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National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences 2017

A Study on Violence Against Women and Girls in Bhutan

National Commission for Women and Children
Royal Government of Bhutan

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

Violence against women and girls is a universal phenomenon cutting across societies, culture, income and class. In most cases, the perpetrators are known to the victims. For a long time, societies have continued to accept violence against women as “normal” and a “private matter”. However, recognising its deeper impact and consequences not just for the women who experience it and those who witness it (particularly children) but also for the national human capital, governments have begun to acknowledge it as a serious public policy and human rights issue.

In Bhutan, with the blessings of our visionary monarchs and commitments from the successive governments, the legal environment for the protection of women’s rights is in place. No citizen shall be discriminated against on the ground of race, sex, language, religion, politics or any other status. Appropriate measures will be taken to eliminate all forms of discrimination and exploitation against women as enshrined in the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan. Further, to prevent domestic violence and to provide the necessary support for the victims, the Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan was enacted in 2013. Since then, many initiatives have been taken by the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) as the “Competent Authority” in collaboration with Civil Society Organisations and relevant partners in implementing the Act.

Reaffirming its commitment to protecting the equal rights of women, Bhutan ratified various international and regional conventions including the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC) and the SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.

In upholding our commitments to eliminating violence against women and girls, it is vital for us to understand the issue and ascertain the prevalence and various forms of violence. Therefore, this study, using the methods developed for the WHO multi-country study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence, provides us with a scientific basis for policy debates in ensuring efficient prevention and interventions. The study unveils the issue of violence, examines its causes and factors, and provides concrete recommendations for us to recognise the issue and support our commitment to eliminating violence against women and girls. The Government and NCWC remain committed to taking forward the recommendations from the study in collaboration with our partners.



(Dr. Tandi Dorji)

Chairperson

National Commission for Women and Children

FOREWORD

The NCWC is the nodal government agency for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children in Bhutan. Despite various efforts in promoting and protecting their rights, women and children continue to be victimised and are subject to all forms of violence, abuse, exploitation, torture and neglect without the necessary social and economic support.

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008 reflects commitments of the country to eliminating all forms of discrimination and exploitation against women and girls. The ratification of the CEDAW reaffirms the country's commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls in the country.

The Domestic Violence Prevention Act 2013 (DVPA) was passed by Parliament of Bhutan to ensure the provision of effective and appropriate services for the care and protection of victims of domestic violence. Designated as the Competent Authority to implement this Act, the Child Care and Protection Act 2011 and Child Adoption Act 2012, the NCWC's objective is to establish a systematic and well-coordinated protection mechanism for women and children. As outlined in the draft National Gender Equality Policy, gender-based violence is one of the key areas to be addressed.

Recognising the need to generate the baseline data and information on the issues pertaining to Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW/G) and to ensure an evidence-based approach to address the VAW/G issues, the nationwide study on the Prevalence of VAW/G was conducted by NCWC. With funding support from the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the study aims to understand the prevalence of and risk factors for VAW/G.

The study provides both quantitative and qualitative baseline data and information on the prevalence and incidence of different forms of VAW/G, women's health and life experiences associated with the intimate partner violence and services for the victims of VAW/G in dealing with partner violence. The findings will serve as the foundation for understanding and integrating sensitivity and responsive interventions to enhance the protection and promotion of rights of women and girls in the country. They will inform the policies and plans to tackle VAW/G and be used for coordination and collaboration among stakeholders working on VAW/G, capacity building, advocacy and sensitisation.

NCWC remains committed to delivering well-targeted programmes and supporting and collaborating with all relevant stakeholders towards protecting and promoting the rights of women and girls in Bhutan.



(Kunzang Lhamu)

Director

National Commission for Women and Children

ACRONYMS

ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
BIRD	Bhutan Interdisciplinary Research & Development
BLSS	Bhutan Living Standards Survey
CAA	Child Adoption Act of Bhutan 2012
CCPA	Child Care and Protection Act 2011
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CICL	Children in Conflict with the Law
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DVPA	Domestic Violence Prevention Act 2013
EA	Enumeration Area
FYP	Five-Year Plan
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	Gross National Income
GNHC	Gross National Happiness Commission
HDI	Human Development Index
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IPV	Intimate partner violence
LDC	Least Developed Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey
MPI	Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
NCWC	National Commission for Women and Children
NHS	National Health Survey
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPAG	National Plan of Action for Gender
NPV	Non-partner violence
NSB	National Statistics Bureau
ODK	Open Data Kit
PDR	People's Democratic Republic
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
RBP	Royal Bhutan Police
REBH	Research Ethics Board of Health
RENEW	Respect, Educate, Nurture and Empower Women
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRQ	Self-Reported Questionnaire
SRSWOR	Simple Random Sampling without Replacement
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAW/G	Violence Against Women and Girls
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organisation

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The NCWC would like to acknowledge the support and contribution of all the stakeholders and individuals who are involved in the conduct of this nationwide study.

The study would not have been possible without the support of women who gave their time and trust to the enumerators who knocked on their doors to share their deeply personal experiences and shed light on the forms of violence that often stay hidden behind closed doors. A special mention must be made of the dedicated teams of all-female enumerators, their supervisors and drivers who travelled the length and breadth of the country to interview over 2,100 women and diligently recorded the information gathered.

The National Survey on Women's Health and Life Experiences 2017, a study on violence against women and girls was initiated by the NCWC and conducted by a dedicated team of national researchers led by Dr. Sonam Tshering, Bhutan Interdisciplinary Research & Development (BIRD), international consultants Christi Lane-Barlow (preparation and field implementation) and Jessica Gardner (data analysis and report writing). The qualitative component on violence against women, girls and men, the results of which are integrated into this report, was conducted by Dr. Tshering Yangden. Dr. Henriette Jansen, Technical Lead of kNowVAWdata and Technical Advisor at the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), Asia and the Pacific Regional Office provided valuable technical support and quality control throughout the study, analysis and report writing.

Overall, the research was guided by a Steering Committee with all details coordinated through a core working group comprising members from key stakeholder agencies. These individuals contributed their time and experience throughout the survey, including the adaptation of the survey questionnaire, pilot testing, reviewing preliminary findings and the final report.

The survey was co-funded by the ADC and the UNDP. Their support has made this landmark study possible and provided the basis for improving services for families impacted by gender-based violence and evidence needed to advocate for change.

Annex I provides a list of all the individuals who worked on data collection, processing, analysis, report writing and guided the study. Your contribution is gratefully acknowledged.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Gender-based violence against women and girls is one of the most significant social issues today with widespread impacts, including on health and wellbeing, productivity, and national development. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW/G) is usually 'gender-based' because it occurs due to an imbalance of power between women and men and its existence contributes to perpetuating a cycle of inequality.

Lack of data on VAW/G in Bhutan has limited evidence-based planning and monitoring of development goals. With Bhutan's 12th Five-Year Plan (2018-2023) in place and the formulation of the next United Nations One Programme underway, a study to collect national data on the prevalence of VAW/G was given high priority. It was also identified as a priority during the formulation of the Transition Strategy 2019-2023 between Bhutan and Austria.

The National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) led the national study on VAW/G with support from the Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bhutan. For the field implementation, data analysis, and report writing, a national consultant (BIRD) and two international consultants were recruited. UNFPA's kNowVAWdata project provided technical support and quality control.

Objectives

The key objectives of the study were:

1. measurement of the prevalence of different forms of VAW/G comparable with other studies around the world;
2. assessment of associations between intimate partner violence (IPV) and a range of health and other outcomes;
3. identification of factors that may either protect or put women and girls at risk of partner violence; and
4. assessment of strategies and services that women and girls use to deal with partner violence.

Methods

The study consisted of two parts:

- (i) a quantitative component consisting of population-based household survey using an adaptation of the methods developed for the WHO multi-country study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence, and
- (ii) a qualitative component involving focus group discussions, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews.

Quantitative component

A sample of 2,200 households was selected to reflect the urban/rural distribution of the country as well as the three regions of the East, West and Central. From a total of 2,200 households in the

sample, interviews were completed in 2,189 (99.5%) households and with 2,184 (99.3%) women and girls aged 15-64.

The survey used specially designed questions (asking about behavioural acts, rather than using terms such as 'violence' or 'abuse') to determine if women and girls ever experienced physical, sexual, emotional, or economic violence by their current or former male intimate partner (e.g. husband, co-habiting partner, fiancé, boyfriend). Women were also asked questions on behavioural acts to determine if they had ever been subjected to physical or sexual violence since 15 years old by anyone other than a partner (e.g. mother, father, teacher, friend, stranger), or if they were ever abused sexually as a child (before 15 years old).

Safety and ethical considerations are paramount in this kind of study. International best practices were followed to ensure the safety of the women interviewees and enumerators. Methods included two weeks of comprehensive training for female enumerators; using a 'safe name' for the survey (Women's Health and Life Experiences); ensuring that the women were interviewed in complete privacy and having a referral protocol in place to connect women to services as needed.

Qualitative component

The qualitative component involved in-depth interviews with women survivors of violence, focus group discussions with men and women, and key informant interviews with representatives from the government, local leaders and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) working on the issue. The findings from the qualitative component were written in a separate report and used to triangulate the results of the survey. Relevant quotes/testimonials and themes have been integrated into this report to provide the context and cite real-life experiences of women and girls to the data.

Key Findings

Violence against women and girls by intimate partners

- » The proportion of ever-partnered women and girls who have ever experienced physical partner violence ('lifetime prevalence') was 13.9% and the proportion who experienced it in the last 12 months ('current prevalence') was 5.1%.
- » Lifetime prevalence of severe and moderate partner physical violence among ever-partnered women and girls were 8.7% and 5.1% respectively.
- » Of ever-pregnant women, 4.2% experienced physical violence during at least one pregnancy.
- » Among ever-partnered women and girls, 4.5% experienced partner sexual violence in their lifetime and 2.3% in the last 12 months.
- » The prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence among ever-partnered women and girls was 15.1% in lifetime and 6.1% in the last 12 months.
- » Among ever-partnered women and girls, 15.8% experienced partner emotional violence in their lifetime and 8.6% in the last 12 months.
- » Among ever-partnered women and girls, 35.3% experienced controlling behaviours in their lifetime and 24.3% in the last 12 months.

Violence against women and girls by perpetrators who are not partners ('non-partners')

- » Of all the women and girls (aged 15-64) interviewed, 12.5% experienced physical violence by non-partners during their lifetime since 15 years old.
- » 5.8% of women and girls reported having experienced sexual violence by non-partners.
- » Family members, parents, siblings, and teachers were identified as the most common perpetrators of non-partner physical violence, while male friends and acquaintances, male strangers, male family members, male work colleagues and in-laws were identified as the most common perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence.
- » 6.9% of women and girls reported having experienced sexual abuse during their childhood. Such abuse typically occurred between the ages of 10 and 14 years.
- » The most commonly mentioned perpetrators of childhood sexual abuse were male strangers.

Women's attitudes and perceptions

- » Almost two-thirds of the respondents (64.6%) agreed with the statement that "there is gender equality in Bhutan".
- » One-third (33%) of women and girls agreed with the statement that "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees".
- » Only 13.5% of the women and girls agreed with the statement "that a man should show he is the boss".
- » 38.3% of women and girls still hold the traditional belief that, "women are nine births lower than men". This varies by age with 60.8% of older women believing "women are nine births lower than men" compared to only 20.9% of adolescents (aged 15-19).
- » More than half of women and girls (53.4 %) agreed that a man is justified in hitting his wife for one or more of the reasons presented in the survey.
- » Women and girls who experienced violence were slightly more inclined to agree that a man is justified to hit his wife under certain circumstances (60.4% compared to 54.7% of women and girls who did not experience violence).
- » Almost nine in every 10 women and girls (89.6%) agreed that it is acceptable to refuse sex for one or more of the reasons presented in the survey.

Partner violence and women's health and wellbeing

- » More than one-quarter (27.2%) of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence reported sustaining injuries as a result of violence in their lifetime.
- » The most common types of injuries women and girls sustained during their lifetime were scratches, abrasions or bruises (55.2%) or cuts, punctures, or bites (42.2%).
- » Around one in five (22.8%) women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence reported it had an impact on their health and wellbeing.
- » Among women and girls who were abused by partners and who "do work for money", 16.4%

reported that they were unable to concentrate, 8.2% unable to work at all, and 6.3% lost confidence in their own ability.

- » Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence were three times more likely to have thoughts of suicide than those who did not: 16.2% of them thought seriously about committing suicide compared to 5.8% of those who did not experience such violence.
- » Among women and girls who experienced partner violence, more than half (56%) reported more than five symptoms of poor mental health.

Impact on children and intergenerational violence

- » Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence were more likely to report that their children had behavioural issues such as nightmares, bedwetting, being withdrawn, aggressiveness, failing and/or dropping out of school than those who did not.
- » More than 60% of women and girls who experienced partner physical violence reported that their children witnessed or overheard the violence.
- » Of ever-partnered women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence, 20.4% reported that her mother experienced partner physical violence and 5.6% stated that her mother-in-law experienced partner physical violence.
- » 45% of the women and girls reported that they experienced physical violence as a child.

Women and girls' coping strategies

- » Of the women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence, 41.4% did not tell anyone (prior to being interviewed for this survey). Four in 10 women and girls (41.0%) confided to friends and 27.8% to parents respectively.
- » Almost three quarters (72.5%) of the victims of physical and/or sexual violence never sought help from anywhere.
- » Few women and girls sought help from the police (11.0%); most (78.7%) of those who sought help were satisfied with the support they received.
- » 42.7% of survivors sought help from the agencies when they could not endure the violence any longer.
- » 17.7% of the survivors reported concern over bringing a bad name to the family as the main reason for not seeking help.
- » 23.1% of survivors left home at least once because of violence; with almost half of them leaving home more than once.
- » 39.7% of the women and girls who left home reported their inability to tolerate violence as the main reason and other reasons included being afraid that their partner would kill her, being badly injured, being threatened he would kill her or being thrown out of home.
- » Almost half (46.2%) of the women and girls who reported experiencing partner physical violence never retaliated or fought back.
- » Nearly one-third of the women and girls who fought back reported that the violence only became worse.

Men's perceptions of partner and non-partner violence

- » Most men reported that violence in a relationship is inappropriate.
- » Most men agreed that partner violence traumatises not only their partners but also children.
- » Some expressed that men abused their partners to show their masculinity and to project themselves as the boss of the family.
- » Some men felt that women take advantage of the new laws to provoke men into getting violent and seeking the support of the law to take revenge.
- » Most men were aware of services provided by RENEW and RBP. Local leaders were considered as an alternative means to seek support.

Conclusions and Recommendations

This report sheds light on the different forms of violence and its prevalence that usually remain hidden. It provides important findings quantifying VAW/G, its impacts and how women and girls cope with the experience. It provides policy and decision makers with evidence and data essential to national planning and policymaking across many sectors – health, education, rural development, good governance – as well as for reporting on international commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action.

Based on the findings and consultations, the following are some of the key recommendations:

1. Enabling environment

- 1.1 **Develop a costed national action plan** for eliminating VAW/G, including effective implementation of the DVPA.
- 1.2 **Strengthen the legal framework** to better protect women and girls from violence.
- 1.3 **Conduct public consultations** at all levels, including with survivors of VAW/G, when formulating policies and drafting laws.

2. Awareness and behaviour change

- 2.1 **Raise awareness about gender-based violence, the DVPA** and available services at all levels.
- 2.2 **Engage more actors in the efforts** to raise awareness, including men and boys and champions who can influence change.

