

WOMEN'S HEALTH SURVEY 2016 JAMAICA



CAROL WATSON WILLIAMS

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- c. to take any census in Jamaica; and
- d. generally to promote and develop an integrated set of social and economic statistics pertaining to Jamaica and to coordinate programmes for the integration of such statistics.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
GDI	Gender Development Index
HDI	Human Development Index
NSC	National Steering Committee
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

As is the case globally, violence against women and girls in Jamaica is driven by an intersection of cultural, economic, social and political factors that undermine women's position in Jamaican society and reinforce notions of female subordination and male domination. "Gender-based violence presents one of the greatest impediments to women's well-being and their right to equal citizenship" (Robinson, 2004). Although Jamaica's comprehensive legislative environment protects the rights of women and girls, they continue to suffer high rates of sexual and other forms of victimization. Entrenched notions of male and female roles and entitlements in society undergird this violence, signalling that efforts to eliminate it must be multi-pronged, focusing on psychosocial interventions as well as legal and policy actions.

The Jamaica Women's Health Survey 2016 is the first report to provide a comprehensive examination of the nature and prevalence of violence against women and girls in Jamaica. It examines women's lifetime and most recent experiences of both intimate partner and non-partner violence and abuse. The report examines abuse in multiple dimensions, both sexual and non-sexual, including economic coercion. The data that this report is based on allows for an understanding of the factors that may be associated with violence against women and girls, the impact of violence on women's physical and mental health and various coping strategies that women have employed in response to abuse. The report also discusses women's attitudes towards gender roles and a general profile of the perpetrators of abuse.

Socioeconomic and Legal Context

In 2016, Jamaica ranked 94th of 188 countries in the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI), placing it in the high human development category. Jamaica has also performed commendably on the Gender Development Index (GDI), which sex disaggregates performance on the HDI by looking at gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and command over economic resources. The 2016 female HDI value for Jamaica was 0.719, in contrast to 0.738 for males; Jamaica's 2016 GDI value was 0.975. This suggests that the socioeconomic gap between women and men in Jamaica, as measured by these indices, is minimal.

The country is party to seven of the nine core international human rights instruments and has passed local legislation to complement the protections offered by these conventions. These international and local instruments cover a range of human rights issues, including children's rights, child prostitution, trafficking in persons, child pornography, sexual assault and sexual discrimination.¹

Despite this legislative environment, violence against women remains widespread; women and girls continue to suffer a high rate of sexual victimization. Jamaica's Beijing+20 report notes that the high incidence of gender-based violence and violence against women remain major obstacles to the achievement of gender equality, women's empowerment and national development (BGA, 2016).

Research Objectives and Methodology

This study was specifically designed to collect information on women's health and their experiences of violence in Jamaica. It consists of quantitative and qualitative components; the report presents findings from both.

The study's main objectives were to:

- Obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner and non-partner violence against women;
- Determine associations between intimate partner violence against women and a range of health and other outcomes;
- Identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk of intimate partner violence;
- Document how women cope with intimate partner violence, including the strategies and services used;
- Gain an understanding of how social contexts and cultural norms drive intimate partner violence and other types of violence against women; and

¹ Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; Convention on the Rights of the Child; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

- Make the data available for formulating policies, legislation and programmes to intervene in and to eradicate violence against women.

A combination of quantitative and qualitative methods was used to collect the data, including a household survey, in-depth interviews and focus group sessions. The household survey resulted in 1,340 respondents, with a household response rate of 85.5 per cent and an individual response rate of 65.9 per cent (1,069 respondents).² The questionnaire covered, inter alia, general and reproductive health; attitudes towards gender roles; experiences with intimate partner violence; impacts and coping with intimate partner violence; and experiences with non-partner violence.

Twenty focus group sessions were conducted around five themes. Themes explored include the roots and dynamics of intergenerational violence and lifetime abuse, the influence of socioeconomic contexts and diverse cultures on the experience and understanding of abuse, and how intimate partner violence is complicated by other forms of violence. Interviewees were comprised of representatives from the Dispute Resolution Foundation, the Victim Support Unit, the Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse, the Peace Management Initiative, the Women's Centre, the Citizen Security and Justice Programme, the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Pregnancy Resource Centre, the University of the West Indies, Women's Media Watch, and also included service providers, humanitarian personnel, police, community leaders, representatives of women's organizations, perpetrators, victim-perpetrators, social workers and counselling psychologists.

Demographics

The survey targeted women between 15 and 64 years old. The majority of respondents (66.6 per cent) were between 25 and 54 years old. A majority, 64.7 per cent, was educated up to the secondary level. In terms of employment, 56.8 per cent were in wage employment or self-employment. Almost two-thirds (64.7 per cent) of women were in a relationship with a male partner.

² The 'household response rate' reflects the interviewer's success in introducing the survey to a household and randomly selecting an eligible female; the 'individual response rate' is the ratio of completed interviews to eligible women in the household.

Findings

Attitudes towards gender roles and intimate partner violence

There were mixed views about the roles of women and men in the family. Conservative values featured strongly in some areas, while in others women had a positive attitude towards gender equality. Over three-quarters of women (77.4 per cent) agreed with a statement that it is natural (God-intended) that a man should be the head of his family; 70.2 per cent agreed that a woman's main role is to take care of the home; approximately one-third (32.2 per cent) agreed that a wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees with him; and 31.4 per cent believed that a wife is obligated to have sex with her husband whenever he wants (except when she is sick or menstruating).

The views of Jamaican women regarding gender roles present an interesting picture. Some traditional beliefs about the respective roles of women and men are deeply entrenched in Jamaican culture, even among women with more contemporary views of gender roles. This underscores the nuances and complexity of beliefs about gender roles. While women embrace positive beliefs (e.g. that authority in the home should be shared and that women should be able to spend their own money) and reject the more coercive ideas of sexual obligation and obedience to their partners, they continue to believe that men are the natural heads of families and that it is a woman's responsibility to take care of her home.

Of the attitudes towards intimate partner violence canvassed, the largest proportion of women agreed that violence between husbands and wives is a private matter. Further, 15.8 per cent felt that female rape victims had contributed in some way to being raped. Attitudes towards intimate partner violence were significantly correlated to location (rural/urban), age, level of education, union status and age at first union.

While most women have rejected many traditional views of the appropriate roles for women and men in society and are prepared to challenge social norms, the data suggests that some groups that are potentially more disempowered (such as adolescents, women with low education attainment and women who began living with a male partner in childhood) were more likely to have patriarchal understandings and beliefs about gender roles, violence against women and intimate partner violence.

Intimate partner violence

The report presents findings on the prevalence of different forms of violence and abuse against Jamaican women by their male partners. This includes physical, sexual, emotional and economic abuse. It reports on data collected from women who have ever been in an intimate relationship with a male partner. Two measures are used: lifetime prevalence and current prevalence. Lifetime prevalence refers to the percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence at any time. Current prevalence is a subset of lifetime prevalence; it refers to the percentage of women who have experienced intimate partner violence within the previous 12 months.

One in four women (25.2 per cent) has experienced physical violence by a male partner, and 7.7 per cent has been sexually abused by their male partner. Lifetime prevalence of intimate physical and/or sexual violence was 27.8 per cent. There was no significant difference across rural and urban areas or by union status. However, women who had entered into a live-in partner relationship at an early age (under 19 years) had a higher prevalence of lifetime intimate partner physical violence — 45.0 per cent compared with 24.5 per cent for those who had entered into such relationships at age 19 years and older. Respondents who had cohabited at a younger age also had a higher rate of current physical abuse, at 16.0 per cent versus 5.9 per cent nationally. Women who have been pregnant were significantly more likely to experience physical abuse by their male partner (27.4 per cent) than women who have never been pregnant (11.3 per cent).

Although the prevalence of intimate partner physical violence was higher among women with lower levels of education than among those with higher levels, 19.3 per cent of women with the highest levels of education had been victims of intimate partner physical violence at some point in their lives (relevant levels of lifetime intimate partner physical violence were 32.8 per cent for women with no/primary education; 24.5 per cent for women with secondary education; and 26.5 per cent for women with a vocational education).

Acts of violence included slapping, beating with fists, pushing, kicking and attacking with a weapon (or threatening to do so). Severe acts of violence (such as hitting with fists or an object, kicking, dragging, choking or burning) were experienced by 18.2 per cent of respondents. This did not vary based on women's

area of residence, union status, source of income or employment status. However, the higher the education level of women, the less likely they are to experience either moderate or severe intimate partner physical violence. Among women who were abused, those with the lowest level of education had the highest prevalence of moderate intimate partner physical violence (11.9 per cent), with 20.9 per cent experiencing severe intimate partner physical violence. Women with a tertiary level of education had the lowest prevalence at both levels.

Some 5.1 per cent of women experienced physical violence while pregnant, with little difference between rural and urban areas — 4.7 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively. For 86.8 per cent of these women, the perpetrator was the father of the child. For 12.7 per cent of those women, the father of the child had not beaten the woman prior to her becoming pregnant. For more than 20.0 per cent of women who were beaten during pregnancy, the beating involved kicking or punching in the abdomen.

The qualitative study found that women who have endured abuse for an extended period of time may train themselves (or are trained to) tolerate or even trivialize some forms of violence against women. Women have their own measures of what constitutes severe, moderate or mild forms of abuse/violence; some of these subjective gradations defy what some onlookers — particularly persons unfamiliar with Jamaican subcultural contexts — may regard as rational and acceptable.

The data presented in this study shows that intimate partner violence affects more than one in every four women in Jamaica. Women are at risk for both physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner, with young women under 30 years old being particularly at risk. Women who are poorly educated, those who are economically vulnerable and those who began living with a man as minors were shown to be more consistently at risk for a range of violence and abuse. The data raises concerns about the vulnerability of women who have been pregnant, revealing that women's risk of violence increases with pregnancy. The reasons for this are unclear and warrant further investigation.

Men's use of alcohol or recreational drugs increased women's risk of physical and/or sexual violence and establishes that women whose partners behave in controlling ways are at significantly increased risk of

intimate partner violence. These findings are consistent with international research on violence against women.

While the survey did not find statistically significant relationships between women's attitudes regarding gender norms and intimate partner violence, the qualitative findings affirm that violence against women is abetted by cultural beliefs and practices, such as defining masculinity in relation to power and domination (natural head) and intergenerational violence, which propagate contexts in which violence against women is buoyed.

Impact of partner violence on women's health and well-being and their children

The data shows that intimate partner violence has grave consequences for women's physiological and psychological health. Women who are abused have poorer general health and are more likely to suffer from depression and consider suicide than women who have never been abused. The danger that intimate partner violence poses to the children of battered women is particularly profound. These children are more likely to drop out of school at a young age and face all the risks that flow from this and early exposure to violence.

Women's responses and coping strategies

Women who face physical and sexual intimate partner violence in Jamaica have found several ways to cope with and challenge this violence. Though some remain silent, the majority (80 per cent) do not. They tell their friends, families and neighbours about their experiences with intimate partner violence. Though they speak to members of their personal support system, most women do not formally seek help from institutions or agencies that can provide this help. The data suggests that women may only seek help from the police when they are severely injured; almost half of those who went to the police were satisfied with the help they received. The data revealed that women do not choose to seek help for intimate partner abuse from religious organizations, social service institutions or women's groups; they instead choose to seek help from their personal networks. Of those who sought help from any source, 39.1 per cent reported receiving no help. Some 71.5 per cent of women who experienced physical or partner violence fought back.

The study found that approximately one-half (50.4 per cent) of abused women indicated that they have never left home; for many women, leaving is one of the last responses to violence. Most leave because they are overwhelmed by the violence or because they were badly injured. In many cases, women return, sometimes to leave again. Women sometimes return out of concern for their children and a desire to keep their families together or because they have forgiven their abusers. Women's experiences underscore the complexities women face when trying to cope with and terminate abusive intimate partner relationships.

Sexual violence against women by others (non-partners)

Almost a quarter (23.0 per cent) of women had been sexually abused by men other than their partners and, for 3.0 per cent, this happened within the 12 months prior to the interview. One in four women (24.0 per cent) reported being sexually harassed during their lifetime; 13.0 per cent reported this happening within the 12 months prior to the interview.

Friends or acquaintances were reported as the perpetrator by 43.2 per cent of respondents, and family members other than parents or siblings by 15.0 per cent. People unknown to the victim were the perpetrator for 23.1 per cent of women who reported non-partner sexual violence.

Some 15.0 per cent of respondents reported experiencing sexual touching by a non-partner; one in 10 respondents had been forced to have sexual intercourse by a non-partner; 12.0 per cent of women have had men attempt to forcibly have sex with them. Women who first lived with a man when they were minors reported a higher prevalence of sexual violence (29.4 per cent) than women whose first cohabiting relationship began when they were older (21.9 per cent).

One-fifth of Jamaican women reported being sexually abused before reaching 18 years of age. The main perpetrators were friends or acquaintances (22.9 per cent), strangers (16.5 per cent) and family members other than parents or siblings (15.9 per cent).

Women who reported ever having had sex were asked to indicate the age at which they first had sex. Of these women, 52.2 per cent had their first sexual intercourse between the ages 15 and 17 years, while 34.1 per cent had their first sexual experience at 18 years or older. Close

to 14.0 per cent of respondents had their first sexual experience before the age of 15 years. Under Jamaican law, the age of consent is 16 years old; any sexual intercourse with a girl under that age is considered an offence, commonly referred to as statutory rape.³ Among the women who reported their age at first sex to be below age 15, almost one-third (32.8 per cent) reported that this experience was forced.

This report provides evidence that violence against women in Jamaica is widespread. More than one in every four Jamaican women between the ages of 15 and 64 years of age have, over their lifetime, experienced intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence. Further, a similar proportion of women experienced non-partner sexual violence. The data shows that some groups of women are victimized by intimate partners at a far higher rate than others, as some sociodemographic characteristics heighten women's vulnerability to intimate partner violence. At particular risk are women with no or only primary level education, women who have been pregnant and women who began cohabiting with a male partner when they were minors.

Although the survey found many interesting statistically significant relationships across sociodemographic groups, the absence of these relationships also tells a story about the universality of women's experiences. In several instances, age, education, employment status, union status or living in rural or urban areas made no difference to the experience.

³ The Sexual Offences Act, 2011 (S.10) makes it an offence to have sexual intercourse with any child (girl or boy) under the age of consent.

CHAPTER

01

OVERVIEW OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN JAMAICA

1.1. Introduction

Jamaica is a signatory to all 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 5, "Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls," includes targets and indicators to eliminate all forms of violence against women. Although Jamaica's legislative environment protects the rights of women and girls in several respects, they continue to suffer high rates of sexual victimization. Indeed, "gender-based violence presents one of the greatest impediments to women's well-being and their right to equal citizenship" (Robinson, 2004). Violence against women and girls is driven by the intersection of cultural, economic, social and political factors, which undermine women's position in Jamaican society and reinforce the notion of female subordination and male domination. Entrenched notions of male and female roles and entitlements in society undergird this violence, signalling that efforts to eliminate it must be multi-pronged, focusing on psychosocial interventions as well as legal and policy actions.

This is the first report to provide a comprehensive examination of the nature and prevalence of violence against women and girls in Jamaica. It examines women's lifetime and most recent experiences of both intimate partner and non-partner violence and abuse. The report examines abuse in multiple dimensions, both sexual and non-sexual, including economic coercion. The data collected for this report allows for an understanding of the factors that may be associated with violence against women and girls, the impact of violence on women's physical and

mental health and various coping strategies that women have employed in response to abuse. The report also discusses women's attitudes towards gender roles and provides a general profile of the perpetrators of abuse.

1.2. Demographic and Socioeconomic Profile of Jamaica

Jamaica has a population of 2,717,991⁴ (51 per cent of whom are women), the largest population in the English-speaking Caribbean. The population is a young one; the median age is 25.6 years old. According to 2016 estimates, the life expectancy of the overall population is 73.6 years (approximately 75.3 years for females and 72 years for males).⁵ The Jamaican population is undergoing what is described as a 'demographic transition' (PIOJ, 2015, p.20.2). This means that the population structure is changing; it is moving away from one with a high proportion of children to one in which the elderly is the fastest growing segment,⁶ and that the proportion of children is declining while the working age population is expanding (ibid.). This is the result of changing mortality and fertility patterns, driven by improvements in health care, improved education and economic opportunities for women and changes in culture and beliefs. These are areas that are significantly affected by movements towards gender equality.

The country has moved up the ranking in the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI). The country is now ranked in the high human development category, at 94th of 188 countries in 2016.⁷ This is in keeping with significant declines in the prevalence of poverty in the last twenty years, although this rate of decline slowed in 2007/08 when the fragile Jamaican economy was undermined by the world economic recession.⁸ The increase in poverty particularly affected female-headed households and those in the rural areas (PIOJ, 2014).⁹ Female-headed households are generally larger and include more children, women and the elderly, and also have a lower mean consumption than compared

with households headed by men.¹⁰ The larger number of dependents makes female-headed households more vulnerable to the effects of negative external stimuli, such as economic downturns and high inflation.

Jamaica has performed commendably on the Gender Development Index (GDI), which sex disaggregates performance on the HDI by looking at gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, education and command over economic resources. The 2016 female HDI value for Jamaica was 0.719, in contrast with 0.738 for males; Jamaica's 2016 GDI value was 0.975. This suggests that the socioeconomic gap between women and men in Jamaica, as measured by these indices, is minimal.

Notwithstanding GDI performance, the Labour Force Survey has consistently shown that women in Jamaica have lower rates of labour force participation than men¹¹ and that they experience higher rates of unemployment (16.9 per cent compared to 9.5 per cent for men in 2016) (STATIN, 2016). Despite this lower labour market participation rate and higher rate of unemployment, women bring higher levels of qualifications and skills to the labour market than men (ibid.).

Nonetheless, gender-based differentials in wages persist in Jamaica. The 2016 Global Gender Gap Report showed that Jamaican women were earning approximately 63 cents for every dollar earned by a man for similar work (World Economic Forum 2016).¹² This was an improvement over 2015 when the value was 60 per cent. This situation exists even though since 1975 the Equal Pay for Men and Women Act has mandated that men and women must be paid equally for work of equal value. Further, although there are no formal or legal barriers to women's entry to any occupational group, *de facto* barriers do exist. These barriers are primarily driven by social norms, which dictate the occupational activities considered 'appropriate' for men and women. The result is clear sex segregation across the labour force, with women dominating some occupational groups and men others.

Young women experience the highest rate of unemployment in Jamaica; in 2016, 35.7 per cent of

young women (20 to 24 years old)¹³ were unemployed. This creates a context in which their vulnerabilities are increased and they are more exposed to threats of poverty and exploitation. Almost half the females aged 15 to 24 who are sexually active were coerced into having sex at the time of their first sexual encounter (Serbanescu, Ruiz and Suchdev, 2010). Where young women cannot choose when to have sex, they are likely to be powerless to make decisions about contraception methods, including condom use. This reproductive health environment has important implications for girls' pregnancy planning and timing and their vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. The unmet need for contraception among adolescents aged 15 to 19 years has been declining, falling from 7.1 per cent to 3.4 per cent in the decade between 1997 and 2008 (ibid.). This is paralleled by a decline in the teenage fertility rate from 112 in 1000 to 72 in 1000 over the last 10 years.¹⁴ While falling, this rate is nonetheless one of the highest in Latin American and the Caribbean (UNFPA, 2013).

1.3. Legislative Environment

The country is party to seven of the nine core international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and has passed local legislation to complement the rights protections that these international conventions offer. Jamaica ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography in 2011. In 2009, Jamaica passed The Child Pornography (Prevention) Act and the Sexual Offences Act, which address child pornography and child prostitution respectively (HRC Report 2014). Jamaica is also a party to the Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women, known as the Convention of Belem Do Para. Trafficking in Persons was criminalized in 2007 under the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act.

There is no clear discrimination in Jamaican law against women and girls.¹⁵ This non-discriminatory approach has also been extended to men and boys (who now have the same protection against sexual assault and a right to spousal maintenance). The Charter of Rights and Freedoms in the Jamaican Constitution grants explicit protection against discrimination based on sex. In addition to the introduction of this explicit constitutional protection, other legislative additions and amendments in the last decade have improved legal protections for women and girls in areas ranging from property rights to sexual victimization. However, there is some concern about the adequacy of the legal protections in some areas of specific concern to women, such as sexual harassment at the workplace and gender-based violence (Manjoo, 2016).

The 2009 introduction of and 2011 revisions to the Sexual Offences Act have created new sexual offences for the protection of girls and boys and women and men. These include the criminalization of sexual touching, sexual grooming and procuring a minor for sex. The Act has also recognized marital rape as a criminal offence (S.5), although women in "intact" marriages cannot make a claim of rape against their husbands; it is deemed that the consent to sexual relations is ongoing. This treatment of marital rape in the law enforces the archaic concept of irrevocable consent as long as a woman has not taken steps to disrupt the marital relationship. Other prescribed conditions, including where consent is "extorted by physical assault or threats or fear of physical assault to the wife or to a third person" (s. 5(2)), only apply where there is a formal separation agreement or protection order, or where divorce proceedings have begun (s.5 (3)). The husband's undisclosed knowledge that he is suffering from a sexually transmitted disease is a ground for revocation of consent, and hence a premise upon which to make a claim of marital rape, including in 'intact' marriages (S.5 (3)).

The Sexual Offences Act created the offence of Grievous Sexual Assault, which includes non-consensual sexual acts, including touching, anal and oral sex. The charge

4 http://statin.ja.gov.jm/demo_socialstats/population.aspx
5 http://www.indexmundi.com/jamaica/demographics_profile.html
6 Increasing by 29.8 per cent in the last two decades.
7 <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/JAM>
8 The prevalence rose from 9.9 per cent in 2007 to 17.6 by 2010, moving up to 19.9 per cent in 2012.
9 https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/JAM/Comprehensive%20Assessment%20of%20Jamaica_s%20Progress%20Towards_%20the_%20MDG.pdf

10 In 2012, male-headed households' total consumption expenditure was 24.7 per cent higher than that of female-headed households.
11 In 2016, the female labour force participation rate was 58.7 per cent, compared with 71.2 per cent for men.
12 The indicator used by the World Economic Forum is "wage equality for similar work."

13 56 per cent of girls in the 14 to 19 age cohort who are in the labour force are unemployed. However, this group's participation rate is 8.5 per cent, the lowest of all the age groups captured in the survey. The participation rate of women in the 20 to 24 cohort is 62.1 per cent.
14 The age of first sex for girls has increased over the last twenty years, standing at 16.1 years in 2008 (for which data is last available).

15 Jamaican law is comprised of the Constitution, 'ordinary' Acts of Parliament and the provisions of international treaties to which Jamaica is a party. In the area of gender equality, these international treaties include The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Declaration of Elimination of Violence against Women and the Inter-American Convention on Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women (the Convention of Belem Do Para).

can apply to either female or male victims. Coerced anal penetration is not recognized as rape under the Act,¹⁶ although it can carry the same penalty as rape (S.6).¹⁷ The age of consent is recognized as 16 years, applying to both girls and boys (S.4). This is an advance on previous legal provisions, which recognized an age of consent only for girls. Incest is also recognized as a gender-neutral offence, offering boys and men protection from female relatives.¹⁸ The Act has also removed the possibility of a women's sexual history being used to undermine her claim (UNDP, 2014). Given its range of provisions and protections, as well as stronger penalties for sexual offences, the Act has significantly fortified the protective environment against sexual crimes for women and men, as well as girls and boys, but it will require further revision to ensure the maximum protection against all forms of gender-based violence.

The Domestic Violence Act (1994, amended in 2004), provides redress and protection to persons affected by domestic violence. The Act itself, however, does not define domestic violence, leading to uncertainty about how to interpret crime statistics. There is no provision in the Act that distinguishes intimate partner violence from general intra-family violence. However, the Act acknowledges the sensitivity of sexual violence and seeks to preserve the dignity of victims by authorizing the judge to remove the public from the courtroom when such matters are being heard.¹⁹ The 2004 amendment also gives common-law spouses the same protections afforded to legally married persons.

The Child Care and Protection Act has strengthened the environment in which sexual abuse of children is addressed. The Act imposes a mandatory requirement on citizens to report suspected or known acts of child abuse (including — but not limited to — sexual abuse). This has brought the high incidence of abuse of children, especially of girls, out of the shadows. Consequently, the number of cases of sexual abuse reported to the

Office of the Children's Registry has increased from 121 in 2007 to 3,806 in 2015. Of these, 90 per cent involved girl children.²⁰

In addition to the offences created under the Sexual Offences Act, Jamaica has also passed the Trafficking in Persons (Prevention, Suppression and Punishment) Act (2007; amended in 2013), and the Child Pornography (Prevention) Act in 2009. Under the latter, the previously common-law crime of child pornography was given legislative standing and provides protection for girls and boys against this exploitation.

Despite these changes in the legislative environment, violence against women remains widespread, and women and girls continue to suffer a high rate of sexual victimization. Indeed, Jamaica's Beijing+20 report notes that high incidences of gender-based violence and violence against women remain major obstacles in the achievement of gender equality, women's empowerment and national development (BGA, 2016).

1.4. Violence against Women in Jamaica

The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life"²¹ (UN General Assembly, 1993). The international community recognizes violence against women as a fundamental violation of human rights, embodying not only physical violence but also emotional, sexual and physical assault, verbal abuse, humiliation, stalking and sexual harassment by former and current intimate partners. This affects women of all ages, socioeconomic strata and educational backgrounds.

Crime has been identified as "the main public safety issue for Jamaicans and a significant threat to the country's human and economic development" (Harriott and Jones, 2016). Though declining since 2010, Jamaica's violent crime rate is still higher than global and regional levels. Between 2009 and 2013, homicides declined by 30.2 per cent, shootings by 25.8 per cent and robberies by 12.5 per cent (ibid.). Murder of women, or femicide, declined by 15 per cent, but as a proportion of all homicides the rate remained stable at 10 per cent. Rape was an exception

to this trend; it increased by 20.5 per cent over the same period.

Jamaica has no reliable estimate of the prevalence of violence against women, including intimate partner violence. The statistics²² do not allow an examination of intimate partner violence as a discrete category of interest. This obfuscation of the data presents problems in assessing the extent of the problem and in efforts to design effective strategies to address gender-based violence (intimate partner violence in particular). Only 15.4 per cent of women who were victims of gender-based violence reported the matter to the police (UNDP, 2012). Although women in the lower socioeconomic groups were marginally more at risk of violence, victims represented a wide cross-section of socioeconomic and demographic groups (ibid.).

Violence in the home is commonplace in Jamaica. According to the Reproductive Health Survey Jamaica 2008,²³ 18 per cent of women reported that they had witnessed violence between their parents; 61.2 per cent reported that they experienced physical violence by a parent or step-parent before age 15. Overall, 12 per cent of Jamaican women reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse at some time in their life. The majority of perpetrators were known to the women, including current or previous partners (36 per cent), acquaintances (20 per cent), boyfriends or ex-boyfriends (18 per cent), and relatives (10 per cent). Only one in eight (12 per cent) women who have ever been raped reported having been raped by a stranger, indicating the strong association between sexual violence and a pre-existing relationship between victim and perpetrator.

Half of the women sampled in the Reproductive Health Survey reported forced intercourse prior to age 20, and two-thirds before age 25. Intimate partner violence inflicted by a current or ex-spouse was the most common form of violence against Jamaican women, regardless of age, education or socioeconomic background: 35 per cent reported lifetime experiences while 17 per cent reported experiencing at least one of three types of intimate partner violence. The three strongest risk predictors were childhood experience of violence, controlling behaviour

of a husband/partner and alcohol use by the perpetrator. These factors also increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections (Harriott and Jones, 2016, p.27).

Recent institutional data from hospital sources²⁴ show that between 2013 and 2014, 2,975 patients were treated for injuries resulting from assaults. Of this amount, 2,677 were women and girls, 1,765 being girls, between 10 and 19 years old.

1.5. Gaps and Response

The Government of Jamaica has identified serious gaps in its institutional capacity to monitor and address gender-based violence. Chief among these gaps are data deficiencies. As noted by the Organization of American States (OAS, 2011) in the comments on Jamaica's fulfilment of the Convention of Belem Do Para, there is little or no data on the number of:

- Women who are victims of violence each year by age, marital status, type of violence and geographic location;
- Cases of violence against women that were prosecuted as compared to the total number of complaints of violence against women;
- Convictions for violence against women as compared to the total number of complaints;
- Women victims of femicide²⁵ each year by age, marital status and geographical location; or
- Convictions for femicide as compared to the total number of cases recorded.

In identifying these gaps, the Organization of American States report noted "a concerted effort must be made to collect all available data on violence against women in Jamaica," and that the country, through its National Machinery, "should be engaged in conducting studies on the dynamics of violence against women." It also called on the Government of Jamaica to take steps to develop a National Strategic Action Plan against Gender-based Violence, which has been done.

¹⁶ Sexual intercourse is defined under S.2 of the Act as "the penetration of the vagina of one person by the penis of another person."

¹⁷ Under S.6, the court has discretion in sentencing for grievous sexual assault; in some instances sentences can be for a maximum of three years, and in others (e.g. rape), the sentence can be 15 years to life.

¹⁸ With the exception of grievous sexual assault and sexual grooming, none of the offences under this act apply to same-sex violations.

¹⁹ For additional information, see <http://caribbean.unwomen.org/en/caribbean-gender-portal/caribbean-gbv-law-portal/gbv-developments-in-the-law#sthash.UlPxvj3.dpuf>

²⁰ <http://www.ocr.gov.jm/index.php/statistics/2015-stats>

²¹ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>

²² Using administrative data to measure domestic violence in Jamaica is difficult, as there is no definition of 'domestic violence' in the Domestic Violence Act or in the Violence Against the Person Act (Harriott and Jones, 2016, p.26), and hence the police use varying definitions which can include violence between person who are related, or living in the same house.

²³ <http://jnfpb.org/assets/2008%20Final%20Report%20Jamaica.pdf>

²⁴ The Ministry of Health's provisional Hospital Monthly Statistics Report, quoted in the National Strategic Action Plan Against GBV (unpublished, Bureau of Gender Affairs, 2016).

²⁵ Jamaican law does not currently recognize 'femicide' as a distinct crime.

The National Strategic Action Plan against Gender-based Violence addresses gender-based violence in its “multiple, interrelated and sometimes recurring forms,” recognizing that gender-based violence exists on a continuum of “physical, sexual, psychological/emotional, economic abuse and exploitation.” The Action Plan, therefore, proposes that the issue is dealt with through actions on several fronts, all of which are designed to eradicate institutional and systemic barriers to the elimination of gender-based violence, focusing on root causes and its prevalence.

As such, the Draft National Strategic Action Plan has five Strategic Priority Areas:

1. Prevention;
2. Protection;
3. Investigations, prosecution and enforcement of court orders;
4. Enforcement of victim’s rights to compensation, reparation and redress; and
5. Protocols for coordination of the National Strategic Action Plan and data management systems.

Cumulatively, actions in these areas are expected to create an environment in which gender-based violence is eliminated, or at the very least, significantly reduced. Preventive actions target root causes and include training and behaviour change interventions designed to re-programme the cultural practices away from acceptance and tolerance of gender-based violence, to one in which there are significant social, cultural and legal disincentives to violence against women and girls. Improving protective capacity and actions, such as expanding services available to victims and improving investigations, prosecution and enforcement, are also expected to help reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence. The Plan also recognizes the importance of data in the movement to eliminate gender-based violence. It is that Strategic Action Area that this study supports.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

This study was specifically designed to collect information on women’s health and their experiences of violence in Jamaica. It consists of quantitative and qualitative components; findings from both are presented in this report.

The main objectives of the study were to:

- Obtain reliable estimates of the prevalence of intimate partner and non-partner violence against women;
- Determine the association between intimate partner violence against women and a range of health and other outcomes;
- Identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk of intimate partner violence;
- Document how women cope with intimate partner violence, including the strategies and services used;
- Gain an understanding of how social contexts and cultural norms drive intimate partner violence and other types of violence against women; and
- Make the data available for formulating policies, legislation and programmes of intervention eradicate violence against women.

2.1. The Quantitative Component:
The Women’s Health Survey

The Jamaica Women’s Health Survey was conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, with technical and financial support from the UN Women Multi-Country Office – Caribbean and the Inter-American Development Bank.²⁶ The survey is the pilot for the first nationally-led Prevalence Study on gender-based violence in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The survey is modelled on the original World Health Organization (WHO) global method for assessing the prevalence of gender-based violence. The WHO model is an internationally recognized methodology, with protocols for providing a comprehensive picture of the actual number of women who have experienced violence, the types of violence and the frequency of the violence. With appropriate modifications to this WHO model, The CARICOM model was developed and implemented in Jamaica.

²⁶ Inter-American Development Bank funding was provided through Phase III of the Government of Jamaica’s Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP III).

The survey will also increase national capacity and collaborations among researchers and civil society groups in collecting and assessing data relating to violence against women.

2.2. Sampling

The sample design for the Women’s Health Survey is a multi-stage stratified probability sampling design. Prior to selection, the sampling frame was stratified into urban and rural areas across the 14 parishes of Jamaica. During the first stage of sampling, a proportionate number of primary sampling units were selected from each strata with probability proportionate to size. The dwelling count from the 2011 Population and Housing Census was used as the measure of size. Primary sampling units are comprised of enumeration districts, which are defined as an independent geographic area containing relatively homogeneous dwelling units. On average, in urban areas, each primary sampling unit contains 150 dwellings; in rural areas, primary sampling units have an average of 100 dwellings.

The second stage of sampling was the selection of dwelling units from each of the primary sampling units selected in the first stage. A total of 15 dwellings per primary sampling unit were systematically selected, with a random start. Where dwellings contained multiple households, the household occupying the larger share of the dwelling was interviewed.

The third stage of sampling was the selection of the ultimate unit of analysis, the target population. At this stage, one eligible woman was selected from among eligible female household members. The Kish Selection Grid was used to randomly select the respondent within each household.

Target Population

The target population for the survey was comprised of female residents, aged 15 to 64 years old, who were usual residents of the household and were living in private dwelling units at the time of the survey. Excluded from the survey were non-private dwellings, including group dwellings (e.g. military camps, mental institutions, hospitals and prisons).

Sample Size

The sample size was selected to ensure that a representative sample of households, inclusive of a sub-sample of households in communities that are currently a part of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme,²⁷ were covered by the survey. A total of 2,145 households were selected in the sample (see Table 1).

2.3. Questionnaire

The questionnaire used for the survey is an adapted version of the ‘WHO Multi-country Study Questionnaire on Women’s Health and Life Experiences’. The questionnaire’s 11 sections are designed to obtain details about the respondent. The sections cover areas such as her community, general and reproductive health, financial autonomy, children, partner, experiences of intimate partner and non-partner violence and the impact of intimate partner violence on her life. It also explores the coping mechanisms women use in responding to gender-based violence (See Table 2).

²⁷ The Citizen Security and Justice Programme is an intervention aimed at reducing crime and violence in high-crime communities across Jamaica. This Programme expressed a special interest in collecting data on gender-based violence in their target communities, and hence a special sub-sample from those communities was included in the Women’s Health Survey.

TABLE 1
Households Selected by Region and Parish, Jamaica, 2016

Parish	Number of Selected Households			
	Urban	Rural	Citizens’ Security and Justice Programme	Total
Clarendon	45	105	0	150
Hanover	30	60	0	90
Kingston	75	0	60	135
Manchester	45	90	0	135
Portland	30	45	0	75
St. Andrew	240	45	135	420
St. Ann	30	90	0	120
St. Catherine	240	90	15	345
St. Elizabeth	30	90	0	120
St. James	75	60	15	150
St. Mary	30	60	0	90
St. Thomas	30	60	0	90
Trelawny	30	45	0	75
Westmoreland	30	90	30	150
ALL	960	930	255	2,145

TABLE 2
Questionnaire Sections and Description, Jamaica, 2016

Section	Description
Administration	Identification, Interviewer’s visits
Household Selection	Selection of eligible woman for an interview
Household Questionnaire	Household facilities and durable goods found in the household
Section 1	Respondent and Her Community
Section 2	General Health
Section 3	Reproductive Health
Section 4	Children
Section 5	Current or Most Recent Husband/Partner
Section 6	Attitudes Towards Gender Roles
Section 7	Respondent and Her Husband/Partner
Section 8	Injuries
Section 9	Impact and Coping
Section 10	Other Experiences
Section 12	Completion of Interview

In addition to the questions asked, each respondent was shown a picture depicting a smiling face and a crying face. This allowed the respondent to indicate, without having to reveal to the interviewer, whether or not they had experienced sexual abuse in childhood, i.e. before the age of 18 years.

2.4. Training of Interviewers

Guided by the WHO methodology, the survey used only female interviewers and supervisors for the fieldwork. A total of 57 women, selected from among all of the parishes, were trained as field workers for the survey. The women were recruited via a combination of newspaper advertisements and referrals. In considering applicants for the interviewing position, the applicants' basic skills and personality traits were assessed. Only women who had high levels of reading skills, appeared to be open-minded, motivated, honest and believed capable of building rapport with the respondents were considered.

The training took place over a period of three weeks. It was conducted by researchers from the Global Women's Institute, George Washington University in the US, with assistance from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica and the UN Women Project Coordinator. The Global Women's Institute team took the substantive lead in developing the tools and adopted the methodology for the training, in accordance with the WHO multi-country study. This ensured that all methodological and ethical considerations were reflected in the conduct of the survey. The WHO course materials included the Training Facilitators Manual, the Question-by-Question Explanation of the Questionnaire and specific procedural manuals for interviewers and supervisors.

The mode of data collection for the survey was Computer Assisted Personal Interview with the use of tablet computers; two days were devoted to the training on the use of the tablets.

The trainees also participated in a one-day field exercise during which they were placed in groups and, accompanied by experienced field staff from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, asked to conduct interviews in residential areas close to the training facility. Their main assignment was to use the tablet computer to interview an eligible woman who was available in any of the households. After the field exercise, a debriefing was conducted in which the interviewers were given the opportunity to relate

their field experiences. A final evaluation in the form of a case study was given to assess the trainees' competence in completing the questionnaire.

Of the 57 women who participated in the training, 38 were selected as interviewers and 16 as supervisors. The selection was based on the assessments that were done in class, the field exercise, a written assessment, participation, understanding of the materials and the recommendation of the trainers.

Supervisors participated in an additional one-day training, which covered topics related to data quality monitoring and their role in the field. They were also provided with a Supervisor's Manual, developed by Global Women's Institute, which was used as a reference for the duration of the survey.

2.5. Data Collection

Data collection for the survey was done using the Computer Assisted Personal Interview method, using tablet computers instead of paper questionnaires. One of the advantages of this method was the elimination of the data entry process, which allowed for the timely availability of the data.

Data collection for the survey commenced in all 14 parishes within two weeks of the completion of training. Although initially scheduled to last for eight weeks, the time allotted for data collection was eventually extended to 15 weeks. The first two days of data collection consisted of distributing supplies to field staff, familiarizing supervisors with their assigned interviewers and issuing assignments. The supervisors also used the period to locate and show the interviewers enumeration district boundaries. During the data collection period, supervisors met with their assigned interviewers on a regular basis at the field offices (at least once per week) and in the field.

Interviewers uploaded completed questionnaires to the Statistical Institute of Jamaica's server on a weekly basis at the respective field offices. The supervisors had online access to check and verify their respective interviewers' work before the questionnaires were categorized as checked and then uploaded to the main database in the central office. One person from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica's Information and Technology Division was assigned to monitor and resolve any issues experienced by field staff while using the tablet computers.

Ethical Considerations in Data Collection

In keeping with the ethical standards established by the WHO Model (WHO, 2001), interviewers were trained in the application of and adherence to strict ethical standards during data collection. These standards ensured that respondents were treated with respect, assured of confidentiality and safety, empowered to refuse to participate or to complete the survey and provided with information on available services for women who have experienced violence in the event of need.

The interviewers obtained verbal consent from each respondent and assured each respondent that her responses would be kept confidential. The women were also informed that participation in the survey was voluntary and that they were free to refuse to answer questions or withdraw at any point during the interview. After warning participants about sensitive questions at the beginning of the section on violence, interviewers sought permission to continue the interview.

The interviewers were instructed in maintaining confidentiality and conducting interviews in a private, non-judgemental manner. Strategies employed included:

- Interviewers were not allowed to do interviews in the communities in which they resided;
- Interviewers were instructed to ensure that interviews took place in a private setting and were trained in strategies to handle interruptions during the interview. In cases where the husband or partner wanted to know the nature of the interview, interviewers were trained to change the topic, for example by asking a different question or postponing the interview to another time;
- Interviewers were given the names and telephone numbers of service providers that could offer support to women who have experienced violence. The names and telephone numbers of these organizations were printed and shared with all respondents, whether or not they reported experiences of violence.

The survey's ethical standards also considered the interviewers' well-being. Counsellors were enlisted as part of the extended support available to the interviewers, and interviewers were provided with information on how to contact a counsellor if needed.

At the end of the first and second weeks of fieldwork, meetings were held with interviewers to discuss, inter alia, how they were being affected by the experiences that were being shared by the respondents.

2.6. Quality Control Procedures

To ensure that the data met quality standards, supervisors were responsible for monitoring the performance of the interviewers as the survey progressed. However, due to the sensitive nature of some of the questions, while in the field the supervisor only sat in on an interview up through the section on health and well-being. Each interviewer was observed during the first two days of fieldwork, and consistent errors were noted and corrected.

Supervisors were also responsible for conducting a number of quality control interviews, using a short supervisor's questionnaire. Supervisors completed a questionnaire for two randomly selected households assigned to each interviewer. The supervisors administered the questionnaire once the interviewers had completed their interviews. When returning to the household selected, the supervisor explained to the household that the supervisor's questionnaire was being conducted to check on the quality of the interviewer's work and to clarify certain issues. After the interview, the supervisor provided feedback to the interviewer, noting good points and addressing any problems identified.

Quality checks were conducted during the second and third weeks of data collection. These meetings were held with supervisors and interviewers in all the parishes, and feedback was given on the progress of the fieldwork and any issues and challenges faced by the teams. The questionnaires completed by the interviewers were checked for completeness and consistency. Where errors were found, the relevant interviewers were informed and steps were taken to ensure that the errors were not repeated. These meetings also gave supervisors and interviewers the opportunity to speak about their experiences in the field and to discuss how to solve some of the problems they encountered.

