3.7	15.3
Fear for threats/consequences/more violence	9.7	11.7	3.7	9.7
Violence normal, not serious	29.2	23.4	33.3	27.3
Ashamed/afraid would not be believed	15.3	6.5	11.1	10.8
Believed would not be helped	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6
Fear for end of relationship	9.7	2.6	3.7	5.7
Fear for lose of children	1.4	7.8	0.0	4.0
Bring bad name to family	8.3	0.0	7.4	4.5
Other	41.7	33.8	44.4	38.6

**Table 41. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who left home, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Reasons for leaving home</i>	Number	Total (N=111) (%) *
Could not endure more	82	73.9
Badly injured	22	19.8
Encouraged by friends/her family	17	15.3
Saw that children suffering	11	9.9
Afraid she would kill him	5	4.5
Afraid he would kill her	5	4.5
He threatened or tried to kill her	4	3.6
Thrown out of the home	3	2.7
No particular incident	2	1.8
Other	17	15.3

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

**Table 42. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Reasons for returning</i>	Number	Total (N=111) (%) *
He asked her to come back	47	42.3
Didn't want to leave children	33	29.7
Loved him	18	16.2
Forgave him	18	16.2
Violence normal /not serious	18	16.2
For sake of family/children	17	15.3
Thought he would change	11	9.9
Family said to return	9	8.1
Couldn't support children	3	2.7
Sanctity of marriage	2	1.8
Could not stay there (where she went)	1	0.9
Other	6	5.4

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

**Table 43. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who never left home, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Reasons for not leaving home</i>	<b>By region group</b>			Total (N=156) (%)
	Rarotonga (N=61) (%)	Southern Group (N=71) (%)	Northern Group (N=24) (%)	
Didn't want to leave children	29.5	52.1	12.5	37.2
Sanctity of marriage	8.2	7.2	0.0	6.4
For the sake of the family	11.5	1.4	0.0	5.1
Couldn't support children	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.6
Loved him	24.6	25.4	25.0	25.0
Didn't want to be single	1.6	1.4	0.0	1.3
Family said to stay	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.6
Forgives him	9.8	12.7	16.7	12.2
Thought he would change	11.5	8.5	0.0	8.3
Nowhere to go	3.3	5.6	8.3	5.1
Violence normal/not serious	37.7	25.4	25.0	30.1
Other	21.3	22.5	25.0	22.4

**Table 44. Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

<i>Whether ever fought back</i>	<b>By region group</b>			Total (N=247) (%)
	Rarotonga (N=106) (%)	Southern Group (N=115) (%)	Northern Group (N=26) (%)	
Never	34.9	30.4	73.1	36.8
Once or twice	14.2	16.5	15.4	15.4
Several times	38.7	48.7	11.5	40.5
Many times	7.5	4.3	0.0	5.3
Don't know	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Refused/no answer	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.6

**Table 45. Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence, Cook Islands 2013**

	By region group			Total (N=156) (%)
	Rarotonga (N=69) (%)	Southern Group (N=80) (%)	Northern Group (N=7) (%)	
<i>Result of retaliation</i>				
No change	10.1	15.0	0.0	12.2
Violence became worse	13.0	15.0	28.6	14.7
Violence became less	43.5	45.0	42.9	44.2
Violence stopped	23.2	23.8	28.6	23.7
Don't know	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.6
Refused/no answer	4.3	1.3	0.0	2.6

## Annex 5. Sampling Plans

### Rarotonga Sampling

	No.of HH (2011)	Sample size	Sample loss (15%)	Total incl. Sample loss (15%)	Sample fraction (wgt)
<b>Rarotonga</b>	<b>3119</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>15.00%</b>
1 Pue-Matavera Tupapa-	372	48	8	56	12.90%
2 Marairenga Takuvaie –	123	27	5	32	21.95%
3 Parekura Tutakimoa-	185	34	6	40	18.38%
4 Teotue Avatiu	75	21	4	25	28.00%
5 Ruatonga	263	40	7	47	15.21%
6 Nikao Panama	409	50	9	59	12.22%
7 Ruaau	372	48	8	56	12.90%
8 Akaoa Murienua -	215	36	6	42	16.74%
9 Aroa	218	37	7	44	16.97%
10 Titikaveka	369	48	8	56	13.01%
11 Ngatangia	250	39	7	46	15.60%
12 Matavera	268	39	7	46	14.55%
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>3119</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>14.97%</b>

### Southern Group

	No.of HHs (2011)	Sample size	Sample loss (15%)	Total incl. Sample loss (15%)	Sample fraction (wgt)
<b>Southern Group</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>28.00%</b>
1 Aitutaki	476	89	16	105	18.70%



2	Mangaia	170	53	9	62	31.18%
3	Atiu	137	48	8	56	35.04%
4	Mauke	92	39	7	46	42.39%
5	Mitiaro	58	31	5	36	53.45%
	<b>Total sample</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>27.87%</b>

## Northern Group

		No.of Households (2011)	Sample size	Total incl. Sample loss (15%)	Sample fraction (wgt)
	<b>Northern Group</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>50%</b>
1	Manihiki	78	32	38	41%
2	Penrhyn	52	26	31	50%
3	Rakahanga	21	17	20	81%
4	Pukapuka	101	37	44	37%
5	Nassau	13	13	13	100%
6	Palmerston	13	13	13	100%
		<b>278</b>	<b>138.00</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>50%</b>