3. Improve services for women and girls and families

- 3.1 Work with local governments and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to **expand the provision of inclusive services and facilities that are in accordance with the prescribed standard.**
- 3.2 **Build the capacity of CSOs and relevant agencies** to provide counselling, empowerment, reintegration, income-generating activities, and other services.

- 3.3 **Develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)** to ensure the provision of services in a sensitive and appropriate way, including making relevant/ appropriate referrals to other services.
- 3.4 Provide **economic support and free legal aid** to give women and girls options and the capacity to leave a violent partner.
- 3.5 Strengthen interventions to **reduce the harmful use of alcohol** since it is reported as the main trigger for IPV.

4. Further secondary analysis

- 4.1 Conduct risk factor analysis to identify characteristics most closely associated with experiences of partner violence and disseminate findings to inform policymaking and service provision.

5. Future studies and research

- 5.1 **Document the lessons learned from the survey** to be used for similar studies within Bhutan and other countries.
- 5.2 **Disseminate anonymised microdata** from the household survey in a controlled way to allow researchers to conduct further analysis while protecting confidentiality and safeguarding quality results.
- 5.3 **Conduct studies** on the prevalence of violence against women and girls every 5-10 years.
- 5.4 **Conduct an in-depth study on sexual abuse in the workplace** and provide training to sensitise people about sexual harassment in the workplace.
- 5.5 **Conduct studies** on traditional gender attitudes and men's experiences with domestic violence.
- 5.6 **Carry out a detailed** costing of violence against women and girls.

6. Related areas of work

- 6.1 **Review and harmonise administrative data sources** and align concepts and definitions between different data producers.



1.1 Violence Against Women and Girls

Gender-based violence against women and girls is one of the most significant social issues today with widespread impacts, including those on health and wellbeing, productivity and on national development. Violence Against Women and Girls (VAW/G) occurs due to an imbalance of power between women and men and its existence contributes to perpetuating a cycle of inequality.

Studies have shown that VAW/G is often perpetrated by current or former intimate partners (mostly husband or ex-husbands but also cohabiting and dating partners) and other family members. As such, it is a sensitive and complex phenomenon that often happens in a family home, hidden from neighbours, friends and from the authorities. Carefully collected evidence is needed to shed light on the extent of this sensitive issue and provide information to help determine its causes and develop solutions to eliminate it.

The concepts of VAW/G, gender-based violence, and domestic violence are overlapping as defined by international and national instruments. The United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women (1983) defines violence against women and girls as:

“Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”¹

The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) provides a recent definition of gender-based violence:

“Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.”²

The Domestic Violence Prevention Act of Bhutan 2013 (DVPA) defines domestic violence as “violence against a person by another person with whom that person is or has been in a domestic relationship”. ‘Violence’ is further defined as “any act, omission or behaviour towards a person which results in physical, sexual, emotional or economic abuse”.

This study was limited to specific forms of VAW/G and did not cover all forms of violence and harmful practices that may exist in the country. It was designed to measure the prevalence of physical, sexual, psychological and/or economic violence perpetrated by current and former intimate partners, physical and/or sexual violence by non-partners, and child sexual abuse as recalled by women and girls aged 15-64 interviewed during the study. The operational definitions for the concepts used in the study are provided in Chapter 2.

¹United Nations Declaration on Violence Against Women, Article 1.

²Inter-Agency Standing Committee. 2015. Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action: Reducing risk, promoting resilience and aiding recovery

Bhutan has been perceived as a society free of overt gender biases and inequalities in terms of legislation, policies and cultural traditions. However, as in almost all societies, gender inequalities exist in families and communities. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan guarantees equality for women and men in all spheres of life and the government is committed to recognising VAW/G as a fundamental development and human rights issue.

The country followed a gender-neutral approach in its legislation, policies and plans until its 5th Five-Year Plan in 1981 where women-specific programmes were incorporated. The government ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in the same year. A gender mainstreaming approach was adopted in the 10th FYP (2008-2013) in the formulation and implementation of its policies, plans and programmes. Further, the National Plan of Action for Gender (NPAG) was developed as a strategy to mainstream gender and looks at advances and challenges in promoting gender equality in seven critical areas: good governance; health; education and training; violence against women; mental health, ageing and disabilities; economic empowerment, and gender stereotypes and prejudices.

Subsequently, remarkable progress has been made in terms of legislation and policies. The DVPA was enacted in 2013 to protect and promote the rights of the victims of domestic violence and to provide a legal basis for the agencies working on such issues. Other relevant laws passed by the Parliament include the Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan 2011 (CCPA) and the Child Adoption Act of Bhutan 2012 (CAA).

Despite considerable achievements on the legal, policy and planning front, evidence shows gender gaps in governance, employment, VAW/G and other areas of concern. The global Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development recognises the critical importance of ending VAW/G and called for the reduction of “all forms of violence everywhere”. It is essential to understand the situation and prevalence of VAW/G for initiating timely and appropriate interventions to address VAW/G. Reliable and adequate data on VAW/G is also crucial for the achievement of the national development goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The lack of data on VAW/G in Bhutan has limited the formulation of evidence-based planning and implementation. It has also constrained the effective implementation of the DVPA, including timely provision of services. The mid-term review of the 11th FYP underlined the need to strengthen the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data to develop gender-responsive indicators and interventions in the 12th FYP. As such, the need for data on the nationwide prevalence of VAW/G was given high priority in the 12th FYP and the formulation of United Nations One Programme.

Therefore, the NCWC initiated a national study on the prevalence of VAW/G in Bhutan with support from Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Bhutan to generate baseline data and information on VAW/G. Bhutan Interdisciplinary Research & Development (BIRD) was contracted to implement the research. At the data analysis and report writing stage, additional technical assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA's) kNOwVAWdata ensured the quality of the results and report.

This is the second study on VAW/G in Bhutan using the methods developed for the WHO multi-country study on Women's Health and Domestic violence³, the first being conducted in 2012 on a small sample of around 530 respondents.

³WHO. 2005. WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against women: initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. WHO: Geneva.

Given the increasing demand for reliable and comparable data on VAW/G by the global Agenda 2030 and Bhutan's 12th FYP, there is a consensus that creating concrete indicators on VAW/G is a step towards understanding the extent of the problem as well as the impact and risk factors. Findings from this study will be used to agree on national indicators and set baselines to track the implementation of the 12th FYP programme to address VAW/G.

1.2 Geographic and demographic context

Bhutan is a landlocked, mountainous country stretching from subtropical plains bordering India to sub-alpine Himalayan heights in the north bordering the Tibetan autonomous region in China. The country is the last remaining Buddhist monarchy in the Himalayas. In 2008, it made a peaceful transition from an absolute monarchy to a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy with an elected bi-cameral parliament. Women hold 14.9% of the 47 seats in the lower house and 16.0% of the 25 seats in the upper house.⁴

As shown in table 1, in 2017, the population was estimated to be around 727,000 people (excluding tourists; 48% female). 8.2% lived in poverty, a decline from 12.0% estimated in 2012. Fertility is below replacement level (average of 1.7 children per woman) and infant mortality is relatively low at 15.1 deaths per 1,000 live births. Bhutan was ranked 134th out of 189 countries in terms of human development and ranked 117th out of 189 countries in terms of Gender Inequality Index (GII)⁵ in 2018.⁶ Bhutan is now among the 'medium human development countries'. The improvements in key indicators over time suggest that it is making good progress towards its development goals.

Table 1 Key demographic and socioeconomic indicators for Bhutan

Indicator	Year	Value	Source ⁷
Population	2017	735,553	i
Percentage of female population (%)	2017	47.7	i
Dependency ratio	2017	47.0	i
Estimated annual population growth (%)	2017	1.3	i
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2011 PPP \$)	2017	8,065	iii
Poverty rate (%)	2012 2017	12.0 8.2	ii
Gini coefficient	2017	38.8	iii
Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	2017	5.8	iv
Human Development Index (HDI)	2017	0.612	iii
Gender Inequality Index (GII)	2017	0.476	iii
Life expectancy at birth	2017		i
Female		71.7	
Male		68.8	

⁴Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU): Women in National Parliaments. <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm>

⁵Gender Inequality Index is a composite score based on health, economic empowerment and education indicators. The higher the GII score, the more disparities between females and males and the more loss to human development.

⁶UNDP. 2018. Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update.

⁷i. Population and Housing Census of Bhutan 2017

ii. Bhutan Poverty Analysis Report 2017

iii. UNDP Human Development Report 2016

iv. Bhutan Multidimensional Poverty Index Report 2017

Indicator	Year	Value	Source
Total fertility rate	2017	1.7	i
Maternal mortality ratio (deaths per 100,000 live births)	2017	89	i
Total mortality rate (deaths per year per 1,000 population)	2017	6.3	i
Female		7.1	
Male			
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	2017	15.1	i
Literacy rate (% age 6 years and older)	2017	63.9	i
Female		78.1	
Male			
Labour force participation rate (%)	2017	52.2	i
Female		73.1	
Male			

Bhutan has made significant progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, especially in enhancing sustainable access to sanitation and safe drinking water and halving the under-weight children under five years of age. Malaria and tuberculosis have been successfully controlled. The achievement of these MDGs are important factors that put Bhutan on track to graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) status.⁸

1.3 Literature review

In 2007, Respect, Educate, Nurture and Empower Women (RENEW)⁹ conducted the first study on violence against women and girls. The study, which focused on rural and urban areas of Thimphu, found that 77% of the female respondents thought that a man was justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances.

In 2010, the National Statistics Bureau conducted the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) which reported that nationally, 68.4% of women aged 15-49, thought a man was justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances. The highest rates were reported in Paro, where 90% of women aged 15-49 accepted a husband beating his wife for one reason or more, including neglecting the children or going out without informing him.

In 2012, the Ministry of Health conducted the National Health Survey (NHS) using a module of questions on violence against women. More than 12,000 women and girls were surveyed on their experiences with partner violence during the last 12 months (physical, sexual, psychological, controlling behaviour), non-partner violence, and their attitudes towards violence. The study used the same methodology as the current study. However, the NHS used a reduced set of questions, covered a wider age range (age 15-75 for partner violence and age 10-75 for non-partner violence), interviewed only currently married women, and used slightly different operational definitions of violence. The survey found that 6.1% of currently married women aged 15-75 had experienced physical partner violence and 2.1% had experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months. Likewise, 3.2 % of women experienced psychological violence and 67.3% of them experienced controlling

⁸UNDP Bhutan: About Bhutan. <http://www.undp.org/content/bhutan/en/home/countryinfo/>

⁹Founded by Her Majesty the Queen Mother Sangay Choden Wangchuck, in 2004, RENEW (Respect, Educate, Nurture and Empower Women) is a non-profit organization dedicated to the empowerment of women and children in Bhutan, with specific attention to the survivors of domestic violence (DV) and Sexual & Gender Based Violence (SGBV) (<http://renew.org.bt/>).

behaviour by their partners in the last 12 months. The survey also found that nearly three-quarters (74%) of women thought that a man beating his wife could be justified under certain circumstances.

6.3% of women and girls aged 10-75 reported experiencing physical violence, 0.8% sexual violence, and 3.4% psychological violence perpetrated by non-partner during their lifetime. The perpetrators of physical violence were mainly fathers, other males, teachers, and male relatives and sexual non-partner violence was mainly perpetrated by other males or male relatives.

Similarly, a study on the prevalence of violence against women was carried out by Wangmo on a small population of 300 married women living in Thimphu in 2012. It found that, overall, 44% of women experienced at least one type of IPV at some point in their lives. By type of violence, the most common was emotional (36%), followed by controlling behaviours (30%), physical violence (20%) and sexual violence (14%). Sexual violence was reported more often by adolescent women. Women from urban areas reported more emotional violence compared to women from rural areas.¹⁰

The study also found that the majority of women agreed that a man is justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances, including misuse of family resources (72%), not fulfilling responsibilities (67%), interfering with other roles (66%) or spaces (65%) or community institutions (59%), or denying sex (50%). In terms of gender roles, about two-thirds of the women participants perceived their role as taking care of children (67%) or the elderly (60%), complete household chores (63%) and control household expenses (62%).

The study concluded that “the occurrence of domestic violence among women in Thimphu is high given that many women had experienced at least one or multiple types of controlling behaviour, physical, emotional or sexual violence. The young adolescent women in that study were more at risk of sexual abuse, increasing the risk of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.” Further research and resource allocation were recommended.

Another study with a sample of 538 women aged 15-49 was conducted by the NCWC in the same year (2012) to explore the rates of violence throughout the country.¹¹ This was the first study to use the World Health Organisation (WHO) Multi-Country Survey Method for the Study of Violence Against Women. It found that 32.9% of ever-partnered women experienced at least one form of an IPV in their lifetime with 27% experiencing physical and/or sexual violence. More rural women (40%) than urban women (25%) experienced IPV. The most frequently experienced forms of IPV were emotional (23.2%) and physical (20.5%). Within the previous 12 months, 18.7% of women experienced violence of some type, with 13.0% experiencing emotional violence, 10.1% physical violence and 5.3% sexual violence.

Non-partner violence (NPV) was found to be as prevalent as the IPV (31.0%) with more rural than urban women exposed to it. Overall, half of the women surveyed experienced violence by an intimate partner or non-partner at some point in their life since the age of 15. The high prevalence of non-partner violence is an unusual finding because in other countries, rates of violence by non-partners is much lower. For example, in Lao People’s Democratic Republic (PDR), the prevalence of physical violence by non-partners was less than half the prevalence of partner violence.¹²

¹⁰Wangmo, K. 2015. Prevalence and socio-cultural determinants of domestic violence among married women in Thimphu, Bhutan. *Bhutan Health Journal*, Volume 1 No 1 (2015): July-December, 2015.

¹¹National Commission for Women and Children, 2012. *Situation of Violence against Women in Bhutan*.

¹²Lao National Survey on Women’s Health and Life Experiences, 2014 National Commission for the Advancement of Women

As in other studies, women in this study also believed a man hitting or beating his wife was justified under some circumstances. The highest proportion of women, 61.8% believed it was justified if he found out she was unfaithful to him. The rates of physical and sexual violence are similar to the most recent reports from Nepal and Sri Lanka, higher than Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar but lower than Thailand and India, all of whom have collected data using a similar methodology.¹³

1.4 Enabling environment for eliminating violence against women and girls

The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan guarantees equality for women and men in all spheres of life and provides a legal basis for the protection of women and girls from all forms of violence and abuse. Article 7 (15) states that *“All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal and effective protection of the law and shall not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, sex, language, religion, politics or other status”*. Article 8 (5) states that *“A person shall not tolerate or participate in acts of injury, torture or killing of another person, terrorism, abuse of women, children or any other person and shall take necessary steps to prevent such acts.”* Similarly, various legislations enacted by the government provides an enabling legal environment for the protection of the rights of women and girls. For instance, the Inheritance Act of Bhutan 1980 provides equal rights for women and girls to inherit properties and the Marriage Act of Bhutan 1980 and its subsequent amendment in 2009 ensure the protection of women’s right in an intimate relation. The provisions to protect women and girls from discrimination, including at workplaces, were also enshrined in other Acts, including the Penal Code (Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2011, Labour and Employment Act of Bhutan 2007, Civil and Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2011 and the CCPA 2011.

The legal environment is further strengthened by the enactment of the DVPA in 2013 that provides specific protection for the victims of domestic violence and a legal basis for all the agencies involved to work in a coordinated manner to address the issue. Likewise, the ratification of the international conventions like the CEDAW and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including its two Optional Protocols, further affirms the country’s commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of women and girls.