2.7. Survey Response

Given the nature of the survey, proxy interviews were not accepted for unavailable respondents. As a result,

as many as three attempts were made to contact every selected individual. The interviewers were therefore instructed to stagger their visits over different times of day during the week in order to maximize the chances of making contact with respondents, thus improving the response rate for the survey. Two response rates are calculated for the survey: the household response rate and the individual response rate.

Household Response Rate

The survey household response rate is based on the interviewer’s success in introducing the survey to a household and randomly selecting an eligible female (15 – 64 years old) to be interviewed. The household response rate is calculated as the ratio of the completed interviews to the total number of households sampled, minus those that were empty, destroyed or not found.

Household
Response
Rate

=

Completed Household Interviews

Households in Sample -
(empty+destroyed+not found)

From a sample size of 2,145 households, 578 households were not contacted by the interviewer because they were either empty, destroyed or not found. Of the 1,567 households that were contacted, 1,340 completed the household section of the questionnaire resulting in a household response rate of 85.5 per cent for the survey.

Individual Response Rate

The individual response rate is calculated from the households that had eligible women.²⁹ It is calculated as

Individual
Response
Rate

=

Completed Interviews

Eligible women in household

²⁹ Using the response rate calculation recommended by the American Association for Public Opinion Research, it is assumed that the proportion of eligible household from all those with unknown eligibility is the same proportion as those in which the interviewers were able to contact and whose eligibility could be determined. In instances where the interviewers failed to make contact with members of the household after three visits or if they were unable to locate the dwelling from the address given, then these would not be included in the calculation.

Of the households that were contacted, 1,185 had eligible women, 1,069 of whom completed questionnaires. Using the same proportion of the contacted households with eligible women, a total of 437 households were estimated to have eligible women from the 578 that were not contacted. This brings the eligible total to 1,622 and a response rate of 65.9 per cent for the individual women in the survey.

Weighting

Separate weights were calculated for each of the parishes to accomplish the following objectives:

- Compensating for differential probabilities of selection for households and persons;
- Reducing biases occurring because non-respondents may have different characteristics from respondents; and
- Adjusting for under-coverage in the sample frame and in the conduct of the main survey.

As part of this process, a sampling design weight, a non-response weight for both households and individuals and a post-stratification weight were applied to the dataset to ensure that the sample was representative of the target population.

2.8. The Qualitative Component

The qualitative research component was meant to ensure depth rather than breadth of response. Researchers worked with the Citizen Security and Justice Programme, the Peace Management Initiative, Women’s Centre, community workers and other gatekeepers to invite groups of girls and women for focus group discussions. One focus group was convened with middle- and upper-class youth. However, despite repeated attempts it was otherwise impossible to convene groups with middle- and upper-class women. Persons were reluctant to speak in a group setting as they did not wish to be associated with violence against women. However, four women consented to personal interviews.

Respondents came from rural and urban communities in St James, Kingston and St Andrew. As the urban and rural dynamics across Kingston and St James vary substantially, the research team concluded that this choice of parishes would allow for rich analysis of the influence of contexts

and changes in contexts on gender relations, broadly, and violence against women, specifically.

Twenty focus groups were convened to examine the following themes:

1. The roots to and dynamics of intergenerational abuse;
2. The roots to and dynamics of lifetime abuse;
3. The influence of contexts, including their diverse cultures and subcultures, on understandings and experiences of abuse;
4. The severity of levels of abuse across communities that are complicated by other forms of violence; and
5. Intimate partner violence as a contributor to other forms of violence.

These themes were chosen to contextualize the data collected from the survey, which explored issues of intergenerational violence and the impact on intimate partner violence, attitudes of women and men to intimate partner violence and the factors that contribute to violence against women.

Across focus groups, respondents were asked to indicate whether they were willing to be personally interviewed. One consenting interviewee was randomly drawn from each focus group to participate in more in-depth discussions on experiences with intimate partner violence. Additional interviews were conducted with three upper-income women. Interviewers used life stories to further delve into the themes.

Interviews with service providers, humanitarian personnel, police, community leaders, representatives of women’s organizations, perpetrators, victim-perpetrators and social workers were structured to explore the outlined themes. Interviewees were comprised of representatives from the Centre for the Investigation of Sexual Offences and Child Abuse, the Citizen Security and Justice Programme, the Dispute Resolution Foundation, the Jamaica Constabulary Force, the Peace Management Initiative, the Pregnancy Resource Centre, the University of the West Indies, the Victim Support Unit, the Women’s Centre, Women’s Media Watch and selected counselling psychologists.

2.9. Data Analysis

The survey data was analysed using the SPSS statistical software package. This report provides a descriptive presentation of the data, focusing on the prevalence of different types of intimate partner violence. For the

descriptive analysis, the report emphasizes estimating the prevalence of violence against women and identifying the significant association between the prevalence and some explaining factors. Statistical independence tests (chi-square) were calculated to identify the main factors that might significantly contribute to that prevalence. A relationship was considered statistically significant if $p < 0.05$.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

The survey included women between the ages of 15 and 64 from rural and urban communities in Jamaica. A total of 1,106 people were interviewed from across the island. Of these, 54.9 per cent were from urban areas and 45.1 per cent from rural Jamaica. This chapter describes the sample, looking at the age, education, employment and union status of the respondents.

Age

Approximately two-thirds of respondents were aged between 25 and 54 years. Women over 55 years were the smallest percentage of the respondents, accounting for 13.9 per cent. Young women under 25 years made up 19.6 per cent of those who participated in the survey (see Figure 3.1).

FIGURE 3.1
Respondents by Age, Jamaica, 2016

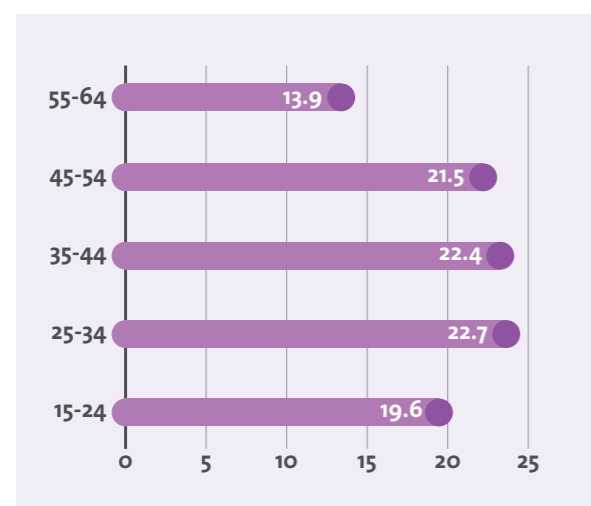


FIGURE 3.3
Employment Status of Respondents, Jamaica, 2016

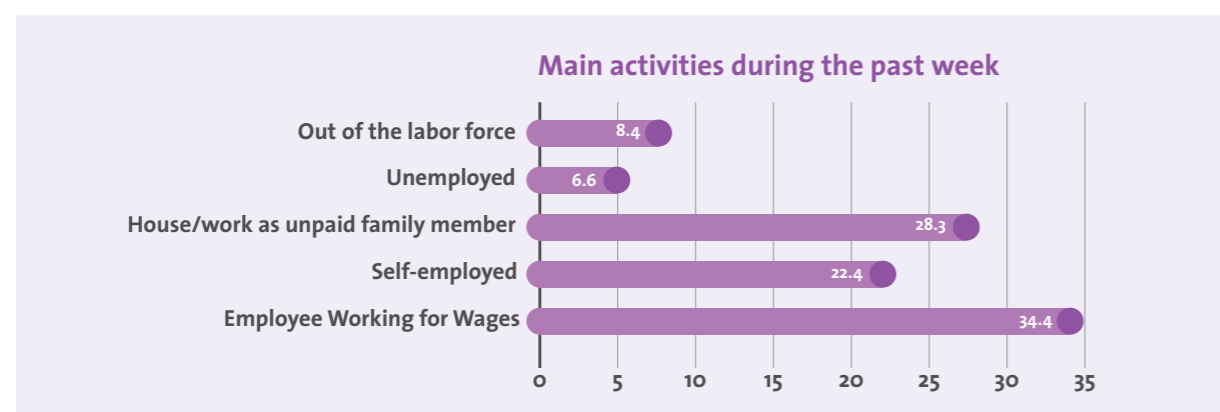
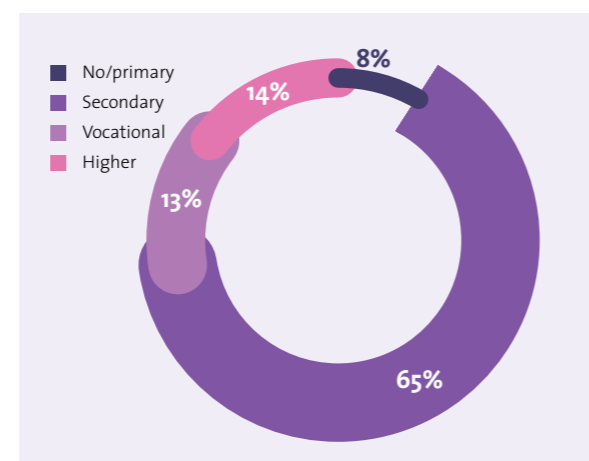


FIGURE 3.2
Respondents by Level of Education, Jamaica, 2016



Education

The majority, 64.7 per cent, of women were educated up to the secondary level, with 14.2 per cent having tertiary level education and 13.0 per cent having vocational education/training. Only 8.1 per cent of the women had no schooling or just a primary level education (see Figure 3.2).

Employment and Main Source of Income

More than half of the women (56.8 per cent) were either self-employed or were working for an organization in the public or private sector. Although only 6.6 per cent were officially unemployed, 28.3 per cent were providing unpaid services to their family, either through working in a family business or by performing household care work. A further 8.4 per cent were outside of the labour force (see Figure 3.3 and Table 3.1).

Work provided the main source of income for 38.9 per cent of women. For 57 per cent of women, the main source of income was a male partner or husband (32.2 per cent) or friends and relatives (24.8 per cent).

Union Status and Reproduction

Almost two-thirds (64.7 per cent) of women reported being in a relationship with a male partner. 22.0 per

cent, had a regular partner with whom they were not living (visiting relationship), 21.9 per cent were married and 20.8 per cent were living with a man but not married. Although 26.6 per cent were not in a current relationship, only 8.6 per cent of women had never partnered in their lifetime (see Figure 3.4); 80.7 per cent of the women had been pregnant at some point in their life.

FIGURE 3.4
Union Status, Jamaica, 2016



The average age of first pregnancy was 20.1 years; the average number of children per woman was 2.7. For women who are married, the average age of first marriage was 28.5 years.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER ROLES AND JUSTIFICATION FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

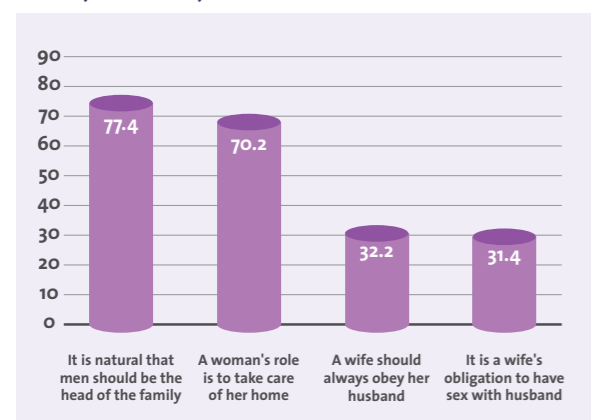
This chapter presents information on women's attitudes towards gender roles and justifications for violence against women. A complex mix of sociocultural factors, which shape how women are treated in all societies, drives violence against women and girls. Understanding how women view their roles in society and their attitude towards intimate partner violence is an important first step in designing interventions to address the issue.

Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement with statements about women's roles in the family and their obligations towards their partners. Some of the statements reflected traditional patriarchal attitudes towards the role of women, while others represented positive attitudes towards gender equality. Among these statements were those exploring the circumstances under which violence against women is acceptable, women's beliefs about whether (and when) a woman may refuse to have sex with her husband and sharing of authority in the home. All women were asked these questions, regardless of their experience with violence or union status or if they were ever partnered.

4.1. Women's Attitude towards Gender Roles

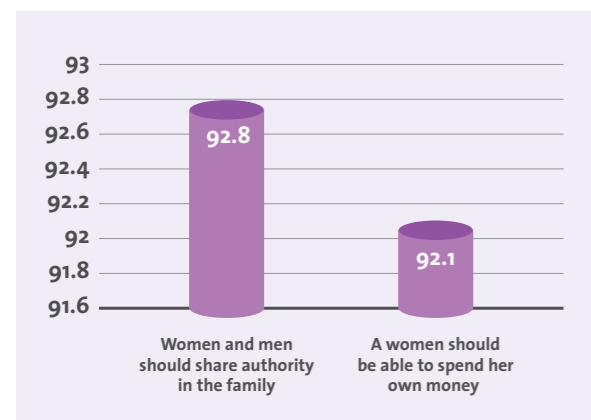
There were mixed views about the roles of women and men in the family. Conservative values featured strongly in some areas, while in others women had positive attitudes towards gender equality. Over three-quarters of women (77.4 per cent) agreed with a statement that it is natural (God-intended) that men should be the head of the family, and 70.2 per cent agreed that a woman's main role is to take care of her home. Less than one-third (32.2 per cent) of the respondents agreed that a wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees with him, and 31.4 per cent believed that a wife is obligated to have sex with her husband whenever he wants, except when she is sick or menstruating (see Figure 4.1).

FIGURE 4.1
Women's Attitude towards Traditional Gender Roles, Jamaica, 2016



Almost 93 per cent (92.8 per cent) agreed that women and men should share authority in the family, and 92.1 per cent agreed that a woman should be able to spend her own money (see Figure 4.2).

FIGURE 4.2
Women's Attitudes towards Contemporary Gender Roles, Jamaica, 2016



4.2. Attitude towards Gender Roles by Demographic Characteristics

When these attitudes were examined by key demographic characteristics such as age, area of residence, education and current relationship status, some significant associations were found. Age made no difference to women's attitudes towards gender roles, and whether the women lived in rural or urban areas was important only in respect to views on obeying her husband. A higher percentage of women in rural areas (35.6 per cent) believed that a woman should always obey her husband, compared to 29.5 per cent of women in urban areas.

Education also influenced women's attitudes towards gender roles. Women with higher levels of education had more liberal attitudes towards gender equality. Those with a tertiary level of education were least likely to embrace traditional roles for women, such as taking care of the home (50.9 per cent) and being obedient to their husbands (16.8 per cent). They appeared to embrace the notion of financial partnership, with a smaller proportion of highly educated women expressing the view that a woman should always be able to spend her own money (See Table 4.1). Almost half of the women with only a primary level education believed that a wife should always obey her husband, and 85.6 per cent felt it was a woman's duty to take care of their homes. Despite holding these conservative beliefs, women with a primary level of education were almost universal (94 per cent) in their view that a woman should have financial autonomy and be able to spend her own money as she pleased.

On other key attitudes, such as a man's natural entitlement to be head of the family and a wife's sexual obligation towards her husband, there were few differences across demographic groups. Women widely embraced the belief that a man was the natural head of the family regardless of age, education, partner status or where they lived. The only significant differences were found among women who had ever been married and those who had not and by employment status. A higher percentage (82 per cent) of women who had ever been married held this view, as did a higher percentage (90.6 per cent) of unemployed women. Overall, however, more than three-quarters of women felt that men were the natural head of the family and 70 per cent believed that it was a woman's role to take care of her home. In contrast, less than one-third (31.4 per cent) of women believed that a wife had an obligation to have sex with

FIGURE 4.3
Attitudes towards Intimate Partner Violence, Jamaica, 2016



her husband (although this view was held by 41 per cent of unemployed women), or to obey him (32.2 per cent).

Women who had entered into living arrangements with male partners when they were 18 years or younger were found to be more likely to believe that a woman's role is to take care of her home, even while being the group most likely (97.2 per cent) to believe that women should be able to spend their own money (see Table 4.1).

Jamaican women's views regarding gender roles present an interesting picture. Some traditional beliefs about the respective roles of women and men are deeply entrenched in Jamaican culture, even among women with more contemporary views of gender roles. This underscores the nuances and complexity of beliefs about gender roles. While women embrace positive beliefs — that authority in the home should be shared and that women should be able to spend their own money — and reject the more coercive ideas of sexual obligation and obedience to their partners, they continue to believe that men are the natural heads of families and that it is a woman's responsibility to take care of her home.

This belief that men are 'natural' leaders is reflected in the findings of the qualitative study. The findings show that some women have come to accept and actively participate in upholding unequal gender relations, which are built on historically unequal notions of women's and men's positioning and place. The findings indicate that the norm is for men in Jamaican society to be seen as aggressive, powerful, unemotional and controlling, which contributes to a social acceptance of men as dominant. Similarly,

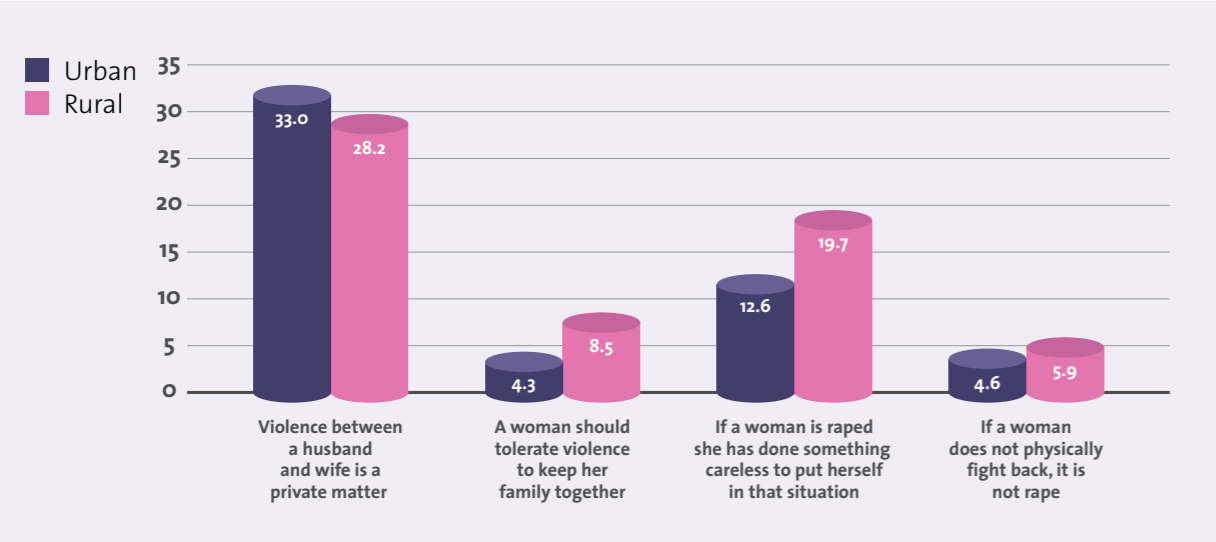
expectations of females as passive, nurturing, submissive and emotional reinforce women's roles as weak, powerless and dependent upon men. Though changing, some aspects of these stereotypes linger across the culture.

4.3. Attitudes towards Violence against Women, Jamaica, 2016

Women's views on the acceptability of violence against women were also explored. In order to assess women's acceptance of violence, respondents were asked to state their agreement with a series of statements relating to violence between women and men. Overall, the results showed low agreement with these statements; the majority of Jamaican women reject the notion that there are circumstances under which men can justifiably abuse women. The most agreed-to statement in this regard was that violence between a husband and wife is a private matter (30.9 per cent). Only 5.2 per cent of the women agreed that if a woman does not fight back it is not rape, although 15.8 per cent agreed that a woman is raped because she may have done something careless to put herself in that situation. Approximately 6.0 per cent agreed that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together (see Figure 4.3 and Table 4.2).

Women's attitudes towards the normalization of violence against women, including intimate partner violence, differed across demographic groups. Differences were seen according to characteristics such as age, education, partner status, area of residence and age at first union.

FIGURE 4.4
Women's Attitude towards Intimate Partner Violence by Area of Residence, Jamaica, 2016



Women living in rural areas held more traditional views on violence against women. They were more likely to believe that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together (8.5 per cent compared to 4.3 per cent of women in urban areas), and one-fifth (19.7 per cent) believed that rape is generally the result of some careless action on the part of the victim., compared to 12.6 per cent of women living in urban areas (see Figure 4.4).

There were also significant differences based on age. Overall, 30.9 per cent of women believed that intimate partner violence is a private matter. However, younger women were more in agreement with this sentiment than older women. Approximately 47 per cent of the women aged 20 to 24 years, and 38.9 per cent of women in the 15 to 19 years age group held this view, compared to 21.8 per cent of women in the 40 to 44 years age group and approximately 26.5 per cent of those in the 60 to 64 years age group (See Table 4.2).

15.8 per cent of women agreed that if a woman is raped she has done something careless to put herself in that situation, more than one in four of the adolescents agreed, as did 15.4 per cent of young women between 20 and 24 years of age. With the exclusion of adolescent girls, women aged 50 years and over were more likely than any other age groups to believe that victims were in some way responsible for their rape.

Although the proportion of women who agreed that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together is low (6.2 per cent), women in the older age groups had the highest percentage of women who

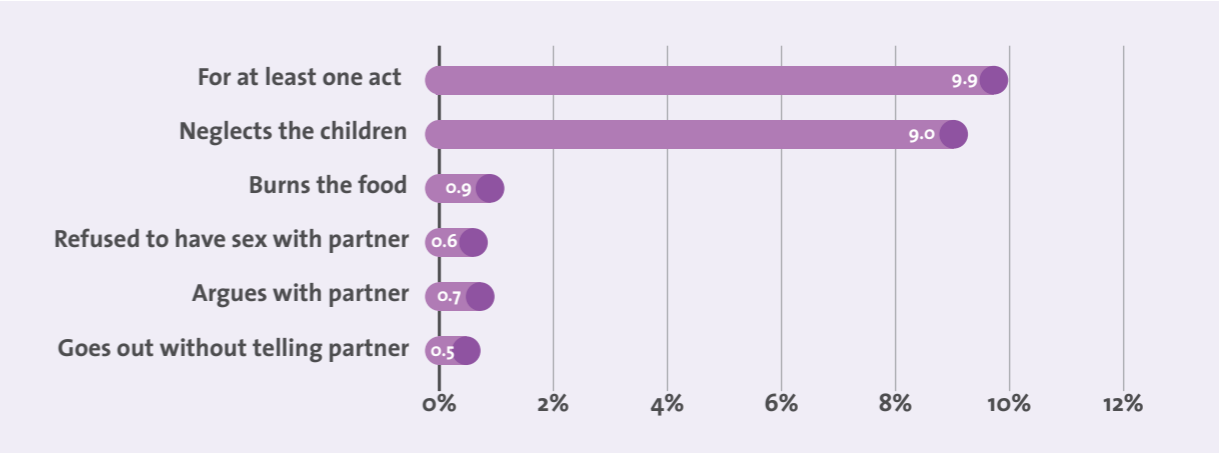
agreed; 17.1 per cent of those aged 55 to 59 and 14.2 per cent of those aged 60 to 64. Similarly, these age groups had the highest percentage (13.0 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively) of women who agreed that if a woman does not fight back it isn't rape (see Table 4.2).

The alignment of views between the youngest and oldest respondents is, though perhaps unexpected, understandable. Adolescent girls and young women are likely to have not sufficiently developed a sense of agency, which allows them to challenge social norms, coming to their own conclusions about what is acceptable behaviour. Women over 55 years, on the other hand, were raised in a society that widely accepted the dominance of men in intimate relationships, including his right to discipline his female partner.

Women's level of education also influenced their attitudes towards violence against women. Women with only a primary level education were four times as likely as women with a tertiary education to believe that a rape victim was in some way responsible for being raped. Likewise, 18.3 per cent of women with only a primary level of education believed that women should tolerate violence to keep her family together, compared with 4.0 per cent of women educated to the tertiary level.

Only one-fifth (21.3 per cent) of women who had ever married felt that intimate partner violence was a private matter compared to one-third (34.0 per cent) of women who had not. Overall, women who had their first conjugal union at 18 years or younger had, as a group, the most retrogressive attitudes towards violence against

FIGURE 4.5
Women's Perceptions on when Physical Violence against Women may be Justified, Jamaica, 2016



women. These women were twice as likely as women who were over 19 years old when they began living with a man to believe that violence should be tolerated for the sake of family cohesion (12.2 per cent compared to 6.3 per cent). They were also more likely to believe that intimate partner violence is a private matter (40.9 per cent), and women who are raped were somehow at fault (21.4 per cent). This compares to 27.4 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively for women who first lived with a man when they were older (see Table 4.2).

4.4 Women's Perceptions on when Physical Violence may be Justified

Using different scenarios, a number of questions were asked of women to gauge their perception of whether or not it is justified for a husband to hit his wife. For each of the scenarios presented, only a minority of the respondents was in agreement.

As shown in Figure 4.5, approximately 10.0 per cent of the women surveyed agreed that it was justified for a man to beat his wife for at least one of the suggested reasons. With the exception of the 9.0 per cent who agreed that it was justified for a husband to hit his wife if she neglects the children, for all the scenarios the percentage of women who agreed was less than 1.0 per cent, ranging from 0.5 to 0.9 per cent.

Examined by age, 16.9 per cent of adolescent girls in the 15 to 19 years cohort agreed that it is justified for a husband to hit his wife if she neglects the children. Young women 20 to 29 years old were more likely to consider this justified than women over 30 years old. Approximately 14.5 per cent of these younger women

believed this, compared to less than 10.0 per cent of older women. The smallest proportion of women sharing this view was in the 60 to 64 years age group. Only 2.1 per cent of these women felt that neglect of children justified intimate partner violence (see Figure 4.6 and Table 4.3).

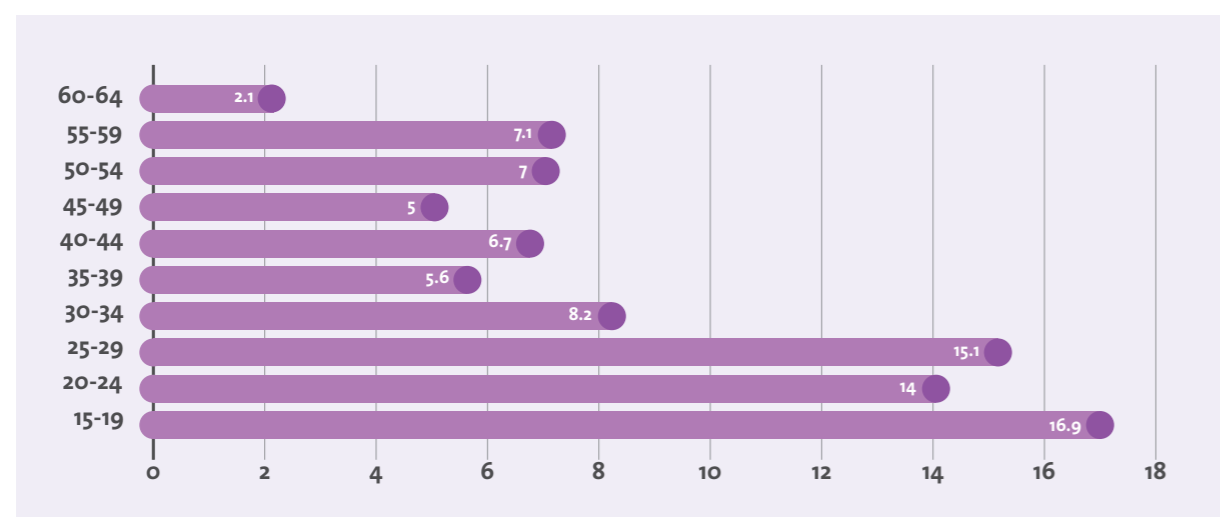
Women who were currently married were least likely to believe that intimate partner violence was ever justified. Only 4.6 per cent of married women felt that there was at least one situation under which intimate partner violence was warranted. This can be compared to the 12.9 per cent of women who were living with a man and the 12.3 per cent of women who were in visiting relationships. Women who had never been in an intimate relationship with a man were three times as likely than married women to think that there were conditions under which intimate partner violence was justifiable. Women who were unemployed (10.6 per cent), those outside of the labour force (17.3 per cent) and women working in homes or as an unpaid family worker (12.7 per cent) agreed that intimate partner violence was justified under some circumstances (see Table 4.3).

These findings suggest that economic vulnerability influences how women view intimate partner violence. Women who were able to support themselves with income from their own work were least likely to consider violence against women by male partners as justified. Only 6.3 per cent of economically autonomous women thought that neglect of children justifies a woman being beaten, compared with 13.1 per cent of women who depended on friends and relatives as their main source of income and 9.4 per cent of those who depended on their partner for financial support.

Consistent with other data reported in this chapter, women who had lived with a man by the time they were 18 years old held more patriarchal views of intimate partner violence than women who were older at the time they first lived with a male partner. Women who first cohabited with a man at an early age were twice as likely (15 per cent) to believe that there are situations that justify intimate partner violence compared to women who were older (7.4 per cent) when they first lived with a male partner.

While most women have rejected many of the traditional views of the appropriate roles for women and men in society and are prepared to challenge social norms, the data suggests that groups that are potentially more disempowered, such as adolescents, women with low education attainment and women who began living with a male partner in childhood, were more likely to have patriarchal understandings and beliefs about gender roles, violence against women and intimate partner violence.

FIGURE 4.6
Percentage of Women who Agree that Intimate Partner Violence is Justified if a Woman Neglects Children, by Age of Respondent, Jamaica, 2016



CHAPTER 05

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY PARTNERS

This chapter presents the findings on the prevalence of different forms violence and abuse against Jamaican women by their male partners. This includes physical, sexual, emotional and economic abuse. It reports on data collected from the women who have ever been in an intimate relationship with a male partner. Two measures are used: lifetime prevalence and current prevalence. Lifetime prevalence refers to the percentage of ever-partnered women who have ever experienced intimate partner violence; current prevalence refers to the proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced intimate partner violence within the last 12 months. Current prevalence is, therefore, a subset of lifetime prevalence.

The chapter also presents findings from communities in the Citizens' Security and Justice Programme, which were included in the survey in an attempt to understand whether women's experiences with violence in high-crime communities differed from that of women elsewhere in the country. It also presents data on the demographic characteristics of women's partners and how these characteristics influence intimate partner violence prevalence. The latter sections examine relationships between beliefs regarding gender roles, the normalization and justification of violence against women and actual prevalence of intimate partner violence.

The data presented represents the experiences of women who have ever had a male partner.

5.1. National Prevalence: Lifetime Prevalence of Physical and Sexual Violence, Economic and Emotional Abuse

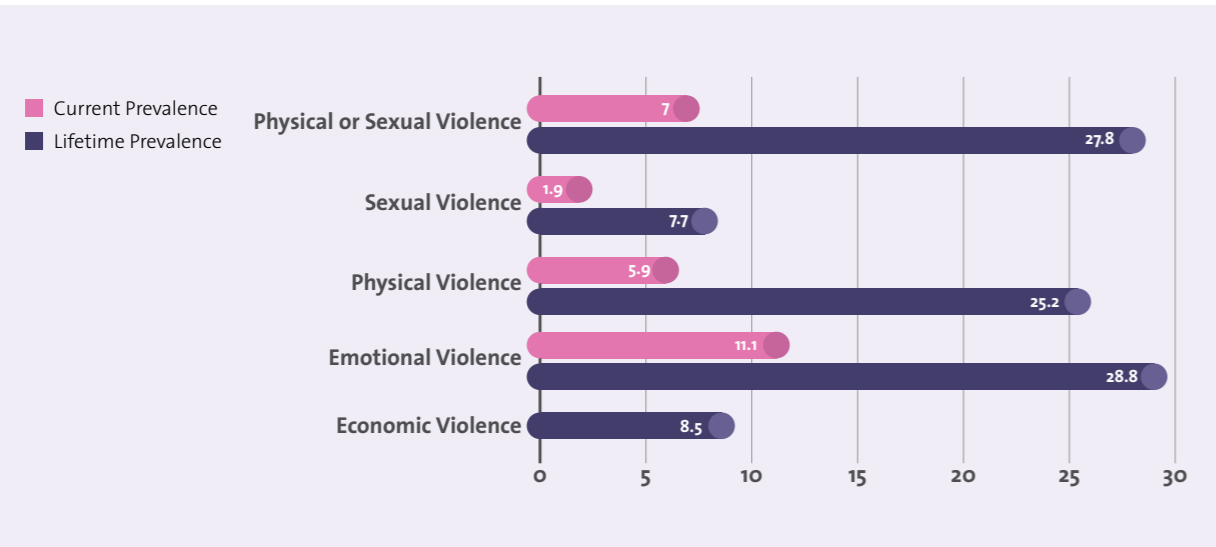
One in every four Jamaican women (25.2 per cent) has experienced physical violence by a male partner, and 7.7 per cent have been sexually abused by a male partner (see Figure 5.1). Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence against Jamaican women is 27.8 per cent. Almost three in ten (28.8 per cent) women have suffered emotional abuse, and 8.5 per cent of Jamaican women report having experienced economic abuse.

Women living in rural and urban areas reported similar experiences with intimate partner violence. Although there was a higher rate of prevalence of lifetime physical and sexual violence among women in Citizens’ Security and Justice Programme communities (32.9 per cent), this was not statistically significant (see Table 5.1).

5.2 Intimate Partner Physical Violence

Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence refers to the percentage of women who report being hit, slapped, kicked, beaten or burnt or have been threatened or injured with a weapon by a male partner at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence of physical partner violence was 25.2 per cent; current prevalence was 5.9 per cent (see Table 5.2). Area of residence was not correlated to the prevalence of intimate partner physical violence.

FIGURE 5.1
National Lifetime and Current Prevalence by type of Violence and Abuse, Jamaica, 2016



Women in the 15 to 24 years of age cohort, not surprisingly, have a lower lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence (13.2 per cent) than older women. This low prevalence is largely due to their relative inexperience with intimate partner relationships over their short lifespan.³⁰ Almost one-third (31.0 per cent) of women in the 25 to 29 years of age cohort have experienced intimate partner physical violence, making them the group with the highest lifetime prevalence. Women in that age group also had the highest current prevalence, with 12.2 per cent having experienced intimate partner physical violence in the last year. This rate was twice the national rate (5.9 per cent) of current intimate partner physical violence. Women aged 15 to 19 years also had rates of current intimate partner physical violence well above the national rate (9.6 per cent). In accordance with global trends, the prevalence of current physical partner violence is lowest among women aged 50 to 64 years (see Figure 5.2 and Table 5.2).

Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner physical violence was highest among women with a primary level of education. One in three of those women had experienced intimate partner physical violence over their lifetime (see Table 5.2). This is significantly higher than the prevalence among women educated at the tertiary level. Nonetheless, one-fifth (19.3 per cent) of the most highly educated women have also suffered

³⁰ Though not statistically significant, these differences by age are noteworthy.

FIGURE 5.2
Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Intimate Partner Physical violence by Age, Jamaica, 2016



intimate partner physical violence over their lifetime. For women with secondary and vocational education, one in four had been physically abused by an intimate partner at some point in their life.

There was no significant relationship between women’s experiences of intimate partner physical violence and their union status. However, women who have ever been pregnant were significantly more likely to experience physical abuse by their male partner (27.4 per cent) than women who had never been pregnant (11.3 per cent). This was also true for women who had early cohabiting relationship with a man, 45.0 per cent of whom had experienced intimate partner physical violence, compared to 24.5 per cent of women who first lived with a man when they were 19 years or older. These early cohabiters also had the highest rate of current physical abuse, 16.0 per cent, more than two and a half times the national rate of 5.9 per cent (see Table 5.2).

Acts of Intimate Partner Physical Violence

The acts of physical partner violence that women most commonly experience include being slapped (19.7 per cent), beaten with fists (14.7 per cent) and being pushed (14.3 per cent). 7.6 per cent report being kicked and 7.7 per cent report being threatened with or actually attacked with a weapon (see Table 5.3).

Severity of Intimate Partner Physical Violence

To further understand the experiences women have had with intimate partner physical violence, the acts of violence were categorized by severity. Women who were slapped, pushed or shoved were considered as having experienced moderate violence. Women who were hit with a fist or any object, kicked or dragged, choked or burned or had a weapon used on them (or were threatened with a weapon) were categorized as having experienced severe violence.

Moderate violence was experienced by 7.0 per cent of women; 18.2 per cent had been subjected to severe violence. There were no differences in the severity of violence based on area of residence, union status, source of income or employment status.

The severity of intimate partner physical violence differed by age, education level, having been pregnant and being an early cohabiter. One-fifth of the oldest women had experienced severe intimate partner physical violence, compared with 11.6 per cent of adolescent girls and 27.1 per cent of women 25 to 29 years old (see Table 5.4 and Figure 5.3).

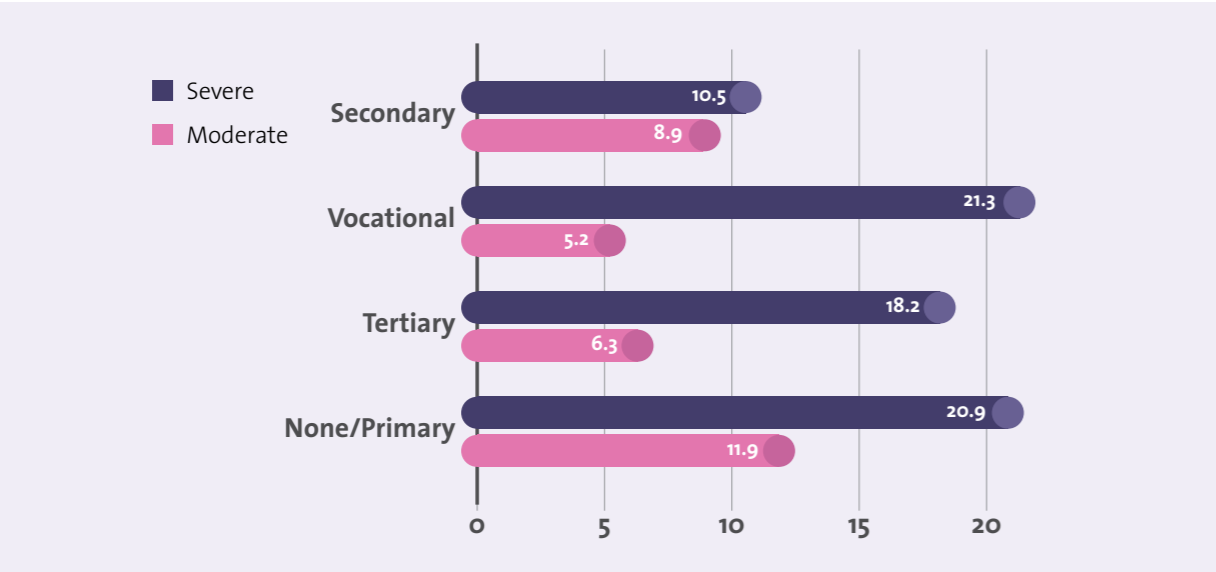
FIGURE 5.3
Prevalence of Intimate Partner Physical Violence by Severity and Age of Women, Jamaica, 2016



The higher the education level of women, the less likely they are to experience either moderate or severe intimate partner physical violence. Women with the lowest level of education had the highest prevalence of moderate

intimate partner physical violence (11.9 per cent) with 20.9 per cent experiencing severe intimate partner physical violence (see Figure 5.4). Tertiary educated women had the lowest prevalence at both levels.

FIGURE 5.4
Prevalence of Intimate Partner Physical Violence by Severity and Education of Women, Jamaica, 2016



Women who were 18 years or younger when they first lived with a man were twice as likely to experience severe violence as women who were older when they entered into a residential union with a man. More than one-third of these women (34.2 per cent) suffered severe violence, compared to 17.2 per cent of those who first lived with a man at age 19 years or older. The data (see Table 5.4) also shows that women who have been pregnant are also more likely to have been subjected to severe violence (19.9 per cent) than women who have never been pregnant (7.2 per cent).

The qualitative study also found that women who have endured a lifetime of abuse are more likely to train themselves (or are trained to) tolerate or even trivialize some forms of violence against women. In other terms, women have their own measures of what constitutes severe, moderate or mild forms of abuse or violence; some of these subjective gradations defy what some onlookers — particularly persons unfamiliar with the Jamaican subcultural contexts — may regard as rational and acceptable.

5.3. Physical Violence during Pregnancy

The study also assessed physical violence during pregnancy. The WHO ‘Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy’ report notes that physical violence during pregnancy is detrimental to the health of both the mother and child and is associated “with fatal and non-fatal adverse health outcomes for the pregnant woman and her baby due to the direct trauma of abuse to a pregnant woman’s body, as well as the physiological effects of stress from current or past abuse on fetal growth and development.” Women were asked if they had experienced violence during pregnancy and whether these violent acts involved being punched or kicked in the abdomen.

The study found that 5.1 per cent of Jamaican women experienced physical violence while pregnant (of women who experienced physical violence while pregnant, 4.7 per cent were in rural areas and 5.4 per cent were in urban centres). The perpetrator was the father of the child in 86.8 per cent of the cases. In 74.1 per cent of those instances, the same man had beaten the woman prior to her pregnancy. Almost half of the women who suffered this experience; 47.2 per cent were beaten by their current or most recent partner. Over 20 per cent of these women were kicked or punched in the abdomen during pregnancy. For 35.9 per cent of

these women, the beating worsened during pregnancy (see Table 5.5). Women who were early cohabiters were twice as likely to be beaten in pregnancy as women who were not; 12.6 per cent, compared to 6.0 per cent (see Table 5.6). This was the only demographic group for which the study found a significant relationship; the prevalence of physical violence during pregnancy was not correlated to age, area of residence, education, employment or union status.

5.4. Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence

Lifetime prevalence of intimate partner sexual violence refers to the percentage of women who report that they have been forced to have sexual intercourse by their male partner. This includes situations where they were threatened or held down. Women who report that they have had sexual intercourse³¹ because they were afraid of what their male partner may do are also included in this definition, as are women who have been forced to engage in sexual acts they found humiliating or degrading.

The prevalence of lifetime intimate partner sexual violence was 7.7 per cent. The current prevalence was 1.9 per cent. There were no differences in experiences across sociodemographic groups, with the exception of women who were early cohabiters. For those women, both lifetime and current sexual partner violence were higher than among those women who began cohabiting with a man when they were over 18 years old (see Table 5.2).