Relevant Acts/Bills passed in Bhutan

- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) 1980
- The Inheritance Act 1980
- The Bhutan Citizenship Act (Amendment) 1985
- The Marriage Act of Bhutan (Amendment) 1996
- Labour and Employment Act of Bhutan 2007
- Local Government Act of Bhutan 2009
- The Marriage Act of Bhutan (Amendment) 2009
- Regulation on Sexual Harassment 2009
- Acceptable Forms of Child Labour 2009
- Civil Service Act of Bhutan 2010
- The Penal Code (Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2011
- The Civil and Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act of Bhutan 2011
- The Child Care and Protection Act of Bhutan
- The Domestic Violence Prevention Act, 2013
- Domestic Violence Rules and Regulations, 2015

Source: (National Commission of Women and Children, 2012)

¹³UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Office. 2018. kNOwVAWdata 2018 Regional Snapshot.

The draft National Gender Equality Policy identifies elimination of Gender Based Violence (GBV) as one of the key priority areas. Establishment of an effective and sustainable system for the protection and empowerment of women and girls is also included as one of the Agency Key Results Area (AKRA) in the 12th FYP. A Vulnerability Baseline Assessment that focused on vulnerable groups like the victims of domestic violence, female drayang workers, single parents and their children was published by the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) to assist the policymakers in identifying the risks and challenges faced by these groups and develop policies and plans to mitigate the same.¹⁴

The NCWC as the nodal agency for the protection and promotion of the rights of women and children and also as the Competent Authority for the DVPA, CCPA and Child Adoption Act of Bhutan 2012 (CAA) has developed numerous Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines to provide systematic approach to addressing VAW/G. In addition, a toll-free helpline has been established to enhance services for women and girls in need of care and protection. In a similar manner, the Civil Society Organisations like RENEW play a significant role in the protection of victims/survivors of VAW/G. They provide services like shelter, counselling and livelihood alternatives and creating awareness on VAW/G.

However, certain gaps exist in the current legal provisions which need to be addressed. The Marriage Act sets out a complex series of financial penalties payable to the husband, or occasionally to the wife for marital indiscretions ranging from abandonment to gang rape and establishes a process for divorce. According to the Marriage Act of Bhutan 1980, the marriageable age for women is 16 years old while it is 18 years old for men. A new Marriage Bill was drafted in 2017 to increase the age of consent for women to 18 years of age but this has not yet been enacted as a law.¹⁵ Amendments were made in 2009 to mandate women by law to receive custody of their children until the children attain nine years of age, provided they do not suffer from, among other things, immorality or unemployment. Child support payments mandated by the court are set at 20% of the father's monthly income to each child not exceeding a total of 40%. Women who are legally married are eligible for divorce due to domestic violence, but the financial burden of raising their children will be almost entirely borne by the mother. While the Act stipulates that the custody of children remains with the mother, there are no specific programmes or initiatives that support single parents or their children.

A National Symposium "The Bhutanese Pledge: A Shared Commitment Towards Eliminating Violence Against Women" organised by RENEW in 2016 acknowledged the prevalence of silent and pervasive nature of VAW/G and highlighted the need for concerted efforts by all partners in addressing the issue. Continued awareness and advocacy programmes, systematic data collection, establishment of more shelter services and evaluation of the impact of service provided were some of the recommendations from the symposium.

¹⁴Bhutan Vulnerability Baseline Assessment 2016, Gross National Happiness Commission Secretariat

¹⁵National Assembly of Bhutan. Marriage Bill of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2017. http://www.nab.gov.bt/assets/uploads/docs/bills/2017/Marriage_bill_of_Bhutan2017.pdf



STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

2.1 Objectives

Direct study objectives:

The population-based study has been developed to:

- » obtain reliable data on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women and girls by intimate partners and others (including the estimation of the SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2. under Goal 5¹⁶);
- » assess the extent to which intimate partner violence is associated with a range of health and other outcomes;
- » identify factors that may either protect or put women and girls at risk of partner violence; and
- » document the strategies and services that women and girls use to deal with partner violence.

Indirect study objectives:

- » To increase national capacity and collaboration among researchers and organisations working on violence against women and girls;
- » To increase awareness about and sensitivity to violence against women and girls among researchers, policymakers and healthcare providers;
- » To contribute to the development of a network of people committed to addressing violence against women and girls and
- » To ensure that the results are used to inform policy and develop strategies and interventions to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.

2.2 Measurement of VAW/G

The study covered, to a large extent, violence perpetrated by intimate partners experienced by women and girls aged 15-64. Forms of violence examined in this study are physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence by a current or former intimate partner, whether married or not. In this study, “ever-partnered” refers to women and girls who currently have or have had a relationship with a man, whether it is in marriage or out of marriage, such as cohabiting, separated,

¹⁶Sustainable Development Goal 5 is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. It consists of nine targets, including Target 5.2 to “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” Under this target there are two indicators: 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age, and 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence. See <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/> for more.

divorced, and widowed. Dating and former dating partners are also included.

The study also looked at physical and sexual violence against women and girls aged 15-64 by perpetrators other than an intimate partner that happened since the age of 15, and experiences of childhood sexual abuse (before the age of 15). The acts used to operationalise each type of violence measured are described below.

In the survey, the word violence was never used. A range of behaviour-specific questions related to each type of violence were asked. For the purpose of analyses, the questions on physical violence were divided into those related to 'moderate' and those considered 'severe', where the distinction between moderate and severe violence is based on the likelihood of physical injury.

Operational definitions used to measure violence

did not want or that she found degrading or humiliating

Physical violence by an intimate partner¹⁷

- i. Was slapped or had something thrown at her that could hurt her
- ii. Was pushed or shoved or had her hair pulled
- iii. Was hit with a fist or something else that could hurt
- iv. Was kicked, dragged or beaten up
- v. Was choked or burnt on purpose
- vi. Threatened to use or actually used a weapon against her
- vii. Chased out of the house/denied shelter using physical force

Physical violence in pregnancy

- i. Was punched or kicked in the abdomen while pregnant

Sexual violence by an intimate partner

- i. Was forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for example by being threatened or held down
- ii. Had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what the partner might do if she refused
- iii. Was forced to do anything sexual that she

Emotional violence by an intimate partner

- i. Was insulted or made to feel bad about herself
- ii. Was belittled or humiliated in front of other people
- iii. Had done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose (e.g., by yelling or smashing things)
- iv. Threatened verbally to hurt her or someone she cared about

Controlling behaviour by an intimate partner

- i. Tried to keep her from seeing friends
- ii. Tried to restrict contact with her family of birth
- iii. Insisted on knowing where she is at all times
- iv. Got angry if she spoke with another man
- v. Was often suspicious that she is unfaithful
- vi. Expected her to ask permission before seeking healthcare for herself

Psychological violence

- i. Exposed to any act of emotional and/or controlling behaviour

¹⁷Acts i, ii and vii are considered moderate physical violence and the others (iii-vi) are considered severe. Act vii was added in the adaptation for the Bhutan context

Economic violence

- i. Prohibited from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generation projects
- ii. Had her earnings taken from her against her will
- iii. Refused to give her money she needed for household expenses even when he had money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)

Physical violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)

- i. Slapped, hit, kicked or anything else to hurt her
- ii. Had something thrown at her, was pushed or had her hair pulled
- iii. Choked or burnt on purpose
- iv. Threatened to use or actually used a gun, knife or other weapons against her

Sexual violence since age 15 years by non-partners ('rape')

- i. Was forced by a non-partner into sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for

example by threatening her, holding her down, or putting her in a situation where she could not say no

- ii. Forced to have sex when she was too drunk or drugged to refuse
- iii. Forced or persuaded to have sex against her will with more than one man at the same time

Other sexual violence (not rape) since age 15 by non-partners

- i. Attempted but did not succeed in forcing her into sexual intercourse when she did not want to, for example by holding her down or putting her in a situation where you could not say no
- ii. Touched her sexually against her will. This includes, for example, touching of breasts or private parts
- iii. Made her touch their private parts against her will

Childhood sexual abuse

- i. Had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to before the age of 15

Reference periods for prevalence of violence

For each act of violence that the respondent reported as having happened to her, she was asked whether it had happened ever, and if so, if it happened in the past 12 months.

Lifetime prevalence of violence is defined as the proportion (expressed as percentage) of women and girls aged 15-64 who reported one or more acts of violence by an intimate partner or non-partner at least once in her life.

Current prevalence of violence refers to the percentage of women and girls aged 15-64 who reported at least one act of violence during the last 12 months.

Respondents who reported experiencing violence in the past 12 months are counted for both current and lifetime prevalence rates.

Frequency of violence

For each act mentioned, women and girls were also asked about the frequency of occurrence, in the past 12 months and before the past 12 months (or since age 15 for non-partner violence). Frequency has been recorded in the report as once, a few (2-5) times or many (more than 5) times.

The study consists of two parts:

- (i) A qualitative component involving Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), key informant interviews and in-depth interviews; and
- (ii) A quantitative component consisting of a population-based household survey using the methodology developed for the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence.

2.3 Qualitative component

Several types of qualitative methods were used, namely desk review of previous research, FGDs with men and women, key informant interviews and in-depth interviews with survivors of domestic violence.

A *comprehensive desk review* was carried out in order to gain information about past studies on domestic violence and to make comparisons with the current study.

Focus Group Discussions were used to explore the attitudes and beliefs of married or unmarried women and men from both rural and urban areas to understand their views, attitudes and perceptions regarding VAW/G. Questions surrounding the reasons for men being violent, views on whether men can change, and their role in combating violence were also asked during the FGDs. During the FGDs, 5-7 participants were involved for each group. Table 2 shows the sampling method used for FGDs.

Table 2 Participants in Focus Group Discussions

Target participants for each Focus Group Discussions				
Area	Unmarried Men Age 18-25 years 5-7 men per group	Unmarried Women Age 18-25 years 5-7 women per group	Married Men Age 30-50 years 5-7 men per group	Married Women Age 30-50 years 5-7 women per group
Urban (8 Groups, 40-56 participants total)	Thimphu Chhukha	Thimphu Chhukha	Thimphu Chhukha	Thimphu Chhukha
Rural (8 Groups total, 40-56 participants)	Samtse, Zhemgang, Monggar	Samtse, Zhemgang, Monggar	Samtse	Samtse
Total	24	28	21	25

Key Informant Interviews were conducted to provide an insight into existing protection systems for women and girls, knowledge and awareness of the possible causes of VAW/G. Participants from the following agencies were selected based on their relevance to the issue:

- National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC)
- Respect, Empower, Nurture and Educate Women (RENEW)
- Medical Services Division, Ministry of Health
- One Stop Crises Centre (OSCC)
- Family and Child Bench, Thimphu District Court, Royal Court of Justice
- Women and Child Protection Unit, Royal Bhutan Police
- Bhutan Nun's Foundation (BNF)
- Local Leaders

In-depth interviews were conducted with 12 survivors from different parts of the country to understand the risk and protective factors, support strategies they used and gathered suggestions to reduce partner violence.

2.3.1 Location for qualitative interviews

Participants were selected from three regions that were representative of eastern, western and central regions to reflect the different cultural influences on men and women's relationships.

2.3.2 Analysis

Once data were collected and transcribed, repeated readings resulted in emerging themes, perspectives and theoretical hypotheses. The data were reordered based on themes and regrouped. Selected data from the qualitative report were used for triangulation and presented in a narrative form (testimonials in this report) where it was found appropriate to give context to the data and cite real-life experiences of women and girls.

2.3.3 Ethical and safety measures

Due to the sensitive nature of the issue, care was taken to advise the participants of the potential for trauma caused by recalling incidents and their right to withdraw from the interview any time. The participants were assured confidentiality of the source of information and given referral information about the available services if needed.

2.3.4 Language

A combination of English, Dzongkha and local dialects were used with the assistance of translators during the discussion and transcription to capture and interpret the exact meaning of the information collected.

2.4 Quantitative component

2.4.1 Safety and ethical procedures

Safety and ethical considerations based on international standards developed by the WHO were paramount for this study.¹⁸ Approved by Research Ethics Board of Health (REBH), the study followed strict protocols for ethical research ensuring confidentiality and privacy, both to protect the safety of respondents and enumerators, and to improve the quality of the data. Researchers had the responsibility to ensure that the research did not lead to the participants suffering further harm and trauma.

The study was carried out under a 'safe name' (Women's Health and Life Experiences) and the true nature of the survey questions was only explained to the individual women and girls interviewed once they were in a private and safe space. Once the household enumeration was completed and an eligible woman randomly selected, the interview was carried out in a private space where no one could overhear the questions or responses. The enumerators were trained to deal with difficult situations such as the session being interrupted by the husband or another family member.

The survey was designed to gradually build rapport and trust between the enumerator and the respondent, thus encouraging the respondent to safely disclose their experiences with violence. Harm can arise from research methods that cause participants to recall distressing experiences and feelings or from possible repercussions if the perpetrator heard about the interview.

Therefore, the enumerators were trained to ensure that women and girls were protected from any potential emotional or physical harm that might occur because of their participation in the survey and to protect their rights and interests.

The selected respondents' agreement to participate in the survey was obtained by signing one of the following three forms:

1. Consent form for heads of household (household interview)
2. Consent form for parents or guardians of girls younger than 18 years (for individual interview)
3. Consent form for women aged 18 and above

Although international best practice calls for verbal consent rather than signing to encourage women and girls to be more willing to disclose their experiences¹⁹, signing of consent forms was a requirement of the ethics board that grants permission to undertake such studies.

Generally, the participants' attitudes towards research are shaped by their perception of the purpose of the research and their expectations of what it will achieve. As such, at the beginning of each interview, once in private with a selected respondent, the enumerator team clearly explained the objectives and what would be done with the information gathered.

A referral protocol was developed to ensure that any respondent's distress was immediately recognised and mitigated, and appropriate support was provided for their comfort and wellbeing.

¹⁸Bhutan Vulnerability Baseline Assessment 2016, Gross National Happiness Commission Secretariat

¹⁹United Nations Statistics Division. 2014. Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women – Statistical Surveys. UNSD: New York.

Pamphlets containing information on available support services were also distributed to all the respondents with some cases (with consent from the victim) being referred to the NCWC during the survey.

2.4.2 Questionnaire development

The VAW/G Study Questionnaire was an adaptation of the questionnaire developed for the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. Steering Committee and Technical Working Committee meetings were held to adapt the WHO questionnaire for the Bhutanese context.

The questionnaire comprised an administration form used to identify the household and monitor the progress; a household selection form to identify and select eligible women and girls (aged between 15 and 64 who live in that household or, if visiting, had been staying there for four or more weeks); a household questionnaire to collect socio-economic data of the household; and a woman's questionnaire.

The woman's questionnaire included an individual consent form and 12 sections designed to obtain details about the respondent and her community, her general and reproductive health, her financial autonomy, her children, her partner, her experiences of partner and non-partner violence, and the impact of partner violence on her life and coping mechanisms (see Annex II).

Adaptations specific to Bhutan included an additional act of physical partner violence (being chased out of the house/denied shelter using physical force). An additional form of economic violence related to child support payments was added. However, the results were not included in the analysis due to limited responses.

Based on the experience with other surveys, the English questionnaire was not translated into the national language (Dzongkha). The enumerators were trained to administer the questionnaire using the English version as the basis. Several rounds of practice were conducted in the national language and dialects using verbally agreed translation.

2.4.3 Sampling procedures

The survey sample was designed to be representative of national and regional levels with household as the unit of sampling and woman/girl as the unit of analysis.