It is important to note that while the prevalence of physical violence was lower for young women 15 to 24 years of age, the prevalence of sexual violence for this age group is higher (9.6 per cent) than the national prevalence. This means that while, as a group, their experience of physical violence is lower, young women are more vulnerable to sexual violence.

The most prevalent act of intimate partner sexual violence is being physically forced to have sex (6.7 per cent); 4.2 per cent had sex with their partner because of fear, and 1.4 per cent were forced to engage in sexual activities they found degrading or humiliating (see Tables 4 and 5.3).

³¹ The study defines sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.

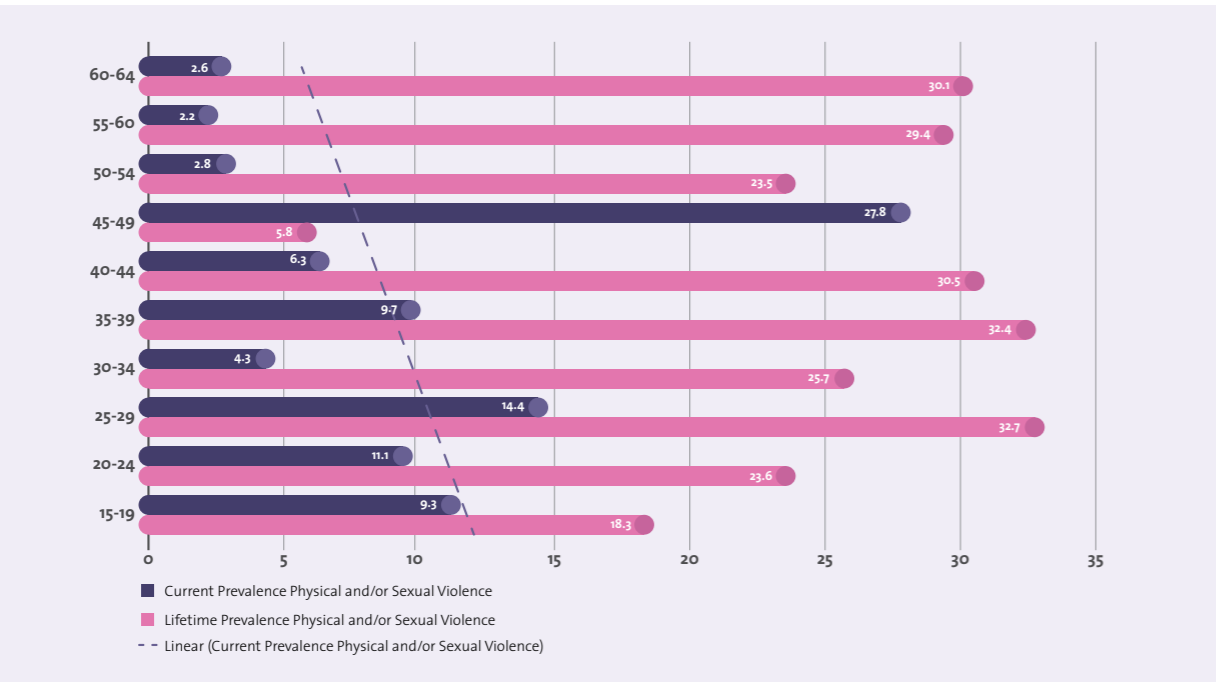
TABLE 4
Prevalence of Reported Acts of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence, Jamaica, 2016

Reported acts of sexual violence by a partner	Ever (%)	Last 12 months (%)
Physically forced to have sex	6.7	5.4
Had sex out of fear	4.2	3.1
Forced to engage in degrading sexual acts	1.4	1.1

5.5. Physical and/or Sexual Violence

The combined lifetime prevalence of physical and sexual violence was 27.8 per cent; current prevalence was 7.0 per cent. There were significant differences in current prevalence among women of different ages. Current prevalence declines with age. Adolescent girls and women 25 to 29 years old had the highest rates of current physical and/or sexual violence, with rates of 11.1 per cent and 14.4 per cent respectively (see Figure 5.5). The rate of current intimate partner violence is lowest among older women. Women who have ever been pregnant also have a higher prevalence than women who have not been pregnant (30.0 per cent compared with 14.3 per cent). Early cohabiters are at significantly greater risk for physical and/or sexual violence than other women, with 46.8 per cent having lifetime experience with intimate partner violence (see Table 5.2).

FIGURE 5.5
Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Physical and/or Sexual Violence by Age of Women, Jamaica, 2016

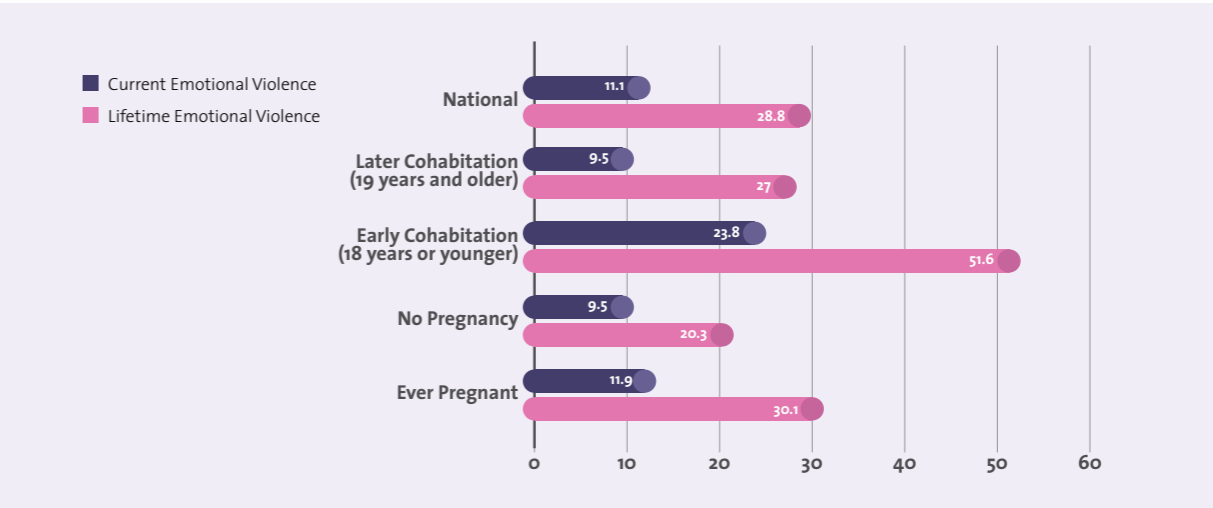


Emotional Abuse and Controlling Behaviours

For this survey, emotional abuse occurs when women are insulted, belittled, humiliated or intimidated by a male partner. This category also includes women who experienced verbal threats to them or someone they care about.

Lifetime prevalence of emotional abuse was 28.8 per cent; current prevalence was 11.1 per cent. The prevalence of lifetime emotional abuse was similar for women of all ages, employment and union status and areas of residence (see Table 5.7). Over 70 per cent of women had not experienced any form of emotional abuse by their male partners. As with other types of abuse reported in this chapter, women who had ever been pregnant and

FIGURE 5.6
Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Partner Emotional Violence by Experience of Pregnancy and Age at which she First Lived with a Man, Jamaica, 2016



those who lived with a male partner at an early age had a higher prevalence of lifetime emotional abuse than other women. Lifetime prevalence among women who have been pregnant was 30.1 per cent, compared with 20.3 per cent among nulliparous women. More than half (51.6 per cent) of the women who entered into a residential relationship by 18 years of age had suffered lifetime emotional abuse, in contrast to 27.0 per cent of women who were older when they first lived with a male partner.

The rate of current emotional abuse for early cohabiters was two times the national rate (see Figure 5.6 and Table 5.7). Economic vulnerability was also associated with current emotional abuse; 15.7 per cent of women whose primary source of income was support from a husband or partner reported current emotional abuse.

Women were asked about the acts of emotional abuse that they had experienced. Almost one-quarter of women had been insulted or made to feel bad about themselves by a male partner in her lifetime. Women also reported having been humiliated and belittled (lifetime 13.6 per cent, current 4.2 per cent), and scared and intimidated and verbally threatened with violence against themselves or a loved one (see Table 5.3).

5.6. Controlling Behaviours

Intimate partner violence, and in particular emotional abuse, is closely linked to controlling behaviours such as persistent jealousy and accusations of infidelity, acts to restrain access to friends and family and policing

communications with others. Research has shown that women who report controlling behaviours by their partners are more likely to experience intimate partner violence (Fawson 2015). Women were asked about the types of controlling behaviours, if any, displayed by their male partners. Almost half (47.3 per cent) ever-partnered Jamaican women have been subject to at least one controlling behaviour by a male partner; 17.2 per cent experienced three or more of these behaviours (see Table 5.9).

There were significant differences across a range of sociodemographic characteristics. By age, this experience was most common among women in the 35 to 39 years age group; 61.8 per cent of these women had experienced at least one controlling behaviour by a male partner, as did 54.3 per cent of women in the 20 to 24 years age group (see Table 5.8). Consistent with their vulnerability to intimate partner violence, 57.6 per cent of women whose highest level of education was no/primary experienced at least one controlling behaviour by a male partner, as did 61.7 per cent of early cohabiters. For tertiary educated women, 34.7 per cent had this experience. Having been pregnant was also associated with the experience of controlling behaviours; this was experienced by half of women (49.4 per cent) who had been pregnant, as against 34.3 per cent of nulliparous women.

The controlling behaviour that was most experienced were men getting angry or jealous if the women spoke to other men. This was experienced by almost one-third of women (32.3 per cent). Approximately one-quarter of

women reported that their partner insists on knowing where they are at all times (24.8 per cent). Women (18.3 per cent) were also frequently accused of being unfaithful, and 15.2 per cent of women reported not

being trusted with any money. Only 7.1 per cent of women reported that male partners attempted to keep them from their friends, and 3.6 per cent reported that male partners attempted to keep them from their family (see Table 5).

TABLE 5
Prevalence of Different Types of Controlling Behaviours by Partners, Jamaica, 2016

Types of Controlling Behaviour	Total (%)
Expects to ask permission before seeking medical help for self	2.4
Limits contact with family of birth	3.6
Not permitted to meet female friends	7.1
Checks cellphone	10.3
Not trusted with money	15.2
Frequent accusations of being unfaithful	18.3
Insists on knowing whereabouts	24.8
Jealous or angry if talks to another man	32.3

5.7. Economic Abuse

Jamaican women have limited experience with economic abuse. Economic abuse in this study refers to women being prevented from earning an income, having their earnings taken away or being refused money by a partner on whom they were financially dependent. Only 8.5 per cent of women have lifetime experience with economic abuse (see Table 5.10), with few differences across demographic groups. Lifetime prevalence was highest for economically dependent women (12.6 per

cent for those who work primarily in the home and 17.9 per cent for women with no clear source of income), and women who lived with a man at an early age (16.1 per cent). Women who were self-employed had the lowest prevalence of economic abuse (4.5 per cent).

The most prevalent act was men refusing to give women money (6.0 per cent), with prevalence highest among women who are dependent on social services and others for an income (14.5 per cent) and early cohabiters (12.5 per cent).

Silence as Violence among the Middle and Upper Classes (adapted from Moncrieffe, 2017)

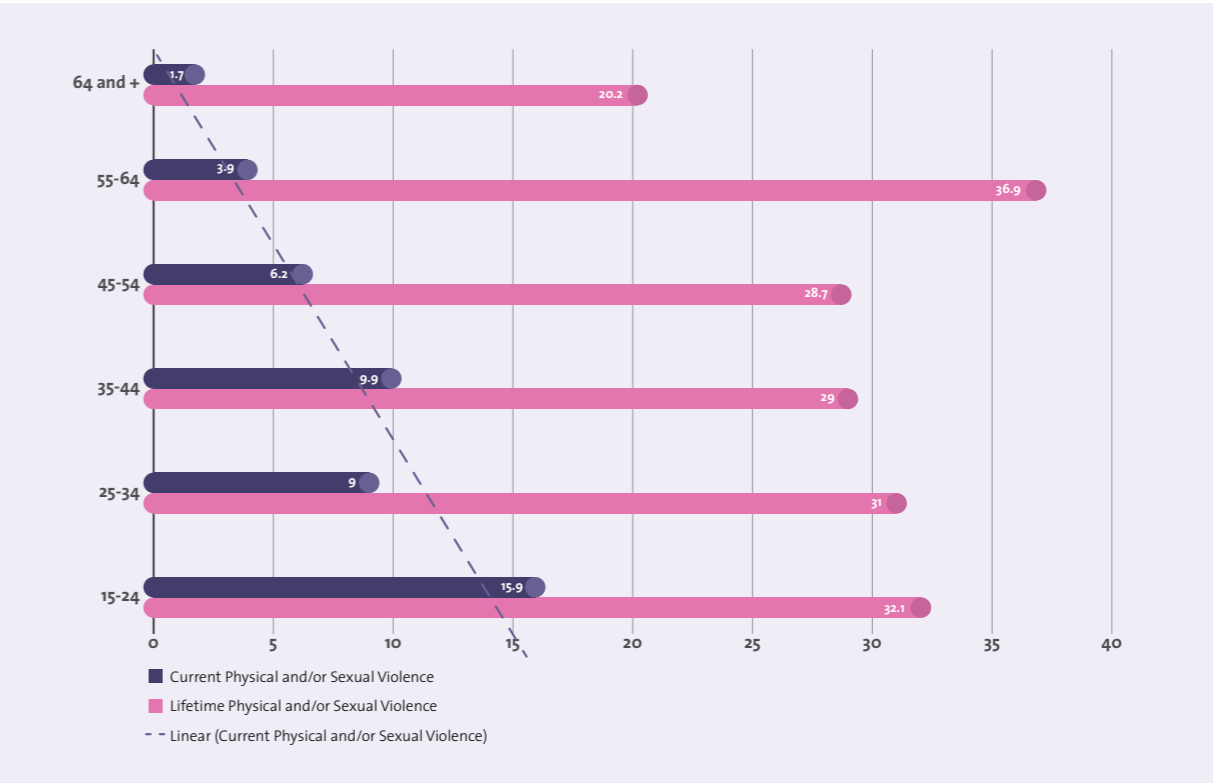
Financial dependence on males exists in middle- and upper-class neighbourhoods. Here, women may have greater flexibility to find alternate options where abuse occurs. However, reports indicate that financial, emotional, psychological, sexual and physical violence are not uncommon in these higher social classes.

We asked psychologists who work with women from these social classes to comment on the scale and depth of violence across these groups. Several observations speak to how this category of girls and women are socialized to accept violence against women. There

are many middle/upper class girls and women who experience violence but fail to recognize it for what it is. Emotional and mental violence is common among the middle and upper classes. There, emotional violence is used as a psychological tool. Further, girls and women are called a variety of names and get used to it. Middle- and upper-class women normally attend when they have reached a stage of terrible depression. Problems of overweight and promiscuity are often associated with a history of violence against women.

Therefore, women and girls from the middle and upper classes are socialized to observe norms of silence, which allow for the perpetuation of violence against women.

FIGURE 5.7
Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Partner Violence based on Partners' Age, Jamaica, 2016



5.8. The Perpetrators

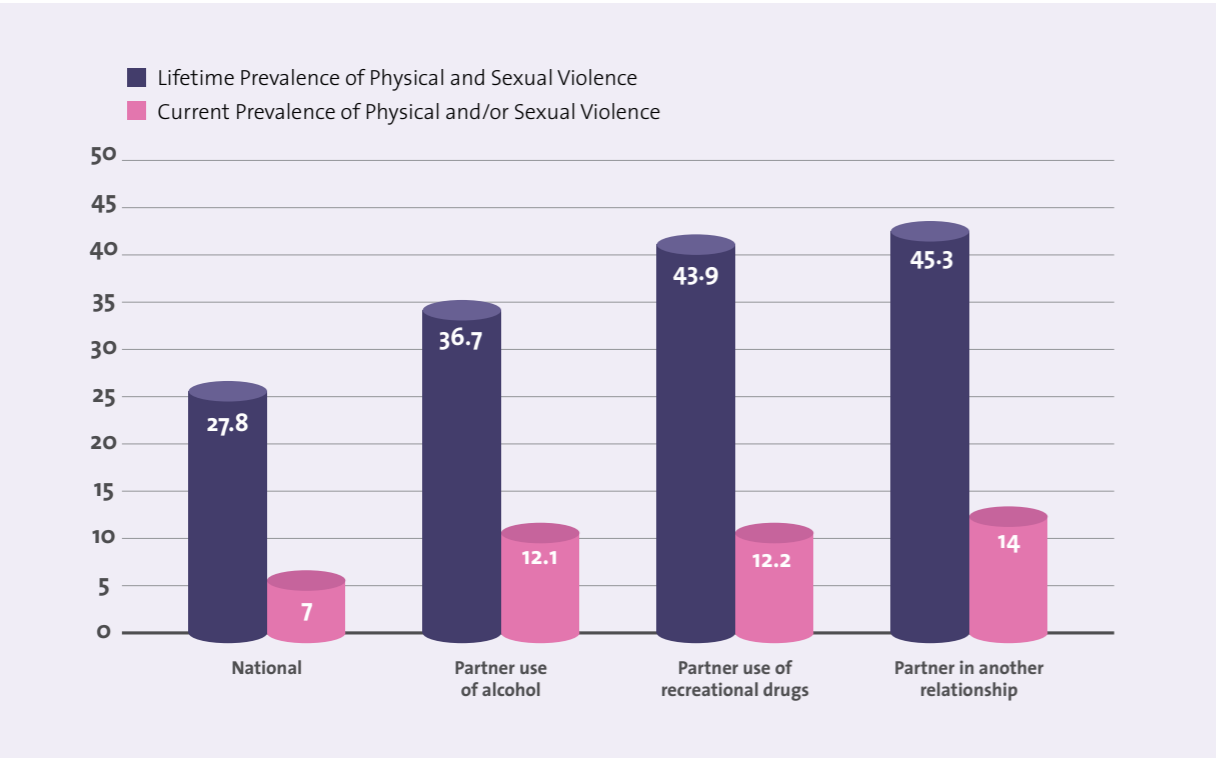
This section presents the profile of the perpetrators of intimate partner violence against Jamaican women who have ever partnered and presents comparisons of intimate partner violence across sociodemographic characteristics of the perpetrators. The section also explores the partners' use of alcohol and recreational drugs and their involvement outside of their primary relationship. The section also looks at relationships between partners' controlling behaviours and the prevalence of intimate partner violence (the data was collected from survey respondents about their current or most recent partner).

Research has shown that men who physically or sexually assault their intimate partners generally have particular characteristics. They are more likely to have witnessed violence between their parents or used recreational drugs or alcohol (Hotaling & Sugarman, 1986), experienced child abuse (Wekerle & Wolfe, 1998), or were raised with strong patriarchal values (Fagot, Loerber & Reid, 1998).

This study found that the age of the partners was significantly correlated to the current prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence against women but not to lifetime prevalence. Women with younger partners had the highest prevalence of current intimate partner violence (see Figure 5.7), although women with partners in the 55 to 64 years cohort reported the highest prevalence of lifetime abuse (36.9 per cent).

While the study found no relationship between intimate partner violence among women and partner characteristics such as education, employment status or being older or younger than the women, there were differences based on partners' use of alcohol and recreational drugs. Women whose partners used alcohol at least once per week had a lifetime physical and/or sexual violence prevalence of 36.7 per cent and a current prevalence of 12.1 per cent. Partner use of recreational drugs at least once per week increased lifetime prevalence of violence among women to 43.9 per cent (see Figure 5.8 and Table 5.11).

FIGURE 5.8
Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Physical and/or Sexual Violence among Women by Selected Partner Behaviours (Jamaica, 2016)



Male and Female Socialization and Violence in Jamaica (adapted from Moncrieffe, 2017)

Researchers consulted noted psychologists and consulted work from other experts in order to garner their views on how women and girls and boys and men are taught to assume differential roles as victims and perpetrators of violence.

Boys who grow up in contexts of domestic violence are likely to be emasculated in the process, as they feel they are incapable of protecting their mothers. They might attack their fathers, but they also resent their mothers for accepting the conditions. They witness their mothers' self esteem being destroyed, which has an increasingly deleterious effect on who they think women are. Eventually, they come to accept the dominant patriarchal view of women as passive, submissive, weak and incapable. Psychologists confirm that to compound matters, across Jamaican families, young boys suffer considerably, particularly at the hands of frustrated single mothers.

Further, the peer group virtually replaces the mother and father as the controlling agents, or, if not an entire substitute, a countervailing force. It is, principally within these peer groups that boys construct meanings of manhood. From these 'cells'; boys learn, for example, to value "the gun as a symbol of young male identity."

It is important to recall that, historically, unsupervised young boys were socialized to hate and harm through association with rival political parties and community dons.

Little concrete research has been done on the socialization of males in the middle and upper classes. However, personal interviews with survivors of violence against women and feedback from key experts indicate that males in these contexts are not immune to many of the conventional expectations of the Jamaica man. This helps to explain the persistence of violence against women and girls in its various forms.

5.9. Intimate Partner Violence and Gender Roles and the Justification and Normalization of Violence

Although research on intimate partner violence and violence against women has linked attitudes to gender roles and the prevalence of intimate partner violence, this study did not confirm this relationship in Jamaica. Women's attitude towards gender roles did not correlate to their rate of physical and sexual victimization (see Table 5.12). It is important to note that this study looked at the women's attitudes towards gender roles only; the attitudes of their partners were not examined. Some studies have shown that it is the men's perceptions of gender roles that are related to the level of intimate partner violence more than women's attitudes (Herrero, Torres, Rodriguez and Juarros-Basterretxea, 2017).

Attitudes towards the normalization of violence were correlated to lifetime prevalence of emotional violence (see Table 5.13), not to other forms of intimate partner violence. Justification of violence was not related to any form of intimate partner violence (see Table 5.14).

Intimate Partner Violence and Controlling Behaviours

Consistent with international research (Antai, 2011; Beck and Raghavan, 2010), controlling behaviours were closely

related to the prevalence of all forms of intimate partner violence (see Table 5.15). Women who were subject to controlling behaviours by their partners had significantly higher rates of intimate partner violence than other women. Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence was 41.2 per cent for women who had experienced at least one controlling behaviour by a partner (the national prevalence is 27.8 per cent).

Similarly, there were significant differences in current prevalence (see Figure 5.9). Women whose partners limited their contact with their family (59.9 per cent) and who were frequently accused of infidelity (53.1 per cent) experienced the highest level of physical and/or sexual violence.

5.10. Intimate Partner Violence and Intergenerational Violence

Exposure to violence as a child is positively correlated to the risk of intimate partner violence. This exposure could be witnessing violence, particularly parents, as a child or experiencing violence in childhood. This survey asked women if they or their partners had ever witnessed their mothers being a victim of partner violence when they were children and if they and their partners had been beaten during childhood. The survey asked women if they had ever been humiliated as children in order to test the association between emotional abuse and intimate partner violence experience.

FIGURE 5.9
Lifetime and Current Prevalence of Physical and/or Sexual Violence by Partners' Controlling Behaviours, Jamaica, 2016

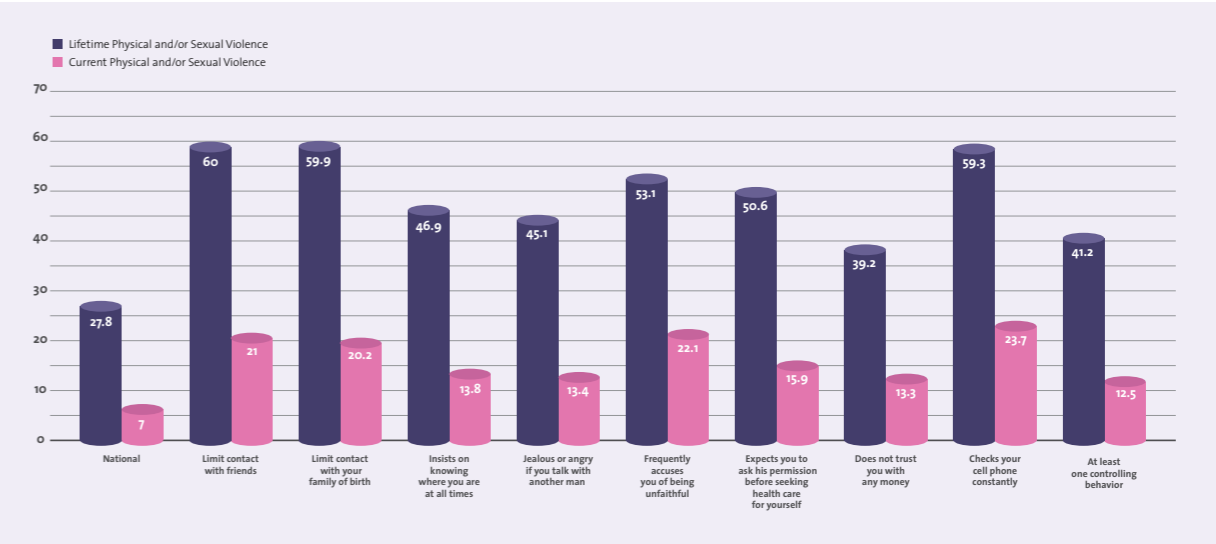
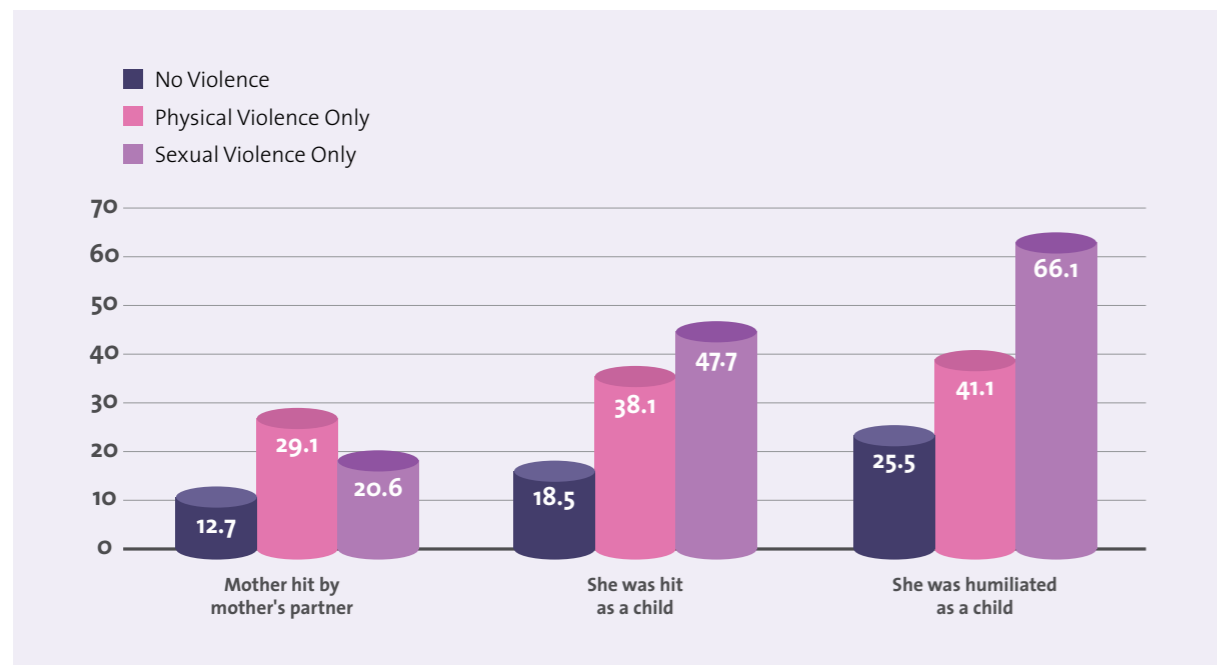


FIGURE 5.10
Violence in Childhood and Women's Experience of Physical and Sexual Violence, Jamaica, 2016



The findings show that intergenerational violence is a significant predictor of women's experience with intimate partner violence in adulthood (see Table 5.16). In all scenarios, there were statistically significant differences between women who had experienced physical violence and sexual violence and those who had not. Only 12.7 per cent of women who never experienced intimate partner violence had seen their mother beaten. This compares with 29.1 per cent of women who experienced intimate partner physical violence in their lifetime, 20.6 per cent of whom have experienced sexual violence, and 31.4 per cent who experienced both physical and sexual violence (see Figure 5.10).

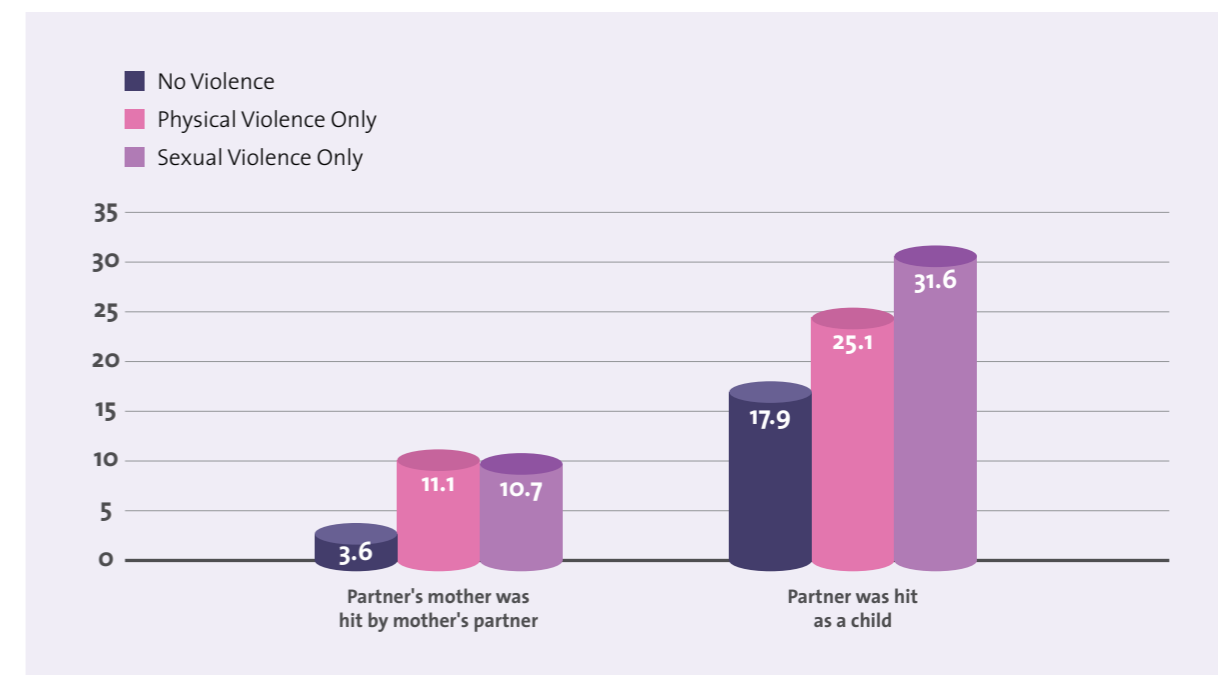
Prevalence rates for intimate partner violence were also high among women who were beaten as children. Almost half, 47.7 per cent, of women who experienced intimate partner sexual violence had been beaten as children, as were 38.1 per cent of women who were physically abused by their partners. Comparatively, only 18.5 per cent of women who had never been abused were hit during childhood. Being humiliated or insulted as a child was also correlated to lifetime experience with intimate partner violence (see Figure 5.10).

This study found that men who experienced violence in childhood grow up to abuse their intimate partners

in adulthood. Women partnered with men who had witnessed their mothers being abused and who were themselves beaten as children had higher rates of intimate partner violence than women whose partners had no childhood experience of violence. Of women who had never been abused, 3.6 per cent had partners who had witnessed their own mothers being beaten; 17.9 per cent had partners who were hit as a child. This is in contrast to women who had suffered either physical or sexual partner violence, or both (see Figure 5.11 and Table 5.16). Abused women were in intimate relationships with men who were significantly more likely to have witnessed or experienced childhood abuse themselves.

Childhood experiences of violence were not only correlated to the experience of violence, but also to the severity of the violence. Women with severe experiences of lifetime physical violence were more likely to have been hit or humiliated or had seen their mother beaten while they were children (see Figure 5.12 and Table 5.16). Witnessing abuse of her mother was the factor that made the most significant difference to the severity of a woman's experience with violence; 20.4 per cent of these women experienced moderate violence, and 33.1 per cent were severely beaten and physically abused.

FIGURE 5.11
Partner Childhood Experience of Violence and Prevalence of Physical and Sexual Violence against Women, Jamaica, 2016



Intergenerational Violence

A focus group interviewee described her mother's verbal and physical abuse, which resulted from the interviewee's expression of greater love for her father. She recounts living with her boyfriend at age 16 years and then discovering that he had got someone else pregnant. She smashed his house and he responded

by "giving her one box." [hit her across the face with his open hand]. On returning home, she realized that her grandmother was in a similar situation. As she saw it: "Old Old grandmother was having problems at home; she was having relationship problems and was getting beat up. I said to myself, look how me a young girl and come home and see my granny a get beat up."

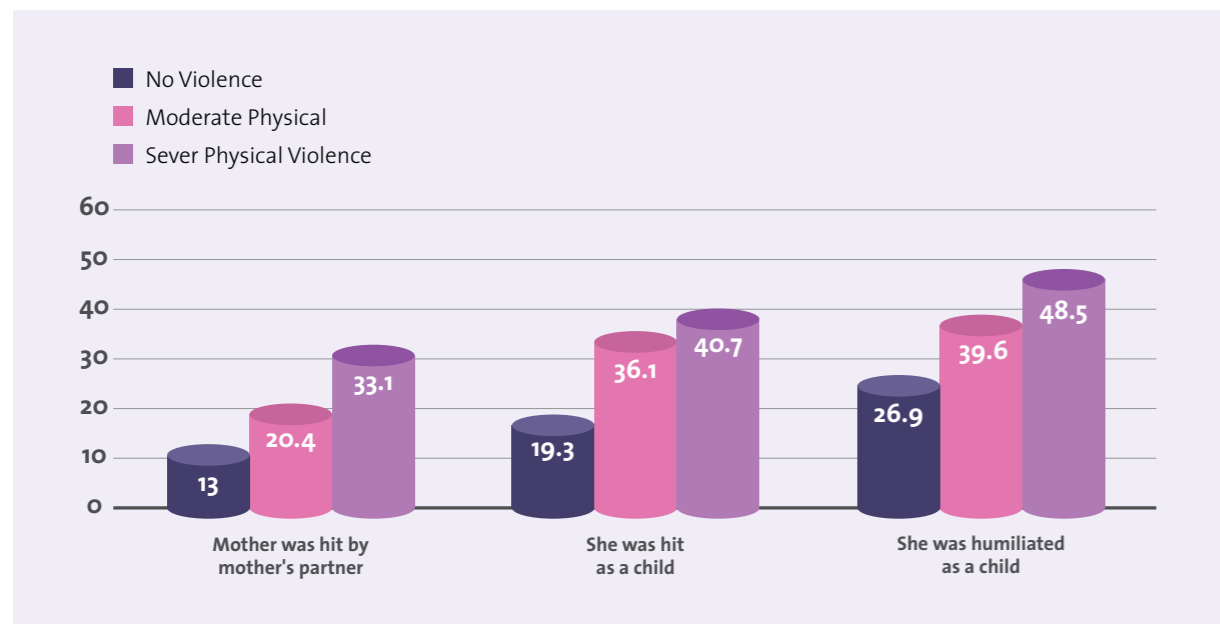
The qualitative study found that aspects of the belief system embraced by some Jamaicans support the types of abuse described in this chapter. It found "wide acceptance, including among females, that 'proper men' should be 'rough', and as one human rights activist interviewed for the study noted, this culture — don, bad bwoy [a bad boy]— is not regarded as problematic but is highly celebrated and justified" (Moncrieffe, 2017).

Among the perspectives gathered from the group discussions were views on sexuality that incorporate women as objects, undermines intimacy and features mechanical sexual relations. Moncrieffe relates one counsellor's explanation of the features and consequences of what she describes as unhealthy sexuality:

"We are not a very healthy sexual society. We don't learn intimacy... It is all force. When a child witnesses a parent having sex, that's not intimacy. There is no tenderness. Sex is just mechanical. Children are not taught about sexuality, to love their bodies. They are taught that sex is dirty, slackness and rudeness" (Moncrieffe, 2017, p.41).

A strong aspect of the culture is the devaluation of women — including self-devaluation. This self-devaluation is reflected in comments such as: "him beat me because him love me." Views such as these were fairly common in the inner-city communities included in the study. Other examples include "when we have sex, he continues even while I am in pain. I satisfy him so that he won't have sex with other women" (Interview, April 20, 2017).

FIGURE 5.12
Childhood Violence and Severity of Physical Violence Experienced by Women, Jamaica, 2016



Therefore, it is not unusual for the man to assume control in decisions concerning the woman's body. Some women, in turn, embrace the 'norm' of male domination and fail to see themselves as valuable and with rights.

Young men admitted to responding violently because of envy: "it's because society is evolving. More women getting employed. Men love women to spend on them, but some don't feel good to know women make more money than them" (Focus Group, Kingston, November 4, 2016).

Notably, respondents also maintained that women expect physical violence and they, therefore, consider it necessary to supply this. "Some women feel if you don't beat them you don't love them. I give my woman some lick ... she said something I didn't like. Next day, she come back. Sometimes because of what comes out her mouth, I give her some lick. Again and again she come back. Rough woman stay. If she does something that hurts my feeling ... it gets me ignorant. If she dis mi madda, I give her two in her belly and make she cramp up. Little more, she a call mi phone" (Focus Group, Kingston, November 4, 2016).

The data presented in this chapter shows that intimate partner violence affects more than one in every four

women in Jamaica. Women are at risk for both physical and sexual violence by an intimate partner, with young women under 30 years being particularly at risk. Women who are poorly educated, those who are economically vulnerable and those who began living with a man as minors were shown to be more consistently at risk for a range of violence and abuse. The data raises concerns about the vulnerability of women who have been pregnant. Pregnancy, it shows, increases women's risk of violence. The reasons for this are not clear, but warrant further investigation.

Men's use of alcohol or recreational drugs correlates to a higher risk for physical and/or sexual violence. Women whose partners behave in controlling ways are at significantly increased risk of intimate partner violence. These findings are consistent with international research on violence against women. While the survey did not find statistically significant relationships between women's attitudes regarding gender norms and intimate partner violence, the qualitative findings affirm that violence against women is coddled by cultural beliefs and practices, such as defining masculinity in relation to power and domination ('natural head') and intergenerational violence that propagates contexts in which violence against women is buoyed.

CHAPTER 06

IMPACTS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING AND ON THEIR CHILDREN

This chapter examines the impacts of intimate partner violence on women's health and well-being as reported by women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by their partners. It presents data on how intimate partner violence affects them physically, psychologically and economically. It looks at the direct physical result of violence, i.e. the injuries women receive from physical and/or sexual violence, and the long-term emotional impact of abuse. It also examines the ways in which women believe that the violence they experienced has affected their lives. The second section examines the impacts of violence on the well-being of the women's children aged 5 to 12. It reports on children witnessing violence in their homes and the intergenerational nature of the intimate partner violence.

6.1. Physical Health

Physical and sexual violence affects women's physical health in critical ways. Women who suffer physical and/or sexual violence are obviously more likely to suffer traumatic health consequences from this abuse. Research on the health consequences of intimate partner violence found that women who have suffered abuse were more likely to have a chronic medical condition and spend more time in bed than women who have never been abused (Ruiz-Perez, et al.,2007). In Australia, intimate partner violence has been ranked as a leading contributor to death, disability and illness among women ages 18 to 44 years old (Aterbury et al.,2006).

More than one in every three abused women (34.3 per cent) suffered injuries as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence (see Table 6.1). Unemployed women (59.1 per cent) and women who were early cohabiters (49.2 per cent) had significantly higher rates of injuries than other women. For almost one in five women (18 per cent), the injury was severe enough to require medical care. These injuries were not the result of isolated attacks, as 58.7 per cent of women were injured several (47.5 per cent) or many (11.2 per cent) times (see Table 6.2). Injuries included scratches, bruises and abrasions (61.3 per cent), broken eardrum and eye injuries (35.0 per cent), and penetrating deep cuts and gashes (21.3 per cent).

More than half of women (57.0 per cent) reported that the violence had no effect on them (see Table 6.3). This is consistent with the findings of the qualitative study, which showed that women had established their own internal protective devices to minimize and rationalize the impacts of partner violence on their lives (Moncrieffe, 2017).

Women were asked to assess the general state of their health and to report what health difficulties they were experiencing. Women who have experienced physical or sexual violence report a higher prevalence of health problems. More than one third (35.5 per cent) of women who have experienced violence report some or many problems with their overall health. This compares to 27.9 per cent of women who have not experienced physical or sexual violence (see Figure 6.1 and Table 6.4). The data shows that intimate partner violence has a clear relation to women's daily functioning; abused women were twice as likely to have problems with memory and concentration and carrying out their usual activities as women who were not abused.

6.2. Psychological Health

Physical and sexual violence also has long-term psychological effects on women. Internationally, women who reported partner violence at least once in

FIGURE 6.1
Physical Health Problems Reported among Ever-partnered Women by Women's Experience of Physical and Sexual Violence (%), Jamaica, 2016

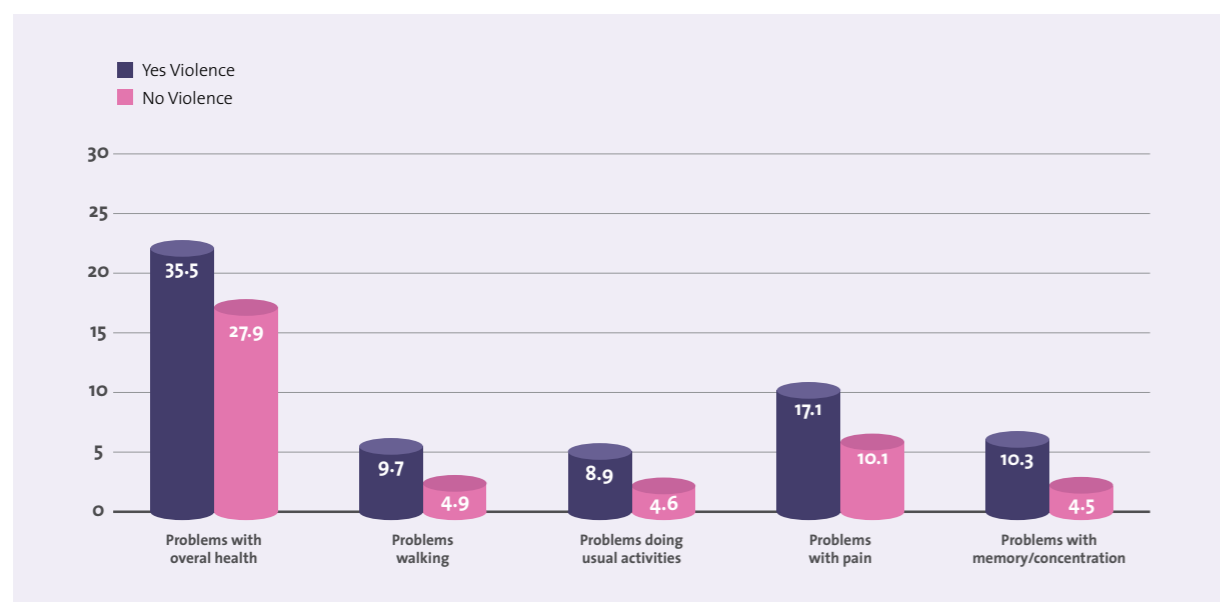
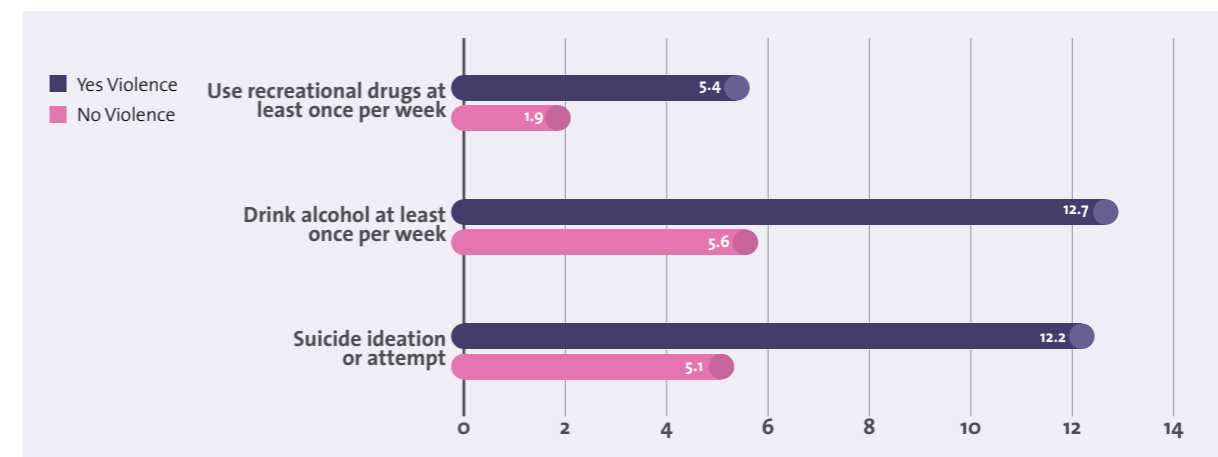


FIGURE 6.2
Psychological Risk Factors by Women's Experience of Physical and Sexual Violence (%), Jamaica, 2016



their life reported significantly more emotional distress, suicidal thoughts and suicidal attempts (Ellsberg et al., 2008).

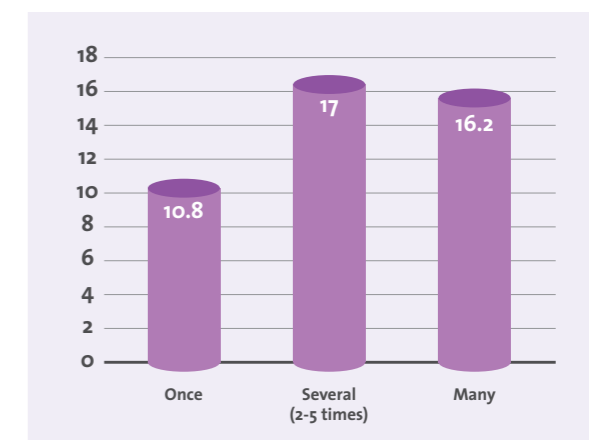
The data shows that in Jamaica, women who have suffered partner abuse are more likely than other women to have behaviours associated with psychological pain. The study found that 12.2 per cent of women who have lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual violence either had thoughts of killing themselves or had attempted to do so. This is more than two times the percentage of women who had not been abused. Abused women were also more than twice as likely to drink alcohol at least once per week, and almost three times more likely to use recreational drugs at least once per week (see Figure 6.2 and Table 6.5).

In keeping with the greater psychological risk faced by women who have been abused by their partners, they are three times more likely to use medication for depression than women who have not been abused (see Table 6.6).

6.3. Economic Impacts

Almost a half of the women (48.5 per cent) reported that the violence they experienced did not disrupt their work in any way. However, 20 per cent of women reported that the violence they experienced left them unable to concentrate on their work, and 14.9 per cent reported that their partners have disrupted their work. Small, statistically insignificant percentages of women said the violence left them unable to work as they needed sick leave and that it caused them to lose confidence in their own abilities (see Table 6.7).

FIGURE 6.3
Percentage of Children Witnessing Violence against their Mothers by Number of Times Violence was Seen, Jamaica, 2016



6.4. Impact of Intimate Partner Violence against Women on their Children aged 5 to 12 years

Exposure to intimate partner violence has been linked to a variety of mental health problems and adverse outcomes in children. Children exposed to intimate partner violence have been shown to suffer from post-traumatic stress, anxiety and depression in childhood and as adults (Lang and Stover, 2008).

Overall, 44.0 per cent of the children of women who have experienced violence have witnessed this abuse. In one in ten cases, the children have repeatedly been exposed to this violence against their mothers (see Figure 6.3).

No differences were seen across sociodemographic groups. This means that children's exposure to violence is not mitigated by their mother's education, her employment status, union status or where she resides (see Table 6.8). Children in households in which there is intimate partner violence are equally exposed to this abuse.

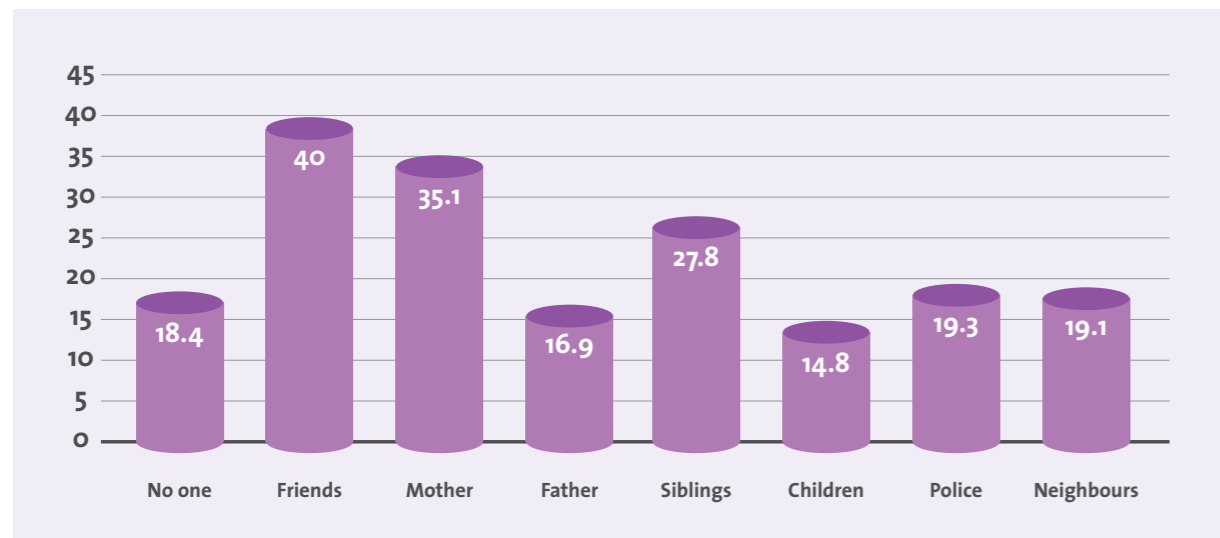
The survey asked women about the well-being of their children; whether their children, aged 5 to 12 years, had problems such as bedwetting, nightmares, aggression, being withdrawn or had ever run away from home. Data was also collected on progress at schools, specifically whether the child had to repeat a grade or had to drop out of school. Children of women who experience partner physical and/or sexual violence were four times more likely to drop out of school than children of women who had not (see Table 6.9). The findings reaffirmed that violence suffered by women have long-term implications for the well-being of their children. There were no differences seen in the other behaviours investigated by the study.

The data has established that intimate partner violence has grave consequences for women's physiological and psychological health. Women who are abused have poorer general health and are more likely to suffer from depression and consider suicide than women who have never been abused. Most profound is the danger that intimate partner violence poses to the children of abused women. These children are more likely to drop out of school at a young age and face all the risks that flow from this and early exposure to violence.

WOMEN'S RESPONSES AND COPING STRATEGIES

This chapter explores the coping strategies adopted by Jamaican women who have been subjected to intimate partner violence. The women were asked a series of questions to investigate whether they told anyone about the violence, whom they told, where they sought help, whether they received help and if they ever retaliated or left the home as a result of the violence. Multiple-response questions, for which respondents were allowed to give more than one answer, were used to collect this information.

FIGURE 7.1
Individuals or Organizations Abused Women Told about the Physical or Sexual Partner Violence they have Experienced, Jamaica, 2016



7.1. Disclosure: If, and whom Women Tell

Almost one-fifth of women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence remained silent; 18.4 per cent told no one about the violence (see Table 7.1). Among those who told someone about the violence, the majority (see Figure 7.1) confided in friends (40.0 per cent), and less than 20 per cent (19.3 per cent) reported the abuse to the police. More than one-third of women confided in their mother (35.1 per cent), 27.8 per cent told siblings and 19.1 per cent confided in neighbours.

Women in urban areas were more likely to seek support from friends (48.6 per cent) than women in rural areas (29.0 per cent).

7.2. Citizens' Security and Justice Programme Communities

Of interest, though not statistically significant, is that in Citizens' Security and Justice Programme Communities, only 12.0 per cent of women kept silent about their abuse. Over half of the women living in these communities told their friends about the violence they experienced; 40.7 per cent told their mothers, and 31.3 per cent shared with their neighbours.

Of note, 27.0 per cent reported the violence to the police. This perhaps reflects the severity of the violence experienced.

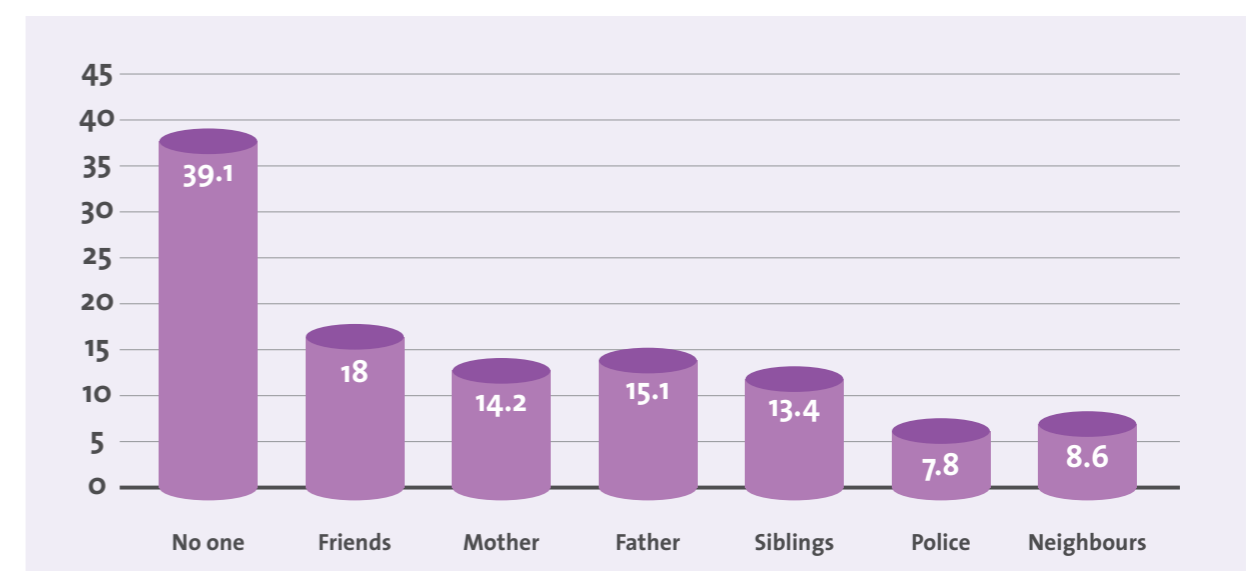
7.3. Seeking Help

The abused women were asked if they ever sought and received help, and if so, from whom. Although the majority of women tell someone of their abuse, this does not translate into seeking help. Almost two-thirds (63.0 per cent) of the women sought no help (see Table 7.2). For those who tried to get assistance, they turned to the police (32.1 per cent) or the health care system (11.8 per cent). Women also turned to the court system (5.3 per cent). Very few women sought help from the formal social services, with women in rural areas being more likely to do so.

Worryingly, over one-third (39.1 per cent) of the women who sought help indicated that they received no help. Among those who received help (see Figure 26 and Table 7.3), the majority received help from their friends (18.0 per cent) and family members: fathers (15.1 per cent), mother (14.2 per cent) and siblings (13.4 per cent). Only 7.8 per cent of women received help from the police, although almost 20 per cent had reported the abuse to the police (see Table 7.3).

Though less than 10 per cent of women receive help from the police, almost half of those who did were satisfied with the assistance they received. One-fifth of those who got help in the public health system were satisfied. This pattern was seen in rural and urban areas, as well as in the Citizens' Security and Justice Programme Communities (see Table 7.4).

FIGURE 7.2
Percentage of Women who Received Help and from Whom, among Women Experiencing Physical or Sexual Partner Violence (%), Jamaica, 2016

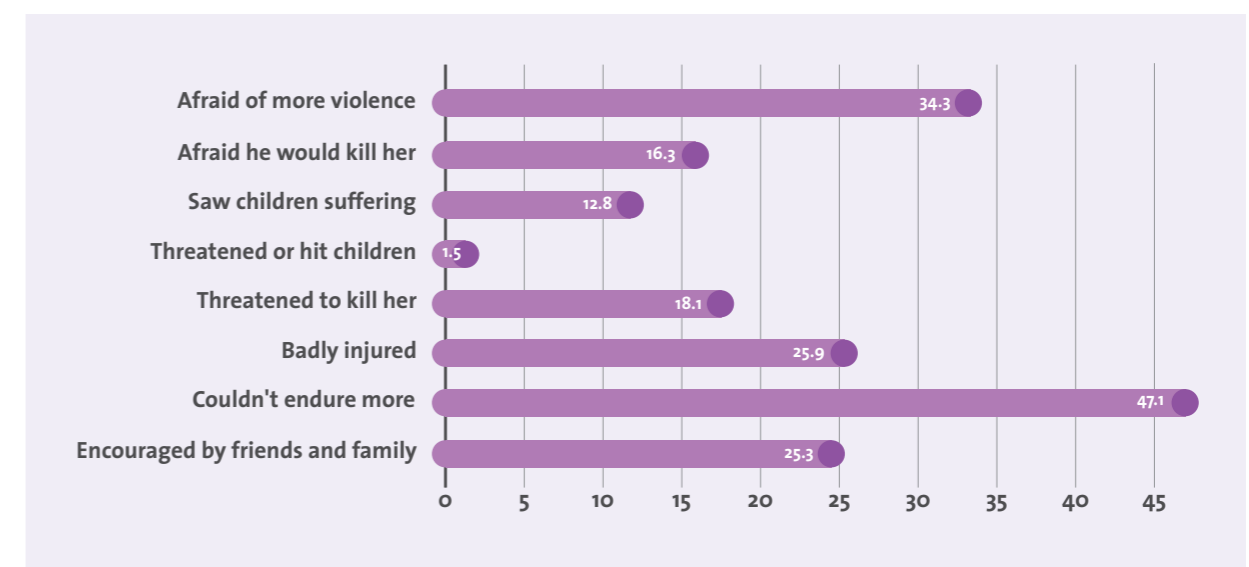


Women sought help for intimate partner violence for various reasons. Almost half (47.1 per cent) reached out for help because they were at their limit with the violence and felt they couldn't endure more (see Figure 7.3 and Table 7.5). Encouragement from friends and family motivated 25.3 per cent to seek help, and for 25.9, the trigger was being badly injured by their partner. Women in rural Jamaica were more than twice as likely to seek help after being badly injured

(38.3 per cent) than women from urban communities (16.7 per cent). Concerns for the well-being of their children motivated 12.9 per cent of women to ask for assistance after experiencing intimate partner violence.

Women based their decisions to seek help on their own assessment of whether the violence they experienced was "normal." More than one-third (36.7 per cent) of women said they did not reach out for

FIGURE 7.3
Main Reasons Women Sought Help for Physical and Sexual Violence, Jamaica, 2016



help because the “violence was normal” and they did not consider it “serious” (see Table 7.6). This supports findings from the qualitative study, which showed that for some women, partner violence is accepted and tolerated as a natural consequence of being in a relationship with a man. Some men too, seem to believe that “love is violence,” and hence there is some level of violence that is normal in every intimate relationship.

7.4. Leaving

Women are not passive victims of intimate partner violence. In addition to seeking help from others, women actively attempt to address intimate partner violence in multiple ways. One way is to leave or to attempt to leave the abusive relationship. The decision to leave (and the woman’s success in doing so) is influenced by several factors outside of the woman’s own motivations, including the circumstances of the abuse and their evaluation of the options available to them (Ellsberg, Winkvist and Stenlund, 2001).

Researchers studying women’s responses to intimate partner violence have found that women go through a process to extricate themselves from abusive relationships. It is often not an immediate or one-off effort that leads to the end of the relationship. Landenburger (1989) identifies a four-phase process through which women move from the start to the termination of an abusive intimate relationship. This process includes binding, enduring, disengaging and recovering phases, through which a woman passes as she interrogates,

rationalizes and makes sense of her experience with violence. During binding, women rationalize or ignore the violence. They then move to enduring the violence as it worsens, recognizing it as wrong, but not yet being able to take an active stance against it. Eventually, women disengage, actively resisting the violence and seeking a way out of the relationship. Recovery comes when they have left the abuse and moved into a new phase of life.

For many women, therefore, leaving is one of the last responses to violence. In many cases, women return, sometimes to leave again. The study found that approximately one-half (50.4 per cent) of abused women indicated that they have never left home. Less than one-fifth (18.3 per cent) left between once and three times, while 7.5 per cent left as many as four to six times (see Figure 7.4).

Those who indicated that they had left home were asked to state the reason for leaving the last time they did. More than one-half (51.1 per cent) reported that they left because they could not endure more violence (see Figure 7.5). Other reasons included that they were afraid their partners would kill them (14.6 per cent); that they were encouraged by friends/ family to leave (13.2 per cent); and that they were badly injured (12.3 per cent). Women in urban areas were ten times more likely than women in rural areas to leave home because they were badly injured. In urban areas, 23.3 per cent of those who left did so because of the severity of their injury, compared to 1.9 per cent of women living in rural areas (see Table 7.7).

FIGURE 7.4
Percentage of Women who Experienced Physical or Sexual Partner Violence who Left Home by Number of Times they Left, Jamaica, 2016

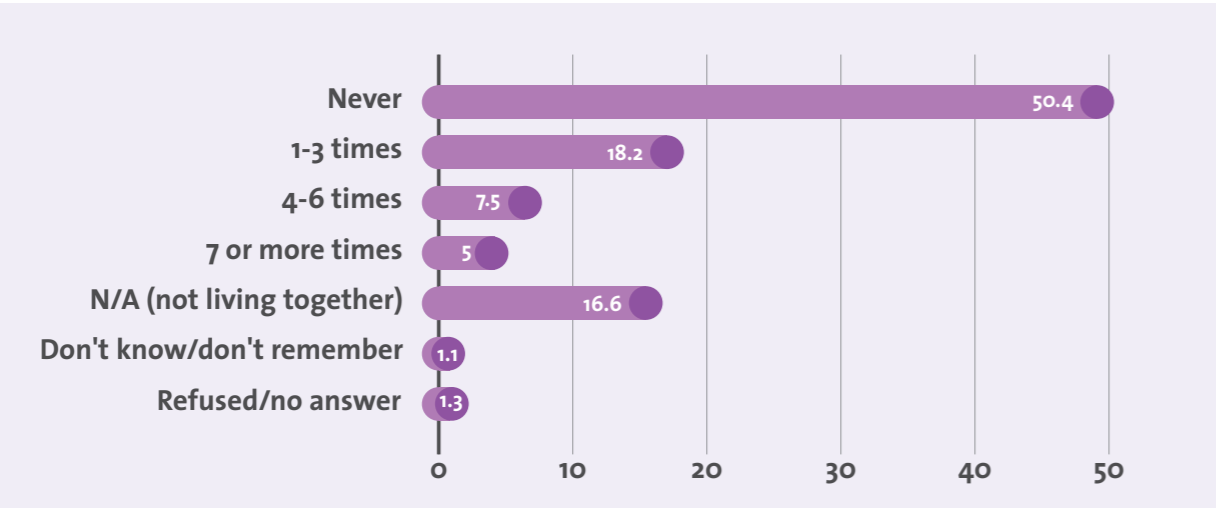
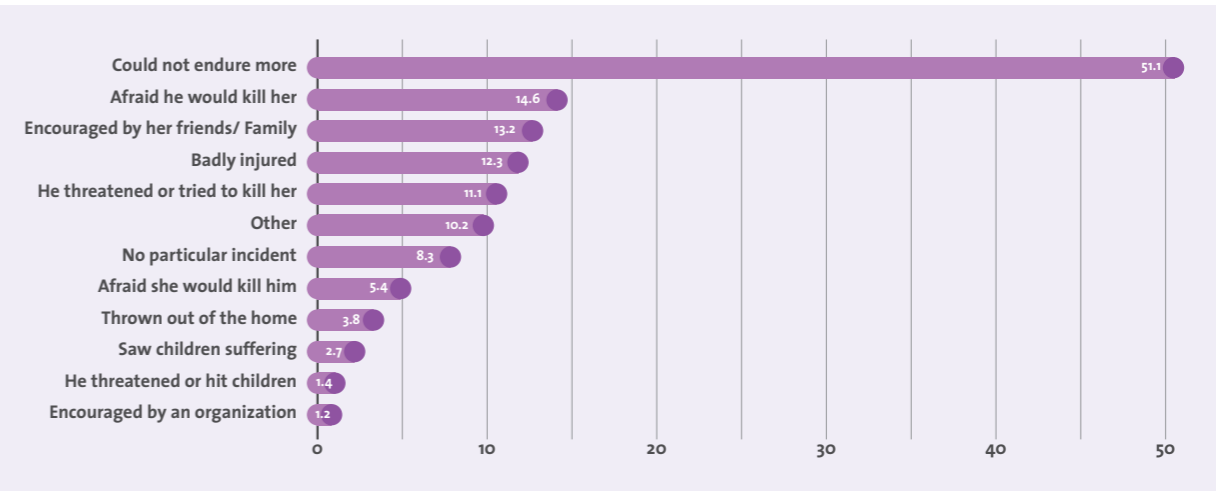


FIGURE 7.5
Main Reasons for Leaving Home the Last Time She Left, as Mentioned by Women who Experienced Physical or Sexual Partner Violence and who Left Home, Jamaica, 2016



Because leaving an abusive relationship is often a complex, non-linear process, women who leave sometimes return to the violent partner. The primary reason given for returning was “for the sake of family or children” (38.0 per cent). One quarter (25.1 per cent) of the women returned because they had forgiven their abuser, and 20.8 per cent because the man asked them to return (see Table 7.8). Reasons for returning did not differ significantly between women living in rural or urban areas.

Women who experienced violence but never left home were asked why they had not left. Among the reasons given were that the violence was normal or not serious (26.3 per cent), they didn’t want to leave their children (24.2 per cent), they had forgiven the abuser (22.3 per cent) and that they loved him (19.6 per cent). Less than 10 per cent of the women stayed because they did not want to embarrass the family, and less than 1 per cent stayed because they had nowhere else to go (see Figure 7.6 and Table 7.9).

FIGURE 7.6
Main Reasons for not Leaving Home, by Women who Experienced Physical or Sexual Partner Violence and who Never Left Home, Jamaica, 2016

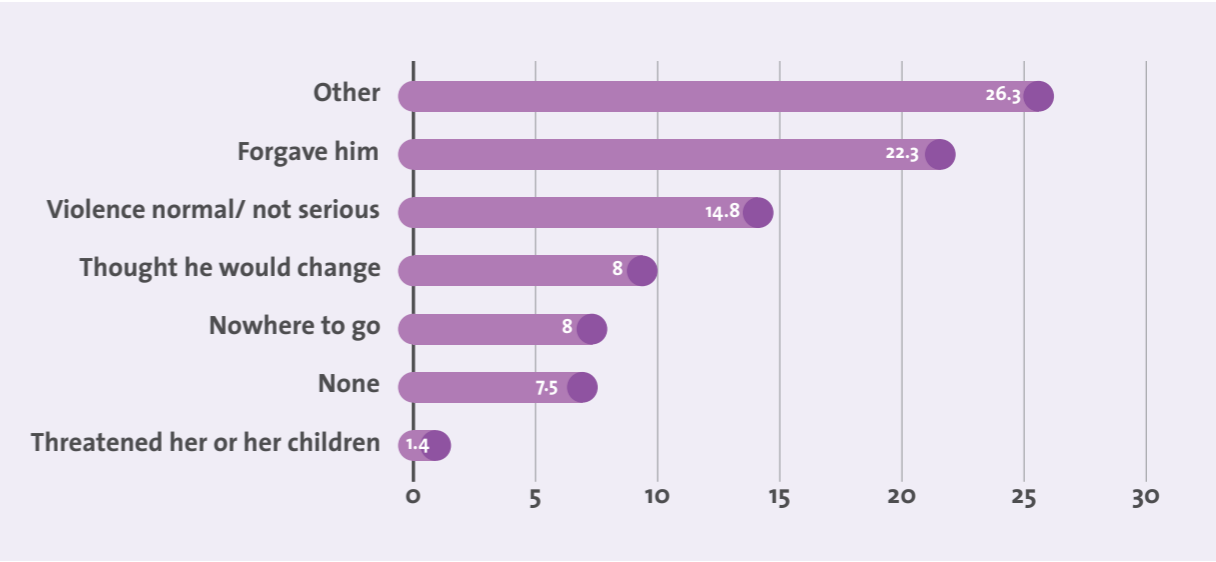
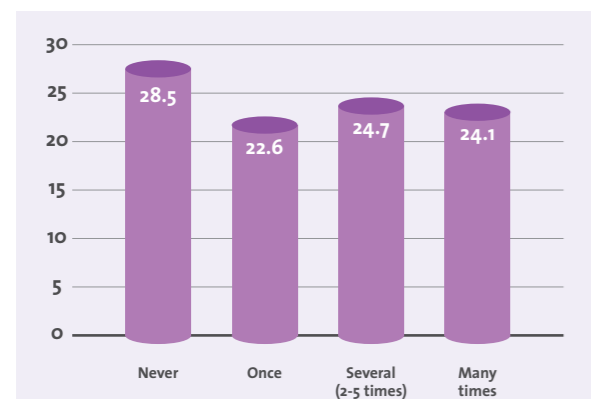


FIGURE 7.7
Retaliation/Fighting Back, among Women Reporting Physical Partner Violence (%), Jamaica, 2016



7.5. Retaliation/Fighting Back

Some women actively resist violence in their intimate relationships. Among the women who have experienced physical or partner violence, 71.5 per cent reported that they have retaliated. Approximately 23 per cent (22.6 per cent) fought back only once, while over 40 per cent (48.8 per cent) indicated that they had fought back two or more times (see Figure 7.7 and Table 7.10).

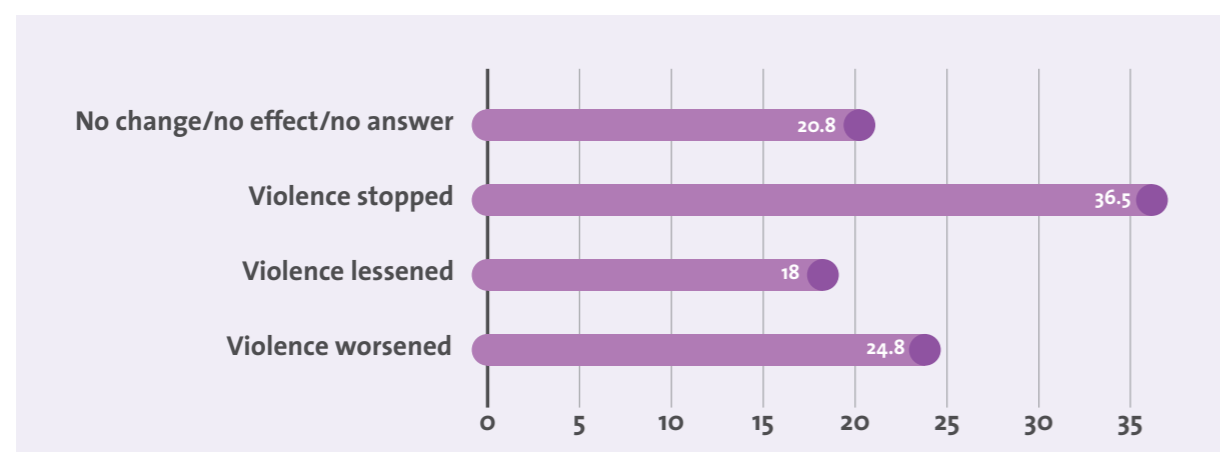
Of the women who indicated that they have ever retaliated, 20.8 per cent felt the retaliation was futile. Among the women who stated that fighting back was effective, the majority (36.5 per cent) said the violence

stopped and 18 per cent stated that the violence became less after the retaliation. However, approximately one-quarter (24.8 per cent) of the women felt the violence became worse (see Figure 7.8).

Women who face physical and sexual partner violence in Jamaica have found several ways to cope with and challenge this violence. Though some remain silent, the majority does not. They tell their friends, family and neighbours about their experiences with intimate partner violence. Though they speak to members of their personal support system, most women do not formally seek help from the institutions and agencies that can provide this help. The data suggests that women may only seek help from the police when they are severely injured. However, less than half of those who went to the police were satisfied with the help they received. Religious organizations, social service institutions and women's groups were not places where women chose to seek help for intimate partner abuse. Women's response was to turn to their own personal networks for assistance.

Women either do not leave or return to abusive relationships for diverse reasons. They return out of concern for their children and a desire to keep their families together, or because they have forgiven their abusers. Most leave because they are overwhelmed by the violence or because they were badly injured. The experiences of women underscore the complexities women face when trying to cope with and terminate abusive intimate partner relationships..

FIGURE 7.8
Effect of Fighting Back among Women who ever Fought Back because of Physical Partner Violence, Jamaica 2016

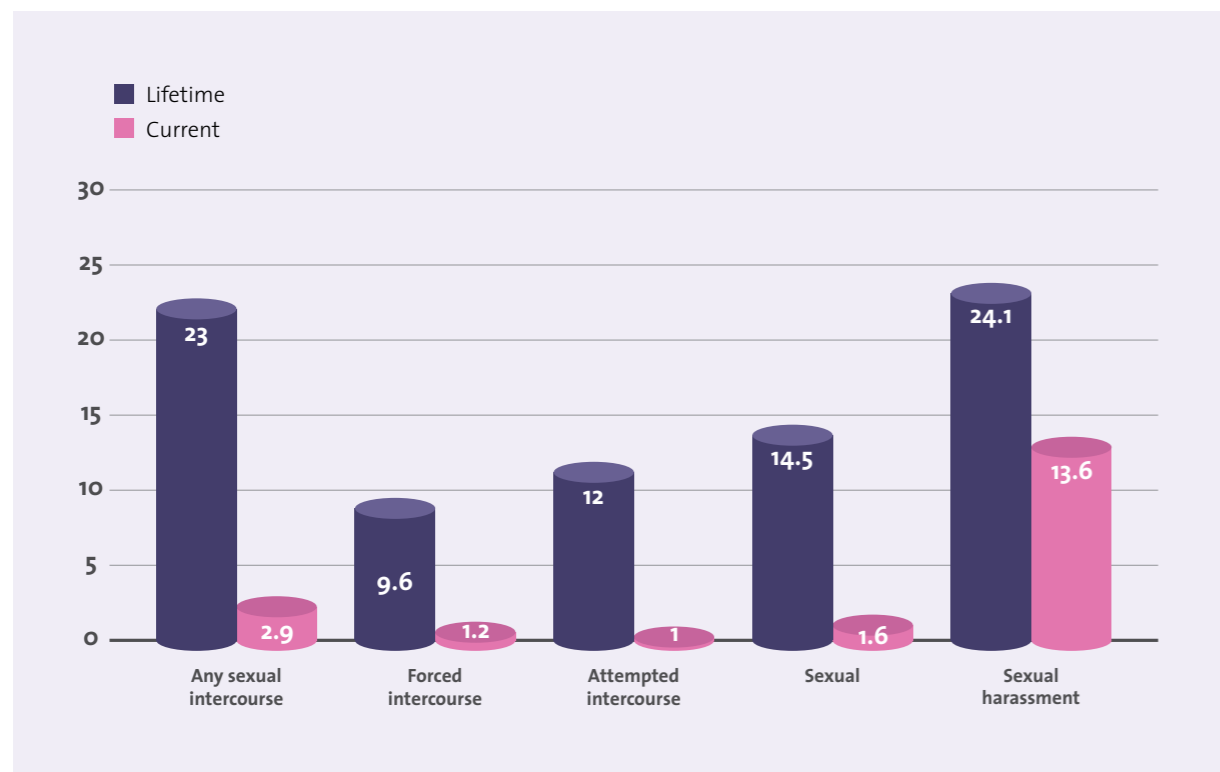


SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY OTHERS (NON-PARTNERS)

This chapter presents the findings on sexual violence against women by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months. Women's experience of child³³ sexual abuse by non-partners is also explored. Non-partner sexual violence was measured by asking respondents if any male person except the husband/male partner ever forced them into sexual intercourse. Force includes threatening them, holding them down or putting them in a situation where they could not say no. These questions were asked of all women in the survey, including those who have never had a male partner.

³³ Abuse experienced before the age of 18 years.

FIGURE 8.1
Prevalence of Lifetime and Current Sexual Violence by Non-partners, Jamaica, 2016



Over one-fifth (23.0 per cent) of the Jamaican women surveyed have been sexually abused by men other than their partners. For 3.0 per cent, this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview (see Figure 8.1 and Table 8.1). Sexual harassment affected approximately one of every four women; 24 per cent reported being sexually harassed at some point in their lives. For 13 per cent, this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview. Women have also experienced sexual touching (lifetime 15 per cent; current 1.6 per cent). Approximately one in every 10 respondents had been forced to have sexual intercourse by a non-partner, and 12.0 per cent of women had men attempt to forcibly have sex with them.

There were no statistically significant relationships across most sociodemographic groups. However, the prevalence of sexual violence was significantly correlated to the age at which women first lived with a man; women who cohabited with a man when they were minors had a higher prevalence (29.4 per cent) than women whose first cohabiting relationship began when they were older (21.9 per cent).

Perpetrators of non-partner violence as reported by women who experienced sexual violence include

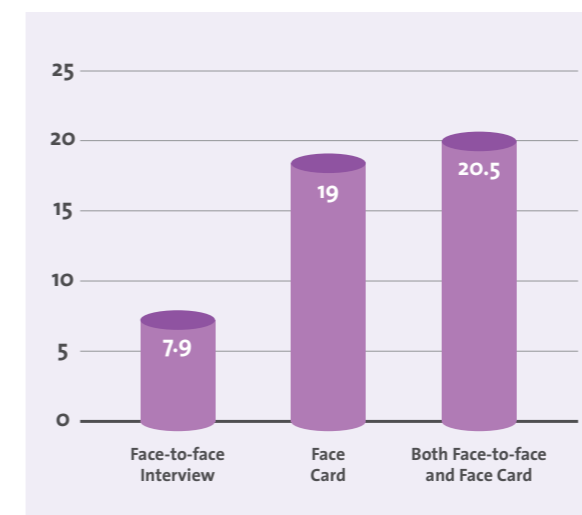
non-family members, and in some instances, family members. As shown in Table 8.2, the majority (86.5 per cent) of women who experienced non-partner sexual violence had one perpetrator; 9.9 per cent had more than one perpetrator in a lifetime.

Most women know the perpetrator of non-partner sexual violence. Friends and acquaintances were reported as the main perpetrators (43.2 per cent), and family members other than parents or siblings committed the assault in 15 per cent of the cases (see Table 8.2). Complete strangers were responsible for 23.1 per cent of non-partner sexual violence committed against women.

8.1. Sexual Abuse before Age 18

The survey explored sexual violence in childhood by asking women whether anyone had ever touched them sexually against their will or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do before the age of 18. Due to the highly sensitive nature of the question, two different approaches were utilized to gain a response. In the first approach, respondents were asked the question

FIGURE 8.2
Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse among all Interviewed Women, Jamaica, 2016



directly (face-to-face). In the second approach, respondents were given a card that displayed pictures of a happy and a sad face. Respondents were then asked to privately put a mark below the sad face if, before they were 18 years old, someone had touched them sexually against their will or made them do something sexual that they didn't want to. If this had never happened, they were asked to put a mark below the happy face. To ensure confidentiality, respondents were also instructed to fold it and place it in an envelope. The interviewer did not see the response.

One-fifth of Jamaican women reported being sexually abused as children (see Figure 8.2). The face card method revealed a higher prevalence of child sexual abuse (19.0 per cent) than the face-to-face question (7.9 per cent).

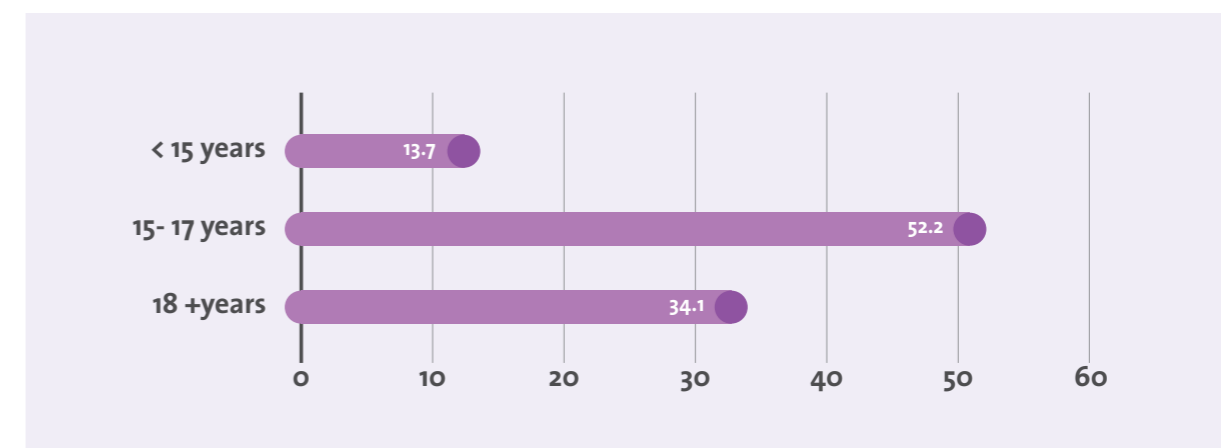
There were no statistically significant relationships between experience with child abuse and sociodemographic group. Women were equally victimized regardless of education, age, employment status or union status.

Among women who experienced childhood sexual abuse, the majority (69.6 per cent) reported having one perpetrator; 12.6 per cent reported having more than one (see Table 8.3). The main perpetrators of violence against girls were friends or acquaintances (22.9 per cent), complete strangers (16.5 per cent) and family members other than parents or siblings (15.9 per cent).

8.2. Age at First Sex

Women who reported ever having had sex were asked to indicate the age at which they first had sex. Of these women, 52.2 per cent had their first sexual intercourse between the ages 15 and 17 years, while 34.1 per cent had their first sexual experience at 18 years or older (see Figure 8.3 and Table 8.4). Close to 14.0 per cent of the respondents had their first sexual experience before the age of 15 years. Under Jamaican law, the age of consent is 16 years old, and any sexual intercourse with a girl under that age is statutory rape.

FIGURE 8.3
Prevalence of Age of First Sexual Intercourse, as Reported by Interviewed Women who Reported to Have Ever Had Sex, Jamaica, 2016



The nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, was also explored to garner an understanding of whether the first sexual experience was wanted or not. Women were asked whether the experience was something that they wanted to happen, whether they did not really want it but were cajoled into it, or if they were forced to do it.

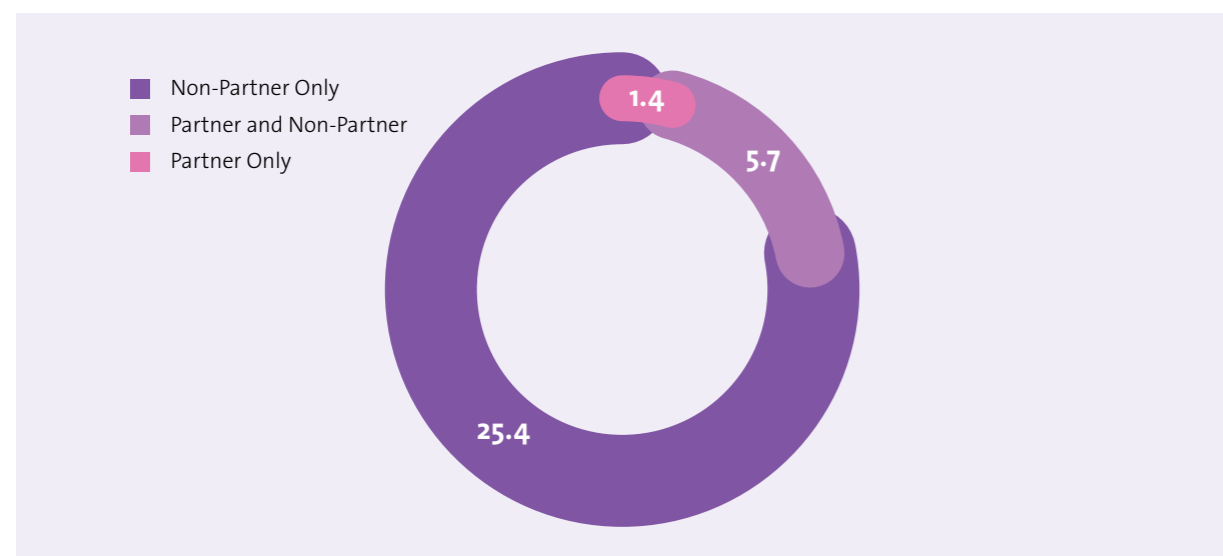
The majority of respondents (62.3 per cent) indicated that they wanted to have sex at their first sexual encounter (see Table 8.5). However, 24.9 per cent stated that they never wanted to but were cajoled into it, while 7.3 per cent indicated that they were forced to have sex.