A master sampling frame prepared by the National Statistics Bureau (NSB) based on the Bhutan Living Standard Survey of 2017 (BLSS 2017) was used for the study.²⁰ The master frame was made up of mutually exclusive urban and rural frames.

A Stratified Multi-Stage Cluster Sampling design with Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) was used to select the primary sampling units (PSUs) consisting of Enumeration Area (EAs).

To select households, in each selected PSU, all individual households were listed and a fixed sample

²⁰The 2017 Population and Housing Census results were not available at the time of sample design to be used as the sampling frame

of 10 households were selected with households as the ultimate sampling units using Simple Random Sampling without Replacement (SRSWOR). A 5% increase in the sample size was included to accommodate non-response.

From each selected household, a list of eligible women and girls (those aged between 15 and 64 who live in that household or, if visiting, had been staying there for four or more weeks) was prepared using a roster during the household interview and one woman/girl was selected for interview from the list using SRSWOR.

2.4.4 Sample size determination

Using the standard formula for determining the sample size for a prevalence study where the unit of sampling is household and the unit of analysis is woman/girl, the sample size has been calculated as follows:

$$n = \frac{4r(1-r)(deff)(1.05)}{(0.12r)^2 p \bar{n}} = 736$$

Where:

n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households, for the key indicator (i.e. prevalence of partner violence)

4 is a factor to achieve a 95 percent level of confidence

r is the predicted or estimated value of the key indicator

deff is the design effect, assumed to be 2.0

1.05 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 5 percent for non-response

0.12r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 percent of r (relative margin of error of r) at national level.

p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based, and

n̄ is the average household size (number of persons per household).

In the above equation, r was derived from, "The Study of the Situation of Violence against Women in Bhutan", carried out in 2012 by the NCWC which indicates prevalence of violence against women at 0.33 (33%). That value was used as the estimate for r.

Total projected population of Bhutan in 2017 was 779,666 and the total projected female population of Bhutan with the age group 15-64 in 2017 was 269,086. The ratio was used to generate proportion (p).

Proportion (p): 0.35

Average household size: 4.6

The above formula provides n = 736 for a representative sample at the national level and multiplying the sample size by 3 for three regions results in the final sample size of n=3* n = 2207 (rounded off to 2200) for a sample representative at regional level (Western, Central, Eastern).

2.4.5 Sample allocation and distribution

The sample was stratified to reflect the urban/rural distribution of the country as well as the three regions of East, West and Central.

Populations Statistics

Total no. of households in rural areas: 106,191

Total no. of households in urban areas: 60,679

Rural population: 64%

Urban population: 36%

Sample

Total sample size: 2,200

Proportionate sample allocation to rural areas: 1,408

Proportionate to sample allocation to urban: 792

Adjusted sample allocation to rural: 1400

Adjusted sample allocation to urban: 800

No. of PSUs in rural: 140 (10 households per enumeration area (EA))

No. of PSUs in urban: 80 (10 households per EA)

The tables below show how the samples were distributed by region and dzongkhag.

Table 3 Sample distribution by region

Region	Rural sample (No. of hhs)	Rural EA (No. of PSUs)	Urban sample (No. of hhs)	Urban EA (No. of PSUs)	Total HH sample	Total EAs
Central	410	41	140	14	550	55
Eastern	430	43	120	12	550	55
Western	560	56	540	54	1100	110
Total	1400	140	800	80	2200	220

Table 4 Sample distribution by Western Dzongkhag

Western Dzongkhag	Rural		Urban	
	No. of EAs/PSUs	No. of Samples (hhs)	No. of EAs/PSUs	No. of Samples (hhs)
Thimphu	7	70	34	340
Paro	11	110	4	40
Ha	3	30	1	10
Samtse	16	160	3	30
Chukha	11	110	10	100
Punakha	7	70	2	20
Gasa	1	10	0	0

Table 5 Sample distribution by Central Dzongkhag

Central Dzongkhags	Rural		Urban	
	No. of PSUs	No. of Samples	No. of PSUs	No. of Samples
Wangduephodrang	9	90	3	30
Dagana	6	60	1	10
Tsirang	6	60	1	10
Sarpang	9	90	4	40
Zhemgang	4	40	2	20
Trongsa	4	40	1	10
Bumthang	3	30	2	20

Table 6 Sample distribution by Eastern Dzongkhag

Eastern Dzongkhags	Rural		Urban	
	No. of PSUs	No. of Samples	No. of PSUs	No. of Samples
Lhuentse	4	40	1	10
Monggar	9	90	2	20
Pemagatshel	5	50	2	20
S/Jongkhar	8	80	4	40
Trashigang	12	120	2	20
T/Yangtse	5	50	1	10

2.4.6 Household and respondent selection

With the help of household listing forms, households in the selected enumeration areas were listed. Using SRSWOR formula, 10 households were selected from each of the selected enumeration area. In each of the selected household, at the time of the start of the interview, a list of women and girls aged 15-64 was prepared and for all households that contained eligible women, in each household one woman/girl was randomly selected for interview using SRSWOR.

2.4.7 Weighting

The VAW/G survey sample at the household level was self-weighted, but not at the individual level due to differences in probability of selection in the household. Weights were, therefore, calculated for an individual woman to account for the number of eligible women and girls in the household. These weights were used in the tabulation and analysis of the survey data.

2.4.8 Organisation of the survey, enumerator training and fieldwork procedures

The survey was coordinated by the NCWC in collaboration with UNDP and carried out by a national consulting organisation, Bhutan Interdisciplinary Research & Development (BIRD), under the guidance of an international consultant. A Steering Committee and a Technical Advisory Committee were formed to guide the research. A list of people involved in the study is provided in Annex I.

BIRD recruited a total of 32 female enumerators to administer the quantitative survey. BIRD and an international consultant conducted a two-week standard training programme from 1-14 November 2017 which included sensitisation on gender and gender-based violence, survey methodology and interview techniques.²¹ Specifically, the training began with an introduction and background to gender-based violence, and the history of VAW/G research. It was then followed by high-level design plan for conducting the VAW/G survey, protecting and supporting women and girls, and the relevant laws, including the DVPA. The enumerators were then introduced to the VAW/G survey tools and manuals, including field procedures, roles and responsibilities of supervisors and enumerators, household and woman listing and selection.

The 32 enumerators were divided into eight teams based on their familiarity with the geographic locations and fluency of local dialects. Each team had a supervisor and was provided a vehicle at the time of data collection.

During data analysis and report writing, additional technical assistance was sought from the technical lead of UNFPA's kNowVAWdata to review and ensure the quality of the report, including the findings.

2.4.9 Quality control measures

Soon after the completion of the training and prior to the deployment of enumerators in the field, a pilot testing of the survey tools and methods was carried out in the enumeration areas (that were not part of the survey sample) in Thimphu. Several rounds of testing of the questionnaires on mobile tablets were carried out. Among the initial problems encountered include enumerators finding it difficult to locate the exact demarcation line of Enumeration Areas (EA) in the urban setting. This was addressed by handing out recent google maps prepared by the NSB. Some errors in skip patterns were encountered during the pre-testing and were addressed immediately.

The District Statistical Officers also assisted the enumerators in locating the EA demarcation line during the actual survey. In order to ensure the quality of data collection in the field and address any likely issue, a monitoring and communication mechanism was put in place between the supervisors and the lead researcher. Data validation was carried out through various quality assurance mechanisms.

During data collection, the enumerators were re-acquainted and reminders served with the enumeration schedule or itinerary and familiarised with the samples assigned in each EA by the supervisors. With the assistance of *Tshogpas* (village representatives), the enumerators were able to locate sample households without much difficulty.

Administering the survey using mobile tablets with a data entry application developed with Open Data Kit (ODK) technology ensured data quality to a large extent as it included necessary validation checks and skip patterns. Every completed questionnaire was verified by the supervisor prior to uploading it onto the central server. A data analyst at BIRD's office regularly checked for the quality of the data uploaded onto the server. Any data anomaly spotted during the verification was instantly

²¹H. Jansen et al. 2004. Interviewer Training in the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. *Violence Against Women* Volume 10, Issue 7, 2004.

communicated to the enumerator concerned via her supervisor and then immediately rectified. Officials from both the NCWC and UNDP also monitored the survey in certain EAs.

Data anomalies encountered during data consolidation, coding and tabulation were rectified by re-contacting the respondents, enumerators and supervisors. In situations where data anomalies could not be resolved or ascertained, such as those that were caused by an overlooked mistake in the skip pattern, selected households were revisited.

2.4.10 Data processing and analysis

For quantitative data, the questionnaire was programmed into electronic format using ODK open-source software, which allowed the enumerators to enter the responses directly into the tablet. The software directly checked internal consistency, range and error checking, and skip patterns of the responses at the point of entering the answers during the interview. The uploaded files were aggregated at BIRD and were immediately available for data analysis. Additional data entry was, therefore, not required. However, checking, editing and coding were needed to prepare the database for analysis.

The data were analysed using SPSS® 24. Selected mean values, frequencies and proportions are presented with 95% confidence intervals. The quantitative findings were supplemented by qualitative findings for triangulation, to enhance interpretation and life experiences to the data. A complete analysis of qualitative findings has been compiled into a separate report by the research team.

2.5 Limitations

It is important to note that the findings reflect what women and girls were prepared to disclose to the enumerators (who were trained to use methods to put women and girls at ease and interview her in private and safely to increase disclosure). Further, because of the nature of a household survey, the most severe cases (those who are not at home because they are in hospital, or those who are incapacitated because of the violence, or locked up or too afraid to open doors) will not be captured.

It is not possible to directly compare the prevalence of violence against women and girls found in this study with that of previous studies. Although the same methods were used, some of the studies were concentrated only in certain areas and are not nationally representative.



RESPONSE RATES AND RESPONDENTS' CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Response rate

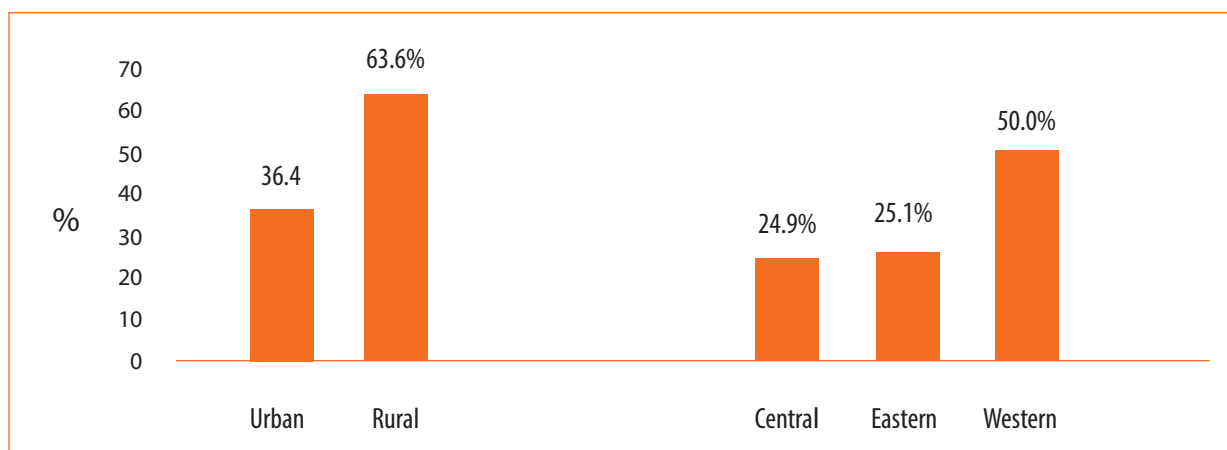
From a total of 2,200 households and women and girls sampled for the quantitative survey, the actual interview was completed in 2,189 (99.5%) households and with 2,184 (99.3%) women and girls aged 15-64 (Annex III, Table 1.1). Five sample households were absent for an extended period and the enumerators could not get hold of another five households even after repeated visits. One household postponed the interview indefinitely taking the total sample households that could not be interviewed to 11. In addition to the women and girls in these 11 households, one woman was not at home and could not be met even after repeated visits. Four women were incapacitated for various reasons. Therefore, a total of 11 households and 16 women could not be interviewed.

3.2 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

Among 2,184 survey respondents aged 15-64, 794 (36.4%) were from urban areas and 1,390 (63.6%) from rural areas. By region, 544 (24.9%), 549 (25.1%), and 1,091 (50.0%) were interviewed from the central, eastern and western regions respectively. Of the respondents, 1,907 (87.3%) were ever-partnered, meaning they had a relationship with a man at some point in their lives (e.g. married, dating).

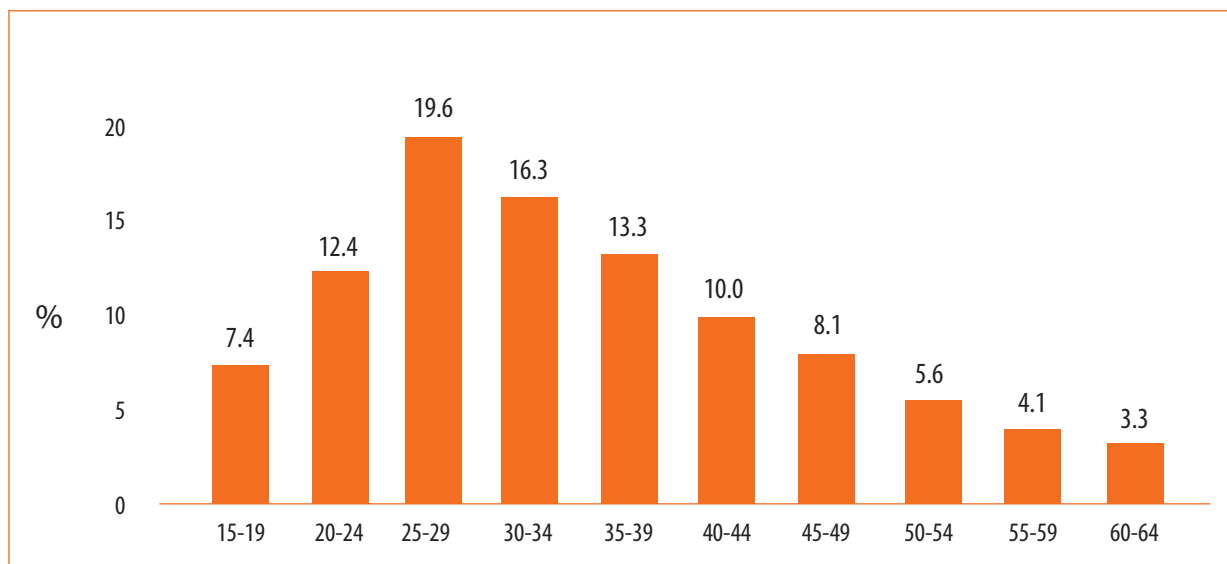
The majority of the respondents (82.4%) were Buddhist followed by Hindus (15.0%), Christians (2.1%), and others (0.5%).

Figure 1 Geographical distribution of all respondents (N=2,184)



As shown in Figure 2, more respondents were from age groups 25-29 years (19.6%) and 30-34 (16.3%). Those aged 60-64 made up only 3.3%.