Among the women who reported their age at first sex to be below age 15, almost one-third (32.8 per cent)

reported that this experience was forced. Almost three quarters of women who had their first sexual experience at 18 or 19 years and over reported that the experience was wanted (74.0 per cent and 72.1 per cent respectively; see Table 8.5).

A comparison of partner and non-partner violence among women who reported that they had experienced sexual violence revealed that 32.4 per cent of women had experienced partner and/or non-partner sexual violence. Of the 32.4 per cent, 25.4 per cent reported that the sexual violence was perpetrated by non-partners only. For 1.5 per cent of the women, the sexual violence was committed by partners only. For 5.7 per cent, the women had been assaulted by both partners and non-partners (see Figure 8.4).

FIGURE 8.4
Percentage of Women who Experienced Sexual Violence by Partners and Non-partners, Jamaica, 2016



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study is the first attempt in Jamaica to apply international standards to data collection on violence against women, particularly intimate partner violence. The use of the WHO model and the standardized questionnaire with globally accepted indicators allows us to compare these results with other countries and to periodically repeat the study in order to monitor changes over time.

Together, the survey and qualitative data provide important information on women's experiences of violence across sociodemographic groups and allow us to more fully understand the factors that are related to violence against women and some of the issues that drive this form of victimization of Jamaican women. Additionally, the study represents a significant step in filling the data gaps that have hampered efforts to combat violence against women in Jamaica. Specifically, it responds to concerns about data deficiency expressed by the Organization of American States in comments on Jamaica's fulfilment of the Convention of Belem Do Para.³⁴

This report provides evidence that violence against women in Jamaica is widespread. More than one in every four Jamaican women between the ages of 15 years and 64 years of age will, over their lifetime, experience intimate partner physical and/or sexual violence. Further, a similar proportion of women will experience non-partner sexual violence. The data shows that some groups of women are victimized by intimate partners at a far higher rate than others, as certain sociodemographic characteristics heighten women's vulnerability to intimate partner violence. At particular risk are women with either no or only a primary level of education, women who have been pregnant and women who began cohabiting with a male partner when they were minors.

Although the survey found many interesting statistically significant relationships across sociodemographic groups, the absence of these relationships also tells a story about the universality of women's experiences. In several instances, age, education, employment status, union status or living in rural or urban areas made no difference to the experience. For example, children witnessing violence against their mothers in their homes is not mitigated by any sociodemographic characteristic. Children across all groups are equally vulnerable.

Intimate partner violence affects women and their children. It affects women's physical and mental health and is shown to increase the likelihood that a child of an abused woman will drop out of school at an early age. The findings support international work, which links intimate partner violence with intergenerational violence. Intimate partner violence thrives in an environment where children are continuously exposed to violence, either as witnesses or victims. The data shows that women whose male partners were exposed to violence in childhood had a higher rate of intimate partner violence victimization than other women. Women's exposure to childhood violence also increases the likelihood of experiencing intimate partner violence in adulthood. The stories of women, girls and men collected in the qualitative report confirm this intergenerational relationship.

The study also established a significant link between a range of partner controlling behaviours and intimate partner violence. These behaviours are often the early warning signal of a partner's potential to abuse or intent to harm. Partner's use of alcohol or recreational drugs has also been established as being linked to the prevalence of intimate partner violence experienced by women.

Almost two-thirds of women who experience intimate partner violence do not seek help, although 81.6 per cent tell someone about their experience. Only in severe cases do they go to the police or the health system, and rarely do they use the available formal social services. When women seek help, they turn to their own social network: friends, family and neighbours. Institutions such as the church are not seen as places from which to seek assistance.

The level of sexual violence against women by non-partners is high in Jamaica. Almost one in every four women in the study age group has experienced sexual violence in some form. The data shows that women are more likely to suffer physical violence at the hands of their intimate partners, and sexual violence from non-partners. Non-partner perpetrators, in the majority of cases, are known to the victim.

Childhood sexual abuse is real for almost one-fifth of Jamaican women. Girls are mostly abused by someone known to them: a friend or acquaintance. Left to choose, the majority of women have their first sexual experience after the age of 15 years. Young teenager girls enter into sexual activity reluctantly.

9.1. Recommendations

The findings of this study provide a platform upon which policies and programmes to tackle violence against women can be developed. While not establishing causation — it does not tell us the causes of violence against women or intimate partner violence — it shows relationships between some key variables and women's experiences with violence and abuse. Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made:

1. Multi-stakeholder activities to implement the National Strategic Action Plan on Gender-based Violence should be guided by the data presented in this study. Among the priority areas of the plan are the prevention of violence against women and the protection of victims of violence against women. The study data can be used to guide activities in both these critical areas. The findings on partner behaviours and key sociodemographic characteristics that are associated with intimate partner violence can be used to drive the behaviour change and communications campaigns that will be implemented under the Plan. Additionally, the study tells us where women seek help and where they do not. This information can guide thinking about how services to protect victims should be designed and located for maximum effect.
2. Although the majority of women who are abused seek no help, women who have been severely injured due to intimate partner violence are likely to seek assistance from the police or the public health system. This indicates that these two institutions are at the forefront of the efforts to protect women from violence. As such, persons working in these areas should be specially equipped to understand and address the needs of victims of violence against women. It is therefore important that staff in these facilities are trained in how to identify a victim of violence against women, make appropriate referrals and reports and follow up where needed.
3. Even when women seek help, about one-third do not get any assistance. This suggests the need for wide-scale training of potential service providers in a range of institutions such as faith-based organizations and women's groups on how to assist women when they come forward to seek help in such instances.
4. As far as possible, counselling centres and shelters for women who suffer intimate partner violence should be established in each parish. Leaving an

abusive relationship is complex. Some women leave and return multiple times before finally ending the relationship; others never leave. It is important, however, for women to have a space where they (and their children) can get counselling on a consistent basis or can live if necessary. These centres can be established in partnership with civil society.

5. Women speak about their experiences with intimate partner violence. This suggests that, for most women, the need to share is greater than any stigma that may be associated with the experience. Nonetheless, national-level efforts should be made to de-stigmatise experiences of intimate partner violence. A structured and sustained behaviour change campaign is needed to continue the shift in thinking around gender norms and roles and to create a society in which violence against women, including intimate partner violence, is openly rejected and firmly addressed.
6. Data collection around the issues covered in this study should become routine. Efforts should be made to secure funding for the periodic implementation of the survey to provide data to monitor and guide interventions under the National Strategic Action Plan against Gender-based Violence.

³⁴ See discussion in Chapter 1.

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APPENDIX 1 – DATA TABLES

Description and Demographics of Women in Sample

TABLE 3.1
Characteristics of respondents in the sample, Jamaica, 2016

		National				CSJP			
		All Respondents		Ever-Partnered		All Respondents		Ever-Partnered	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	100.0	1068	100.0	976	100.0	228	100.0	215
	Urban	55.3	591	55.5	542	100.0	228	100.0	215
	Rural	44.7	478	44.5	434				
Respondent age	15-19	9.9	106	6.1	60	6.2	14	4.7	10
	20-24	9.7	103	9.5	93	12.5	29	12.4	27
	25-29	11.6	124	12.1	118	15.0	34	15.5	33
	30-34	11.1	118	11.2	109	16.9	39	17.5	38
	35-39	10.3	110	11.0	108	9.2	21	9.8	21
	40-44	12.1	130	13.0	127	9.2	21	9.8	21
	45-49	10.5	112	11.2	109	10.5	24	10.1	22
	50-54	11.0	118	11.4	111	12.1	28	11.6	25
	55-59	7.0	75	7.3	71	3.0	7	3.2	7
	60-64	6.9	73	7.2	70	5.2	12	5.5	12
Education of respondent	No/primary	8.1	85	7.9	75	4.3	9	4.5	9
	Secondary	64.7	678	64.0	614	73.5	164	73.1	154
	Vocational	13.0	136	13.6	130	12.7	28	12.9	27
	Higher	14.2	149	14.5	139	9.6	21	9.6	20
Current partnership status	Currently married	21.9	234	24.0	234	11.9	27	12.7	27
	Living with man, not married	20.8	223	22.8	223	26.0	59	27.6	59
	Regular partner, living apart	22.0	235	24.1	235	29.7	68	31.5	68
	Currently no partner	26.6	284	29.1	284	26.6	61	28.2	61
	Never partnered	8.6	92			5.8	13		
Have ever married	Total	100.0	1068	100.0	976	100.0	228	100.0	215
	Yes	24.9	266	27.3	266	14.4	33	15.2	33
	No	75.1	802	72.7	710	85.6	195	84.8	182
Have ever been pregnant	Total	100.0	1068	100.0	976	100.0	228	100.0	215
	Yes	80.7	863	86.2	842	82.0	187	84.4	182
	No	19.3	206	13.8	134	18.0	41	15.6	34

		National				CSJP			
		All Respondents		Ever-Partnered		All Respondents		Ever-Partnered	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	34.4	363	35.6	344	34.2	77	33.9	72
	Self-employed	22.4	236	23.9	231	25.7	58	26.4	56
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	28.3	299	28.2	272	22.7	51	23.2	49
	Unemployed	6.6	69	6.7	65	11.4	26	11.6	25
	Out of the labor force	8.4	89	5.6	54	6.0	14	4.9	10
Main source of income	Income from own work	38.9	413	40.6	393	41.3	94	41.0	88
	Support from partner/husband	32.2	341	35.0	339	33.1	75	35.2	75
	Support from relatives and friends	24.8	263	21.1	204	22.8	52	21.8	47
	No income/ pension/social services/other	4.1	43	3.4	32	2.8	6	2.0	4

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

Attitudes towards Gender Roles

TABLE 4.1
Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific
statements presented to them, Jamaica, 2016

		Gender norms and roles														
		It is wife's obligation to have sex with husband		Women and men should share authority in the family		A woman's role is to take care of her home		It is natural that men should be the head of the family		A wife should always obey her husband		A woman should be able to spend her own money		None		All respondent
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	31.4	336	92.8	992	70.2	750	77.4	827	32.2	344	92.1	984	1.3	14	1068
	Urban	30.1	178	92.6	547	68.8	407	79.0	467	29.5	174	92.3	545	1.6	9	591
	Rural	33.1	158	93.2	445	72.0	344	75.4	360	35.6	170	91.8	439	.9	4	478
Respondent age	15-19	32.6	34	94.0	99	80.7	85	74.3	79	27.2	29	91.8	97	1.9	2	106
	20-24	32.1	33	94.4	98	68.5	71	71.5	74	29.3	30	93.5	97	.9	1	103
	25-29	28.7	36	91.5	113	68.8	85	75.6	94	34.2	42	89.7	111	3.1	4	124
	30-34	28.9	34	92.7	110	67.0	79	72.9	86	31.4	37	89.4	106	1.7	2	118
	35-39	31.6	35	97.6	107	68.7	75	82.1	85	32.8	36	90.1	99	.9	1	110
	40-44	35.7	46	91.2	118	74.4	97	77.1	104	32.0	42	91.3	118	.6	1	130

		Gender norms and roles														
		It is wife's obligation to have sex with husband		Women and men should share authority in the family		A woman's role is to take care of her home		It is natural that men should be the head of the family		A wife should always obey her husband		A woman should be able to spend her own money		None		All respondents
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Respondent age	45-49	34.2	38	93.9	105	66.8	75	77.8	88	34.9	39	95.5	107			112
	50-54	30.0	35	94.1	111	66.4	78	74.2	96	29.1	34	95.9	113			118
	55-59	34.9	26	92.5	69	68.2	51	80.6	61	38.5	29	91.3	68	3.8	3	75
	60-64	24.3	18	83.9	62	73.7	54	78.6	60	35.8	26	92.7	68			73
Education of respondent	No/primary	29.7	25	93.2	79	85.6	73	79.3	70	48.0	41	93.8	80	2.1	2	85
	Secondary	33.5	227	92.3	626	72.8	493	74.9	523	33.6	228	93.7	635	.8	5	678
	Vocational	30.9	42	94.3	128	68.9	94		106	31.9	43	93.2	127	1.5	2	136
	Higher	24.9	37	93.4	139	50.9	76		111	16.8	25	83.5	124	2.9	4	149
Current partnership status	Currently married	35.3	83	91.9	215	66.6	156		189	30.8	72	90.4	211	1.6	4	234
	Living with man, not married	31.2	69	95.1	212	71.9	160		175	33.7	75	93.6	208	.3	1	223
	Regular partner, living apart	32.7	77	93.8	221	75.2	177		186	35.0	82	95.8	225	.8	2	235
	Currently no partner	30.0	85	92.1	262	67.3	191		213	30.8	87	91.2	259	1.5	4	284
	Never partnered	23.6	22	89.8	83	72.1	67	69.2	64	29.9	28	86.0	79	3.2	3	92
Have ever married	Total	31.4	336	92.8	992	70.2	750	77.4	827	32.2	344	92.1	984	1.3	14	1068
	Yes	34.5	92	92.4	246	67.9	181	82.0	218	31.6	84	91.5	244	1.4	4	266
	No	30.4	244	93.0	746	71.0	570	75.9	609	32.4	260	92.3	740	1.2	10	802
Have ever been pregnant	Total	31.4	336	92.8	992	70.2	750	77.4	827	32.2	344	92.1	984	1.3	14	1068
	Yes	32.6	281	93.1	804	70.9	612	78.6	678	33.8	292	93.1	803	.7	6	863
	No	26.5	55	91.5	188	67.5	139	72.5	149	25.7	53	87.9	181	3.8	8	206
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	35.1	128	94.1	342	64.1	233	79.0	287	30.6	111	91.2	331	1.2	5	363
	Self-employed	30.2	71	91.8	217	76.3	180	77.8	184	37.7	89	92.3	218	1.3	3	236
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	28.2	84	93.4	279	71.7	214	76.7	229	31.7	95	92.3	276	.7	2	299
	Unemployed	41.0	28	93.3	65	80.9	56	90.6	63	32.8	23	94.7	66			69
	Out of the labor force	20.8	18	88.2	78	68.7	61	66.3	59	24.7	22	92.4	82	4.7	4	89
Main source of income	Income from own work	30.8	127	91.7	378	67.6	279	76.2	314	32.9	136	91.3	377	1.4	6	413
	Support from partner/husband	31.8	109	93.8	320	71.0	242	78.7	268	31.3	107	93.1	317	1.1	4	341
	Support from relatives and friends	31.5	83	93.2	245	73.3	193	76.9	202	31.2	82	92.9	245	.7	2	263
	No income/pension/social services/other	28.3	12	92.7	40	66.9	29	77.3	34	35.4	15	85.1	37	5.1	2	43

		Gender norms and roles														
		It is wife's obligation to have sex with husband		Women and men should share authority in the family		A woman's role is to take care of her home		It is natural that men should be the head of the family		A wife should always obey her husband		A woman should be able to spend her own money		None		All respondents
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	33.3	224	93.4	627	72.0	484	79.9	537	34.5	232	93.5	628	.9	6	672
	19 or older	32.1	165	92.4	474	68.7	353	79.2	406	33.2	170	92.4	474	1.2	6	513
	18 or younger	37.3	59	96.5	153	82.6	131	82.3	131	38.7	61	97.2	154			159
Non-consensual marriage	Total	34.5	92	92.4	246	67.9	181	82.0	218	31.6	84	91.5	244	1.4	4	266
	Yes	41.4	12	81.9	25	79.2	24	71.4	21	39.3	12	94.7	28	2.7	1	30
	No	33.7	80	93.8	222	66.4	157	83.3	197	30.7	72	91.1	215	1.2	3	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

TABLE 4.2
Normalization of violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them, Jamaica, 2016

		Normalization of violence										
		Violence between husband and wife is a private matter		A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together		If a woman is raped she has done something careless to put herself in that situation		If a woman does not physically fight back, it is not rape		None		All respondents
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	30.9	330	6.2	66	15.8	168	5.2	55	57.9	618	1068
	Urban	33.0	195	4.3	25	12.6	74	4.6	27	59.5	351	591
	Rural	28.2	135	8.5	41	19.7	94	5.9	28	55.8	267	478
Respondent age	15-19	38.9	41	3.1	3	26.4	28	6.2	7	46.6	49	106
	20-24	46.7	48	4.3	4	15.4	16	5.1	5	44.5	46	103
	25-29	34.8	43	3.4	4	13.6	17	3.9	5	58.0	72	124
	30-34	25.0	30	3.6	4	12.2	14	3.2	4	66.3	78	118
	35-39	34.0	37	6.5	7	13.7	15	6.0	7	58.7	64	110
	40-44	21.8	28	6.6	9	12.6	16	4.3	6	66.7	87	130
	45-49	26.0	29	2.8	3	9.4	11	.9	1	65.0	73	112
	50-54	25.7	30	6.6	8	20.6	24	5.2	6	56.8	67	118
	55-59	31.2	23	17.1	13	19.0	14	13.0	10	52.6	39	75
	60-64	26.5	19	14.2	10	17.7	13	8.1	6	58.3	43	73
Education of respondent	No/primary	28.9	25	18.3	16	27.0	23	8.0	7	48.5	41	85
	Secondary	31.0	210	5.7	39	16.6	113	5.6	38	57.2	388	678
	Vocational	34.8	47	2.3	3	12.3	17	6.4	9	58.6	80	136
	Higher	27.9	42	4.0	6	6.7	10	1.3	2	67.4	100	149

		Normalization of violence										
		Violence between husband and wife is a private matter		A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together		If a woman is raped she has done something careless to put herself in that situation		If a woman does not physically fight back, it is not rape		None		All respondents
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Current partnership status	Currently married	19.4	45	7.9	18	17.1	40	4.3	10	63.9	149	234
	Living with man, not married	36.4	81	7.3	16	14.7	33	6.2	14	57.4	128	223
	Regular partner, living apart	36.2	85	4.2	10	13.0	31	5.1	12	53.4	126	235
	Currently no partner	31.6	90	6.1	17	15.8	45	5.6	16	57.5	164	284
	Never partnered	30.6	28	4.4	4	21.8	20	3.8	4	56.2	52	92
Have ever married	Total	30.9	330	6.2	66	15.8	168	5.2	55	57.9	618	1068
	Yes	21.3	57	8.4	22	17.6	47	4.2	11	62.6	167	266
	No	34.0	273	5.5	44	15.2	122	5.5	44	56.3	451	802
Have ever been pregnant	Total	30.9	330	6.2	66	15.8	168	5.2	55	57.9	618	1068
	Yes	30.0	259	6.6	57	15.6	134	5.3	46	58.3	503	863
	No	34.5	71	4.2	9	16.6	34	4.5	9	55.9	115	206
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	26.7	97	4.6	17	12.9	47	5.1	18	62.0	225	363
	Self-employed	33.9	80	7.6	18	14.2	33	5.4	13	56.7	134	236
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	33.9	101	8.0	24	19.5	58	4.6	14	54.3	162	299
	Unemployed	38.7	27	4.5	3	15.0	10	7.3	5	47.4	33	69
	Out of the labor force	26.0	23	3.5	3	20.7	18	5.2	5	61.9	55	89
Main source of Income	Income from own work	30.1	124	4.4	18	12.7	52	3.6	15	59.6	246	413
	Support from partner/husband	29.4	100	8.6	29	16.9	58	5.6	19	58.7	200	341
	Support from relatives and friends	32.7	86	5.8	15	19.5	51	7.1	19	53.7	141	263
	No income/pension/social services/other	40.0	17	7.3	3	16.9	7	6.3	3	56.1	24	43
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	30.6	206	7.7	51	16.1	108	5.5	37	57.8	388	672
	19 or older	27.4	141	6.3	32	14.5	74	5.0	26	60.9	312	513
	18 or younger	40.9	65	12.2	19	21.4	34	7.3	12	47.8	76	159
Non-consensual marriage	Total	21.3	57	8.4	22	17.6	47	4.2	11	62.6	167	266
	Yes	25.3	8	16.6	5	30.9	9	8.8	3	49.6	15	30
	No	20.8	49	7.3	17	15.9	37	3.6	9	64.3	152	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

		A man is justified in hitting his wife/partner														
		If she goes out without telling him		If she neglects the children		If she argues with him		If she refuses to have sex with him		If she burns the food		At least one act		None		All respondents
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Urban/Rural	Total	.5	6	9.0	96	.7	8	.6	6	.9	10	9.9	106	90.1	962	1068
	Urban	.5	3	10.5	62	.7	4	.5	3	.9	5	11.5	68	88.5	523	591
	Rural	.6	3	7.2	34	.7	3	.7	3	.9	4	7.9	38	92.1	440	478
Respondent age	15-19	.8	1	16.9	18					1.4	2	16.9	18	83.1	88	106
	20-24			14.0	15	.8	1	.7	1			14.9	15	85.1	88	103
	25-29	2.6	3	15.1	19	1.3	2	.6	1	2.6	3	16.7	21	83.3	103	124
	30-34			8.2	10			1.7	2			9.2	11	90.8	107	118
	35-39			5.6	6			.7	1	.7	1	6.3	7	93.7	103	110
	40-44	.7	1	6.7	9	1.4	2	.7	1	.7	1	6.7	9	93.3	121	130
	45-49			5.0	6					1.1	1	6.1	7	93.9	105	112
	50-54			7.0	8	2.2	3			.9	1	8.8	10	91.2	107	118
	55-59	1.0	1	7.1	5	1.0	1			1.0	1	8.1	6	91.9	69	75
Education of respondent	60-64			2.1	2			1.1	1			3.2	2	96.8	71	73
	No/primary			4.8	4	3.0	3			.9	1	4.8	4	95.2	81	85
	Secondary	.4	2	9.9	67	.8	5	.6	4	.9	6	10.9	74	89.1	604	678
	Vocational	1.7	2	10.2	14			.9	1	2.0	3	11.8	16	88.2	120	136
Current partnership status	Higher	.7	1	4.8	7			.5	1			5.5	8	94.5	141	149
	Currently married			4.1	10	1.1	3	.5	1	.3	1	4.6	11	95.4	223	234
	Living with man, not married	.5	1	11.6	26	1.2	3			1.1	2	12.9	29	87.1	194	223
	Regular partner, living apart	.4	1	11.0	26	.3	1	.7	2	1.7	4	12.3	29	87.7	206	235
	Currently no partner	.6	2	8.4	24	.6	2	.9	2	.3	1	8.9	25	91.1	259	284
Have ever married	Never partnered	1.9	2	12.2	11			.8	1	1.7	2	13.2	12	86.8	80	92
	Total	.5	6	9.0	96	.7	8	.6	6	.9	10	9.9	106	90.1	962	1068
	Yes			4.3	11	.9	3	.8	2	.3	1	5.0	13	95.0	253	266
Have ever been pregnant	No	.7	6	10.6	85	.6	5	.5	4	1.1	9	11.6	93	88.4	709	802
	Total	.5	6	9.0	96	.7	8	.6	6	.9	10	9.9	106	90.1	962	1068
	Yes	.5	4	7.9	68	.8	7	.4	4	.8	7	8.9	77	91.1	786	863
Have ever been pregnant	No	.9	2	13.6	28	.4	1	1.2	2	1.1	2	14.1	29	85.9	177	206

		A man is justified in hitting his wife/partner														
		If she goes out without telling him		If she neglects the children		If she argues with him		If she refused to have sex with him		If she burns the food		At least one act		None		All respondents
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	.3	1	6.0	22	.7	2	.4	2	.9	3	7.1	26	92.9	338	363
	Self-employed	1.1	3	6.3	15	.4	1	.4	1	1.2	3	7.9	19	92.1	217	236
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	.4	1	12.3	37	1.4	4	.5	2	.7	2	12.7	38	87.3	261	299
	Unemployed			10.6	7							10.6	7	89.4	62	69
	Out of the labor force	.9	1	17.3	15			.8	1	1.7	2	17.3	15	82.7	73	89
Main source of income	Income from own work	.9	4	6.3	26	.8	3	.8	3	1.2	5	7.8	32	92.2	380	413
	Support from partner/husband	.4	1	9.4	32	1.0	3	.6	2	.6	2	10.0	34	90.0	307	341
	Support from relatives and friends			13.1	35	.4	1	.3	1	.6	2	13.1	35	86.9	229	263
	No income/pension/social services/other	1.8	1	8.9	4							8.9	4	91.1	40	43
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	.3	2	8.1	54	.9	6	.4	3	.8	5	9.2	62	90.8	610	672
	19 or older	.1	1	6.6	34	.5	3	.5	3	.5	3	7.4	38	92.6	475	513
	18 or younger	.8	1	12.9	21	2.1	3			1.5	2	15.0	24	85.0	135	159
Non-consensual marriage	Total			4.3	11	.9	3	.8	2	.3	1	5.0	13	95.0	253	266
	Yes			3.3	1							3.3	1	96.7	29	30
	No			4.4	10	1.1	3	.9	2	.3	1	5.2	12	94.8	224	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

Different Types of Intimate Partner Violence

TABLE 5.1
Prevalence of partner violence among ever partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		All Ever-partnered		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Type of partner violence	Total	100.0	542	100.0	434	100.0	976	100.0	215
	Lifetime economic violence	7.9	43	9.3	41	8.5	83	9.0	19
	Lifetime emotional violence	28.3	153	29.4	128	28.8	281	32.6	70
	Current emotional violence	12.0	65	10.0	44	11.1	109	13.0	28
	Lifetime physical violence	25.0	135	25.4	110	25.2	246	29.0	62

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		All Ever-partnered		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Type of partner violence	Current physical violence	6.2	34	5.4	23	5.9	57	8.1	17
	Lifetime sexual violence	8.6	47	6.5	28	7.7	75	9.7	21
	Current sexual violence	2.1	12	1.6	7	1.9	18	2.9	6
	Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	28.1	152	27.5	119	27.8	272	32.9	71
	Current sexual and/or physical violence	7.5	41	6.3	27	7.0	68	10.1	22
	None	61.8	335	60.1	261	61.1	596	55.3	119

TABLE 5.2
Prevalence of physical, sexual, and physical and/or sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

		Physical and/or sexual violence														None		Ever-partened
		Lifetime physical violence		Current physical violence		Lifetime sexual violence		Current sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Current sexual and/or physical violence						
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number			
Urban/ Rural	Total	25.2	246	5.9	57	7.7	75	1.9	18	27.8	272	7.0	68	72.2	704	976		
	Urban	25.0	135	6.2	34	8.6	47	2.1	12	28.1	152	7.5	41	71.9	390	542		
	Rural	25.4	110	5.4	23	6.5	28	1.6	7	27.5	119	6.3	27	72.5	315	434		
Respondent age	15-19	13.2	8	9.6	6	5.1	3	1.4	1	18.3	11	11.1	7	81.7	49	60		
	20-24	20.6	19	7.0	6	8.4	8	3.5	3	23.6	22	9.3	9	76.4	71	93		
	25-29	31.0	37	12.2	14	9.6	11	4.7	6	32.7	39	14.4	17	67.3	79	118		
	30-34	23.7	26	4.3	5	3.6	4	.7	1	25.7	28	4.3	5	74.3	81	109		
	35-39	29.9	32	6.2	7	10.0	11	5.1	5	32.4	35	9.7	10	67.6	73	108		
	40-44	28.2	36	6.3	8	7.2	9	.8	1	30.5	39	6.3	8	69.5	88	127		
	45-49	25.1	27	5.0	5	8.6	9	.8	1	27.8	30	5.8	6	72.2	79	109		
	50-54	21.1	24	2.8	3	6.5	7			23.5	26	2.8	3	76.5	85	111		
	55-59	26.0	18	2.2	2	9.0	6			29.4	21	2.2	2	70.6	50	71		
Education of respondent	60-64	26.6	19	1.5	1	8.8	6	1.1	1	30.1	21	2.6	2	69.9	49	70		
	No/primary	32.8	25	4.6	3	8.2	6	2.6	2	32.8	25	4.6	3	67.2	51	75		
	Secondary	24.5	150	5.2	32	8.0	49	2.2	13	27.8	170	6.6	41	72.2	444	614		
	Vocational	26.5	34	6.1	8	7.3	10	.8	1	28.4	37	6.1	8	71.6	93	130		
	Higher	19.3	27	8.2	11	5.1	7	.9	1	21.7	30	9.1	13	78.3	109	139		

		Physical and/or sexual violence														
		Lifetime physical violence		Current physical violence		Lifetime sexual violence		Current sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Current sexual and/or physical violence		None		Ever-partened
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Current partnership status	Currently married	24.4	57	5.7	13	7.2	17	1.9	4	27.0	63	6.8	16	73.0	171	234
	Living with man, not married	28.0	62	8.3	19	6.6	15	1.4	3	30.1	67	8.8	20	69.9	156	223
	Regular partner, living apart	27.0	63	6.1	14	8.2	19	3.9	9	29.4	69	8.9	21	70.6	166	235
	Currently no partner	22.1	63	3.8	11	8.6	24	.6	2	25.4	72	4.2	12	74.6	212	284
Have ever married	Total	25.2	246	5.9	57	7.7	75	1.9	18	27.8	272	7.0	68	72.2	704	976
	Yes	23.6	63	5.0	13	7.3	20	1.7	4	26.2	70	6.0	16	73.8	197	266
	No	25.8	183	6.2	44	7.8	55	2.0	14	28.4	202	7.3	52	71.6	508	710
Have ever been pregnant	Total	25.2	246	5.9	57	7.7	75	1.9	18	27.8	272	7.0	68	72.2	704	976
	Yes	27.4	230	5.9	50	8.0	68	2.0	17	30.0	252	7.0	59	70.0	589	842
	No	11.3	15	5.6	7	5.5	7	1.3	2	14.3	19	6.8	9	85.7	115	134
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	26.4	91	5.8	20	8.9	30	3.0	10	28.4	98	7.6	26	71.6	246	344
	Self-employed	30.1	69	5.0	12	6.1	14	.9	2	32.1	74	5.4	13	67.9	157	231
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	24.5	67	5.7	16	8.3	22	1.3	4	27.9	76	6.4	17	72.1	196	272
	Unemployed	19.2	12	13.0	8	6.1	4	2.8	2	22.3	14	14.3	9	77.7	50	65
	Out of the labor force	11.7	6	3.3	2	7.6	4	1.5	1	17.5	10	4.8	3	82.5	45	54
Main source of income	Income from own work	28.3	111	5.5	22	7.6	30	1.9	8	30.0	118	6.4	25	70.0	275	393
	Support from partner/husband	24.5	83	7.6	26	7.6	26	1.7	6	27.7	94	8.6	29	72.3	245	339
	Support from relatives and friends	21.7	44	4.4	9	8.6	17	2.1	4	25.4	52	6.2	13	74.6	152	204
	No income/pension/social services/other	17.9	6	2.6	1	6.0	2	2.6	1	21.3	7	2.6	1	78.7	26	32
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	29.4	197	7.1	47	8.3	56	2.2	15	31.9	214	8.1	55	68.1	458	672
	19 or older	24.5	126	4.3	22	7.0	36	1.4	7	27.2	140	5.4	27	72.8	373	513
	18 or younger	45.0	71	16.0	25	12.7	20	4.8	8	46.8	74	17.1	27	53.2	84	159
Non-consensual marriage	Total	23.6	63	5.0	13	7.3	20	1.7	4	26.2	70	6.0	16	73.8	197	266
	Yes	34.5	10	6.1	2	8.8	3	6.1	2	37.8	11	9.3	3	62.2	19	30
	No	22.2	52	4.9	11	7.1	17	1.1	3	24.7	58	5.5	13	75.3	178	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

TABLE 5.3

Lifetime and current prevalence of specific acts of physical, sexual, and emotional, partner violence among ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

	Urban/Rural												CSJP			
	Urban				Rural				All Ever-partnered				CSJP			
	Last 12 months	Prior to past 12 months	Lifetime	None	Last 12 months	Prior to past 12 months	Lifetime	None	Last 12 months	Prior to past 12 months	Lifetime	None	Last 12 months	Prior to past 12 months	Lifetime	None
Physical, sexual, and emotional acts of partner violence	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Slapped or threw something	4.0	15.2	19.3	80.7	3.3	17.0	20.3	79.7	3.7	16.0	19.7	80.3	6.8	18.1	24.8	75.2
Pushed or shoved	3.6	11.8	15.3	84.7	2.7	10.2	13.0	87.0	3.2	11.1	14.3	85.7	4.9	15.9	20.9	79.1
Hit with fist of something else	3.2	11.8	15.0	85.0	2.5	11.7	14.2	85.8	2.9	11.8	14.7	85.3	5.3	14.8	20.1	79.9
Kicked or dragged	1.5	5.8	7.3	92.7	1.2	6.9	8.1	91.9	1.3	6.3	7.6	92.4	2.9	6.7	9.7	90.3
Choked or burned	2.3	3.5	5.7	94.3	.9	3.6	4.5	95.5	1.7	3.5	5.2	94.8	4.5	6.7	11.2	88.8
Threatened with or used weapon	3.1	4.5	7.6	92.4	2.2	5.5	7.7	92.3	2.7	4.9	7.7	92.3	3.9	6.6	10.5	89.5
Partner physically forced sexual intercourse	1.3	5.9	7.2	92.8	1.2	4.7	5.9	94.1	1.3	5.4	6.7	93.3	2.0	6.9	8.9	91.1
Have sexual intercourse with partner because afraid	1.4	3.6	4.9	95.1	.6	2.6	3.2	96.8	1.0	3.1	4.2	95.8	1.4	2.9	4.4	95.6
Partner forced something degrading/humiliating	.2	1.4	1.5	98.5	.4	.8	1.2	98.8	.3	1.1	1.4	98.6	.5	.8	1.3	98.7
Partner insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself	10.1	14.7	24.8	75.2	8.3	15.4	23.8	76.2	9.3	15.0	24.3	75.7	10.3	17.3	27.6	72.4
Partner belittled or humiliated you in front of other people	5.0	7.7	12.6	87.4	3.4	11.3	14.7	85.3	4.2	9.3	13.6	86.4	6.5	10.4	16.9	83.1
Partner done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose	4.2	7.9	12.2	87.8	3.7	6.4	10.1	89.9	4.0	7.3	11.3	88.7	6.6	11.1	17.7	82.3
Partner verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	4.9	8.4	13.2	86.8	2.5	7.4	9.9	90.1	3.8	7.9	11.7	88.3	6.7	10.8	17.5	82.5

TABLE 5.4

Prevalence of physical partner violence, broken down by severity, among ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

		Severity of lifetime physical violence							
		Moderate		Severe		No violence		Ever-partnered	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	
Urban/Rural	Total	7.0	68	18.2	178	74.8	730	976	
	Urban	6.2	34	18.7	102	75.0	407	542	
	Rural	7.9	34	17.5	76	74.6	324	434	
Respondent age	15-19	1.6	1	11.6	7	86.8	52	60	
	20-24	4.0	4	16.6	15	79.4	74	93	
	25-29	3.9	5	27.1	32	69.0	81	118	

		Severity of lifetime physical violence						
		Moderate		Severe		No violence		Ever-partnered
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Respondent age	30-34	7.5	8	16.2	18	76.3	83	109
	35-39	8.5	9	21.3	23	70.1	76	108
	40-44	5.4	7	22.8	29	71.8	91	127
	45-49	7.7	8	17.5	19	74.9	82	109
	50-54	10.4	12	10.7	12	78.9	88	111
	55-59	13.7	10	12.3	9	74.0	53	71
	60-64	6.8	5	19.8	14	73.4	51	70
Education of respondent	No/primary	11.9	9	20.9	16	67.2	51	75
	Secondary	6.3	38	18.2	112	75.5	464	614
	Vocational	5.2	7	21.3	28	73.5	96	130
	Higher	8.9	12	10.5	15	80.7	112	139
Current partnership status	Currently married	6.0	14	18.4	43	75.6	177	234
	Living with man, not married	9.4	21	18.6	41	72.0	160	223
	Regular partner, living apart	6.9	16	20.1	47	73.0	172	235
	Currently no partner	6.0	17	16.1	46	77.9	222	284
Have ever married	Total	7.0	68	18.2	178	74.8	730	976
	Yes	5.5	15	18.1	48	76.4	204	266
	No	7.5	53	18.2	129	74.2	527	710
Have ever been pregnant	Total	7.0	68	18.2	178	74.8	730	976
	Yes	7.4	63	19.9	168	72.6	611	842
	No	4.1	6	7.2	10	88.7	119	134
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	7.1	24	19.3	66	73.6	253	344
	Self-employed	7.4	17	22.7	52	69.9	162	231
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	8.1	22	16.4	45	75.5	206	272
	Unemployed	1.5	1	17.7	11	80.8	52	65
	Out of the labor force	6.3	3	5.4	3	88.3	48	54
Main source of income	Income from own work	8.0	32	20.3	80	71.7	281	393
	Support from partner/husband	6.1	21	18.4	62	75.5	256	339
	Support from relatives and friends	7.8	16	13.9	28	78.3	160	204
	No income/pension/social services/other			17.9	6	82.1	27	32

		Severity of lifetime physical violence						
		Moderate		Severe		No violence		Ever-partnered
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	8.2	55	21.2	142	70.6	475	672
	19 or older	7.4	38	17.2	88	75.5	387	513
	18 or younger	10.8	17	34.2	54	55.0	87	159
Non-consensual marriage	Total	5.5	15	18.1	48	76.4	204	266
	Yes	8.3	3	26.2	8	65.5	20	30
	No	5.1	12	17.1	40	77.8	184	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

TABLE 5.5
Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women, Jamaica, 2016

Physical, sexual, and emotional acts of partner violence		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		All Ever-partnered		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Ever beaten during a pregnancy	Total	100.0%	474	100.0%	388	100.0%	863	100.0%	187
	Yes	5.4%	26	4.7%	18	5.1%	44	5.7%	11
	No	94.6%	449	95.3%	370	94.9%	819	94.3%	177
Violence in pregnancy	Total	100.0%	26	100.0%	18	100.0%	44	100.0%	11
	Ever punched or kicked in abdomen in pregnancy	22.0%	6	19.8%	4	21.1%	9	34.8%	4
	Perpetrator in most recent pregnancy was father of child	77.5%	20	100.0%	18	86.8%	38	80.8%	9
	Perpetrator in most recent pregnancy with abuse is/ was current/most recent partner/husband	54.5%	14	36.9%	7	47.2%	21	53.5%	6
	Same person had beaten her before pregnancy	71.5%	18	77.8%	14	74.1%	33	80.8%	9
Beating got worse compared to before pregnancy	None	14.9%	4			8.7%	4	19.2%	2
	Total	100.0%	18	100.0%	14	100.0%	33	100.0%	9
	Beating got worse during pregnancy	36.5%	7	35.2%	5	35.9%	12	11.9%	1
	Beating stayed the same during pregnancy	47.5%	9	24.3%	3	37.5%	12	76.9%	7
	Beating got less during pregnancy	5.3%	1	40.5%	6	20.6%	7	11.3%	1
	No answer	10.6%	2			6.0%	2		

TABLE 5.6
Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women, Jamaica, 2016

		Ever beaten during a pregnancy				
		Yes		No		Ever pregnant
		%	Number	%	Number	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	5.1	44	94.9	819	863
	Urban	5.4	26	94.6	449	474
	Rural	4.7	18	95.3	370	388
Respondent age	15-19	12.4	3	87.6	21	24
	20-24	4.4	2	95.6	48	50
	25-29	4.0	4	96.0	91	95
	30-34	5.6	6	94.4	104	110
	35-39	3.6	4	96.4	100	103
	40-44	5.2	6	94.8	117	123
	45-49	9.0	10	91.0	96	106
	50-54	2.5	3	97.5	111	114
	55-59	4.0	3	96.0	64	67
	60-64	5.2	4	94.8	67	71
Education of respondent	No/primary	5.2	4	94.8	73	77
	Secondary	4.9	27	95.1	524	551
	Vocational	4.7	5	95.3	108	113
	Higher	4.3	5	95.7	103	107
Current partnership status	Currently married	2.9	6	97.1	216	222
	Living with man, not married	5.5	11	94.5	196	207
	Regular partner, living apart	4.4	8	95.6	173	181
	Currently no partner	7.1	16	92.9	215	231
	Never partnered	8.1	2	91.9	19	21
Have ever married	Total	5.1	44	94.9	819	863
	Yes	3.3	8	96.7	246	255
	No	5.8	35	94.2	572	608
Have ever been pregnant	Total	5.1	44	94.9	819	863
	Yes	5.1	44	94.9	819	863
	No					
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	3.1	9	96.9	293	302
	Self-employed	4.8	11	95.2	211	222

		Ever beaten during a pregnancy				
		Yes		No		Ever pregnant
		%	Number	%	Number	Number
Main activities during the past week	Housework/work as unpaid family member	8.0	20	92.0	228	248
	Unemployed	7.4	4	92.6	51	55
	Out of the labor force			100.0	26	26
Main source of income	Income from own work	5.4	19	94.6	334	353
	Support from partner/husband	4.2	14	95.8	310	324
	Support from relatives and friends	4.7	7	95.3	146	153
	No income/pension/ social services/other	16.5	4	83.5	21	25
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	6.0	38	94.0	598	636
	19 or older	4.0	20	96.0	468	487
	18 or younger	12.6	19	87.4	130	149
Non- consensual marriage	Total	3.3	8	96.7	246	255
	Yes	6.9	2	93.1	26	28
	No	2.9	7	97.1	220	226

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

TABLE 5.7
Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

		Emotional violence						
		Lifetime emotional violence		Current emotional violence		None		Ever-partnered
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	28.8	281	11.1	109	71.2	695	976
	Urban	28.3	153	12.0	65	71.7	389	542
	Rural	29.4	128	10.0	44	70.6	306	434
Respondent age	15-19	22.3	13	12.4	7	77.7	47	60
	20-24	34.5	32	14.5	13	65.5	61	93
	25-29	30.4	36	16.6	20	69.6	82	118
	30-34	27.9	30	10.3	11	72.1	79	109
	35-39	34.7	37	11.4	12	65.3	70	108
	40-44	28.9	37	13.3	17	71.1	90	127
	45-49	20.6	22	6.7	7	79.4	87	109
	50-54	28.2	31	7.7	9	71.8	80	111
	55-59	31.3	22	8.2	6	68.7	49	71
Education of respondent	60-64	27.2	19	8.8	6	72.8	51	70
	No/primary	29.5	22	15.0	11	70.5	53	75
	Secondary	28.6	176	10.1	62	71.4	438	614
	Vocational	32.3	42	10.3	13	67.7	88	130
Current partnership status	Higher	21.0	29	12.3	17	79.0	110	139
	Currently married	30.7	72	13.3	31	69.3	162	234
	Living with man, not married	31.1	69	15.4	34	68.9	153	223
	Regular partner, living apart	30.4	71	12.6	30	69.6	164	235
	Currently no partner	24.1	68	4.9	14	75.9	216	284
Have ever married	Never partnered							
	Total	28.8	281	11.1	109	71.2	695	976
	Yes	29.5	79	11.6	31	70.5	188	266
Have ever been pregnant	No	28.5	202	10.9	78	71.5	507	710
	Total	28.8	281	11.1	109	71.2	695	976
	Yes	30.1	254	11.9	100	69.9	588	842
	No	20.3	27	6.5	9	79.7	107	134

		Emotional violence						
		Lifetime emotional violence		Current emotional violence		None		Ever-partnered
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/ private corporate	30.8	106	11.9	41	69.2	238	344
	Self-employed	31.1	72	9.1	21	68.9	159	231
	Housework/ work as unpaid family member	26.9	73	12.9	35	73.1	199	272
	Unemployed	23.5	15	10.9	7	76.5	49	65
	Out of the labor force	17.9	10	6.2	3	82.1	45	54
Main source of income	Income from own work	30.2	119	8.8	35	69.8	274	393
	Support from partner/ husband	29.6	100	15.7	53	70.4	239	339
	Support from relatives and friends	26.2	54	8.7	18	73.8	151	204
	No income/pension/ social services/other	21.2	7	5.6	2	78.8	26	32
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	32.8	221	12.8	86	67.2	451	672
	19 or older	27.0	139	9.5	49	73.0	374	513
	18 or younger	51.6	82	23.8	38	48.4	77	159
Non- consensual marriage	Total	29.5	79	11.6	31	70.5	188	266
	Yes	38.6	12	25.5	8	61.4	18	30
	No	28.3	67	9.9	23	71.7	169	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

TABLE 5.8
Prevalence of different controlling behaviours by partners, among ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

Controlling behavior																								
At least one controlling behavior		Does not permit you to meet your female friends		Tries to limit your contact with your family of birth		Insists on knowing where you are at all times		Gets jealous or angry if you talk with another man		Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful		Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself		Does not trust you with any money		Checks your cellphone to see who you have called/ who has called you		None		Ever-partnered				
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number			
Total		47.3	462	7.1	69	3.6	35	24.8	242	32.3	315	18.3	178	2.4	24	15.2	148	10.3	101	52.7	514	976		
Urban		45.8	248	8.4	46	3.6	20	24.1	131	31.9	173	20.0	108	2.0	11	12.1	66	11.2	61	54.2	293	542		
Rural		49.2	214	5.4	23	3.6	16	25.6	111	32.8	142	16.2	70	3.0	13	19.0	83	9.3	40	50.8	220	434		
15-19		42.0	25	1.4	1			21.6	13	31.7	19	14.1	8	1.4	1	6.3	4	7.4	4	58.0	35	60		
20-24		54.3	50	8.3	8	2.1	2	34.6	32	46.3	43	20.5	19	2.1	2	12.3	11	14.9	14	45.7	42	93		
25-29		54.1	64	9.4	11	2.3	3	29.4	35	36.8	43	19.3	23	1.8	2	18.1	21	12.7	15	45.9	54	118		
30-34		48.9	53	11.0	12	4.4	5	24.7	27	37.0	40	19.1	21	.9	1	16.3	18	14.2	15	51.1	56	109		
35-39		61.8	67	7.0	8	4.1	4	39.4	42	37.5	40	26.0	28	2.2	2	15.5	17	18.1	20	38.2	41	108		
40-44		43.5	55	5.9	7	4.3	6	17.5	22	24.5	31	14.4	18	2.0	3	18.2	23	8.4	11	56.5	72	127		
45-49		37.9	41	6.4	7	4.0	4	18.3	20	30.6	33	19.0	21	1.6	2	11.1	12	8.2	9	62.1	68	109		
50-54		41.1	46	9.0	10	6.9	8	21.9	24	26.5	29	17.2	19	5.6	6	15.1	17	2.9	3	58.9	66	111		
55-59		44.0	31	2.7	2	3.2	2	18.5	13	25.0	18	12.6	9	2.1	1	21.1	15	11.4	8	56.0	40	71		
60-64		41.6	29	5.1	4	2.3	2	18.5	13	24.7	17	17.0	12	4.9	3	14.7	10	2.5	2	58.4	41	70		

Education of respondent	No/primary	57.6	43	7.1	5	6.4	5	36.4	27	35.6	27	25.2	19	5.5	4	13.9	10	9.6	7	42.4	32	75
	Secondary	49.7	305	7.5	46	3.8	23	25.1	154	34.4	211	20.2	124	2.3	14	16.5	102	10.9	67	50.3	309	614
	Vocational	42.7	56	6.0	8	1.5	2	22.0	29	31.0	40	14.3	19	.8	1	13.5	18	11.8	15	57.3	75	130
	Higher	34.7	48	4.5	6	2.3	3	17.5	24	21.1	29	8.0	11	1.9	3	10.5	15	5.3	7	65.3	91	139
Current partnership status	Currently married	41.3	96	5.6	13	4.9	12	18.2	42	24.7	58	15.1	35	1.6	4	17.2	40	6.9	16	58.7	137	234
	Living with man, not married	53.0	118	8.6	19	3.1	7	27.4	61	36.0	80	21.0	47	3.7	8	19.3	43	12.7	28	47.0	105	223
	Regular partner, living apart	52.8	124	7.3	17	3.9	9	33.6	79	38.5	91	17.8	42	2.7	6	13.6	32	12.4	29	47.2	111	235
	Currently no partner	43.4	124	6.9	20	2.7	8	20.9	59	30.5	87	19.1	54	2.0	6	11.6	33	9.6	27	56.6	161	284
Have ever married	Never partnered																					
	Total	47.3	462	7.1	69	3.6	35	24.8	242	32.3	315	18.3	178	2.4	24	15.2	148	10.3	101	52.7	514	976
	Yes	40.4	108	5.7	15	5.0	13	18.4	49	23.8	63	14.6	39	1.4	4	16.1	43	6.5	17	59.6	159	266
	No	49.9	354	7.6	54	3.1	22	27.2	193	35.5	252	19.6	139	2.8	20	14.9	105	11.8	84	50.1	355	710
Have ever been pregnant	Total	47.3	462	7.1	69	3.6	35	24.8	242	32.3	315	18.3	178	2.4	24	15.2	148	10.3	101	52.7	514	976
	Yes	49.4	416	7.3	61	3.8	32	26.1	220	33.0	278	19.9	167	2.7	23	16.8	141	11.1	94	50.6	426	842
	No	34.3	46	5.8	8	2.1	3	16.5	22	27.8	37	8.2	11	.8	1	5.2	7	5.5	7	65.7	88	134
	Employed in a public/private corporate	44.2	152	7.1	24	3.8	13	25.2	87	29.3	101	16.2	56	2.0	7	12.7	44	11.0	38	55.8	192	344
Main activities during the past week	Self-employed	48.7	113	6.6	15	4.4	10	26.7	62	32.5	75	20.5	47	2.0	5	13.9	32	9.8	23	51.3	118	231
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	51.3	140	7.0	19	3.4	9	22.5	61	36.2	99	18.1	49	3.4	9	21.2	58	9.3	25	48.7	132	272

Controlling behavior																						
	At least one controlling behavior		Does not permit you to meet your female friends		Tries to limit your contact with your family of birth		Insists on knowing where you are at all times		Gets jealous or angry if you talk with another man		Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful		Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself		Does not trust you with any money		Checks your cellphone to see who you have called/ who has called you		None		Ever-partnered	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		
Main activities during the past week	Unemployed	57.2	37	9.9	6	3.0	2	30.6	20	33.6	22	26.6	17	4.6	3	13.6	9	13.9	9	42.8	28	65
	Out of the labor force	30.7	17	7.3	4	1.5	1	19.1	10	27.1	15	13.0	7			8.8	5	7.6	4	69.3	38	54
	Income from own work	46.2	181	8.3	33	15	24.6	96	32.3	127	20.9	82	.8	3	13.2	52	10.0	39	53.8	211	393	
Main source of income	Support from partner/ husband	49.2	167	4.8	16	2.9	10	21.8	74	31.8	108	15.9	54	3.3	11	19.3	65	12.4	42	50.8	172	339
	Support from relatives and friends	47.4	97	7.8	16	4.0	8	29.5	60	35.2	72	18.8	38	3.6	7	11.1	23	9.3	19	52.6	107	204
	No income/pension/ social services/other	41.6	14	6.0	2	2.5	1	25.6	8	20.7	7	8.6	3	2.6	1	20.0	6	2.6	1	58.4	19	32
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	52.0	349	8.1	54	4.5	30	27.3	184	34.3	230	20.1	135	3.1	21	17.3	117	11.6	78	48.0	323	672
	19 or older	49.0	251	6.9	35	4.7	24	24.2	124	31.7	163	17.0	87	2.5	13	16.3	84	9.7	50	51.0	262	513
	18 or younger	61.7	98	11.9	19	4.1	6	37.4	59	42.4	67	30.3	48	4.9	8	20.8	33	17.8	28	38.3	61	159
Non-consensual marriage	Total	40.4	108	5.7	15	5.0	13	18.4	49	23.8	63	14.6	39	1.4	4	16.1	43	6.5	17	59.6	159	266
	Yes	42.1	13	13.9	4	16.4	5	32.9	10	36.8	11	20.4	6			10.6	3	9.3	3	57.9	17	30
	No	40.2	95	4.7	11	3.6	8	16.6	39	22.2	52	13.9	33	1.6	4	16.8	40	6.1	14	59.8	141	236

* Missing values (not stated) for the following variables: education, main activities, source of income

TABLE 5.9
Prevalence of different controlling behaviours by partners, among ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

	Number of acts of controlling behavior			Controlling behavior											
	0	1-2	3+	At least one controlling behavior	Does not permit you to meet your female friends	Tries to limit your contact with your family of birth	Insists on knowing where you are at all times	Gets jealous or angry if you talk with another man	Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful	Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	Does not trust you with any money	Checks your cellphone to see who you have called / who has called you	None	Ever-partnered	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number	
Urban/Rural	Total	52.7	30.1	17.2	47.3	7.1	3.6	24.8	32.3	18.3	2.4	15.2	10.3	52.7	976
	Urban	54.2	28.2	17.6	45.8	8.4	3.6	24.1	31.9	20.0	2.0	12.1	11.2	54.2	542
	Rural	50.8	32.5	16.7	49.2	5.4	3.6	25.6	32.8	16.2	3.0	19.0	9.3	50.8	434
	15-19	58.0	29.5	12.4	42.0	1.4		21.6	31.7	14.1	1.4	6.3	7.4	58.0	60
Respondent age	20-24	45.7	34.1	20.2	54.3	8.3	2.1	34.6	46.3	20.5	2.1	12.3	14.9	45.7	93
	25-29	45.9	34.0	20.0	54.1	9.4	2.3	29.4	36.8	19.3	1.8	18.1	12.7	45.9	118
	30-34	51.1	28.8	20.1	48.9	11.0	4.4	24.7	37.0	19.1	.9	16.3	14.2	51.1	109
	35-39	38.2	33.6	28.2	61.8	7.0	4.1	39.4	37.5	26.0	2.2	15.5	18.1	38.2	108
	40-44	56.5	30.7	12.8	43.5	5.9	4.3	17.5	24.5	14.4	2.0	18.2	8.4	56.5	127
	45-49	62.1	21.0	17.0	37.9	6.4	4.0	18.3	30.6	19.0	1.6	11.1	8.2	62.1	109
	50-54	58.9	27.3	13.8	41.1	9.0	6.9	21.9	26.5	17.2	5.6	15.1	2.9	58.9	111

		Controlling behavior													
		Number of acts of controlling behavior													
		0	1-2	3+	At least one controlling behavior	Does not permit you to meet your female friends	Tries to limit your contact with your family of birth	Insists on knowing where you are at all times	Gets jealous or angry if you talk with another man	Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful	Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	Does not trust you with any money	Checks your cellphone to see who you have called / who has called you	None	Ever-partnered
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
Respondent age	55-59	56.0	31.9	12.1	44.0	2.7	3.2	18.5	25.0	12.6	2.1	21.1	11.4	56.0	71
	60-64	58.4	31.1	10.4	41.6	5.1	2.3	18.5	24.7	17.0	4.9	14.7	2.5	58.4	70
	No/primary	42.4	39.6	17.9	57.6	7.1	6.4	36.4	35.6	25.2	5.5	13.9	9.6	42.4	75
Education of respondent	Secondary	50.3	31.1	18.6	49.7	7.5	3.8	25.1	34.4	20.2	2.3	16.5	10.9	50.3	614
	Vocational	57.3	25.0	17.7	42.7	6.0	1.5	22.0	31.0	14.3	.8	13.5	11.8	57.3	130
	Higher	65.3	27.1	7.6	34.7	4.5	2.3	17.5	21.1	8.0	1.9	10.5	5.3	65.3	139
	Currently married	58.7	29.4	11.8	41.3	5.6	4.9	18.2	24.7	15.1	1.6	17.2	6.9	58.7	234
Current partnership status	Living with man, not married	47.0	33.7	19.3	53.0	8.6	3.1	27.4	36.0	21.0	3.7	19.3	12.7	47.0	223
	Regular partner, living apart	47.2	31.9	20.9	52.8	7.3	3.9	33.6	38.5	17.8	2.7	13.6	12.4	47.2	235
	Currently no partner	56.6	26.4	17.0	43.4	6.9	2.7	20.9	30.5	19.1	2.0	11.6	9.6	56.6	284
Never partnered															
Total		52.7	30.1	17.2	47.3	7.1	3.6	24.8	32.3	18.3	2.4	15.2	10.3	52.7	976
Yes		59.6	28.6	11.9	40.4	5.7	5.0	18.4	23.8	14.6	1.4	16.1	6.5	59.6	266
No		50.1	30.7	19.3	49.9	7.6	3.1	27.2	35.5	19.6	2.8	14.9	11.8	50.1	710

TABLE 5.10
Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners, as reported by ever-partnered women, Jamaica, 2016

		Economic violence										
		Prohibits her from earning money		Takes away her earnings or savings		Refuses to give her money		Lifetime economic violence				Ever-partnered
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	3.0	29	.8	8	6.0	59	8.5	83	91.5	893	976
	Urban	2.5	13	1.1	6	5.6	30	7.9	43	92.1	499	542
	Rural	3.7	16	.4	2	6.5	28	9.3	41	90.7	394	434
Respondent age	15-19	1.4	1			6.0	4	6.0	4	94.0	56	60
	20-24	2.5	2			6.2	6	8.7	8	91.3	85	93
	25-29	1.8	2	1.6	2	8.4	10	9.2	11	90.8	107	118
	30-34	.9	1			1.8	2	2.7	3	97.3	106	109
	35-39	3.0	3	1.0	1	3.6	4	7.6	8	92.4	100	108
	40-44	4.8	6			3.3	4	7.1	9	92.9	118	127
	45-49	2.6	3	1.0	1	4.1	5	6.8	7	93.2	102	109
	50-54	6.0	7	1.9	2	9.1	10	13.4	15	86.6	96	111
	55-59	3.6	3	1.4	1	12.7	9	15.3	11	84.7	60	71
	60-64	2.3	2	1.1	1	8.1	6	10.4	7	89.6	63	70
Education of respondent	No/primary	1.1	1	2.4	2	8.4	6	10.5	8	89.5	67	75
	Secondary	3.6	22	.9	5	6.6	41	9.3	57	90.7	557	614
	Vocational	2.8	4			5.5	7	8.3	11	91.7	120	130
	Higher	1.3	2			2.2	3	3.4	5	96.6	135	139
Current partnership status	Currently married	2.9	7	.8	2	4.9	11	8.2	19	91.8	215	234
	Living with man, not married	3.6	8	.4	1	2.1	5	5.7	13	94.3	210	223
	Regular partner, living apart	2.1	5	.9	2	5.9	14	7.3	17	92.7	218	235
	Currently no partner	3.3	9	1.1	3	10.0	28	12.0	34	88.0	250	284
	Never partnered											
Have ever married	Total	3.0	29	.8	8	6.0	59	8.5	83	91.5	893	976
	Yes	3.6	10	.7	2	4.7	12	8.6	23	91.4	243	266
	No	2.8	20	.9	6	6.5	46	8.5	60	91.5	649	710
Have ever been pregnant	Total	3.0	29	.8	8	6.0	59	8.5	83	91.5	893	976
	Yes	3.5	29	.7	6	6.4	54	9.2	77	90.8	764	842
	No			1.5	2	3.6	5	4.4	6	95.6	128	134
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/ private corporate	3.4	12	.3	1	6.0	21	8.8	30	91.2	314	344
	Self-employed	1.6	4	1.3	3	2.8	7	4.5	10	95.5	221	231
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	4.4	12	.7	2	9.1	25	12.6	34	87.4	238	272

		Economic violence										
		Prohibits her from earning money		Takes away her earnings or savings		Refuses to give her money		Lifetime economic violence				Ever-partnered
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
Main activities during the past week	Unemployed	1.5	1	1.7	1	3.4	2	4.9	3	95.1	61	65
	Out of the labor force	1.8	1	1.8	1	5.9	3	7.7	4	92.3	50	54
Main source of income	Income from own work	2.9	12	.8	3	7.5	29	10.2	40	89.8	353	393
	Support from partner/ husband	2.8	9	.8	3	3.1	11	5.8	20	94.2	319	339
	Support from relatives and friends	3.0	6			6.2	13	8.0	16	92.0	188	204
	No income/pension/ social services/other	3.4	1	3.0	1	14.5	5	17.9	6	82.1	27	32
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	3.7	25	1.2	8	6.2	41	9.6	64	90.4	608	672
	19 or older	3.4	17	.8	4	4.2	22	7.6	39	92.4	475	513
	18 or younger	4.8	8	2.6	4	12.5	20	16.1	26	83.9	133	159
Non- consensual marriage	Total	3.6	10	.7	2	4.7	12	8.6	23	91.4	243	266
	Yes			2.7	1	5.6	2	8.2	2	91.8	28	30
	No	4.1	10	.4	1	4.6	11	8.6	20	91.4	216	236

TABLE 5.11
Prevalence of partner violence based on ever-partnered women's partner characteristics, Jamaica, 2016

	Type of Partner Violence										
	Lifetime Physical Violence	Current Physical Violence	Lifetime Sexual Violence	Current Sexual Violence	Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Violence	Current Sexual and/or Physical Violence	Lifetime Emotional Violence	Current Emotional Violence	Lifetime Economic Violence	None	Ever-Partnered Women
	Per Cent										Number
Partner's Age											
Total	26.9	6.3	8.2	2.0	29.7	7.5	30.9	12.0	9.1	58.5	909
15-24	24.0	14.7	13.3	2.4	32.1	15.9	34.5	18.4	6.7	57.1	70
25-34	28.7	7.9	7.3	2.2	31.0	9.0	32.9	11.5	5.1	57.0	181
35-44	27.6	8.0	8.0	3.7	29.0	9.9	32.9	15.0	8.4	56.4	208
45-54	26.9	4.5	6.8	2.0	28.7	6.2	25.7	10.6	8.8	62.9	210
55-64	32.9	3.9	8.5	0.0	36.9	3.9	33.4	10.7	14.0	54.0	133
65 And +	17.1	1.0	9.0	0.7	20.2	1.7	28.6	7.0	12.9	62.8	107
Age Difference Between Partners											
Total	26.9	6.3	8.2	2.0	29.7	7.5	30.9	12.0	9.1	58.5	909
Woman is older	30.7	5.5	10.9	2.3	34.0	6.6	36.4	11.0	5.4	53.9	157
Partner at most 3 years older	27.0	6.6	8.0	1.6	30.7	7.5	27.8	9.2	9.3	60.2	269
Age difference between partners											
Partner 4 to 8 years older	25.3	8.1	6.2	1.4	26.9	9.1	25.8	12.4	7.2	61.1	223
Partner at least 9 years older	25.9	4.9	8.4	2.9	28.4	6.6	35.1	15.0	12.6	57.2	260
Partner's education											
Total	26.3	6.3	7.7	2.2	28.8	7.6	30.2	11.7	8.7	59.2	824
No/Primary	29.2	5.4	9.3	.8	32.9	6.2	33.6	13.1	14.0	52.7	101
Secondary	25.2	6.8	7.5	2.6	27.8	8.1	29.6	12.2	8.8	59.8	556
Vocational	32.6	5.8	11.0	2.1	33.5	7.9	36.6	9.8	4.8	54.0	83
Higher	23.6	4.5	4.2	.9	26.0	5.4	23.7	9.0	5.8	68.5	84
Partner's employment status											
Total	26.9	6.4	8.2	2.1	29.7	7.7	30.5	12.3	9.1	58.4	864
Employed	25.9	6.2	7.8	2.5	28.8	7.7	30.1	12.0	8.7	59.3	745
Unemployed	35.1	9.5	8.6	0.0	36.7	9.5	31.2	12.9	9.5	53.0	73
Out of the Labour Force	29.7	5.0	13.1	0.0	33.2	5.0	35.5	16.3	14.8	53.7	46

	Type of Partner Violence										
	Lifetime Physical Violence	Current Physical Violence	Lifetime Sexual Violence	Current Sexual Violence	Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Violence	Current Sexual and/or Physical Violence	Lifetime Emotional Violence	Current Emotional Violence	Lifetime Economic Violence	None	Ever-Partnered Women
	Per Cent										Number
Partner drinks alcohol at least once a week											
Total	25.2	5.9	7.7	1.9	27.8	7.0	28.8	11.1	8.5	61.1	976
Yes	33.4	9.8	10.7	4.2	36.7	12.1	38.5	14.1	13.8	51.3	290
No	21.7	4.2	6.4	.9	24.1	4.8	24.7	9.9	6.3	65.2	686
Partner uses recreational drugs at least once a week											
Total	25.2	5.9	7.7	1.9	27.8	7.0	28.8	11.1	8.5	61.1	976
Yes	40.5	10.3	14.7	4.5	43.9	12.2	38.5	14.8	12.8	47.5	188
No	21.5	4.8	6.0	1.3	24.0	5.7	26.4	10.2	7.5	64.3	788
Partner has had another relationship											
Total	25.2	5.9	7.7	1.9	27.8	7.0	28.8	11.1	8.5	61.1	976
Yes	42.1	11.7	12.1	3.9	45.3	14.0	45.5	22.9	17.0	41.3	225
No	20.1	4.1	6.4	1.3	22.6	4.9	23.8	7.6	6.0	67.0	751
Partner has had children with another woman											
Total	42.1	11.7	12.1	3.9	45.3	14.0	45.5	22.9	17.0	41.3	225
Yes	43.1	15.1	13.7	2.8	47.5	17.1	45.9	22.5	16.6	41.9	86
No	41.5	9.6	11.1	4.5	44.0	12.1	45.2	23.2	17.2	40.9	139

TABLE 5.12
IPV and Gender Attitudes

IPV and Gender Attitudes		Type of partner violence																None	
		Lifetime physical violence		Current physical violence		Lifetime sexual violence		Current sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Current sexual and/or physical violence		Lifetime emotional violence		Current emotional violence		Lifetime economic violence	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Total		246	25.2%	57	5.9%	75	7.7%	18	1.9%	272	27.8%	68	7.0%	281	28.8%	109	11.1%	83	8.5%
It is wife's obligation to have sex with husband		82	26.0%	18	5.8%	24	7.6%	7	2.1%	91	28.8%	23	7.3%	92	29.3%	30	9.6%	32	10.1%
Women and men should share authority in the family		227	25.0%	53	5.9%	67	7.4%	18	2.0%	251	27.6%	64	7.1%	263	28.9%	103	11.4%	78	8.6%
A woman's role is to take care of her home		179	26.1%	44	6.5%	54	7.9%	14	2.1%	199	29.1%	53	7.7%	211	30.9%	84	12.4%	65	9.5%
It is natural that men should be the head of the family		195	25.6%	45	5.9%	55	7.2%	12	1.5%	216	28.3%	53	6.9%	224	29.4%	83	10.9%	67	8.8%
A wife should always obey her husband		91	28.6%	22	7.1%	32	9.9%	8	2.5%	99	31.3%	26	8.3%	100	31.5%	37	11.8%	38	12.1%
A woman should be able to spend her own money		231	25.5%	56	6.1%	69	7.6%	18	2.0%	254	28.1%	66	7.3%	267	29.5%	101	11.2%	78	8.6%
None		0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

TABLE 5.13
IPV and Normalization of Violence

IPV and Normalization of Violence		Type of partner violence																None	
		Lifetime physical violence		Current physical violence		Lifetime sexual violence		Current sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Current sexual and/or physical violence		Lifetime emotional violence		Current emotional violence		Lifetime economic violence	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Total		246	25.2%	57	5.9%	75	7.7%	18	1.9%	272	27.8%	68	7.0%	281	28.8%	109	11.1%	83	8.5%
Violence between husband and wife is a private matter		71	23.6%	19	6.3%	26	8.6%	8	2.6%	81	26.8%	22	7.3%	90	29.9%	32	10.5%	36	12.1%
A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together		17	28.0%	1	1.3%	3	4.4%	0	0.0%	19	31.1%	1	1.3%	17	27.7%	4	7.1%	11	17.1%
If a woman is raped she has done something careless to put herself in that situation		41	27.9%	4	2.8%	16	10.6%	2	1.7%	48	32.3%	6	3.9%	43	28.7%	16	10.9%	25	16.9%
If a woman does not physically fight back, it is not rape		11	22.0%	3	6.5%	6	11.2%	1	1.6%	14	27.0%	3	6.5%	16	30.7%	9	17.6%	7	13.9%
None		142	25.0%	32	5.7%	39	6.9%	9	1.6%	154	27.1%	39	6.8%	159	28.0%	61	10.7%	31	5.4%

TABLE 5.14
IPV and Justification of Violence

Type of partner violence																				
Lifetime physical violence		Current physical violence		Lifetime sexual violence		Current sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Current sexual and/or physical violence		Lifetime emotional violence		Current emotional violence		Lifetime economic violence		None		
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	246	25.2%	57	5.9%	75	7.7%	18	1.9%	272	27.8%	68	7.0%	281	28.8%	109	11.1%	83	8.5%	596	61.1%
	1	26.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	26.5%	0	0.0%	1	31.2%	1	31.2%	0	0.0%	2	42.3%
	21	25.1%	6	6.7%	7	8.7%	1	.9%	23	27.0%	6	7.6%	30	35.4%	14	16.4%	10	11.9%	48	56.5%
	2	23.2%	0	0.0%	1	10.5%	0	0.0%	2	23.2%	0	0.0%	3	33.7%	2	23.2%	3	33.7%	5	66.3%
	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	15.1%	1	15.1%	1	15.1%	4	84.9%
	1	13.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	13.8%	0	0.0%	2	23.8%	2	23.8%	2	23.8%	6	76.2%
	25	26.1%	6	6.1%	7	7.9%	1	.9%	26	27.8%	6	6.9%	32	34.3%	16	17.1%	12	13.0%	54	57.2%
	221	25.1%	51	5.8%	68	7.7%	18	2.0%	245	27.8%	62	7.0%	249	28.2%	93	10.5%	71	8.0%	542	61.5%
A man is justified in hitting his wife/partner																				

TABLE 5.15
IPV and Controlling Behaviors

Type of partner violence																				
Lifetime physical violence		Current physical violence		Lifetime sexual violence		Current sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Current sexual and/or physical violence		Lifetime emotional violence		Current emotional violence		Lifetime economic violence		None		
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
Total	246	25.2%	57	5.9%	75	7.7%	18	1.9%	272	27.8%	68	7.0%	281	28.8%	109	11.1%	83	8.5%	596	61.1%
Does not permit you to meet your female friends	40	58.2%	14	19.9%	17	24.2%	4	5.3%	41	60.0%	14	21.0%	43	62.9%	22	31.7%	20	28.5%	18	26.2%
Tries to limit your contact with your family of birth	21	59.9%	7	20.2%	9	24.2%	4	10.1%	21	59.9%	7	20.2%	26	72.6%	14	38.8%	12	33.3%	7	19.5%
Insists on knowing where you are at all times	102	42.2%	26	10.7%	40	16.6%	14	5.7%	113	46.9%	33	13.8%	128	52.8%	61	25.2%	42	17.2%	82	33.8%
Gets jealous or angry if you talk with another man	134	42.4%	36	11.6%	43	13.5%	12	3.9%	142	45.1%	42	13.4%	154	48.9%	68	21.6%	58	18.4%	119	37.8%
Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful	85	47.7%	32	18.0%	33	18.3%	15	8.3%	95	53.1%	39	22.1%	104	58.1%	55	30.8%	41	23.1%	51	28.9%
Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	12	50.6%	4	15.9%	2	8.0%	1	4.6%	12	50.6%	4	15.9%	14	58.4%	8	35.0%	8	33.2%	7	29.8%
Does not trust you with any money	52	34.8%	18	12.1%	20	13.8%	3	2.3%	58	39.2%	20	13.3%	63	42.5%	29	19.9%	31	21.1%	65	43.6%
Checks your cellphone to see who you have called / who has called you	53	52.8%	19	19.2%	26	26.1%	10	9.9%	60	59.3%	24	23.7%	67	66.3%	30	29.5%	26	25.6%	22	21.5%
At least one controlling behavior	170	36.9%	48	10.4%	62	13.4%	18	3.8%	190	41.2%	58	12.5%	198	42.9%	86	18.6%	70	15.1%	199	43.1%
None	75	14.6%	9	1.8%	13	2.6%	1	.2%	81	15.8%	10	2.0%	83	16.1%	23	4.4%	14	2.7%	397	77.2%

Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her/or her partner when she/he was a child, among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

Impact of intergenerational violence														
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband				She was hit as a child		She was insulted or humiliated as a child		Partner's mother was hit by mother's husband		Partner was hit as a child		None	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Urban/ Rural	Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	Ever-partnered	17.2	168	24.4	238	31.7	310	6.0	59	21.1	206	46.5	454
		No	12.7	90	18.3	129	25.5	180	3.6	25	17.9	126	54.4	383
		Yes	28.7	78	40.2	109	48.0	130	12.4	34	29.4	80	26.2	71
	Type of IPV (physical and sexual)	No violence	12.7	90	18.3	129	25.5	180	3.6	25	17.9	126	54.4	383
		Physical only	29.1	57	38.1	75	41.2	81	11.1	22	25.1	49	28.5	56
		Sexual only	20.6	5	47.7	12	66.2	17	10.7	3	31.6	8	23.0	6
	Severity of lifetime physical violence	Both	31.4	15	44.5	22	65.3	32	18.5	9	45.5	22	18.8	9
		No violence	13.0	95	19.3	141	26.9	197	3.9	28	18.4	135	53.2	389
		Moderate	20.4	14	36.1	25	39.6	27	3.7	3	23.0	16	36.5	25
	Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	Severe	33.1	59	40.7	72	48.5	86	16.0	28	31.5	56	22.7	40
		Ever-partnered	16.8	91	26.1	141	33.5	182	6.6	36	23.3	126	46.1	250
		No	11.7	45	19.0	74	25.5	100	4.2	16	19.6	76	54.7	213
Yes	29.9	46	44.2	67	54.0	82	12.8	20	32.8	50	24.2	37		

Urban/ Rural	Urban													213
	Type of IPV (physical and sexual)													
	No violence	11.7	45	19.0	74	25.5	100	4.2	16	19.6	76	54.7	29	
	Physical only	29.3	31	42.0	44	46.8	49	10.8	11	28.3	30	27.8	29	
	Sexual only	21.6	4	48.0	8	66.7	11	5.8	1	22.3	4	22.8	4	
	Both	36.9	11	49.9	15	72.6	22	24.2	7	55.1	16	12.5	4	
	No violence	12.1	49	20.2	82	27.3	111	4.3	17	19.7	80	53.4	217	
	Moderate	22.7	8	30.2	10	45.5	15	7.5	3	25.8	9	39.8	13	
	Severe	33.7	34	48.2	49	54.7	56	15.8	16	36.9	37	19.3	20	
	Ever-partnered	17.7	77	22.2	96	29.5	128	5.3	23	18.4	80	47.0	204	
	No	14.0	44	17.3	54	25.4	80	2.9	9	15.9	50	53.9	170	
	Yes	27.2	32	35.1	42	40.2	48	11.8	14	25.0	30	28.7	34	
	No violence	14.0	44	17.3	54	25.4	80	2.9	9	15.9	50	53.9	170	
	Physical only	28.9	26	33.7	31	34.8	32	11.5	10	21.3	19	29.3	27	
	Sexual only	18.7	2	47.2	4	65.1	6	20.1	2	49.2	4	23.3	2	
	Both	23.1	4	36.2	7	54.1	11	9.7	2	30.8	6	28.5	6	
	No violence	14.2	46	18.1	59	26.5	86	3.3	11	16.9	55	53.1	172	
	Moderate	18.1	6	41.9	14	33.9	12			20.2	7	33.2	11	
	Severe	32.3	25	30.6	23	40.2	31	16.2	12	24.3	18	27.4	21	

Impact of intergenerational violence																
CSIP	CSIP	Lifeline physical and/or sexual violence	Type of IPV (physical and sexual)	Severity of lifetime physical violence	Her mother was hit by mother's husband		She was hit as a child		She was insulted or humiliated as a child		Partner's mother was hit by mother's husband		Partner was hit as a child		None	
					%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
					19.6	42	28.8	62	35.8	77	7.1	15	28.8	62	41.7	90
					13.7	20	16.7	24	24.3	35	2.7	4	21.3	31	55.1	80
					31.6	22	53.3	38	59.2	42	16.1	11	44.3	31	14.2	10
					13.7	20	16.7	24	24.3	35	2.7	4	21.3	31	55.1	80
					32.0	16	53.0	26	53.2	27	19.0	9	45.7	23	12.6	6
					30.5	3	54.3	5	67.4	6			44.9	4	23.2	2
					30.9	4	54.0	7	77.9	10	15.2	2	38.2	5	14.2	2
					14.6	22	18.8	29	26.7	41	2.6	4	22.6	34	53.4	82
					18.0	2	16.4	2	38.7	4	16.4	2	31.4	3	32.1	3
					34.7	18	60.9	31	62.2	32	18.7	10	46.9	24	8.9	5

Impact of IPV on Women's Health and Well-being

TABLE 6.1
Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Ever injured					
		Yes		No		Victim of violence	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Urban/Rural	Total	34.3	93	65.7	178	100.0%	272
	Urban	35.9	55	64.1	98	56.1%	152
	Rural	32.2	38	67.8	81	43.9%	119
Respondent age	15-19	27.1	3	72.9	8	4.0%	11
	20-24	17.9	4	82.1	18	8.1%	22
	25-29	42.9	17	57.1	22	14.2%	39
	30-34	51.0	14	49.0	14	10.3%	28
	35-39	35.7	12	64.3	22	12.9%	35
	40-44	37.7	15	62.3	24	14.3%	39
	45-49	38.0	12	62.0	19	11.2%	30
	50-54	20.0	5	80.0	21	9.6%	26
	55-59	32.0	7	68.0	14	7.7%	21
	60-64	23.2	5	76.8	16	7.8%	21
Education of respondent	No/primary	47.0	12	53.0	13	9.4%	25
	Secondary	35.4	60	64.6	110	64.9%	170
	Vocational	35.8	13	64.2	24	14.1%	37
	Higher	15.6	5	84.4	26	11.5%	30
Current partnership status	Never partnered						
	Currently married	35.6	22	64.4	41	23.3%	63
	Living with man, not married	34.7	23	65.3	44	24.6%	67
	Regular partner, living apart	29.6	20	70.4	49	25.5%	69
	Currently no partner	37.3	27	62.7	45	26.6%	72
Main source of income	Income from own work	37.1	44	62.9	74	43.6%	118
	Support from partner/husband	33.6	32	66.4	62	34.7%	94
	Support from relatives and friends	26.8	14	73.2	38	19.2%	52
	No income/ pension/ social services/other	41.7	3	58.3	4	2.6%	7
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/ private corporate	33.3	33	66.7	65	36.0%	98
	Self-employed	41.6	31	58.4	43	27.3%	74
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	26.7	20	73.3	56	27.9%	76
	Unemployed	59.1	8	40.9	6	5.3%	14
	Out of the labor force	10.3	1	89.7	9	3.5%	10

		Ever injured					
		Yes		No		Victim of violence	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Have ever been pregnant	Yes	34.3	86	65.7	166	92.9%	252
	No	34.4	7	65.6	13	7.1%	19
Have ever married	Yes	33.8	24	66.2	46	25.7%	70
	No	34.5	70	65.5	132	74.3%	202
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	38.8	83	61.2	131	100.0%	214
	19 or older	33.3	47	66.7	93	65.3%	140
	18 or younger	49.2	37	50.8	38	34.7%	74
Non-consensual marriage	Total	33.8	24	66.2	46	100.0%	70
	Yes	25.6	3	74.4	8	16.3%	11
	No	35.4	21	64.6	38	83.7%	58

TABLE 6.2
Types, frequency and other aspects of injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence, according to type of violence experienced, Jamaica, 2016

		Type of IPV (physical and sexual)						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	
		Physical only		Sexual only		Both		Yes	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=272)	Total	100.0	197	100.0	26	100.0	49	100.0	272
	Ever injured	30.2	59			68.8	34	34.3	93
	Injured in the past 12 months	5.4	11			12.5	6	6.2	17
	Ever hurt enough to need health care	17.9	35			17.8	9	16.1	44
FREQ_injury	None	67.1	132	100.0	26	29.5	14	63.4	172
	Total	100.0	59			100.0	34	100.0	93
	Once	41.2	24			20.6	7	33.7	31
	Several (2-5)	47.5	28			61.5	21	52.6	49
	Many (6+)	11.2	7			17.9	6	13.6	13
Type of injury among ever injured (N=93)	Total	100.0	59			100.0	34	100.0	93
	Cuts, bites	43.2	26			71.0	24	53.3	50
	Scratch, abrasion, bruises	61.3	36			64.7	22	62.5	58
	Sprains, dislocations	14.1	8			25.0	8	18.1	17
	Burns	3.2	2			9.1	3	5.4	5
	Penetrating injury, deep cuts, gashes	21.3	13			27.3	9	23.5	22
	Broken eardrum, eye injuries	35.0	21			28.9	10	32.8	31
	Fractures, broken bones	11.6	7			9.8	3	10.9	10

		Type of IPV (physical and sexual)						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	
		Physical only		Sexual only		Both		Yes	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Type of injury among ever injured (N=93)	Broken teeth	5.8	3			10.3	3	7.5	7
	Internal injuries	7.0	4			9.1	3	7.8	7
	Others	17.2	10			8.2	3	14.0	13
	None								

TABLE 6.3
Self-reported impact of violence on women's well-being, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Self reported impact on health							
		No effect		A little		A lot		Victim of IPV	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Urban/Rural	Total	57.0	155	27.7	75	15.3	42	100.0%	272
	Urban	55.6	85	29.4	45	15.0	23	56.1%	152
	Rural	58.7	70	25.6	31	15.7	19	43.9%	119
Respondent age	15-19	36.1	4	47.2	5	16.7	2	4.0%	11
	20-24	55.0	12	45.0	10			8.1%	22
	25-29	56.2	22	20.6	8	23.2	9	14.2%	39
	30-34	64.8	18	17.6	5	17.6	5	10.3%	28
	35-39	43.9	15	38.1	13	17.9	6	12.9%	35
	40-44	59.0	23	27.1	10	13.9	5	14.3%	39
	45-49	59.2	18	22.0	7	18.8	6	11.2%	30
	50-54	73.6	19	19.1	5	7.3	2	9.6%	26
	55-59	68.3	14	23.5	5	8.3	2	7.7%	21
	60-64	43.7	9	33.2	7	23.1	5	7.8%	21
Education of respondent	No/primary	57.7	14	23.4	6	18.9	5	9.4%	25
	Secondary	56.7	97	28.8	49	14.5	25	64.9%	170
	Vocational	58.2	22	23.2	9	18.7	7	14.1%	37
	Higher	62.0	19	28.3	9	9.7	3	11.5%	30
Current partnership status	Never partnered								
	Currently married	56.3	36	26.6	17	17.1	11	23.3%	63
	Living with man, not married	56.0	37	28.2	19	15.8	11	24.6%	67
	Regular partner, living apart	57.7	40	35.0	24	7.3	5	25.5%	69
	Currently no partner	57.7	42	21.4	15	21.0	15	26.6%	72

		Self reported impact on health							
		No effect		A little		A lot		Victim of IPV	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Main source of income	Income from own work	55.5	65	27.6	32	16.9	20	43.6%	118
	Support from partner/husband	63.6	60	24.4	23	12.0	11	34.7%	94
	Support from relatives and friends	49.0	25	34.6	18	16.3	8	19.2%	52
	No income/pension/social services/other	44.2	3	28.2	2	27.5	2	2.6%	7
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	59.9	59	25.6	25	14.5	14	36.0%	98
	Self-employed	56.8	42	28.8	21	14.3	11	27.3%	74
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	55.8	42	27.4	21	16.8	13	27.9%	76
	Unemployed	40.0	6	37.8	5	22.2	3	5.3%	14
	Out of the labor force	62.3	6	29.1	3	8.6	1	3.5%	10
Have ever been pregnant	Yes	57.7	146	26.1	66	16.2	41	92.9%	252
	No	47.4	9	48.4	9	4.2	1	7.1%	19
Have ever married	Yes	57.1	40	24.1	17	18.8	13	25.7%	70
	No	56.9	115	29.0	58	14.1	28	74.3%	202
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	56.8	122	26.5	57	16.7	36	100.0%	214
	19 or older	60.5	85	23.2	32	16.4	23	65.3%	140
	18 or younger	49.9	37	32.9	24	17.2	13	34.7%	74
Non-consensual marriage	Total	57.1	40	24.1	17	18.8	13	100.0%	70
	Yes	68.7	8	14.6	2	16.8	2	16.3%	11
	No	54.9	32	25.9	15	19.2	11	83.7%	58