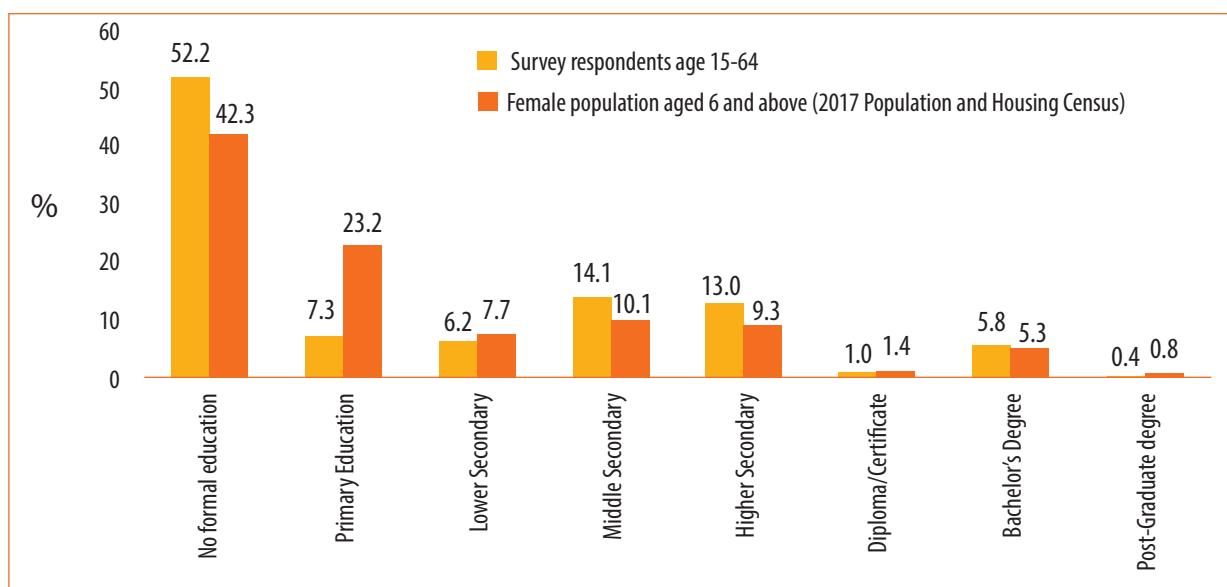
Figure 2 Age distribution of all respondents (N=2,184)



Educational attainment of the respondents was relatively low. One-third (33.4%) of the urban respondents had no formal education and the proportion was almost twice as much in the rural areas (62.9%). The proportion of the respondents with lower secondary, higher secondary and tertiary education was higher in urban than in rural areas (Figure 3).

In the Bhutanese context, 'no formal education' refers to those who did not attend formal schooling or did not go to any mainstream school. The formal education system (mainstream schools) is categorised into primary, secondary and tertiary levels. 'Non-formal education' is a basic functional literacy programme for those who missed out on the mainstream schooling owing to various reasons.

Figure 3 Distribution of respondents and the total female population aged 6 and above, by educational level

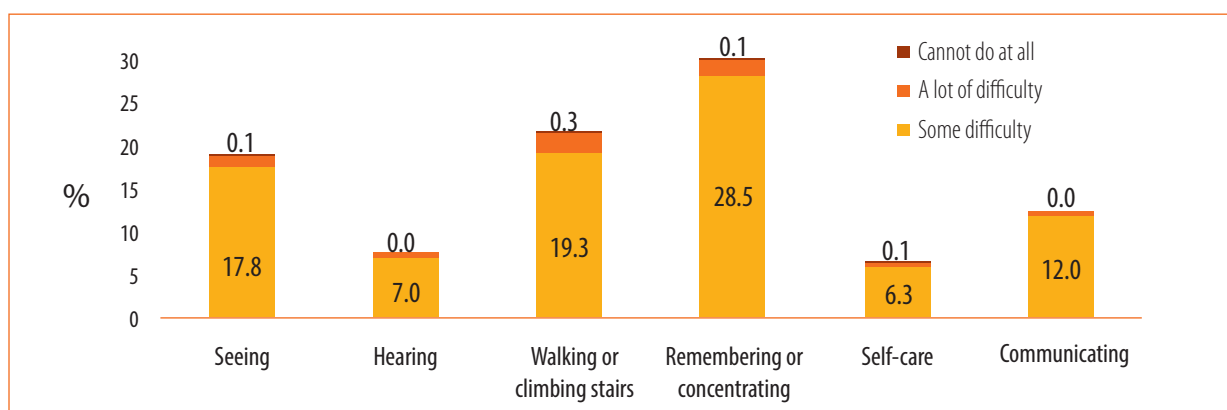


Among the respondents, more than a third (39%) were *Sharchops*, followed by *Ngalops* (26%) and *Lhotshampas* (20%). Other ethnic groups comprised *Khengpas*, *Kurtoeps*, *Trongsaps*, and *Bumthabs* making up 15% of the respondents.

More than three quarters (78%) of the respondents were married at the time of the study, and 12.7% were never-partnered. Nearly one in twenty (4.4%) respondents was a divorcee.

The Washington Group short set of questions were used to identify women and girls with some form of disability.²² Figure 4 below shows the proportion of women and girls who responded to the questions on disability either by saying they had some difficulty, a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all.

Figure 4 Proportion of all women and girls who have some difficulty functioning, by level of difficulty and functional domain (N=116)



Women and girls who responded with 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' for any of the six domains are considered to have a disability, according to the Washington Group classification. Overall, 5.3% of the respondents have disability (in one or more of the functional domains above).

Table 7 Disability status of respondents (mutually exclusive groups), by area

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
No difficulty in any domain	65.5	520	42.4	590	50.8	1,110
Some difficulty in one or more domains	32.2	256	50.5	702	43.9	958
Has a disability in one or more domains	2.3	18	7.1	98	5.3	116
Total	100.0	794	100.0	1,390	100.0	2,184

3.3 Representativeness of the sample

An analysis was carried out to validate the representativeness of the respondents with that of the entire population of women and girls aged 15-64. The distribution of respondents was compared to that of the total eligible women and girls, for region, educational level and age group. The basis for population estimates were data drawn from the Population and Housing Census of Bhutan Report 2017.

²²Washington Group on Disability Statistics: Short Set of Disability Questions. <http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions/>

As shown in Figure 5, in all the three regions, the distribution pattern between unweighted, weighted respondents and the total women and girls aged 15-64 was similar. This indicates that the sample is representative of the total population.

Figure 5 Distribution of respondents and total women and girls aged 15-64, by region

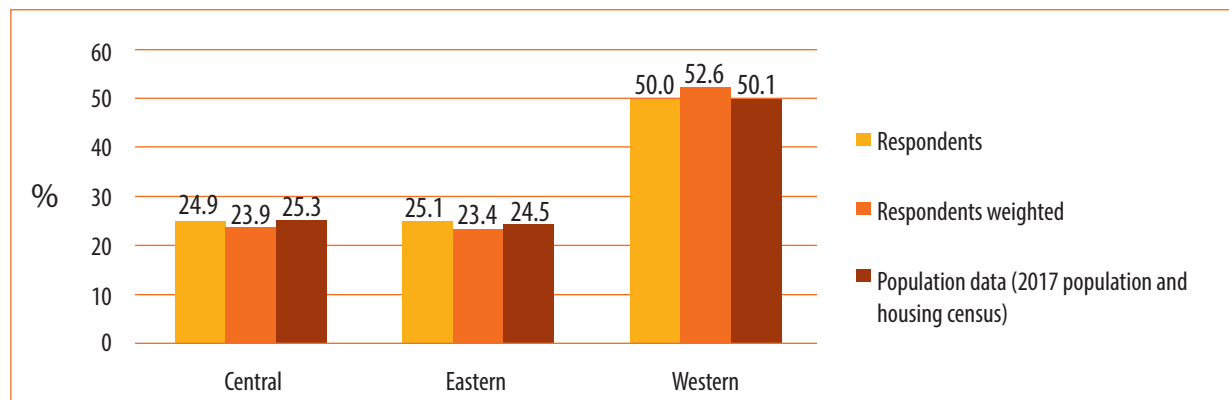
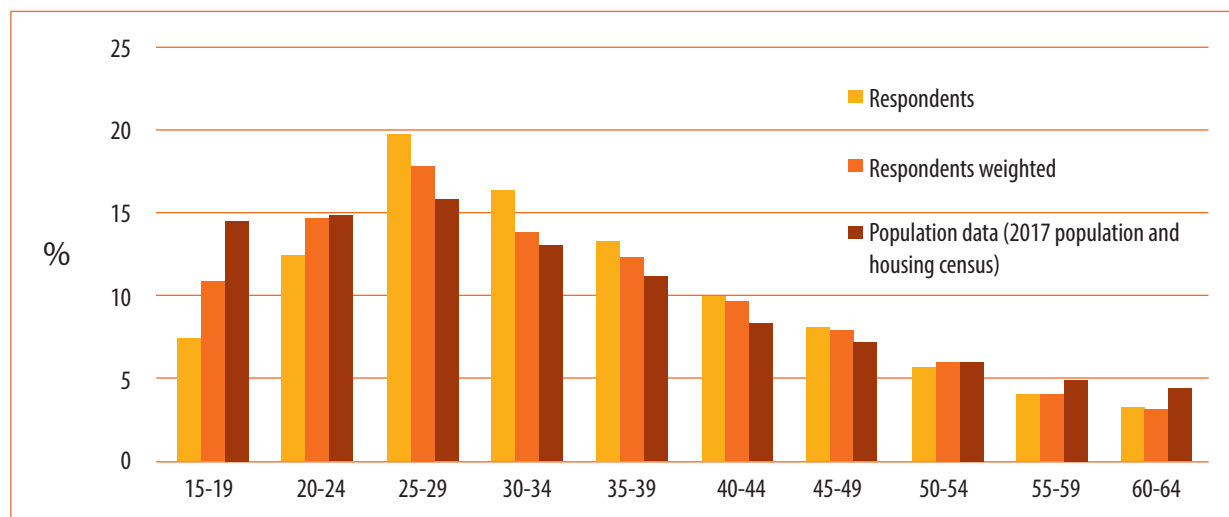


Figure 6 depicts the relationship between the age distribution of the respondents (unweighted and weighted) and that of population data from the 2017 population census. It showed that because of the selection of one woman per household in the sample, the youngest age group of women and girls were under represented compared to the actual age distribution of women in the population whereas women aged 25-34 were relatively over represented. Applying weights to account for the number of eligible women in the household brought the weighted age-distribution of the sample nearer to the age-distribution of the population.

Figure 6 Distribution of respondents and the total eligible women and girls population, by age group



3.4 Interview duration and respondents' satisfaction with the interview

The interviews lasted for around 40 minutes on average for women and girls who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence while they lasted 15 minutes longer on average for those who experienced such violence. Almost 90% of the respondents reported feeling better after the interview. On the contrary, 2% did not agree to be contacted again and 1% of the women and girls interviewed reported feeling worse after the interview.

Based on the feedback received at the end of the interview, women and girls were relieved to talk to the enumerators. In general, the respondents were satisfied with the interview and were very cooperative. The enumerators reported that there were a few who were reluctant to open up, possibly due to fear of repercussions. The respondents felt that such surveys were important for women and girls and they should be conducted in the future to help policymakers and relevant agencies address the issue of VAW/G.



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS BY HUSBANDS/PARTNERS

Key Findings

- » More than two in every five women (44.6%) experienced one or more forms of partner violence in their lifetime, be it physical, sexual, psychological or economic. Almost one in three (30.0%) experienced any of these types of violence in the last 12 months.
- » The proportion of ever-partnered women and girls who have ever experienced physical partner violence ('lifetime prevalence') was 13.9% and the proportion who have experienced it in the 12 months prior to the interview ('current prevalence') was 5.1%.
- » Lifetime prevalence of severe and moderate partner physical violence among ever-partnered women and girls were 8.7% and 5.1% respectively.
- » Of ever-pregnant women, 4.2% experienced physical violence during at least one pregnancy.
- » Among ever-partnered women and girls, 4.5% experienced partner sexual violence in their lifetime and 2.3% in the past 12 months.
- » The prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence among ever-partnered women and girls was 15.1% in lifetime and 6.1% in the past 12 months.
- » The proportion of women and girls who suffered both physical and sexual violence in their lifetime is 3.3%.
- » Among ever-partnered women and girls, 15.8% experienced partner emotional violence in their lifetime and 8.6% in the past 12 months.
- » Among ever-partnered women and girls, 35.3% experienced controlling behaviours in their lifetime and 24.3% in the past 12 months.

Introduction

This chapter presents the prevalence of different forms of violence, including acts of physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence, as well as controlling behaviours experienced by women and girls and perpetrated by their current or former husbands/partners. For the purpose of this study, the concept of husbands/partners refers to any intimate relationship a woman is in or has been in with a man, whether they lived together or not, were married or not. This includes current or former boyfriends, fiancés, de facto partners and husbands.

The respondents were asked questions on behavioural acts (without using the term 'violence'), whether these acts had occurred at any point during their life and whether it had occurred in the 12 months preceding the interview.

More than two in every five women and girls (44.6%) have experienced one or more forms of partner violence in their lifetime, be it physical, sexual, psychological or economic. Almost one in three (30.0%) have experienced any of these types of violence in the last 12 months. Controlling behaviours was the most commonly reported form of violence followed by emotional, physical, economic and sexual violence (Annex III, Table 2.14a and 2.14b).

4.1 Physical violence

Overall, prevalence of partner physical violence among ever-partnered women and girls was 13.9% in lifetime and 5.1% in the last 12 months.

Table 8 Lifetime and current prevalence of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 (N=1907)

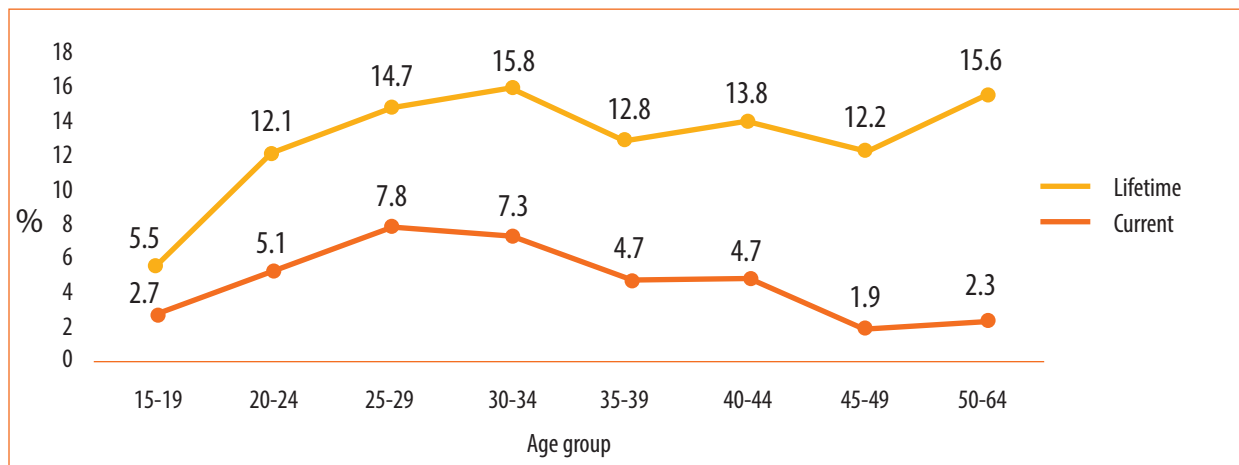
Prevalence	Experienced physical partner violence	
	%	95% CI
Lifetime	13.9	12.3-15.5
Last 12 months (current)	5.1	4.1-6.2

Annex III, Table 2.1 details partner physical violence by different respondent characteristics such as location, age and partnership status. The prevalence of lifetime violence was slightly higher in rural areas (14.0%) than in urban areas (13.6%). Likewise, current prevalence rates were slightly higher in rural (5.1%) than in urban areas (4.9%). The highest prevalence of lifetime physical violence was reported in the western region while the highest current physical violence was reported in the east. By district level²³, Haa, followed by Punakha and Zhemgang, recorded the highest percentage of lifetime physical partner violence while rates were the lowest in Trashi Yangtse, Sarpang and Bumthang.