TABLE 6.4
General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

Urban/Rural																CSJP													
Urban						Rural						Total						CSJP											
Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence											
Yes		No		Ever-partnered		Yes		No		Ever-partnered		Yes		No		Ever-partnered		Yes		No		Ever-partnered							
Total						100.0	152	100.0	390	100.0	542	100.0	119	100.0	315	100.0	434	100.0	272	100.0	704	100.0	976	100.0	144	215			
Some/many problems with overall health						34.1	52	26.4	103	28.6	155	37.4	45	29.7	94	31.8	138	35.5	96	27.9	197	30.0	293	35.9	25	24.6	36	28.4	61
Some/many problems walking						8.5	13	4.8	19	5.8	32	11.1	13	5.0	16	6.7	29	9.7	26	4.9	34	6.2	61	10.6	7	3.2	5	5.6	12
Some/many problems with performing usual activities						9.8	15	4.3	17	5.8	32	7.7	9	4.9	15	5.6	25	8.9	24	4.6	32	5.8	56	12.4	9	3.3	5	6.3	14
Some/many problems of pain						14.9	23	10.2	40	11.6	63	19.8	24	10.0	31	12.7	55	17.1	46	10.1	71	12.1	118	10.4	7	9.1	13	9.5	20
Some/many problems with memory or concentration						9.9	15	5.0	20	6.4	35	10.8	13	3.9	12	5.8	25	10.3	28	4.5	32	6.1	60	11.2	8	4.1	6	6.5	14
None						53.8	82	66.4	259	62.9	341	50.4	60	65.7	207	61.5	267	52.3	142	66.1	466	62.3	608	56.8	40	70.4	102	65.9	142

TABLE 6.5
Other psychological risk factors reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

Urban/Rural																CSJP													
Urban						Rural						Total						CSJP											
Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence						Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence											
Yes		No		Ever-partnered		Yes		No		Ever-partnered		Yes		No		Ever-partnered		Yes		No		Ever-partnered							
Total						100.0	152	100.0	390	100.0	542	100.0	119	100.0	315	100.0	434	100.0	272	100.0	704	100.0	976	100.0	71	100.0	144	100.0	215
Suicidal ideation or attempt						11.8	18	5.3	21	7.2	39	12.7	15	4.7	15	6.9	30	12.2	33	5.1	36	7.0	69	12.6	9	5.0	7	7.5	16
Drink alcohol at least once a week						14.6	22	7.2	28	9.3	50	10.3	12	3.5	11	5.4	23	12.7	34	5.6	39	7.5	74	18.5	13	5.0	7	9.5	20
Use of recreational drugs at least once a week						8.1	12	2.4	9	4.0	22	2.0	2	1.2	4	1.4	6	5.4	15	1.9	13	2.9	28	13.6	10	1.7	2	5.6	12
None						72.6	111	87.3	340	83.2	451	77.1	92	91.4	288	87.5	380	74.6	202	89.1	628	85.1	830	68.0	48	90.3	130	83.0	178

TABLE 6.6
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, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Use of health services and medicines in the past 4 weeks (N=975)	Consulted a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker	25.2	22.3	27.2	26.5	26.1	24.2	23.3	23.0
	Took medicine to sleep	7.2	4.9	2.7	3.6	5.3	4.3	6.2	2.8
	Took medicine for pain	25.9	19.7	28.0	23.8	26.9	21.5	20.8	15.5
	Took medicine for sadness/depression	4.8	.7	1.4	1.6	3.3	1.1	6.4	.6
	None	54.0	66.1	54.3	61.0	54.1	63.9	61.6	69.6

TABLE 6.7
Table 6.7: Impact of partner behavior on Income generating activities, according to women's experience of partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

IPV impact on Income Generating Activities	Urban/Rural										CSIP																					
	Urban					Rural					Total					CSIP																
	Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence					Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence					Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence					Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence																
	Physical only		Sexual only		Both		Ever-partnered		Physical only		Sexual only		Both		Ever-partnered		Physical only		Sexual only		Both		Ever-partnered									
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number									
Total	100.0	106	100.0	17	100.0	30	100.0	152	100.0	91	100.0	9	100.0	19	100.0	119	100.0	197	100.0	26	100.0	49	100.0	272	100.0	50	100.0	8	100.0	12	100.0	71
Work not disrupted	57.4	61	45.1	8	51.8	15	54.9	84	50.4	46	40.0	4	43.4	8	48.5	58	54.2	106	54.2	30	35.4	3	42.1	5	53.3	38	53.3	3	35.4	5	53.3	38
Husband/partner interrupted work	2.7	3			9.7	3	3.8	6					22.7	4	3.7	4	1.5	3														
Unable to concentrate	9.3	10			23.4	7	11.0	17	5.7	5			13.9	3	6.6	8	7.6	15														
Unable to work/sick leave	1.9	2	5.8	1	6.6	2	3.2	5	6.6	6			22.2	4	8.6	10	4.0	8	3.8	1	12.8	6	5.6	15	2.0	1	11.6	1	7.8	1	4.1	3
Lost confidence in own ability	5.3	6			16.1	5	6.8	10	10.2	9			5.7	1	8.7	10	7.6	15														
N/A (no work for money)	19.7	21	18.0	3	9.3	3	17.5	27	20.0	18	39.2	4	8.9	2	19.6	23	19.8	39	25.3	7	9.1	4	18.4	50	20.0	10	36.2	3	14.2	2	20.9	15
None	11.6	12	36.9	6	8.5	3	13.8	21	15.3	14	20.7	2	4.4	1	13.9	17	13.3	26	31.3	8	6.9	3	13.9	38	6.0	3	28.4	2	6.4	1	8.8	6

TABLE 6.8

Children witnessing the violence, according to ever-partnered women with children who ever experienced physical partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Children witnessed violence									
		Many		Several (2-5)		Once		Never		Victim of IPV with children alive	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Urban/ Rural	Total	10.8	24	17.0	38	16.2	36	56.0	125	100.0%	224
	Urban	13.0	16	18.7	23	12.0	15	56.3	69	54.6%	122
	Rural	8.2	8	15.0	15	21.2	21	55.7	56	45.4%	101
Respondent age	15-19							100.0	3	1.4%	3
	20-24	7.8	1			14.3	2	77.9	11	6.3%	14
	25-29	16.4	5	13.4	4	13.6	4	56.6	16	12.3%	28
	30-34	3.0	1	35.7	9	11.6	3	49.6	12	10.7%	24
	35-39	17.8	5	6.7	2	20.6	6	54.9	16	12.8%	29
	40-44	10.5	4	10.4	4	16.3	6	62.8	22	16.0%	36
	45-49	10.3	3	18.9	5	13.3	4	57.6	15	12.0%	27
	50-54	11.9	3	20.3	5	14.4	3	53.4	12	10.2%	23
	55-59	9.6	2	13.7	3	21.0	4	55.7	11	8.9%	20
	60-64	7.6	2	36.6	8	23.3	5	32.5	7	9.4%	21
Education of respondent	No/primary	6.7	2	17.0	4	27.6	6	48.7	11	10.5%	23
	Secondary	11.1	16	19.3	27	15.8	23	53.8	77	65.8%	143
	Vocational	8.4	3	12.1	4	18.9	6	60.7	20	14.9%	32
	Higher	9.3	2	10.2	2	6.4	1	74.1	14	8.8%	19
Current partnership status	Never partnered										
	Currently married	11.5	6	16.2	9	16.2	9	56.1	31	24.9%	56
	Living with man, not married	10.6	6	17.8	9	12.8	7	58.8	31	23.7%	53
	Regular partner, living apart	10.5	6	14.8	8	14.3	8	60.4	34	24.9%	56
	Currently no partner	10.7	6	19.1	11	21.0	12	49.3	29	26.5%	59
Main source of income	Income from own work	9.2	9	22.5	23	15.8	16	52.6	53	45.1%	100
	Support from partner/husband	12.5	9	14.8	11	12.0	9	60.7	46	33.9%	76
	Support from relatives and friends	13.4	6	7.5	3	22.5	9	56.5	23	18.7%	42
	No income/pension/social services/other					38.0	2	62.0	3	2.3%	5
Main activities during the past week	Employed in a public/private corporate	9.5	7	17.5	14	13.3	10	59.7	47	35.0%	78
	Self-employed	7.1	5	21.6	15	19.8	13	51.5	35	30.1%	67
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	12.8	8	12.7	8	18.7	11	55.8	34	27.4%	61
	Unemployed	36.8	4	17.8	2			45.4	5	5.1%	11
	Out of the labor force					17.7	1	82.3	5	2.5%	6

		Children witnessed violence									
		Many		Several (2-5)		Once		Never		Victim of IPV with children alive	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Have ever been pregnant	Yes	10.8	24	17.0	38	16.2	36	56.0	125	100.0%	224
	No										
Have ever married	Yes	12.0	7	18.4	11	16.3	10	53.3	33	27.5%	62
	No	10.4	17	16.5	27	16.1	26	57.0	92	72.5%	162
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	11.5	21	18.1	33	16.8	31	53.6	98	100.0%	184
	19 or older	9.2	11	15.8	19	17.5	21	57.5	70	66.7%	123
	18 or younger	16.1	10	22.8	14	15.3	9	45.8	28	33.3%	61
Non-consensual marriage	Total	12.0	7	18.4	11	16.3	10	53.3	33	100.0%	62
	Yes	11.3	1	40.7	4	21.1	2	26.9	2	14.1%	9
	No	12.1	6	14.8	8	15.5	8	57.7	30	85.9%	53

TABLE 6.9
Children's well-being as reported by women with children 5-12 years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

Urban/Rural															CSJP		
Urban					Rural					Total					CSJP		
Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence					Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence					Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence					Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence		
Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No			
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
100.0	48	100.0	101	100.0	40	100.0	102	100.0	88	100.0	203	100.0	28	100.0	39		
19.8	10	4.1	4	4.5	2	8.0	8	12.9	11	6.0	12	15.3	4	2.5	1		
24.2	12	10.1	10	16.3	7	15.4	16	20.7	18	12.8	26	29.1	8	8.7	3		
12.4	6	9.2	9	6.9	3	6.2	6	9.9	9	7.7	16	14.2	4	10.6	4		
35.1	17	21.7	22	26.1	10	21.0	21	31.0	27	21.3	43	41.7	11	12.6	5		
5.8	3					2.3	2	3.2	3	1.1	2	10.2	3				
38.8	19	68.1	69	64.2	26	65.5	67	50.3	44	66.8	136	32.7	9	75.5	30		
100.0	48	100.0	95	100.0	39	100.0	96	100.0	88	100.0	191	100.0	28	100.0	38		
13.7	7	2.9	3	12.4	5	3.8	4	13.1	11	3.3	6	21.0	6	4.7	2		
11.9	6	5.2	5	15.1	6	10.5	10	13.3	12	7.9	15	12.9	4	8.3	3		
74.5	36	92.9	88	76.4	30	87.4	84	75.3	66	90.1	172	66.1	18	89.6	34		

TABLE 7.1
Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
People disclosed to	Total	100.0	152	100.0	119	100.0%	272	100.0	71
	No one	14.9	23	22.9	27	18.4%	50	12.0	9
	Friends	48.6	74	29.0	35	40.0%	109	53.8	38
	Mother	34.3	52	36.1	43	35.1%	95	40.7	29
	Brother or sister	26.3	40	29.6	35	27.8%	75	24.6	17
	Uncle or aunt	11.6	18	11.3	13	11.5%	31	14.6	10
	Husband/partner's family	15.0	23	15.9	19	15.4%	42	19.7	14
	Children	15.0	23	14.6	17	14.8%	40	19.3	14
	Neighbours	22.9	35	14.2	17	19.1%	52	31.3	22
	Police	22.6	34	15.0	18	19.3%	52	27.0	19
	Doctor/Health worker	4.1	6	6.9	8	5.4%	15	3.6	3
	Pastor/Religious leader	2.3	4	5.8	7	3.9%	10	3.6	3
	Counsellor	1.8	3	1.9	2	1.9%	5		
	NGO/Women's organization	.6	1			.4%	1		
	Community leader	2.6	4	.8	1	1.8%	5	4.2	3
	Father	14.8	22	19.6	23	16.9%	46	16.6	12
	Others	6.9	10	3.9	5	5.6%	15	2.9	2
	None	11.7	18	12.0	14	11.8%	32	6.5	5

Women's Responses and Coping Strategies

TABLE 7.2
Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
To whom gone for support	Total	100.0	152	100.0	119	100.0%	272	100.0	71
	Police	34.0	52	29.7	35	32.1%	87	35.0	25
	Hospital/Health center	10.8	16	13.0	16	11.8%	32	13.8	10
	Social services	.6	1	4.7	6	2.4%	7		
	Legal advice centre								

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
To whom gone for support	Court	5.1	8	5.6	7	5.3%	14	3.8	3
	Shelter								
	Community leader	1.3	2			.7%	2		
	Women's organization	1.3	2			.7%	2		
	Priest, religious leader	3.7	6	4.5	5	4.0%	11	5.3	4
	Elsewhere			1.7	2	.8%	2		
	None	62.2	95	64.0	76	63.0%	171	65.0	46

TABLE 7.3
Percentage of women who had told others, and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Who helped	Total	100.0	152	100.0	119	100.0%	272	100.0	71
	No one	41.4	63	36.1	43	39.1%	106	41.2	29
	Friends	19.4	29	16.2	19	18.0%	49	17.5	12
	Mother	14.1	21	14.5	17	14.2%	39	16.7	12
	Father	12.8	19	18.0	21	15.1%	41	13.1	9
	Brother or sister	15.1	23	11.2	13	13.4%	36	17.2	12
	Uncle or aunt	2.8	4	4.8	6	3.7%	10	2.5	2
	Husband/partner's family	3.0	5	7.5	9	5.0%	14	2.5	2
	Children	4.9	7	7.8	9	6.2%	17	5.3	4
	Neighbours	8.4	13	8.9	11	8.6%	23	5.6	4
	Police	8.3	13	7.1	8	7.8%	21	7.7	5
	Doctor/Health worker	1.2	2	.7	1	1.0%	3		
	Pastor/Religious leader	1.2	2	3.5	4	2.2%	6	1.1	1
	Counsellor	2.3	4	2.2	3	2.3%	6	1.4	1
	NGO/Women's organization								
	Community leader	.6	1			.4%	1		
	Others	2.5	4	3.7	4	3.0%	8	2.8	2
	None	12.2	19	10.7	13	11.5%	31	7.6	5

TABLE 7.4
Percentage of women who were satisfied about the support received, among women who sought help from official services for partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Satisfaction with support received	Total	100.0	58	100.0	43	100.0%	100	100.0	25
	Police	41.4	24	56.2	24	47.7%	48	45.8	11
	Hospital/Health centre	20.3	12	20.0	9	20.2%	20	24.1	6
	Social services								
	Court	8.3	5	3.6	2	6.3%	6	7.7	2
	Community leader								
	Women's organization	1.6	1			.9%	1		
	Priest/Religious leader	5.1	3	10.6	5	7.5%	7	7.9	2
	Elsewhere								
	None	44.1	25	33.8	15	39.7%	40	47.0	12

TABLE 7.5
Main Reasons for Leaving Home the Last Time She Left, as Mentioned by Women who Experienced Physical or Sexual Partner Violence and who Left Home, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Reason for seeking support	Total	100.0	58	100.0	43	100.0%	100	100.0	25
	Encouraged by friends/family	27.7	16	22.1	10	25.3%	25	29.8	7
	Couldn't endure more	50.3	29	42.9	18	47.1%	47	49.3	12
	Badly injured	16.7	10	38.3	16	25.9%	26	19.7	5
	Threatened or tried to kill her	19.1	11	16.8	7	18.1%	18	28.1	7
	Threatened or hit children			3.6	2	1.5%	2		
	Saw that children suffering	8.7	5	8.0	3	8.4%	8	12.8	3
	Thrown out of the home	3.1	2	1.9	1	2.6%	3	3.9	1
	Afraid she would kill him	4.7	3	11.0	5	7.4%	7		
	Afraid he would kill her	12.1	7	24.5	11	17.4%	17	16.3	4
	Afraid he would hit her/more violence	23.4	13	17.7	8	21.0%	21	34.3	9
	Other	6.8	4	7.0	3	6.9%	7	4.9	1
	None	1.3	1	1.7	1	1.4%	1		

TABLE 7.6
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, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Reason for not seeking support	Total	100.0	95	100.0	76	100.0%	171	100.0	46
	Don't know / no answer	15.8	15	18.8	14	17.2%	29	20.2	9
	Fear for threats/ consequences/more violence	5.8	6	3.6	3	4.8%	8	6.0	3
	Violence normal, not serious	40.9	39	31.4	24	36.7%	63	41.6	19
	Embarrassed/ ashamed/afraid would not be believed or would be blamed	4.1	4	11.1	8	7.2%	12	4.5	2
	Believed would not be helped/ know other women not helped			1.0	1	.5%	1		
	Fear for end of relationship			1.0	1	.5%	1		
	Fear for lose of children	1.0	1			.6%	1	2.1	1
	Bring bad name to family	2.2	2	2.0	2	2.1%	4		
	Did not know her options	3.2	3	2.1	2	2.7%	5	6.5	3
	Other	10.3	10	8.9	7	9.6%	16	15.5	7
	None	22.8	22	22.4	17	22.6%	39	14.1	6

TABLE 7.7
Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who left home, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Reasons for leaving home	Total	100.0	37	100.0	39	100.0%	76	100.0	21
	Encouraged by friends/her family	18.6	7	8.0	3	13.2%	10	23.8	5
	Could not endure more	57.8	21	44.7	17	51.1%	39	42.5	9
	Badly injured	23.2	9	1.9	1	12.3%	9	23.5	5
	He threatened or tried to kill her	13.2	5	9.1	4	11.1%	8	9.4	2
	He threatened or hit children			2.7	1	1.4%	1		
	Saw that children suffering	2.6	1	2.8	1	2.7%	2		
	Thrown out of the home			7.4	3	3.8%	3		
	Afraid she would kill him	2.6	1	8.0	3	5.4%	4		
	Encouraged by organization			2.4	1	1.2%	1		

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Reasons for leaving home	Afraid he would kill her	18.3	7	11.0	4	14.6%	11	18.5	4
	No particular incident	8.2	3	8.4	3	8.3%	6	14.7	3
	Other	13.5	5	7.0	3	10.2%	8	15.0	3
	None								

TABLE 7.8
Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Reasons for returning home	Total	100.0	24	100.0	19	100.0%	43	100.0	14
	Didn't want to leave children	24.9	6	9.7	2	18.1%	8	29.9	4
	Holiness of marriage			10.3	2	4.6%	2		
	For sake of family/ children	32.7	8	44.6	9	38.0%	16	23.2	3
	Couldn't support children	4.2	1	5.4	1	4.7%	2	7.2	1
	Loved him	18.9	4	18.0	3	18.5%	8	19.6	3
	He asked her to come back	18.9	4	23.1	4	20.8%	9	32.6	4
	Family said to return	8.3	2			4.6%	2	7.2	1
	Forgave him	28.5	7	20.9	4	25.1%	11	34.8	5
	Thought he would change	11.4	3	4.9	1	8.5%	4	12.5	2
	Threatened her/ children			5.1	1	2.3%	1		
	Could not stay there (where she went)	4.2	1	4.9	1	4.5%	2		
	Violence normal /not serious	4.2	1			2.3%	1	7.2	1
	Other	15.1	4	19.1	4	16.9%	7	20.2	3
	None	3.4	1	4.7	1	4.0%	2		

TABLE 7.9
Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who never left home, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Reasons for not leaving home	Total	100.0	71	100.0	45	100.0%	116	100.0	29
	Didn't want to leave children	25.5	18	22.1	10	24.2%	28	24.9	7
	Holiness of marriage	2.5	2			1.5%	2	2.8	1
	Didn't want to bring shame on family	12.2	9	5.3	2	9.5%	11	12.2	4
	Couldn't support children	4.7	3	5.9	3	5.1%	6	3.4	1
	Loved him	19.2	14	20.2	9	19.6%	23	27.0	8
	Didn't want to be single	1.7	1			1.0%	1	4.2	1
	Family said to stay								
	Forgave him	16.5	12	31.4	14	22.3%	26	20.3	6
	Thought he would change	8.4	6	12.6	6	10.0%	12	7.6	2
	Threatened her/ children	1.2	1	1.6	1	1.4%	2		
	Nowhere to go	1.4	1			.8%	1	3.4	1
	Violence normal / not serious	31.9	23	17.4	8	26.3%	30	39.3	11
	Other	15.3	11	14.1	6	14.8%	17	8.9	3
	None	8.7	6	5.7	3	7.5%	9	9.1	3

TABLE 7.10
Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Whether ever fought back	Total	100.0	135	100.0	110	100.0%	246	100.0	62
	Never/No answer	27.7	37	29.6	33	28.5%	70	23.6	15
	Once	20.2	27	25.5	28	22.6%	55	18.0	11
	Several (2-5) times	21.5	29	28.7	32	24.7%	61	26.1	16
	Many times	30.6	41	16.2	18	24.1%	59	32.3	20

TABLE 7.11
Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence, Jamaica, 2016

		Urban/Rural						CSJP	
		Urban		Rural		Total		CSJP	
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
Results of retaliation	Total	100.0	98	100.0	78	100.0%	175	100.0	48
	Violence became worse	28.4	28	20.2	16	24.8%	43	34.2	16
	Violence became less	16.7	16	19.6	15	18.0%	32	15.1	7
	Violence stopped	35.2	34	38.1	30	36.5%	64	27.7	13
	No change/No effect/No answer	19.7	19	22.1	17	20.8%	36	23.0	11

TABLE 8.1
Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 18 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, Jamaica, 2016

Non partner sexual violence or abuse																								
	Lifetime forced intercourse		Current forced intercourse		Lifetime attempted intercourse		Current attempted intercourse		Lifetime unwanted sexual touching		Current unwanted sexual touching		Lifetime any sexual violence		Current any sexual violence		Non-partner sexual harassment		Current non-partner transactional sex		None		Number of women interviewed	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number		
Urban/ Rural	Total	9.6	102	1.2	13	12.0	129	1.0	10	14.5	155	1.6	17	23.0	246	2.9	32	24.1	257	13.6	145	63.1	674	1068
	Urban	9.4	55	1.0	6	12.7	75	.6	3	13.7	81	1.3	8	22.9	135	2.3	14	24.5	145	13.6	81	62.8	371	591
	Rural	9.8	47	1.5	7	11.3	54	1.5	7	15.6	75	1.9	9	23.1	110	3.7	18	23.5	112	13.5	64	63.5	303	478
Respondent age	15-19	11.3	12	1.5	2	10.5	11	3.5	4	15.9	17	4.4	5	22.5	24	5.3	6	31.1	33	9.7	10	63.4	67	106
	20-24	9.8	10	2.4	2	19.3	20	3.2	3	20.8	21	3.1	3	29.2	30	8.0	8	41.2	43	14.9	15	48.9	51	103
	25-29	16.1	20	2.9	4	9.4	12	.7	1	16.4	20	2.1	3	25.7	32	4.3	5	25.9	32	15.8	20	62.4	77	124
	30-34	7.9	9	.8	1	6.1	7			10.8	13	.6	1	17.1	20	1.4	2	20.6	24	14.1	17	65.3	77	118
	35-39	8.3	9	.9	1	15.4	17	.7	1	16.3	18	1.4	2	26.6	29	2.3	3	29.9	33	19.4	21	54.3	60	110
	40-44	9.8	13	1.9	3	13.5	18	.8	1	13.9	18	1.9	2	23.9	31	3.8	5	26.0	34	14.8	19	62.1	81	130
	45-49	12.6	14	.7	1	11.9	13			17.1	19			25.9	29	.7	1	23.5	26	14.6	16	59.9	67	112
	50-54	5.5	7			11.9	14			9.3	11			20.2	24			9.7	11	8.6	10	73.5	86	118
	55-59	5.6	4			13.4	10	1.0	1	16.4	12			19.6	15	1.0	1	20.0	15	12.5	9	69.4	52	75
	60-64	5.9	4			9.5	7			7.9	6	2.1	2	16.2	12	2.1	2	8.2	6	9.3	7	77.4	57	73

Education of respondent	No/primary	10.7	9	1.2	1	10.2	9			11.5	10			23.2	20	1.2	1	14.6	12	20.0	17	64.1	55	85
Current partnership status	Secondary	10.3	70	1.3	9	12.0	82	1.4	10	14.2	97	2.0	14	22.4	152	3.5	24	21.7	147	13.1	89	64.6	438	678
	Vocational	6.1	8	.7	1	9.2	13			15.9	22	1.4	2	24.2	33	2.1	3	30.6	41	8.8	12	62.0	84	136
	Higher	7.9	12	1.0	2	15.1	23	.5	1	14.1	21	.7	1	21.5	32	2.2	3	32.9	49	15.9	24	59.6	89	149
	Currently married	7.2	17	1.1	3	10.8	25	.7	2	12.7	30	1.0	2	19.7	46	2.1	5	18.5	43	13.6	32	60.7	163	234
	Living with man, not married	10.6	24	.8	2	14.9	33	1.6	4	15.8	35	1.4	3	25.2	56	3.4	8	23.8	53	14.9	33	59.7	133	223
Have ever married	Regular partner, living apart	9.7	23	1.6	4	13.5	32			17.5	41	1.6	4	28.0	66	3.2	8	33.3	78	17.2	40	53.0	125	235
	Currently no partner	10.9	31	1.1	3	10.1	29	.9	3	14.0	40	.9	3	21.7	62	2.3	7	21.6	61	11.9	34	67.2	191	284
	Never partnered	8.6	8	1.7	2	10.8	10	2.9	3	10.3	9	5.2	5	17.2	16	5.2	5	23.0	21	6.5	6	68.1	63	92
Have ever been pregnant	Total	9.6	102	1.2	13	12.0	129	1.0	10	14.5	155	1.6	17	23.0	246	2.9	32	24.1	257	13.6	145	63.1	674	1068
	Yes	7.0	19	1.0	3	10.5	28	.6	2	11.8	31	.9	2	19.0	51	1.9	5	18.3	49	13.3	35	69.6	185	266
	No	10.4	84	1.3	10	12.6	101	1.1	9	15.5	124	1.8	14	24.3	195	3.3	27	26.0	208	13.7	110	61.0	489	802
Main activities during the past week	Total	9.6	102	1.2	13	12.0	129	1.0	10	14.5	155	1.6	17	23.0	246	2.9	32	24.1	257	13.6	145	63.1	674	1068
	Yes	9.7	84	1.1	10	12.0	103	.6	5	14.6	126	1.2	10	23.3	201	2.4	21	22.5	194	14.5	125	63.5	548	863
	No	9.0	19	1.5	3	12.4	25	2.6	5	14.5	30	3.3	7	21.8	45	5.3	11	30.8	63	9.6	20	61.4	126	206
	Employed in a public/private corporate	8.6	31	.9	3	13.4	49	.5	2	15.2	55	2.1	8	25.9	94	2.9	11	26.6	97	15.9	58	60.1	218	363
	Self-employed	7.7	18	.8	2	12.4	29	1.2	3	14.2	34	.8	2	20.4	48	2.4	6	20.3	48	14.4	34	64.4	152	236
Main activities during the past week	Housework/work as unpaid family member	11.8	35	1.2	4	10.2	30	1.4	4	13.6	41	1.6	5	22.2	66	3.3	10	21.9	65	12.0	36	65.5	196	299
	Unemployed	13.2	9	2.8	2	10.6	7			12.6	9			23.7	16	2.8	2	28.5	20	10.0	7	59.2	41	69
	Out of the labor force	8.7	8	2.7	2	14.8	13	1.8	2	18.4	16	2.9	3	22.4	20	3.8	3	29.9	26	10.7	9	63.4	56	89

Non partner sexual violence or abuse																								
	Lifetime forced intercourse		Current forced intercourse		Lifetime attempted intercourse		Current attempted intercourse		Lifetime unwanted sexual touching		Current unwanted sexual touching		Lifetime any sexual violence		Current any sexual violence		Non-partner sexual harassment		Current non-partner transactional sex		None		Number of women interviewed	
	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	
Main source of income	Income from own work	9.138	1.0	4	14.0	58	.7	3	14.9	62	1.4	6	25.4	105	2.9	12	23.1	95	16.0	66	61.1	252	413	
	Support from partner/husband	9.5	32	1.6	6	10.0	34	.7	2	12.4	42	.7	2	19.5	66	2.8	10	23.2	79	13.4	46	65.7	224	341
	Support from relatives and friends	8.9	23	.6	2	10.9	29	1.6	4	15.4	40	2.9	8	22.4	59	3.2	8	26.9	71	9.2	24	63.5	167	263
	No income/pension/social services/other	18.6	8	3.6	2	18.7	8	2.0	1	25.6	11	2.0	1	33.6	15	3.6	2	28.3	12	18.6	8	57.2	25	43
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	9.7	65	1.2	8	12.7	85	1.0	7	14.7	99	1.1	7	23.7	159	2.7	18	23.4	157	14.6	98	62.5	420	672
	19 or older	8.1	42	.7	4	12.1	62	.6	3	12.9	66	.6	3	21.9	112	1.4	7	22.6	116	13.4	69	64.6	332	513
	18 or younger	14.8	23	3.1	5	14.6	23	2.3	4	20.4	32	2.6	4	29.4	47	6.9	11	26.3	42	18.7	30	55.5	88	159
Non-consensual marriage	Total	7.0	19	1.0	3	10.5	28	.6	2	11.8	31	.9	2	19.0	51	1.9	5	18.3	49	13.3	35	69.6	185	266
	Yes	6.1	2	2.8	1	11.5	3	2.8	1	11.5	3	5.5	2	20.7	6	5.5	2	11.4	3	8.8	3	76.7	23	30
	No	7.1	17	.8	2	10.4	25	.3	1	11.9	28	.3	1	18.8	44	1.4	3	19.2	45	13.9	33	68.7	162	236

TABLE 8.2
Percentage of women who reported sexual violence by non-partners since age 18 and in the past 12 months, by number and type of perpetrator, Jamaica, 2016

		Number of perpetrators				
		Lifetime forced intercourse		Current forced intercourse		Number of women reported forced intercourse
		%	Number	%	Number	Number
Perpetrator of Non partner sexual violence or abuse	One	86.5%	89	80.9%	11	89
	More than one	9.9%	10	11.5%	1	10
	No answer	3.6%	4	7.5%	1	4
	Parent	2.5%	3	0.0%	0	3
	Parent-in-law	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0
	Sibling	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0
	Other family member	15.1%	15	0.0%	0	15
	Someone at work	3.3%	3	18.3%	2	3
	Friend/ Acquaintance	43.2%	44	46.5%	6	44
	Recent acquaintance	8.2%	8	33.6%	4	8
	Complete stranger	23.1%	24	11.4%	1	24
	Teacher	.8%	1	0.0%	0	1
	Doctor/Health staff	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0
	Pastor/Religious leader	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0
	Police/Soldier	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0
	Other	11.6%	12	0.0%	0	12
	None	3.6%	4	7.5%	1	4

TABLE 8.3
Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse, broken down by number and type of perpetrator, Jamaica, 2016

Number of perpetrators		Sexual abuse before 18: face to face interview	
		Yes	
		%	Number
Perpetrator of childhood sexual violence or abuse	Total	100.0%	84
	One	69.6%	59
	More than one	12.6%	11
	No answer	17.8%	15
	Parent	3.0%	3
	Parent-in-law	0.0%	0
	Sibling	3.3%	3
	Other family member	29.3%	25
	Someone at work	0.0%	0
	Friend/Acquaintance	22.9%	19
	Recent acquaintance	3.4%	3
	Complete stranger	16.5%	14
	Teacher	2.0%	2
	Doctor/Health staff	0.0%	0
	Pastor/Religious leader	.9%	1
	Police/Soldier	.9%	1
	Other	17.7%	15
	None	17.8%	15

TABLE 8.4
Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by interviewed women who reported to ever had sex, Jamaica, 2016

Age of First Sexual Experience														
		<15		15		16		17		18		19+		Number of interviewed who ever had sex
Urban/Rural		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number
	Total	13.7	117	15.5	132	19.3	165	17.3	148	16.1	138	18.0	153	853
	Urban	13.9	68	17.6	86	18.2	89	15.9	77	16.7	82	17.6	86	488
	Rural	13.3	49	12.8	47	20.8	76	19.3	70	15.4	56	18.4	67	365
	15-19	21.6	11	22.3	12	37.1	19	14.5	8	4.5	2			52
	20-24	5.8	5	12.1	10	23.2	19	22.7	19	19.9	17	16.2	14	84
	25-29	17.8	19	16.3	17	20.4	21	18.9	20	18.2	19	8.4	9	105
	30-34	10.5	11	11.3	12	22.3	23	18.5	19	22.7	23	14.8	15	103
	35-39	14.5	14	16.8	16	18.5	18	23.0	22	9.3	9	18.0	17	96
	40-44	15.2	17	18.2	21	13.6	15	16.3	19	20.1	23	16.6	19	114
Respondent age	45-49	16.0	14	12.8	12	11.5	10	11.0	10	16.7	15	32.1	29	90
	50-54	10.3	10	17.0	17	18.1	18	18.8	19	12.3	12	23.6	24	100

Respondent age	55-59	14.8	9	15.4	9	9.6	6	19.8	12	19.1	11	21.2	13	60
	60-64	12.7	6	15.2	8	29.1	15	2.4	1	11.3	6	29.3	15	50
Education Level	No/Primary	25.4	17	16.1	10	18.8	12	15.6	10	13.0	8	11.2	7	65
	Secondary	15.2	83	17.0	93	20.3	111	16.6	90	14.6	80	16.3	89	545
	vocational	5.6	6	14.6	16	24.5	27	18.0	20	18.6	21	18.7	21	111
	Higher	6.9	8	9.9	11	9.6	11	19.6	23	23.0	26	31.0	36	115
	Currently married	12.4	24	13.7	27	14.2	28	17.8	35	15.7	31	26.2	51	195
Current Partnership Status	Living with man, not married	13.5	26	18.4	36	20.9	41	16.7	32	17.0	33	13.4	26	195
	Regular partner, living apart	15.0	31	17.4	36	24.1	50	15.9	33	14.0	29	13.6	28	207
	Currently no partner	12.3	28	12.7	29	18.1	41	19.7	44	18.4	41	18.8	42	226
	Never partnered	24.4	7	17.1	5	18.6	6	10.2	3	10.9	3	18.8	6	30
Have ever married	Total	13.7	117	15.5	132	19.3	165	17.3	148	16.1	138	18.0	153	853
	Yes	13.9	30	13.1	28	15.3	33	17.3	38	14.9	32	25.5	55	217
	No	13.6	87	16.4	104	20.7	132	17.3	110	16.6	105	15.4	98	635
Have ever been pregnant	Total	13.7	117	15.5	132	19.3	165	17.3	148	16.1	138	18.0	153	853
	Yes	14.3	106	16.3	121	19.1	141	16.9	124	16.0	118	17.4	128	738
	No	9.5	11	10.3	12	20.8	24	20.4	23	17.1	20	21.9	25	115

Age of First Sexual Experience														
		<15		15		16		17		18		19+		Number of interviewed who ever had sex
Main activities during the past week	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	Number	
	12.8	39	14.2	43	15.6	47	21.2	64	15.9	48	20.2	61	301	
	13.9	29	17.9	37	18.9	39	13.7	28	19.1	40	16.5	34	207	
	16.2	37	15.1	35	22.1	51	16.3	38	13.7	32	16.7	38	231	
	6.8	4	14.0	8	33.4	20	16.4	10	16.7	10	12.8	8	59	
Main source of Income	16.9	8	18.0	8	11.7	6	17.2	8	14.0	7	22.2	10	47	
	13.5	47	15.4	53	17.3	60	17.0	59	16.9	58	19.9	69	347	
	12.7	37	16.7	49	20.9	61	16.6	49	17.2	50	15.8	46	292	
	14.7	27	15.2	28	18.6	34	19.6	36	14.1	26	17.7	32	183	
	20.8	6	7.9	2	29.6	9	14.6	4	10.2	3	16.8	5	29	
Age at first union (living together or married)	14.0	82	16.9	99	19.7	116	17.4	102	15.1	89	16.9	99	587	
	11.6	51	14.1	62	15.8	70	17.8	79	18.2	80	22.5	99	441	
	21.3	31	25.4	37	31.4	46	16.0	23	5.9	9			145	
Non-consensual marriage	13.9	30	13.1	28	15.3	33	17.3	38	14.9	32	25.5	55	217	
	18.2	5	25.3	6	7.9	2	17.2	4	15.5	4	15.9	4	25	
	13.3	26	11.5	22	16.3	31	17.3	33	14.8	29	26.8	52	192	

TABLE 8.5

Table 8.5: Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, Jamaica, 2016

		Nature of first sexual encounter								
		Wanted to have sex		Never wanted, but had sex		Forced to have sex		Refused/No answer		Number of interviewed who ever had sex
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
Urban/ Rural	Total	62.3	531	24.9	212	7.3	62	5.6	47	853
	Urban	64.8	316	23.8	116	6.2	30	5.2	26	488
	Rural	58.9	215	26.3	96	8.8	32	6.0	22	365
Respondent age	15-19	41.0	21	42.5	22	13.0	7	3.5	2	52
	20-24	65.5	55	25.4	21	4.5	4	4.5	4	84
	25-29	63.3	67	23.1	24	8.0	8	5.6	6	105
	30-34	70.5	73	18.3	19	6.6	7	4.6	5	103
	35-39	61.5	59	27.9	27	7.6	7	3.0	3	96
	40-44	69.0	78	21.6	25	5.5	6	3.9	4	114
	45-49	58.1	52	26.2	24	10.5	9	5.1	5	90
	50-54	58.0	58	28.7	29	7.2	7	6.1	6	100
	55-59	57.5	34	23.5	14	4.3	3	14.7	9	60
	60-64	68.0	34	16.2	8	6.9	3	8.9	4	50
Education of respondent	No/primary	75.9	49	17.6	11	4.2	3	2.4	2	65
	Secondary	59.0	321	26.4	144	9.0	49	5.7	31	545
	Vocational	60.7	67	32.0	35	2.2	2	5.1	6	111
	Higher	71.5	82	15.1	17	6.8	8	6.6	8	115
Current partnership status	Currently married	62.6	122	22.6	44	6.8	13	8.0	16	195
	Living with man, not married	63.3	123	26.5	52	5.6	11	4.6	9	195
	Regular partner, living apart	59.5	123	30.5	63	5.7	12	4.3	9	207
	Currently no partner	62.6	141	21.7	49	9.9	22	5.8	13	226
	Never partnred	71.3	21	13.4	4	12.0	4	3.3	1	30
Have ever been pregnant	Total	62.3	531	24.9	212	7.3	62	5.6	47	853
	Yes	62.2	135	22.0	48	7.4	16	8.4	18	217
	No	62.3	396	25.9	164	7.2	46	4.6	29	635
Have ever married	Total	62.3	531	24.9	212	7.3	62	5.6	47	853
	Yes	61.2	451	25.4	188	7.5	56	5.8	43	738
	No	69.4	80	21.2	24	5.6	6	3.8	4	115
Main source of income	Employed in a public/private corporate	62.3	188	26.3	79	5.8	17	5.6	17	301
	Self-employed	61.5	127	26.4	55	6.9	14	5.3	11	207
	Housework/work as unpaid family member	59.9	138	23.6	54	10.3	24	6.3	14	231

		Nature of first sexual encounter								
		Wanted to have sex		Never wanted, but had sex		Forced to have sex		Refused/No answer		Number of interviewed who ever had sex
		%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
Main activities during the past week	Unemployed	65.1	39	22.8	13	8.5	5	3.7	2	59
	Out of the labor force	70.7	33	19.5	9	3.4	2	6.4	3	47
	Income from own work	61.9	215	24.8	86	6.9	24	6.4	22	347
	Support from partner/husband	63.9	187	25.9	76	5.8	17	4.4	13	292
	Support from relatives and friends	57.7	106	25.0	46	11.0	20	6.2	11	183
	No income/pension/social services/other	76.8	22	17.0	5	2.9	1	3.4	1	29
Age at first union (living together or married)	Total	60.8	357	27.1	159	6.7	39	5.3	31	587
	19 or older	61.1	269	28.0	124	5.4	24	5.5	24	441
	18 or younger	60.1	87	24.4	35	10.7	15	4.8	7	145
Non- consensual marriage	Total	62.2	135	22.0	48	7.4	16	8.4	18	217
	Yes	50.6	13	30.3	8	7.3	2	11.8	3	25
	No	63.7	123	20.9	40	7.4	14	8.0	15	192

APPENDIX 2 – QUESTIONNAIRE



WOMEN'S HEALTH SURVEY (WHS)

2016 - JAMAICA

QUESTIONNAIRE

ADMINISTRATION FORM



IDENTIFICATION				
COUNTRY CODE	_____			
PARISH	[][]			
CONSTITUENCY	[][]			
ENUMERATION DISTRICT (ED)	[][][]			
DWELLING NO.	[][][]			
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	[][]			
NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:.....				
URBAN = 1 / RURAL = 2 []				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	DAY[][] MONTH[][] YEAR[][][][]
INTERVIEWERS NAME	INTERVIEWER'S NO [][][][]
RESULT***	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 dwelling.....12 Dwelling destroyed.....13 Dwelling not found, not accessible.....14 Entire hh absent for extended period.....15 No hh member at home at time of visit16 Hh respondent postponed interview17	➡ Need to return	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 home23 Selected woman postponed interview.....24 Selected woman incapacitated.....25	➡ 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		
			[][] [][]
FIELD SUPERVISOR NAME [][] DAY [][] MONTH[][] YEAR [][][][]		OFFICE EDITOR NAME [][] DAY [][] MONTH[][] YEAR [][][][]	ENTERED BY ENTRY 1:..... ENTRY 2:



WOMEN'S HEALTH SURVEY (WHS)



2016 - JAMAICA

QUESTIONNAIRE

ADMINISTRATION FORM

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 visiting your household on behalf of Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). We are conducting a survey in Jamaica 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 FEMALE2 BOTH3		
	FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HH	RESIDENCE	AGE	ELIGIBLE
3	Today we would like to talk to one woman or girl 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
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 o1 HEAD o6 MOTHER 11 ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER o2 WIFE (PARTNER) o7 MOTHER-IN-LAW 12 DOMESTIC WORKER/EMPLOYEE o3 DAUGHTER o8 SISTER 13 LODGER o4 DAUGHTER-IN-LAW o9 SISTER-IN-LAW 14 FRIEND o5 GRANDDAUGHTER 10 OTHER RELATIVE 98 OTHER NOT RELATIVE: _____				
(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD: • DOMESTIC WORKER/EMPLOYEE IF THEY SLEEP 4 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 YEARS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD. MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH: • RANDOMLY SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR INTERVIEW USING A KISH TABLE. • PUT CIRCLE AROUND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED. ASK IF YOU CAN TALK WITH THE SELECTED WOMAN. IF SHE IS NOT AT HOME, AGREE ON DATE FOR RETURN VISIT. • CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN HH: • SAY “I cannot continue because I can only interview women 15 -64 years old. Thank you for your assistance.” FINISH HERE.				

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

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?	PUBLIC PIPED INTO DWELLING01 PUBLIC PIPED INTO YARD 02 PRIVATE PIPED INTO DWELLING 03 PRIVATE CATCHMENT, NOT PIPED04 PUBLIC STANDPIPE05 PUBLIC CATCHMENT 06 RIVER/STREAM/POND08 RAINWATER 09 TANKER/TRUCK/WATER VENDOR.....10 OTHER:.....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
2	a. What type of toilet facilities does your household have?	WC LINKED TO SEWER01 WC NOT LINKED TO SEWER..... 02 PIT LATRINE03 NONE04 OTHER:.....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	➔ 3
2b	Are the facilities shared with another household?	SHARED01 NOT SHARED02	

3	What is the main type of material used in constructing the roof? RECORD OBSERVATION	METAL SHEETING..... 1 CONCRETE..... 2 TILE-CLAY 3 TILE –OTHER4 SHINGLE - FIBREGLASS 5 SHINGLE – OTHER.....6 OTHER: 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9																																																																					
4	Does your household have: a) Electricity b) A radio c) A television d) A telephone (Cellular) e) A refrigerator f) Electric Stove g) Gas Stove h) Air Conditioner i) Washing Machine j) Clothes Dryer k) Generator l) Water Heater (electrical) m) Water Heater (Solar) n) DSS o) Computer p) Printer	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>a) ELECTRICITY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>b) RADIO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>c) TELEVISION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>d) TELEPHONE (Cellular)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>e) REFRIGERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>f) ELECTRIC STOVE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>g) GAS STOVE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>h) AIR CONDITIONER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>i) WASHING MACHINE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>j) CLOTHES DRYER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>k) GENERATOR</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>l) WATER HEATER (Electrical)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>m) WATER HEATER (Solar)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>n) DSS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>o) COMPUTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>p) PRINTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8	b) RADIO	1	2	8	c) TELEVISION	1	2	8	d) TELEPHONE (Cellular)	1	2	8	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8	f) ELECTRIC STOVE	1	2	8	g) GAS STOVE	1	2	8	h) AIR CONDITIONER	1	2	8	i) WASHING MACHINE	1	2	8	j) CLOTHES DRYER	1	2	8	k) GENERATOR	1	2	8	l) WATER HEATER (Electrical)	1	2	8	m) WATER HEATER (Solar)	1	2	8	n) DSS	1	2	8	o) COMPUTER	1	2	8	p) PRINTER	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																																																																				
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o) COMPUTER	1	2	8																																																																				
p) PRINTER	1	2	8																																																																				
5	Does any member of your household own: a) A bicycle? b) A motorcycle? c) A motor vehicle?	<table><tr><td></td><td>YES</td><td>NO</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>a) BICYCLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>b) MOTORCYCLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>c) MOTOR VEHICLE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>		YES	NO	DK	a) BICYCLE	1	2	8	b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8	c) MOTOR VEHICLE	1	2	8																																																					
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6	Do people in your household own any land?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
7	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
8	Are you concerned about the levels of crime and/ or violence in your neighbourhood (like robberies or assaults)? Would you say that you are not at all concerned, a little concerned, or very concerned?	NOT CONCERNED1 A LITTLE CONCERNED2 VERY CONCERNED3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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 ANSWER9	
10	NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE.....1 FEMALE2	

ADMINISTERED TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD.
Thank you very much for your assistance.

INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN’S QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, my name is....., I am interviewer with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). We are conducting a survey in Jamaica to learn about Women’s Health. 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 (confidential means that whatever you say will not be repeated to anyone else). 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 Jamaica.

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately 35-45 minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

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

[] AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED



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

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER
I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE CONSENT PROCEDURE TO THE PARTICIPANT.
SIGNED:

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

100. RECORD THE START TIME OF THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (24H SYSTEM)

HH:MM [][]:[][] (00-24 h)

SECTION 1 – RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
	If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about this community.		
101	Do neighbours in this community generally tend to know each other well?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
102	If there were a street fight in this community would people generally do something to stop it?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
102	If there were a street fight in this community would people generally do something to stop it?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
103	REMOVED		
104	REMOVED		
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 ANSWER9	
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 ANSWER9999	

107	How old are you (completed years)? (MORE OR LESS)	AGE (YEARS)[][]	
108	How long have you been living continuously in this community?	NUMBER OF YEARS[][] LESS THAN 1 YEAR.....00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD)96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
108a	What is your religious affiliation or denomination?	NONE01 SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST02 ROMAN CATHOLIC03 ANGLICAN04 BAPTIST05 CHURCH OF GOD06 METHODIST.....07 PENTECOSTAL.....08 RASTAFARIAN.....09 NON-CHRISTIAN10 OTHER :96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
108b	To which race or ethnic group would you say you belong? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)	BLACK.....01 CHINESE02 MIXED03 EAST INDIAN04 WHITE.....05 OTHER (SPECIFY) :96 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	

107	How old are you (completed years)? (MORE OR LESS)	AGE (YEARS)[][]	
109	REMOVED		
110	Have you ever attended school?	YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➡ 111c
111	a) What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	PRE-PRIMARY years.....1 PRIMARY years.....2 SECONDARY years.....3 VOCATIONAL years.....4 UNIVERSITY years.....5 OTHER TERTIARY years.....6 OTHER (Specify).....7 NONE8	
	b) NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL.	[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
111c	What were you doing for most of the time during the past week? PROMPT: Do you earn money by yourself? [MARK ONE]	WORK FOR WAGES/SALARY WITH AN EMPLOYER01 SELF-EMPLOYED02 WITH JOB NOT WORKING03 WORKED AS UNPAID FAMILY MEMBER04 SEEKING WORK AND WAS AVAILABLE TO WORK.....05 DID NOT SEEK WORK BUT WANTED WORK AND WAS AVAILABLE TO WORK.....06 STUDENT.....07 DID HOME DUTIES08 RETIRED- DID NOT WORK09 DISABLED UNABLE TO WORK10 NOT INTERESTED IN WORK11 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	

111d	What type of work did you last do? NEVER WORKED01	➡ 111g
111e	What type of business is carried out at the work place?	
111f	Which of the following categories best describes your main employment? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)	AID GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE1 PAID EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.....2 PAID EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE HOME.....3 UNPAID EMPLOYEE IN AGRICULTURE OR IN ANY OTHER TYPE OF BUSINESS4 SELF-EMPLOYED WITH PAID EMPLOYEES.....5 SELF-EMPLOYED WITHOUT PAID EMPLOYEES6 OTHER (SPECIFY).....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
111g	What is now the main source of income for you and your household? [MARK ONE RESPONSE ONLY]	NO INCOME1 MONEY FROM OWN WORK2 SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER.....3 SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES4 PENSION.....5 SOCIAL SERVICES/WELFARE6 REMITTANCES7 OTHER (SPECIFY)8 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	

1101	Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else: a) Land b) Your house c) A company or business d) Large animals (cows, horses, etc.) e) Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats, etc.) f) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?	<table><thead><tr><th>YES OWN BY SELF</th><th>YES OWN WITH OTHERS</th><th>NO DON'T OWN</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></tbody></table>	YES OWN BY SELF	YES OWN WITH OTHERS	NO DON'T OWN	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
YES OWN BY SELF	YES OWN WITH OTHERS	NO DON'T OWN																						
1	2	3																						
1	2	3																						
1	2	3																						
1	2	3																						
1	2	3																						
1	2	3																						
112	Where did you grow up? PROBE: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	THIS COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD.....1 ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE.....2 ANOTHER TOWN/CITY.....3 ANOTHER COUNTRY.....4 ANOTHER NEIGHBOURHOOD IN SAME TOWN.....5 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	➡ 113																					
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? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES)	DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER)4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9																						

115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
115a	Do you read a newspaper or magazine at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
115b	Do you listen to the radio at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
115c	Do you watch television at least once a week, less than once a week or not at all?	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK.....1 LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
116	REMOVED [ATTENDING AN ORGANIZATION]		
117	REMOVED		
118	REMOVED		
119	Are you currently married, living together? IF NO: are you 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 TOGETHER1 CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED (Common-Law)3 CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR MALE PARTNER (ENGAGED OR DATING OR VISITING) NOT LIVING TOGETHER.....4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR HAVING A MALE PARTNER.....5	➡ 123 ➡ 123 ➡ 123 ➡ 123

120a	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 or a boyfriend)?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	➡ S.2 ➡ S.2
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	➡ S.2
123a	How old were you the first time you were married or lived together with a man?	AGE IN YEARS [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	➡ S.2
The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership.			
124	Do/did you live together (in the same home) 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	
129	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY COUNTRY-SPECIFIC RESPONSE CATEGORIES	NONE A CIVIL MARRIAGE B RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE C CUSTOMARY MARRIAGE D OTHER: X	➡ filter
130	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR [][][][] DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999	
131	Did you yourself choose your current/most recent husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you? IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE: Who chose your current/most recent 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	➡ filter ➡ filter
132	Before the marriage with your current /most recent 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	
* 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) [] ➡ S.2 (2)
CHECK 111c		1. OPTIONS 1, 2 or 3 MARKED [] ↓	2. ANY OTHER OPTION MARKED [] ➡ S.2

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 KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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 KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 2:
REVIEW RESPONSES IN SECTION 1 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.

CHAPTER 9 SECTION 1 – GENERAL HEALTH			
	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
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 POOR4 VERY POOR..... 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
201a	Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFCULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFCULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
201b	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFCULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFCULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
201c	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFCULTY..... 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFCULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

201d	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
201e	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
201f	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 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 (difficulty) 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	<p>In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you been in pain or discomfort?</p> <p>Please choose from the following 5 options.</p> <p>Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?</p>	<p>NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 1</p> <p>SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT..... 2</p> <p>MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 3</p> <p>SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT4</p> <p>EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER9</p>																					
205	<p>In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you had problems (difficulty) with your memory or concentration?</p> <p>Please choose from the following 5 options.</p> <p>Would you say no problems, very few problems, some problems, many problems or extreme memory or concentration problems?</p>	<p>NO PROBLEMS 1</p> <p>VERY FEW PROBLEMS..... 2</p> <p>SOME PROBLEMS..... 3</p> <p>MANY PROBLEMS4</p> <p>EXTREME MEMORY PROBLEMS 5</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER9</p>																					
206	REMOVED [DIZZINESS AND VAGINAL DISCHARGE]																						
207	<p>In the <u>past 4 weeks</u>, have you taken medication:</p> <p>a) To help you sleep?</p> <p>b) To relieve pain?</p> <p>c) To help you not feel sad or depressed?</p> <p>FOR EACH, IF YES PROBE:</p> <p>How often? Once or twice, a few times or many times?</p> <p>(CAN USE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC NAMES OF COMMON MEDICATION)</p>	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>NO</th><th>ONCE OR TWICE</th><th>A FEW TIMES</th><th>MANY TIMES</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a) FOR SLEEP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>b) FOR PAIN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>c) FOR SADNESS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr></tbody></table>		NO	ONCE OR TWICE	A FEW TIMES	MANY TIMES	a) FOR SLEEP	1	2	3	4	b) FOR PAIN	1	2	3	4	c) FOR SADNESS	1	2	3	4	
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c) FOR SADNESS	1	2	3	4																			
208	<p>In the past 4 weeks, 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 CONSULTEDA</p> <p>DOCTOR.....B</p> <p>NURSE (AUXILIARY)C</p> <p>MIDWIFED</p> <p>COUNSELLOR.....E</p> <p>PHARMACISTF</p> <p>TRADITIONAL (FAITH) HEALER.....G</p> <p>OTHER.....X</p>																					

209	Over the <u>last 2 weeks</u> , how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?	<table><tr><td></td><td>NOT AT ALL</td><td>SEVERAL TIMES</td><td>MORE THAN HALF THE DAYS</td><td>NEARLY EVERY DAY</td></tr><tr><td>a) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>b) Not being able to stop or control worrying</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>c) Worrying too much about different things</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>d) Trouble relaxing</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>e) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>f) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>g) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>h) Little interest or pleasure in doing things</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>i) Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>j) Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>k) Feeling tired or having little energy</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>l) Poor appetite or overeating</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>m) Feeling bad about yourself — or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>n) Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>o) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite — being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>p) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way</td><td><input type="radio"/></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></table>		NOT AT ALL	SEVERAL TIMES	MORE THAN HALF THE DAYS	NEARLY EVERY DAY	a) Feeling nervous, anxious or on edge	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	b) Not being able to stop or control worrying	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	c) Worrying too much about different things	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	d) Trouble relaxing	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	e) Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	f) Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	g) Feeling afraid as if something awful might happen	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	h) Little interest or pleasure in doing things	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	i) Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	j) Trouble falling or staying asleep, or sleeping too much	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	k) Feeling tired or having little energy	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	l) Poor appetite or overeating	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	m) Feeling bad about yourself — or that you are a failure or have let yourself or your family down	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	n) Trouble concentrating on things, such as reading the newspaper or watching television	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	o) Moving or speaking so slowly that other people could have noticed? Or the opposite — being so fidgety or restless that you have been moving around a lot more than usual	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	p) Thoughts that you would be better off dead or of hurting yourself in some way	<input type="radio"/>	1	2	3	
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If all 'Not at All' responses for Q209, Go to Q210																																																																																								
209q	How difficult have these problems that you just mentioned made it for you to do your work, take care of things at home, or get along with other people?	NOT DIFFICULT AT ALL.....1 SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT 2 VERY DIFFICULT 3 EXTREMELY DIFFICULT..... 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9																																																																																						
210	Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 2 weeks. I would like to ask you now: Have you <u>ever</u> seriously thought about ending your life?	YES1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➡ 212																																																																																					

211	Have you ever tried to take your life?	YES.....1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➡ 212 ➡ 212 ➡ 212
211a	Have you ever tried to end your life <u>in the past 12 months?</u>	YES.....1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➡ 212 ➡ 212 ➡ 212
211b	At the (last) time when you tried to end your life, did you require medical care or hospitalization?	YES.....1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
212	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?	YES.....1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
213	In the past 12 months, did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)? IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months? (IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)	YES.....1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
213a	REMOVED [HIV/AIDS]		
213b	REMOVED [HIV/AIDS]		
213c	REMOVED [HIV/AIDS]		
213d	REMOVED [HIV/AIDS]		
214	Do you <u>now smoke</u> cigarettes 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 ANSWER9	➡ 216 ➡ 216

215	Have you <u>ever</u> smoked cigarettes in your life? 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 ANSWER9																			
216	How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES) 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 MONTH4 NEVER/Stopped more than a year ago 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➡ 219																		
217	On the days that you drank in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day?	USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS[][] NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN PAST 4 WEEKS..... 00																			
218	In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking? a) money problems b) health problems c) conflict with family or friends d) problems with authorities (bar owner/police, etc) x) other, specify.	<table><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>b) HEALTH PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>x) OTHER: _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>		YES	NO	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) HEALTH PROBLEMS	1	2	c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	1	2	d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	1	2	
	YES	NO																			
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d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES	1	2																			
x) OTHER: _____	1	2																			
219	Did you ever use drugs (e.g. cocaine)? Would you say: (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES) 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 INCLUDE LOCAL EXAMPLES	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK..... 2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH4 NEVER/Stopped more than a year ago 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9																			

220	Did you ever use marijuana? Would you say: (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES) 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 INCLUDE LOCAL EXAMPLES	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK..... 2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH4 NEVER/Stopped more than a year ago 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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SECTION 3 – REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	
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➔ NONE00	➔ 302a
302	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE/NOT SURE3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➔ 310 ➔ 310 ➔ 310 ➔ 310
302a	How old were you when you first became pregnant?	AGE IN YEARS[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
303	How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	CHILDREN[][] NONE00	
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 NO2	➔ 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 FATHER2 N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH)7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➔ 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', MARK THE RESPONSE 'ALL'	NONE1 SOME.....2 ALL.....3 N/A7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

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 ➔ IF NOT PREGNANT NOW ➔ VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT	A. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ + 1 = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ____ B. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ____	
311	Have you ever used anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO2 N.A. (NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE)7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
312	Are you currently 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 ANSWER9	➔ 315

313	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?	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	
314	REMOVED [DOES PARTNER KNOW YOU'RE USING CONTRACEPTION]		
315	Has/did your current/most recent husband/partner ever refused to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO2 N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER).....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒ s.4
316	REMOVED [IN WHAT WAY DID HE SHOW HE DISAPPROVED...]		
317	REMOVED [CONDOM USE]		
317a	REMOVED [CONDOM USE]		
318	REMOVED [PARTNER REFUSED CONDOM]		
319	Has your current/most recent husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
320	REMOVED [WAYS PARTNER SHOWED HE DISAPPROVED OF CONDOM USE]		

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

CHAPTER 1 SECTION 4 – CHILDREN

CHECK:	ANY LIVE BIRTHS	NO LIVE BIRTHS []⇒	⇒ s.5
Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q (s4bir)	[] ↓ (1)	(2)	
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:.....	BOY1 GIRL2	
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 YEAR00	⇒ 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 AGO1 LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2	⇒ 417
407	I would like to ask you about your last pregnancy. 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?	WAIT UNTIL LATER2 NOT WANT CHILDREN3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

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 USE 'PRENATAL' IF BETTER UNDERSTOOD	NO ONEA 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 5 and 12 years? How many? (include 5-year-old and 12-year-old children) THIS SHOULD BE SCHOOL AGE –	NUMBER.....[][] NONE.....00	➡ s.5																				
418	a) How many are boys? b) How many are girls? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS.	a) BOYS.....[] b) GIRLS.....[]																					
419	How many of these children (ages 5-12 years) currently live with you? PROBE: a) How many boys? b) How many girls?	a) BOYS.....[] b) GIRLS.....[] IF "o" FOR BOTH SEXES ==== GO TO ➡	➡ s.5																				
420	Do any of these children (ages 5-12 years): a) Have frequent nightmares? 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><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	
	YES	NO	DK																				
a) NIGHTMARES	1	2	8																				
c) WET BED	1	2	8																				
d) TIMID	1	2	8																				
e) AGGRESSIVE	1	2	8																				
421	Of these children (ages 5-12 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 'o'																					

422	Of these children (ages 5-12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls are going to/attending school?	a) BOYS [] b) GIRLS [] IF "o" 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 5-12 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 5-12 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 (s5mar)	CURRENTLY MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Options K,L) [] ↓	FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN/ ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Options M) [] ↓	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER) (Options N) [] ➡	➡ s.6
501	I would now like you to tell me a little about your current/most recent 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 ANSWER9999	
502a	Where is he from? Is he from the same community or town as you?		SAME COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD1 ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE.....2 ANOTHER TOWN/CITY3 ANOTHER COUNTRY4 OTHER:.....6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
503	Can (could) he read and write?		YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
504	Did he ever attend school?		YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

505	a) What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. b) CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL, LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING	PRE-PRIMARY _____ year 1 PRIMARY _____ year 2 SECONDARY _____ year 3 VOCATIONAL _____ year 4 UNIVERSITY _____ year 5 OTHER TERTIARY _____ year 6 OTHER (SPECIFY) 7 NONE 8 DON'T KNOW 98 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 usually do? SPECIFY KIND OF WORK	

509	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol? (INTERVIEWER: READ CATEGORIES) 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 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 of your last relationship</u>), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?	MOST DAYS 1 WEEKLY 2 ONCE A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 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><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>) 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>c</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>		YES	NO) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	c			1	2	
	YES	NO																
) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2																
b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2																
x) OTHER: _____	c																	
	1	2																
512	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. cocaine)? 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																

512a	Does/did your husband/partner ever use marijuana? 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 INCLUDE LOCAL EXAMPLES	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	Since you have known him, 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 past 12 months (In the last 12 months of the relationship), has this happened once or twice, a few times, many times or never?	NEVER (NOT IN PAST 12 MONTHS)..... 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 A FEW (3-5) TIMES 3 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES..... 4 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
515	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES..... 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	➡ 1008 ➡ 1008
516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES..... 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

1008	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/ partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband/partner?	YES..... 1 NO 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1009	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/ partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 6 – ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER ROLES				
In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about men and women, 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 how much you personally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers.				
601-606	REMOVED AND REPLACED 601-606			
	GENDER NORMS/ROLES a) It is the wife's obligation to have sex with her husband whenever he wants it, except when she is sick or menstruating. b) Women and men should share authority in the family. c) A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family. d) It is natural (God intended) that men should be the head of the family. e) A wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees. f) A woman should be able to spend her own money according to her own will.	YES 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2	DON'T KNOW 8 8 8 8
	NORMALIZATION/ACCEPTABILITY OF VIOLENCE a) Violence between husband and wife is a private matter and others should not intervene c) A woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together d) If a woman is raped, she has usually done something careless to put herself in that situation e) If a woman doesn't physically fight back, you can't really call it rape	YES 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2	DON'T KNOW 8 8 8
	In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations: a) If she goes out without telling him? b) If she neglects the children? c) If she argues with him? d) If she refuses to have sex with him? e) If she burns the food?	a) GOES OUT b) NEGLECTS CHILD c) ARGUES d) NO SEX e) BURNS FOOD	YES 1 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2 2
608	REMOVED			

SECTION 7 – RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER				
CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s7mar)	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER (Options K, L, M) [] ↓ (1)	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER HAD A MALE PARTNER (Options N) [] ➡ (2)	➡ s.6	
When two people marry or live together or have a relationship, 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 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2	DON'T KNOW 8 8 8 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?	RARELY1 SOMETIMES2 OFTEN3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9		
703	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Does your current or most recent husband/partner generally do any of the following?: a) Does not permit you to meet your female friends b) Tries to limit your contact with your family of birth c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times d) Gets jealous or angry if you talk with another man e) Frequently accuses you of being unfaithful f) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself g) He does not trust you with any money h) He checks your cellphone to see who you have called/ who has called you	a) SEEING FRIENDS b) CONTACT FAMILY c) WANTS TO KNOW d) JEALOUS OR ANGRY e) SUSPICIOUS f) HEALTH CARE g) MONEY h) CELLPHONE	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

703n	Does your current or most recent husband/partner generally do any of the following? i) Prohibits you from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generation projects? j) Takes your earnings from you against your will? k) Refuses to give you money you needed for household expenses even when he has money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)?	A) <div>YESNO</div> e) PROHIBITED WORK12 f) TAKEN EARNING12 g) REFUSED MONEY12		B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703N (A) Has this happened in the past 12 months? <div>YESNO</div> e) PROHIBITED WORK12 f) TAKEN EARNING12 g) REFUSED MONEY12		
704	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you. Has your current husband/partner, or any other partner ever... a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself? b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people? c) Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)? d) Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) <div>YESNO</div> 12 12 12 12	B) Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only) <div>YESNO</div> 12 12 12 12	C) In the <u>past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? <div>ONEFEWMANY</div> 123 123 123 123	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? <div>NO ONE FEW MANY</div> 0123 0123 0123 0123	
CHECK: Question 704		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "YES" CHECKED IN COLUMN A) <div>[]</div> <div>↓</div>		MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CHECKED (ONLY "NO" CHECKED IN COLUMN A) <div>[] →</div>		→ 705
704e	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				

705	Has <u>he or any other partner</u> ever... a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you? b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair? c) Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you? d) Kicked you, dragged you or beaten you up? e) Choked or burnt you on purpose? f) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) <div>YESNO</div> 12 12 12 12 12 12	B) Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only) <div>YESNO</div> 12 12 12 12 12 12	C) In the <u>past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? <div>ONEFEWMANY</div> 123 123 123 123 123 123	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? <div>NO ONE FEW MANY</div> 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123 0123	
CHECK: Question 705		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "YES" CHECKED IN COLUMN A) <div>[]</div> <div>↓</div>		RK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CHECKED (ONLY "NO" CHECKED IN COLUMN A) <div>[] →</div>		→ 706
705g	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 BOTH3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				

706	Has <u>he or any other partner</u> ever... a) Did your current husband/partner or any other husband/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 vaginal, oral or anal penetration. b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to have because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused? For example, because you were intimidated by him or afraid he would hurt you? c) Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever force you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) YES NO 1 2	B) Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only) YES NO 1 2	C) In the <u>past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? ONE FEW MANY 1 2 3	D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u> ? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? NO ONE FEW MANY 0 1 2 3	
CHECK: Question 706		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "YES" CHECKED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓		MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CHECKED (ONLY "NO" CHECKED IN COLUMN A) [] →		→ 707
706d	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) Was this your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER.....1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER..... 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9				
707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 706	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE2				MARK IN BOX C

708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2	MARK IN BOX C → 905
708a	Are you afraid of your current/most recent husband or partner? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time?	NEVER1 SOMETIMES 2 MANY TIMES 3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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?	NEVER1 ONCE 2 SEVERAL(2-5) TIMES 3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	→ 905
904a	What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.	NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT1 VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE 2 VIOLENCE BECAME LESS 3 VIOLENCE STOPPED4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
905	Have you ever, hit or beaten your husband/partner when he was not hitting or beating you? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?	NEVER1 ONCE 2 2-5 TIMES 3 > 5 TIMES4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

CHECK: (s7preg) Ref. sheet, (s7pnum) Box B (s7pcur)	EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P) (1) [] ↓ NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T) [][] ↓ 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 ANSWER9	➡ 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 did this happen (in how many pregnancies were you pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten)?	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN WHICH THIS HAPPENED[][]	
710a	Did this happen in the last pregnancy? IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, MARK CODE 'YES'.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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 ANSWER9	
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 REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

713a	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 ANSWER9	
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 ANSWER9	➡ 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 ANSWER9	

SECTION 8 – RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER																																																
CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (58phsex)		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)	➡ 5.10																																												
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 ANSWER9	➡ 805a																																												
802a	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?		ONCE1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9																																													
802b	Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?		YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9																																													
803a	What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened. MARK ALL PROBE: Any other injury?																																															
		b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED 'YES' IN 803a: Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ? <table><thead><tr><th></th><th>YES</th><th>NO</th><th>DON'T KNOW</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>CUTS, BITESA</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISESB</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONSC</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>BURNSD</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHESE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIESF</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>FRACTURES, BROKEN BONESG</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>BROKEN TEETHH</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>INTERNAL INJURIESI</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>OTHER (specify):X</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr></tbody></table>				YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	CUTS, BITESA	1	2	3	SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISESB	1	2	3	SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONSC	1	2	3	BURNSD	1	2	3	PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHESE	1	2	3	BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIESF	1	2	3	FRACTURES, BROKEN BONESG	1	2	3	BROKEN TEETHH	1	2	3	INTERNAL INJURIESI	1	2	3	OTHER (specify):X	1	2	3
	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW																																													
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INTERNAL INJURIESI	1	2	3																																													
OTHER (specify):X	1	2	3																																													

804a	REMOVED [LOSE CONCIOUSNESS]		
804b	REMOVED [LOSE CONCIOUSNESS 12 MTHS]		
805a	In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?	TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE.....[][] REFUSED/NO ANSWER99 NOT NEEDED00	➡ 5.9
805b	Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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, NEVER3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	➡ 5.9
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 ANSWER99	
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 ANSWER9	
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 ANSWER9	

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 (Sgphys)	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 HE IS DRUNK.....B MONEY PROBLEMS.....C DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK.....D WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYEDE NO FOOD AT HOMEF PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY.....G SHE IS PREGNANTH HE IS JEALOUS OF HERI 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 BOSSM OTHER (specify):.....X	
CHECK: (Ref. sheet, Box B, option R) (sgchild)	CHILDREN LIVING (1) [] ↓	NO CHILDREN ALIVE [] ➡ (2)	➡ 906
902	For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?	NEVER.....1 ONCE2 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES3 MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME4 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

904	MOVED		
904a	MOVED		
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 LITTLE2 A LOT3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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 DISRUPTEDB HUSBAND/PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK.....C UNABLE TO CONCENTRATED UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE.....E LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY.....F OTHER (specify):X	
908	Whom have you told about his behaviour? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONEA FRIENDS.....B MOTHERC FATHERO BROTHER OR SISTER.....D UNCLE OR AUNTE HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILYF CHILDREN.....G NEIGHBOURS.....H POLICE.....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKERJ PASTOR/RELIGIOUS LEADERK COUNSELLOR.....L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONM COMMUNITY 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 ONEA FRIENDS.....B MOTHER.....C FATHERO BROTHER OR SISTER.....D UNCLE OR AUNTE HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY F CHILDREN.....G NEIGHBOURS.....H POLICE.....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER.....J PASTOR/RELIGIOUS LEADERK COUNSELLOR.....L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION.....M LOCAL LEADER.....N OTHER (specify):X																																													
910a	Did you ever go to any of the following for help? READ EACH ONE a) Police b) Hospital or health centre c) Social services d) Legal advice centre e) Court f) Shelter g) Community leader h) Women's organization (Use name) j) Pastor/Religious leader x) Anywhere else? Where? LOCALLY-SPECIFIC OPTIONS CAN BE ADDED	<table><tr><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	YES	NO	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	910 b. ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given? <table><tr><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>	YES	NO	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
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CHECK: Question 910a *** (sgcheck)	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY IN Q. 910a (AT LEAST ONE "YES" CHECKED IN COLUMN MARKED WITH *) (1) [] ↓	WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE [] →	→ 912
911	What were the reasons that made you go for help? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913	ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILYA COULD NOT ENDURE MORE.....B BADLY INJUREDC 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 HIMH AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HERI AFRAID HE WOULD HIT HER/MORE VIOLENCEJ 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 VIOLENCEB VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS.....C EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMEDD BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPED.....E AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIPF AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDRENG BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILYH DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONSI OTHER (specify):X	

913	Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO ONE MENTIONEDA HIS RELATIVESB HER RELATIVES.....C FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS.....D HEALTH CENTREE POLICE.....F PASTOR/RELIGIOUS LEADERG SOCIAL WORKERI 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[][] NEVER00 N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER)97 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	➡ 917 ➡ 5.10
915	What were the reasons why you left the last time? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR INCIDENTA ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILYB COULD NOT ENDURE MORE.....C BADLY INJUREDD 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 HIMI ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION:J AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HERK OTHER (specify):X	

916	Where did you go the <u>last time</u> ? MARK ONE	HER RELATIVES.....01 HIS RELATIVES02 HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS03 HOTEL/LODGINGS.....04 STREET05 CHURCH/TEMPLE.....06 SHELTER07 OTHER (specify):.....96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
917	How long did you stay away the <u>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/PARTNER3	➡ 5.10
918	What were the reasons that you returned? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN.....A HOLINESS OF MARRIAGEB FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR)C COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREND LOVED HIME HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK.....F FAMILY SAID TO RETURNG FORGAVE HIMH THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE.....I THREATENED HER/CHILDRENJ COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT)K VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUSL THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTSL OTHER (specify):X	➡ FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO SECTION 10

919	What were the reasons that made you stay? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN.....A HOLINESS OF MARRIAGEB DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME ON FAMILYC COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN.....D LOVED HIM.....E DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLEF FAMILY SAID TO STAYG FORGAVE HIM.....H THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE.....I THREATENED HER/CHILDRENJ NOWHERE TO GOK VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUSL THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS.....L OTHER (specify):X	
-----	---	--	--

SECTION 10 – OTHER EXPERIENCES												
No1	READ TO RESPONDENT: In their lives, many women have unwanted experiences and experience different forms of maltreatment and violence from all kinds of people. These may be relatives, other people that they know, and/or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidential. I will first ask about what has happened in your whole life, and thereafter during the past 12 months. FOR WOMEN WHO WERE EVER MARRIED OR PARTNERED ADD: These questions are about people other than your husband/ partner(s).											
No6		A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)		B) Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		C) In the <u>past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u> ? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
		YES	NO	YES	NO	ONE	FEW	MANY	NO	ONE	FEW	MANY
	a) In your whole life, has any male person except any husband/male partner ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as penetration (when a man puts his penis, other body part, or an object inside) of a vagina, mouth or anus. NOTE THAT THIS QUESTION IS ABOUT RAPES THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED											
	b) Has a man who was not a husband or boyfriend ever forced you to have sex with when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Have you been forced or persuaded to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

CHECK:	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓	ONLY 'NO' MARKED [] →	→ No8
No7e	I am now going to ask you about your experience of forced sex, when was the most recent incident that you were forced to have sex?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO1 BETWEEN ONE AND FIVE YEARS AGO2 LONGER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
No7f	Did you report the incident to the police?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
No7g	How did the police respond?	THEY OPENED A CASE.....1 THEY SENT ME AWAY2 OTHER3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
No7h	Was the person who did this to you arrested and convicted?	NOT ARRESTED.....1 ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED.....2 CONVICTED.....3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
No7i	Did you report it to a health service (doctor or nurse)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	→ No7l
No7j	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing pregnancy?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
No7k	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing transmission of HIV (PEP)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
No7l	Did you receive (formal) counselling with regards to the incident that you experienced?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

No7m	Did you tell anyone in your family about the incident? Anyone else, such as a friend or neighbour?	NO ONEA FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH.....B MALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTHC FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWSD MALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWSE YOUR CHILD/CHILDRENF FRIEND/NEIGHBOURG OTHER, SPECIFYX	
No7n	How did they respond? Anything else?	BLAMED ME FOR ITA SUPPORTED MEB WERE INDIFFERENT.....C TOLD ME TO KEEP IT QUIETD ADVISED TO REPORT TO POLICEE OTHER, SPECIFY:.....X	
No8	Again, I want you to think about any male person. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/ male partner. Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, in your whole life, any male person has done the following to you? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. a) Has anyone attempted but NOT succeeded to force you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by holding you down or putting you in a situation where you could not say no? b) Has anyone touched you sexually when you did not want them to. This includes for example touching of breasts or private parts? c) Has anyone made you touch their private parts against your will?	A. YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2	B. IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2

N09	<p>Now, I want you to think about any male or female person.</p> <p>FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/ male partner.</p> <p>Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, in your whole life, any person has done the following to you?</p> <p>a) Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to get a job or keep your job, or to get promoted?</p> <p>b) Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to pass an exam or get good grades at school?</p> <p>c) Have you ever been groped, sexually touched or had someone rubbing against you in the bus or another public space?</p> <p>d) Have you ever received personal electronic messages with sexual content (e.g. remarks, invitations, pictures) that were hurtful to you or made you feel uncomfortable? For example, via Facebook, Tinder, Instagram, Snapchat, cellphone, e-mail, excluding spam.</p>	<p>A.</p> <table><thead><tr><th>YES</th><th>NO</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>1</p>	YES	NO	1	2	2
YES	NO						
1	2						
1	2						
1	2						

 B. IF YES: What was the sex of the person or people who did this | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH | |------|--------|------| | 1 | 2 | 8 | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | 1 | 2 | 8 | | 1 | 2 | 8 | || N10 | In the past 12 months, have you become sexually involved with someone because they provided you with, or you expected that they would provide you with, gifts, help you to pay for things, or help you in other ways? | YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9 | |
| 1003 | When you were a girl, before you were 18 years old, did any-one ever touch you sexually against your will, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to? IF YES CONTINUE WITH 1003a | YES.....1 NO.....2 | → 1004 |

1003a	<p>a) IF YES:</p> <p>Who did this to you? We would like to hear about all the different people.</p> <p>We do not need to know the name of this person.</p> <p>CONTINUE:</p> <p>How about someone at school?</p> <p>How about a friend or neighbour?</p> <p>Has anyone else done this to you (anyone not previously mentioned in section 7 including old boyfriends)?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST</p> <p>MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT.....A</p> <p>PARENT-IN-LAWB</p> <p>SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER)C</p> <p>OTHER FAMILY MEMBERD</p> <p>SOMEONE AT WORK.....E</p> <p>FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCEF</p> <p>RECENT ACQUAINTANCE.....G</p> <p>COMPLETE STRANGER.....H</p> <p>TEACHERI</p> <p>DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF.....J</p> <p>RELIGIOUS LEADER.....K</p> <p>POLICE/ SOLDIERL</p> <p>OTHER (specify):.....W</p>	<p>INDICATE SEX OF EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <table><thead><tr><th>MALE</th><th>FEMALE</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></tbody></table>	MALE	FEMALE	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	<p>ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED IN 1003a</p> <table><thead><tr><th>b) How old were you when it happened with this person for the first time? (more or less)</th><th>c) How old was this person? PROBE: roughly (more or less).</th><th>d) How many times did this happen? ONCE FEW TIMES MANY TIMES</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr><tr><td>[] []</td><td>[] []</td><td>1 2 3</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>DON'T KNOW 98</p>	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? ONCE FEW TIMES MANY TIMES	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3	[] []	[] []	1 2 3
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1003e	<p>During any of the instances you mentioned before of sexual things that happened before you were 18 years, did this person put his penis or something else into your vagina, your backside (anus), or mouth?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO.....2</p> <p>DON'T KNOW.....8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9</p>																																																																																								

1004	How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.	AGE YEARS (MORE OR LESS)[][] NOT HAD SEX95 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	→ 1006
1005	How would you describe the first time that you had sexual intercourse? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?	WANTED TO HAVE SEX1 NOT WANT BUT HAD SEX2 FORCED TO HAVE SEX3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
1005c	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was this with your (future) husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?	(FUTURE) HUSBAND/PARTNER1 SOMEONE ELSE MORE OR LESS YOUR OWN AGE2 SOMEONE ELSE WHO WAS OLDER3 REFUSED /NO ANSWER9	
1006	When you were a child (under the age of 18), was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	YES.....1 NO2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER3 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
1006a	When you were under the age of 18, were you beaten so hard at home that it left a mark or bruise.	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
1006b	When you were under the age of 18, were you insulted or humiliated by someone in your family in front of other people.	YES.....1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	

SECTION 12 – COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

1201	<p>I would now like to give you a card. On this card are two pictures. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, the second is of a happy face.</p> <p>No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark below the sad face if someone has ever touched you sexually against your will, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to, before you were 18 years old (when you were a girl younger than 18 years old).</p> <p>Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you.</p> <p>Once you have marked the card, please fold it over and put it in this envelope. This will ensure that I do not know your answer.</p> <p>GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT FOLDS THE CARD; PUTS IT IN THE ENVELOPE; AND SEALS THE ENVELOPE BEFORE GIVING IT BACK TO YOU. ON LEAVING THE INTERVIEW SECURELY ATTACH THE ENVELOPE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE (OR WRITE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CODE ON THE ENVELOPE).</p>	<p>CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 1</p> <p>CARD NOT GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 2</p>
1202	<p>We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
1202a	<p>Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop domestic violence against women in this country?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

1203	<p>I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you feel?</p> <p>WRITE DOWN ANY SPECIFIC RESPONSE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>GOOD/BETTER.....1</p> <p>BAD/WORSE 2</p> <p>SAME/ NO DIFFERENCE 3</p>
1204	<p>Finally, do you agree that we may contact you again if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification?</p>	<p>YES.....1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
<p>FINISH ONE – IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</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 Jamaica. 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 confidential. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.</p> <p>FINISH TWO - IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</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 Jamaica. 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 confidential.</p>		
1205	<p>RECORD TIME OF END OF INTERVIEW: HH:MM [] [] : [] [] (00-24 h)</p>	
1206	<p>ASK THE RESPONDENT. How long did you think the interview lasted? THIS SHOULD BE HER OWN ESTIMATE</p> <p>Hours [] Minutes [] []</p>	

[illegible]

REFERENCE SHEET

THIS WILL BE USED IF VIOLENCE QUESTIONS APPLIED TO ALL WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A HUSBAND/PARTNER, CURRENT OR PAST

Box A. MARITAL STATUS

Copy exactly from Q119 and 120. Follow arrows and mark **only ONE** of the following for marital status:

119	Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together or involved in a relationship with a man without living together?	<p>CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER 1</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER..... 2</p> <p>LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED..... 3</p> <p>CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (ENGAGED, DATING), NOT LIVING TOGETHER.....4</p> <p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN)..... 5</p>	<p>[] Currently married and/ or living with man (K)</p> <p>[] Currently with regular partner; dating relationship (L)</p> <p>[] Previously married/ previously lived with man; no current (dating) relationship (Mi)</p> <p>[] Previously married/ previously lived with man; no current (dating) relationship (Mi)</p> <p>[] Never married /never lived with man; never (dating) relationship (N)</p>
120a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	<p>YES, MARRIED 1</p> <p>LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED..... 3</p> <p>NO 5</p>	
120b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO..... 2</p>	
123	Number of times married/lived together with man:	[] [] (0)	

Box B. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

Check and complete ALL that applies for reproductive history of respondent:

- (P) Respondent has been pregnant at least once (Question 308, 1 or more) [] Yes
- (Q) Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301, 1 or more) [] Yes
- (R) Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303, 1 or more) [] Yes
- (S) Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310, option 1) [] Yes
- (T) Number of pregnancies reported (Question 308): [] [] []

Box C. VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Check and complete ALL that applies for respondent:

- (U) Respondent has been victim of sexual violence (Question 707) ☐ Yes ☐ No
- (V) Respondent has been victim of physical violence (Question 708) ☐ Yes ☐ No