The findings revealed that the partner physical violence started early in life (Figure 7). The lifetime prevalence of physical violence by husbands/partners among ever-partnered women and girls was the highest among the 30-34 years old (15.8%), followed closely by the women aged 50-64 years (15.6%). The lowest lifetime rate was for girls aged 15-19 years (5.5%). Women aged 25-29 years had the highest current prevalence at 7.8% followed by women aged 30-34 years (7.3%).

²³The survey sample was not designed to produce rates disaggregated to the district level as indicated by the wide range between high and low confidence limits.

Figure 7 Lifetime and current prevalence of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 by age group (N=1907)



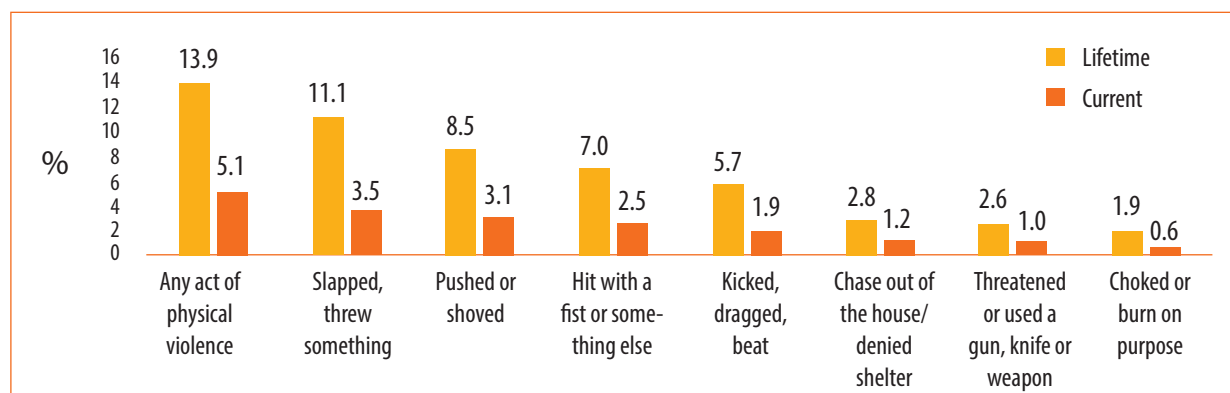
By marital status, lifetime violence rates were the highest among divorced/separated women (25.6%). This was twice as much among women who were currently married or cohabitating (13.3%). Widows recorded the lowest lifetime prevalence rate at 9.4%. Current rates were also the highest among the divorced/separated (6.9%), followed by those married or cohabitating (5.2%). Currently dating women and girls had the lowest current prevalence rate (1.8%). (refer to Annex III, table 2.1).

These findings suggest that, for some women who were divorced/separated, physical violence by husbands/partners may have been a factor contributing to the end of the relationship. Alternatively, it may mean that these women feel comfortable to talk about their experience of violence than women and girls who are still with violent husbands/partners. The fact that divorced/separated women reported the highest levels of current violence may also imply that violence continues after a relationship ends.

4.1.1 Acts of physical violence

Physical violence can take many forms (Figure 8 and Annex III, Table 2.2). The most commonly mentioned act was being slapped or had something thrown at her (11.1%), followed by being pushed or shoved (8.5%). The least reported act was being choked or burnt on purpose, which was reported by 1.9% of ever-partnered women and girls. Similarly, for the last 12 months, the most commonly mentioned act was being slapped or had something thrown at her (3.5%), followed closely by being pushed or shoved (3.1%). The least occurring act in the last 12 months was being choked or burnt on purpose (0.6%).

Figure 8 Prevalence of specific acts of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls, (N=1907)



In the qualitative component, the acts of physical violence reported by survivors ranged from slapping, kicking, using belts or any other object that was within the reach at the time of occurrence.

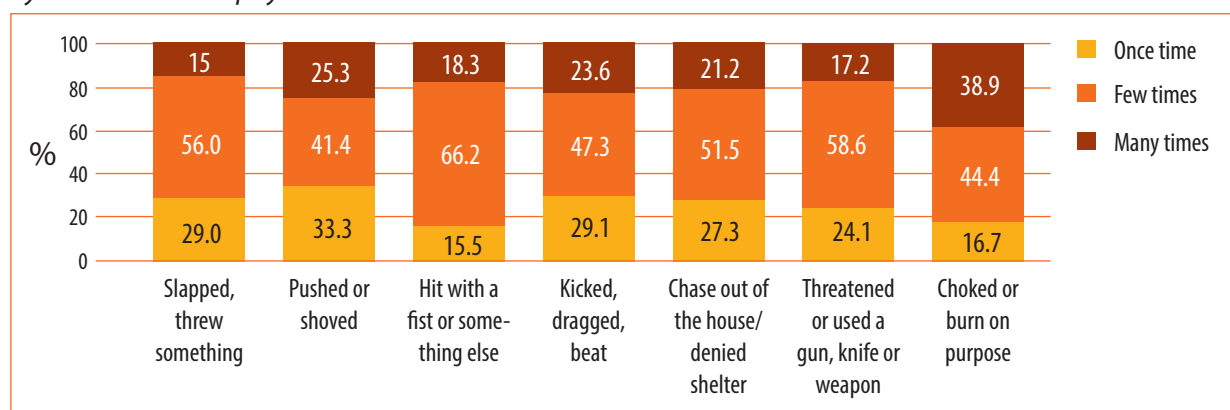
"It was mostly kicking and using belt and sticks and if I told you my whole story it will not finish even tomorrow. I know it was not my fault because I never went out, I never had affairs."

- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

4.1.2 Frequency of physical violence

The survey showed that the occurrence of partner physical violence was often more than once. For all acts of violence, if a woman reported experiencing it in the last 12 months, it usually happened a few or many times. For example, of the women and girls who were slapped or had something thrown at them in the last 12 months, only 29 % experienced it once, more than half (56%) experienced this a few times (2-5 times), and the remaining 15% experienced it many times (Figure 9 and Annex III, Table 2.4).

Figure 9 Ever-partner women and girls who experienced partner physical violence in the last 12 months, by different acts of physical violence



Survivors in the qualitative study talked about the frequency of physical violence they endured at the hands of their partners during the time they were subjected to physical abuse. Women and girls reported that partner violence occurred either on a daily, weekly or monthly basis and differed from

women to women. The frequency of abuse increased if the trigger was alcohol.

"It was weekly because every time there was a problem, we did not talk for 3 or 4 days. When we started talking, he beat me again."

- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

Another survivor was unable to remember the number of times she was physically abused:

"I have been to hospital many times because of cuts, injuries and blood. He even came to my office and beat me in public and made me bloody. One time because of the disturbances at home, the neighbours called the police. Even that, he blamed me even though he knew I was right in front of him and there was no way of asking help from anyone."

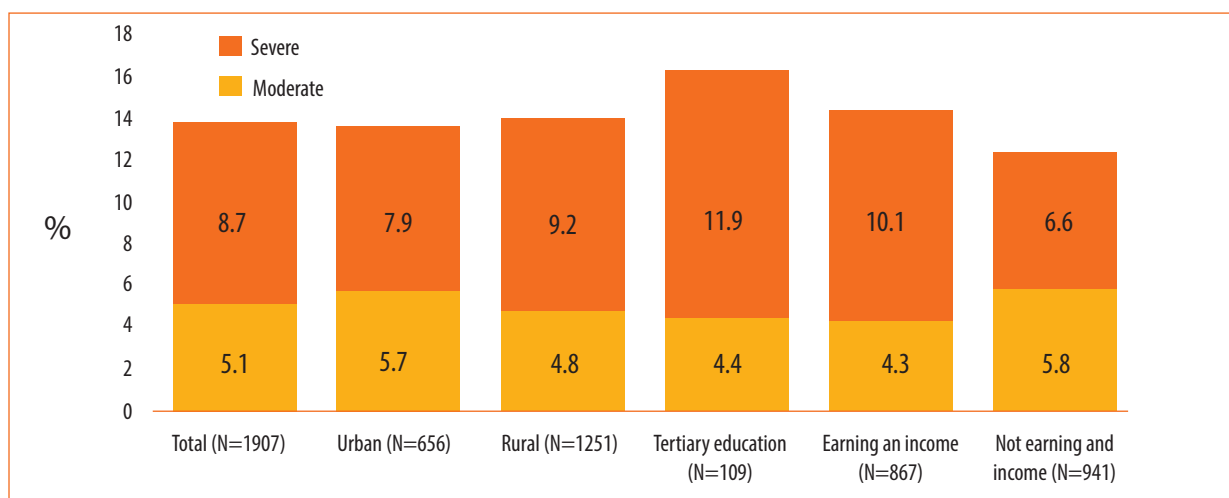
- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

4.1.3 Severity of physical violence

The acts of violence measured in the survey were classified as moderate or severe, based on their potential for causing injuries (as per international standards). Being hit with a fist or something else that could hurt you, being kicked, dragged or beaten up, being choked, burnt or threatened with a gun or any other weapon or having the weapon being used against you were all considered severe acts of violence. Moderate acts of violence included being slapped, having something thrown at you, pushed, shoved, hair pulled or being chased out of the house and/or denied shelter using physical force.

More women and girls who experienced partner physical violence during their lifetime experienced severe acts of violence (8.7% among ever-partnered women and girls) than moderate ones (5.1%). This was more prevalent in rural areas where 9.2% of ever-partnered women and girls have experienced severe partner physical violence compared to 7.9% in urban areas. The highest rates of severe physical violence were experienced by women and girls with a tertiary education (11.9%) and those earning an income (10.1%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10 Prevalence of lifetime physical partner violence by husbands/partners among ever-partnered women and girls, by severity (N=1907)



4.1.4 Physical violence during pregnancy

The overall proportion of ever-pregnant women who experienced partner physical violence (being beaten or kicked) during pregnancy was 4.2%. The proportion was higher in rural areas (4.6%) than in urban areas (3.4%). The highest rate was reported in the western region at 5.0%, while the lowest was in the central region at 3.2%.

Table 9 Proportion of ever-pregnant women who experienced physical violence, by area/region (N=1692)

	Experienced violence in pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (N)
Total	4.2	1692
Urban-Rural		
Urban	3.4	560
Rural	4.6	1132
Region		
Central	3.2	424
Eastern	3.5	438
Western	5.0	830

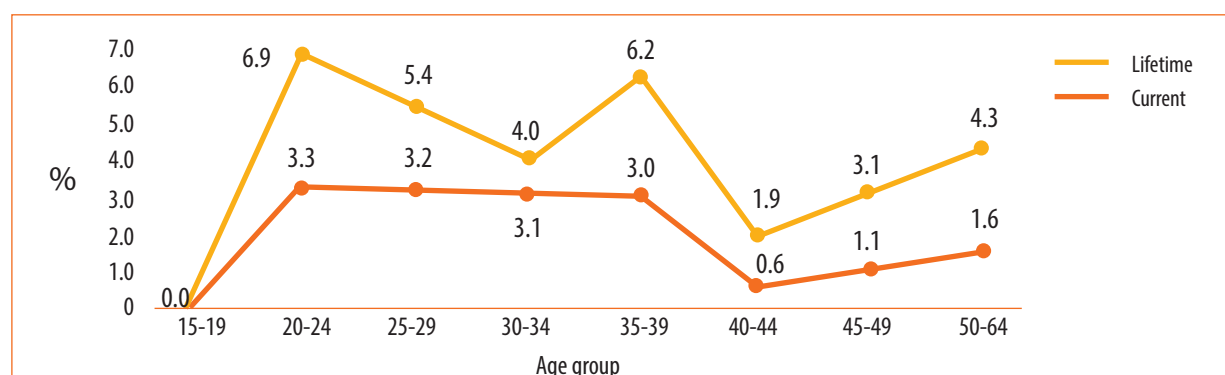
4.2 Sexual violence

Partner sexual violence was the least form of partner violence with lifetime prevalence rate of 4.5% and current rate of 2.3%. The lifetime prevalence rates were similar in rural (4.6%) and urban areas (4.3%). However, the current prevalence rate was higher in rural areas (2.5%) than in urban areas (1.9%). The prevalence rate of both lifetime (5.7%) and current (3.1%) partner sexual violence was the highest in the western region.

Table 10 Lifetime and current prevalence of sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 (N=1907)

Prevalence	Experienced sexual partner violence	
	%	95% CI
Lifetime	4.5	3.6-5.6
Last 12 months (current)	2.3	1.7-3.1

Figure 11 Lifetime and current prevalence of sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64, by age group (N=1907)



Similar to the partner physical violence, women and girls experience sexual violence from an early age (Figure 11). Lifetime partner sexual violence was the highest among the women aged 20-24 (6.9%), followed closely by the women aged 35-39 (6.2%). Girls aged 15-19 reported no partner sexual violence and the lowest lifetime prevalence was among women aged 40-44 (1.9%).

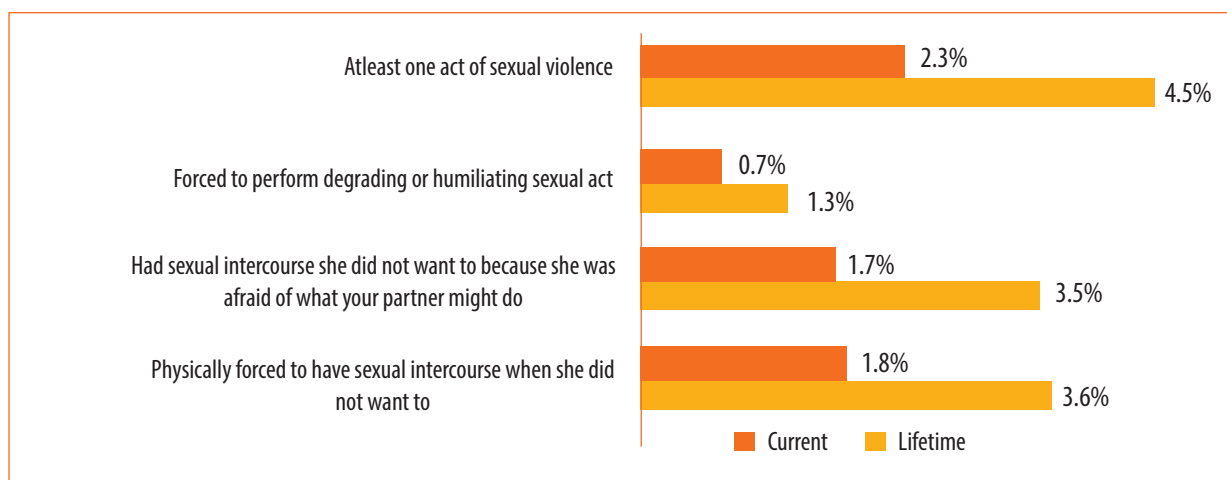
The current prevalence rate was also the highest among women aged 20-24 (3.3%) followed closely by women aged 25-29 (3.2%). The lowest current prevalence rate was recorded among women aged 40-44 (0.6%).

The lifetime and current prevalence of partner sexual violence was the highest among divorced or separated women with 10.6% and 3.8 % respectively. Similarly, the lowest lifetime (3.6%) and current (1.8%) prevalence was reported among the women and girls who are currently dating.

4.2.1 Acts of sexual violence

Several forms of sexual violence were measured in the household survey (Annex III, Table 2.7). The most commonly mentioned act of sexual violence was being forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to (3.6%) followed by having intercourse when she did not want to out of fear of what the partner may do if she refused (3.5%). The current prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence followed a similar pattern with 1.8% of women and girls reporting being forced to have sexual intercourse, and 1.7% who had sexual intercourse when they did not want due to fear of what their husbands/partners might do.

Figure 12 Prevalence of partner sexual violence among ever-partnered women and girls, by type of violence (N=1907)



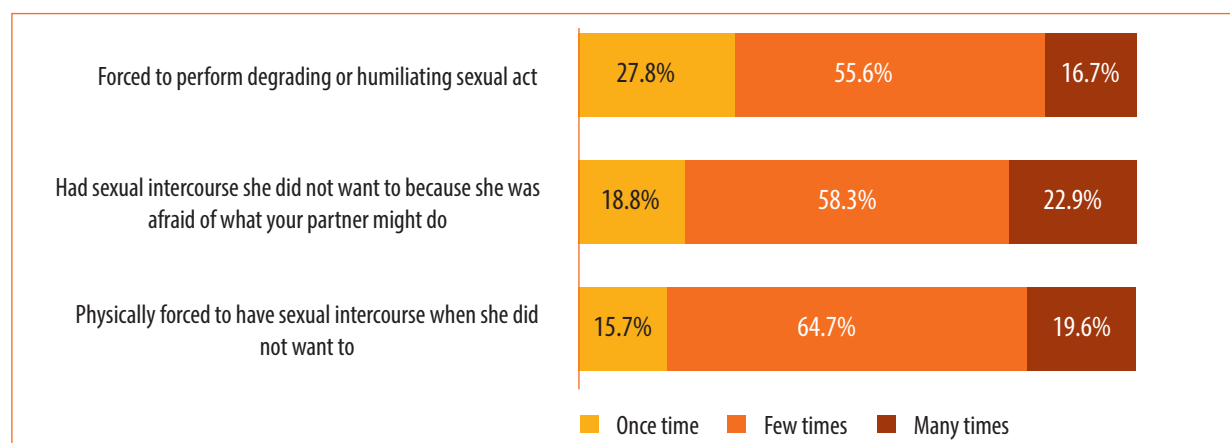
Opinion on the nature of sexual abuse was sought during the FGDs. The majority of the respondents expressed that women's inability to say "no" was often taken as the sign of consent and the way women dress invites sexual advances.

4.2.2 Frequency of sexual violence

For women and girls who reported experiencing partner sexual violence in the last 12 months, it was rarely a one-off incident. Among the ever-partnered women and girls who were forced to

have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, two-thirds (64.7%) experienced it a few times, 19.6% many times, and 15.7% reported once. Among women and girls who had sexual intercourse because they were afraid of what their husbands/partners might do, more than one in five (22.9%) experienced it many times, 58.3 % a few times and 18.8 % once. (Figure 13 and Annex III, Table 2.8).

Figure 13 Partner sexual violence among girls who experienced such acts in the last 12 months, by frequency



4.3 Physical and/or sexual violence

4.3.1 Prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence

Partner physical and/or sexual violence tends to be used as the standard indicator for comparing rates of partner VAW/G between countries (Annex III, Table 2.1) as they frequently happen together and by the same perpetrator. The concepts of physical and sexual violence have been well-tested, robust and have consistent definitions, which makes it easier for international comparison.

The lifetime prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence was 15.1% and current prevalence was 6.1%.

Table 11 Lifetime and current prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 (N=1907)

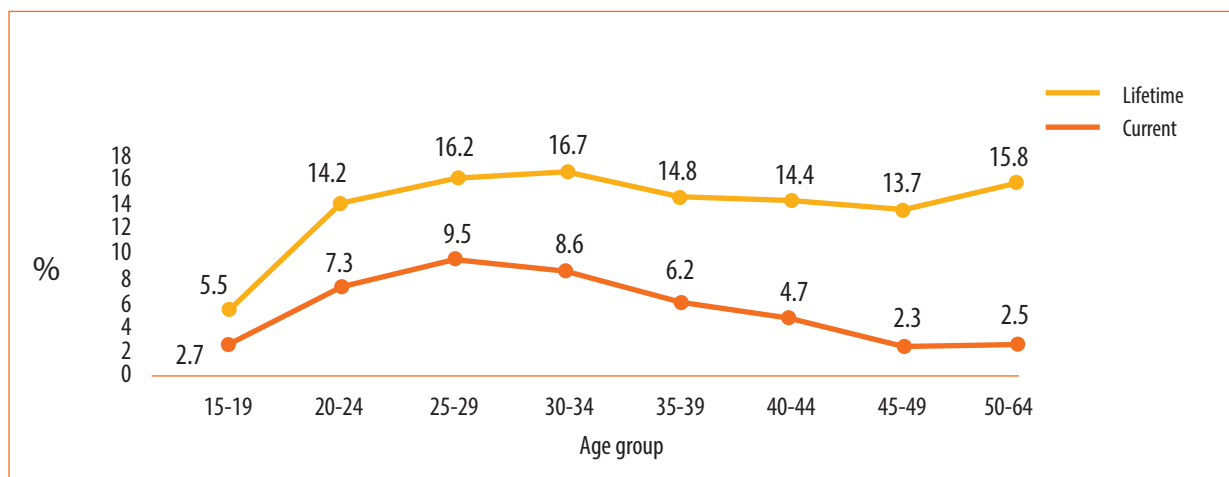
Prevalence	Experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence	
	%	95% CI
Lifetime	15.1	13.5-16.8
Last 12 months (current)	6.1	5.1-7.3

The lifetime prevalence was slightly higher in rural areas (15.1%) than in urban areas (14.9%). Likewise, the current rates of physical and/or sexual violence was higher in rural areas (6.3%) than in urban areas (5.8%). The highest prevalence for both lifetime and current physical and/or sexual violence was in the western region at 16.3% and 6.5% respectively.

The highest lifetime prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence was recorded among those with a tertiary level education (17%) and the lowest was recorded among women and girls with higher secondary level education (11.8 %). Likewise, the current prevalence was the highest among women and girls with tertiary level education (9.4%) and the lowest among women and girls with no formal education (5.6 %).

Lifetime prevalence of violence among the ever-partnered increased with age, whereas current rates were higher for younger women (Figure 14). Figure 14 indicates that partner physical and/or sexual violence starts relatively early in life and gradually declines as they age.

Figure 14 Lifetime and current prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64, by age group (N=1907)



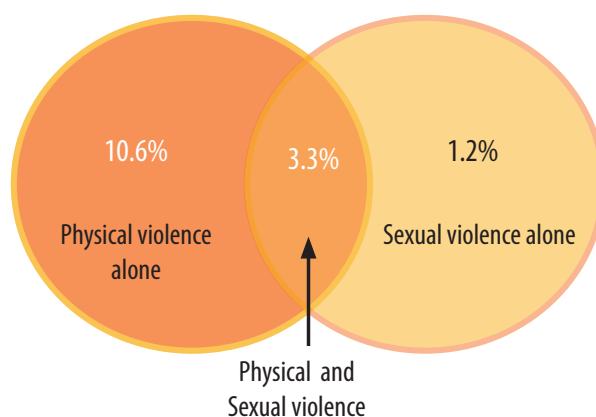
Lifetime prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence was the highest among women aged 30-34 years (16.7%), and the lowest among girls aged 15-19 (5.5%). The current prevalence was the highest among women aged 25-29 (9.5%) and the lowest among women aged 45-49 (2.3%).

The lifetime prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence was the highest among divorced or separated women (26.3%) followed by women and girls who were currently married or cohabitating (14.6%). Widowed women recorded the lowest lifetime prevalence (9.4%). The current prevalence was the highest among the divorced or separated women (7.5%), while the lowest prevalence was recorded among the women and girls who are currently dating (1.8%).

4.3.2 Overlap of partner physical and sexual violence

15.1% of the women and girls reported experiencing either sexual violence, physical violence or both physical violence and sexual violence. The number of women and girls who reported experiencing physical violence alone was nine times higher (10.6%) than women and girls who reported sexual violence alone (1.2%). Of these women and girls, 3.3% reported experiencing both physical and sexual violence. This analysis showed that most women and girls who reported partner sexual violence also experienced partner physical violence.

Figure 15 Overlap of lifetime physical and/or sexual violence



4.4 Psychological violence

In this study, psychological violence is the combined prevalence of controlling behaviour and/or emotional violence. The lifetime prevalence of psychological violence among women and girls aged 15-64 was 39.7% while the current rate was 27.0%.

Table 12 Lifetime and current prevalence of psychological violence women and girls aged 15-64 (N=1907)

Prevalence	Experienced psychological abuse	
	%	95% CI
Lifetime	39.7	37.4-41.9
Last 12 months (current)	27.0	24.9-29.0

The qualitative interviews also revealed that women and girls suffered from a range of abuses, including verbal, demeaning in public, monitoring/controlling their movements, besides physical violence through use of weapons and physical strength. In some cases, being well-educated did not spare women from being victims of domestic violence.

"He used to criticise my dressing, my body figure and comment on the changes he wanted me to make."

- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

"Psychological violence stems from jealousy in a relationship and often it is displayed by embarrassing partners in public"

- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

4.4.1 Emotional violence

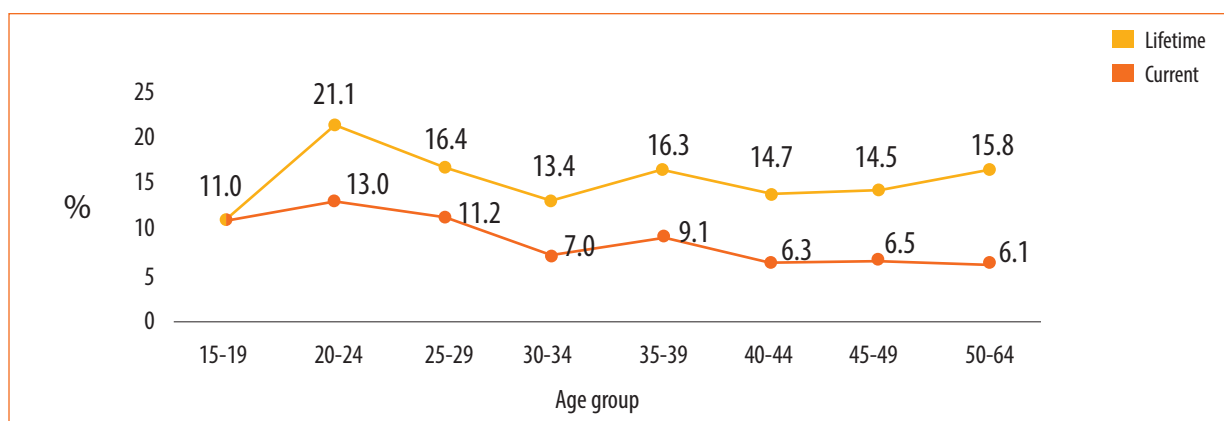
Emotional violence by intimate partners affected 15.8% of women and girls in their lifetime. The overall current prevalence of emotional violence was 8.6% (see Annex III, Table 2.9).

Table 13 Lifetime and current prevalence of emotional partner violence among ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-64 (N=1907)

Prevalence	Ever experienced emotional partner violence	
	%	95% CI
Lifetime	15.8	14.2-17.6
Last 12 months (current)	8.6	7.4-10.0

The lifetime prevalence was higher in urban (16.4%) than in rural areas (15.6%). The current prevalence of emotional violence was slightly higher in rural (8.7%) areas than in urban areas (8.5%). By region, the highest lifetime and current rates were reported in the western region at 19.0% and 9.8% respectively.

Figure 16 Lifetime and current prevalence of emotional partner violence among women and girls aged 15-64, by age group (N=1907)



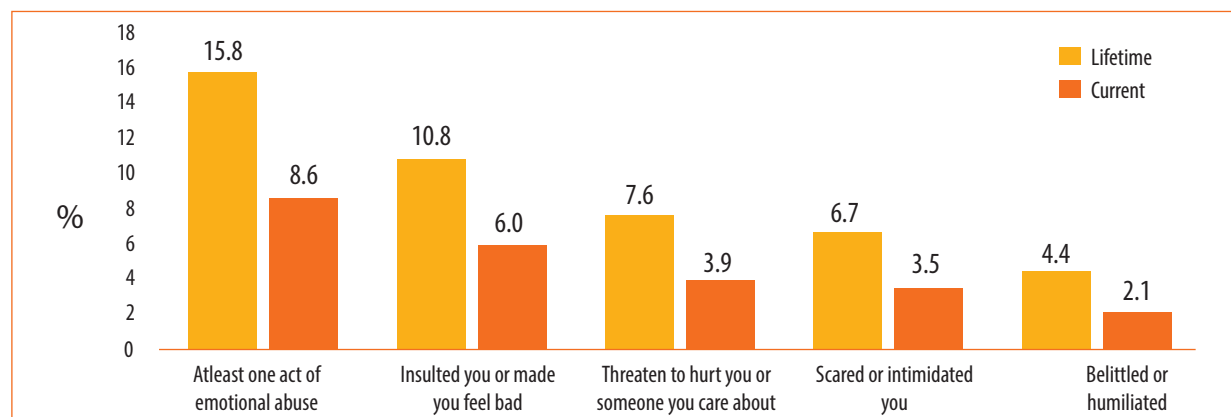
Lifetime prevalence of partner emotional violence was the highest among women and girls aged 20-24 (21.1%) and the lowest among women and girls aged 15-19 (11.0%). Similarly, the current prevalence was the highest among women and girls aged 20-24 (13.0%) and the lowest among women aged 50-64 (6.1%). As with partner physical and sexual violence, women and girls also experienced emotional violence early in their lives.

The lifetime prevalence of partner emotional violence was the highest among women and girls who were formerly dating (30.3%) followed by divorced or separated women and girls (26.9%) and widowed (5.7%). Likewise, the current prevalence was the highest among formerly dating women and girls (17.1%) and the lowest among the divorced or separated women and girls (4.4%).

4.4.2 Acts of emotional violence

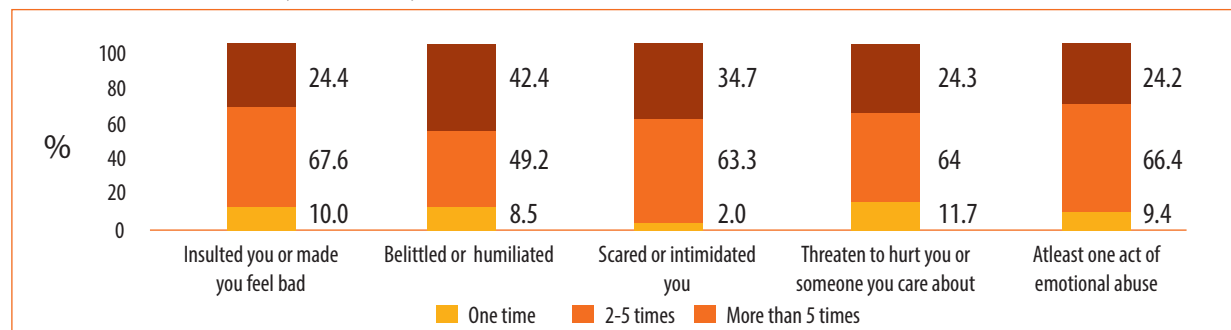
The survey results showed that the most commonly reported act of emotional violence was being insulted or made to feel bad, experienced by 10.8% of women and girls in their lifetime and by 6.0% in the last 12 months. The least reported act was being belittled or humiliated, experienced by 4.4% of women and girls in their lifetime and by 2.1% in the last 12 months.

Figure 17 Prevalence of partner emotional violence among ever-partnered women and girls, by different acts (N=1907)



For any of the acts of partner emotional violence mentioned, at least 90% of women and girls reported experiencing this more than once. For instance, 67.6% of women and girls who were insulted or made to feel bad experienced this at least 2-5 times, and 24.4% experienced it more than five times in the last 12 months.

Figure 18 Specific acts of partner emotional violence among women and girls who experienced such acts in the last 12 months, by frequency



4.4.3 Controlling behaviours

The survey also asked whether women and girls experienced controlling behaviours by their partners, such as being restricted from seeing friends or the partner wanting to know where she was at all times. A little more than one-third (35.3%) of women and girls experienced one or more controlling behaviours during their lifetime and 24.3% experienced it in the last 12 months.

Table 14 Lifetime and current prevalence of controlling behaviours among women and girls aged 15-64 (N=1907)

Prevalence	Experienced controlling behaviours	
	%	95% CI
Lifetime	35.3	33.1-37.5
Last 12 months (current)	24.3	22.4-26.3

The lifetime prevalence of controlling behaviours was slightly higher in rural (37.5%) than in urban areas (31.3%). Likewise, the current prevalence was higher in rural (25.6%) than in urban areas (21.7%). By region, the prevalence rate was the highest in the western region for both lifetime (39.2%) and current (25.7%).

Figure 19 Lifetime and current prevalence of controlling behaviours among women and girls aged 15-64, by age group (N=1907)

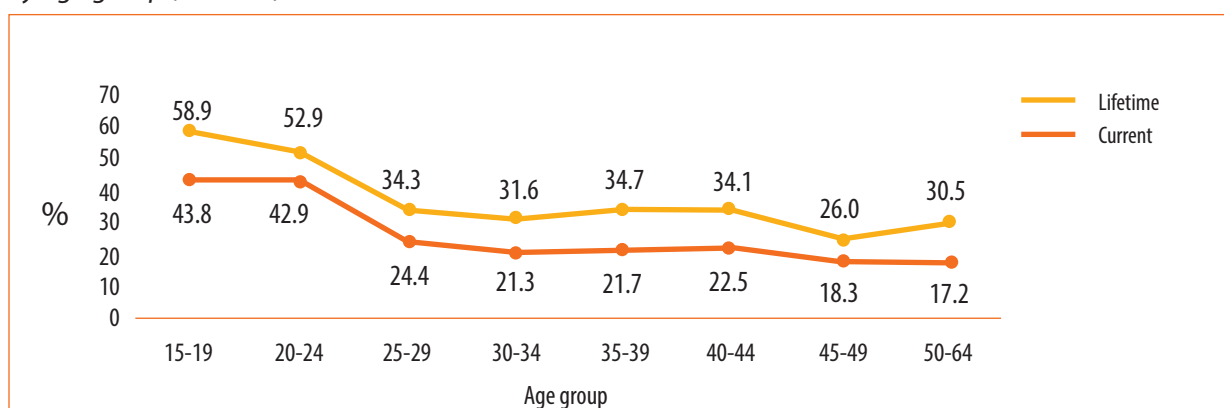
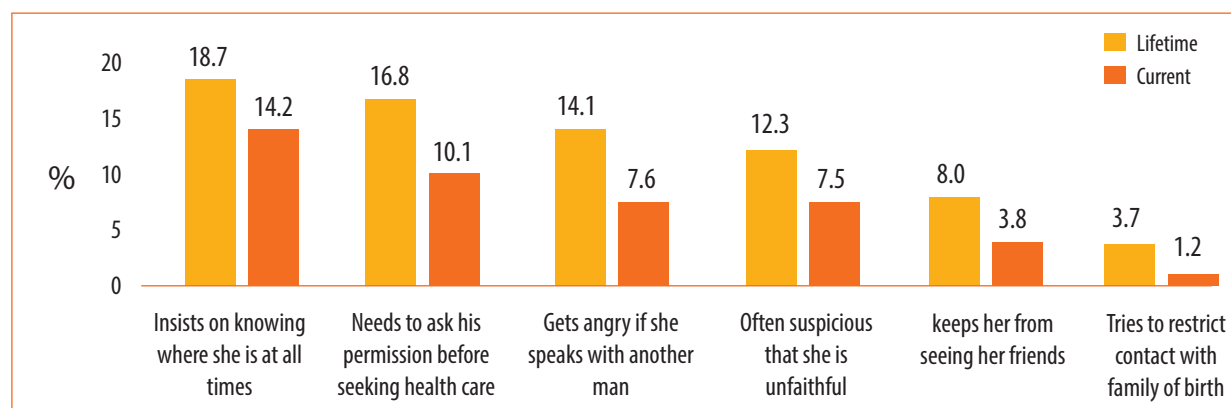


Figure 19 shows that the prevalence of both lifetime and current controlling behaviours was higher among younger women and girls suggesting higher probability of them experiencing other forms of partner violence. 58.9 % of adolescent girls experienced controlling behaviours at some point in their lifetime and 43.8 % in the last 12 months. Similarly, the lifetime prevalence rate for women and girls aged 20-24 was 52.9% and current rate was 42.9%.

4.4.4 Types of controlling behaviours

Findings from the survey suggest that the most common form of controlling behaviour experienced by women and girls was 'her partner insisting on knowing where she was at all times' with the lifetime prevalence rate of 18.7% and 14.2% in the last 12 months. Nearly one-sixth (16.8%) of women and girls who experienced controlling behaviours reported that they had to ask their partner's permission to avail themselves of healthcare services. (Figure 20).

Figure 20 Prevalence of controlling behaviours among ever-partnered women and girls, by different acts (N=1907)



Some of the controlling behaviours reported during in-depth interviews were demeaning in public, restricting freedom of movement outside the house, forbidding relations with relatives and families, monitoring their whereabouts and conditioning them into thinking that their normal actions were wrong.

During an interview, a survivor reported living with anxiety at all times fearing physical violence:

"I had no peace at home. Sometimes, he will not let me go to office and ask permission for leave also. When he gambles, I have to stay with him whole night. My child gets scared too and when she was small, she would refuse to go with her dad and then he beats her too."
 - (32-year-old survivor)

4.5 Economic Violence

A number of questions related to financial autonomy and control were asked to determine economic violence. They included whether their partner had ever prohibited them from getting a job or earning money; if their partner had ever taken their earnings from them against their will; and if their partner ever refused to give them money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things. (see Annex III, Table 2.12).

The study revealed that 10.9% of women and girls experienced at least one form of economic violence in their lifetime and 6.7% in the last 12 months. The prevalence was higher among women and girls who did not earn any income (13.2%) than among those who did (8.0%). The most common form of economic violence was being prohibited from getting a job or earning money (6.5% in lifetime and 4.7% in the last 12 months).

Table 15 Lifetime and current prevalence of economic violence among women and girls aged 15-64, by area/region, employment and disability status (N=1907)

	Prohibits you from getting a job, earning money		Takes your earnings or properties against your will		Refuses to give money for household expenses		At least one act	
	Lifetime (%)	Current (%)	Lifetime (%)	Current (%)	Lifetime (%)	Current (%)	Lifetime (%)	Current (%)
Bhutan	6.5	4.7	2.3	1.1	4.7	2.2	10.9	6.7
Urban-Rural								
Urban	7.5	5.7	1.3	0.7	3.6	1.7	11.1	7.5
Rural	5.9	4.2	2.8	1.3	5.4	2.4	10.8	6.2
Region								
Central	3.8	2.7	1.4	0.3	5.1	0.9	8.8	3.4
Eastern	4.0	3.6	1.9	1.0	2.2	1.2	6.4	4.9
Western	8.9	6.2	2.8	1.5	5.7	3.2	13.9	9.0
Employment								
Not earning income	9.1	6.5	2.6	1.0	4.2	2.2	13.2	8.5
Earning income	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.2	4.9	1.9	8.0	4.7
Disability								
No difficulty in any domain	7.3	4.5	1.5	0.8	3.5	2.0	10.6	7.3
Some difficulty in one or more domains	6.0	4.7	2.7	1.2	5.5	2.3	10.9	6.1
No disability	6.7	6.0	2.1	1.0	4.5	2.2	10.7	6.7
Has a disability in one or more domains	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.2	8.6	2.2	12.4	5.4

The participants also shared experiences of economic violence during the FGDs:

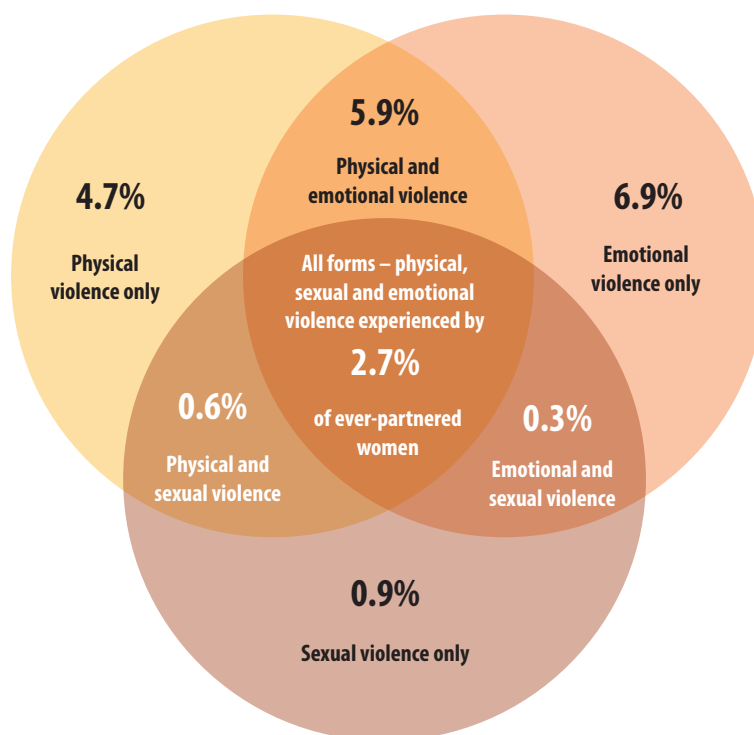
"My husband said he wanted to leave me and my son. When I asked him why, he said his mother did not like me. It was as simple as that. Now I realised why he started abusing me emotionally. He would not pay attention to whatever I said. He stayed away from home for a long time. He stopped supporting me and my son financially. He never explained what wrong I did and in the end it was just because his mother did not like me."

- (Participant, Women's FGD)

4.6 Overlap of different forms of partner violence

Overall, 44.6% of women and girls experienced one or more forms of partner violence in their lifetime and 30.0% in the last 12 months. 22% of women and girls reported either sexual violence alone, physical violence alone, emotional violence alone or a combination of the three types of violence (Figure 21). The proportion of women and girls who experienced all the three types of violence was 2.7%. (Annex III, table 2.14a and 2.14b).

Figure 21 Combination of lifetime physical, sexual and/or emotional partner violence

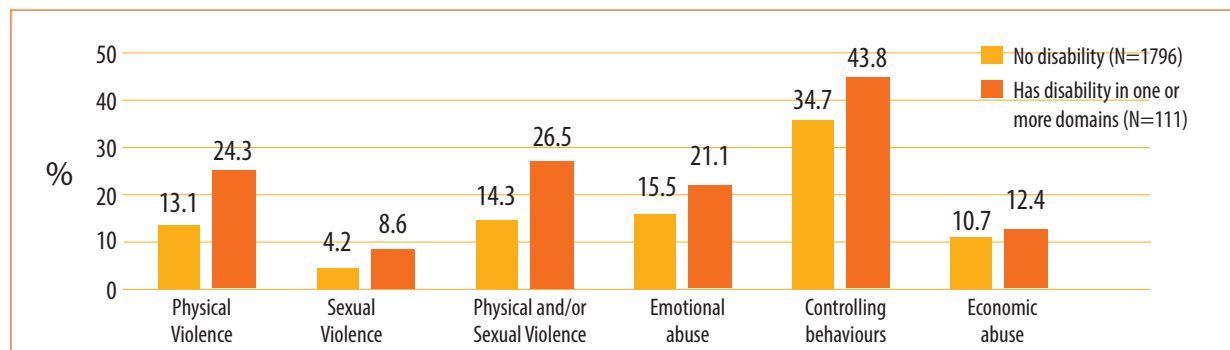


4.7 Partner violence and disability

Women and girls were asked if they had difficulty functioning in six domains: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing stairs, remembering or concentrating, self-care, and communicating. Those who answered they had 'a lot of difficulty' or 'cannot do at all' in one or more of these areas were considered to have some form of disability. There were 111 respondents with a disability or 5.8% of ever-partnered women and girls.

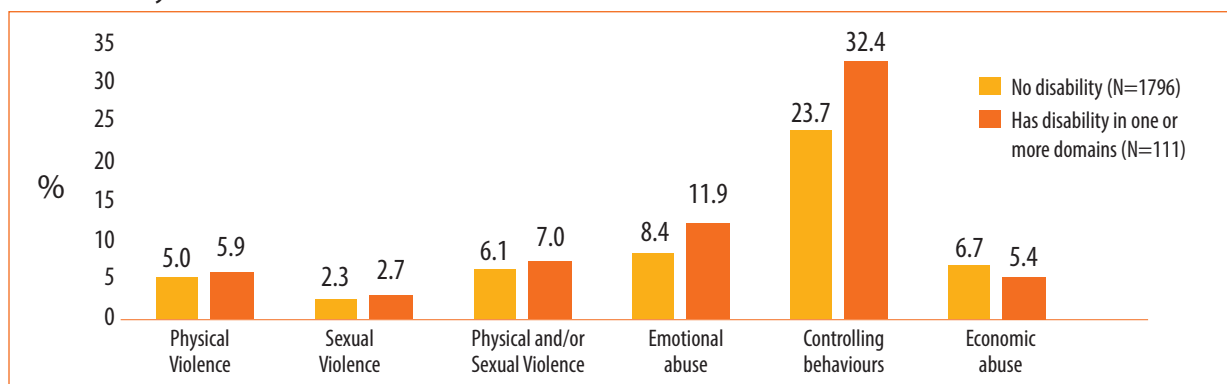
The findings revealed a strong correlation between disability and lifetime partner violence (Figure 22). Women and girls with a disability reported twice the prevalence rate of partner physical violence (24.3%) than women and girls with no disability (13.1%) and sexual violence (8.6% compared to 4.2%). Further, it showed similar trends with emotional, controlling behaviours and economic violence.

Figure 22 Prevalence of lifetime partner violence among women and girls aged 15-64, by form of violence and disability status



Current rates of partner violence suggested that women and girls with a disability were more likely to suffer the psychological forms of violence than women and girls with no disability (Figure 23). Almost a third (32.4%) of women and girls with a disability reported experiencing controlling behaviours in the last 12 months compared to 23.7% of those with no disability. Emotional violence was reported by 11.9% of women and girls with a disability compared to 8.4% with no disability. Physical and sexual violence was also higher for women and girls with a disability than for those without. Economic violence was, however, lower for women with a disability. This suggest that women and girls with a disability were less likely to earn or manage financial resources, limiting their exposure to this form of violence.

Figure 23 Prevalence of current partner violence among women and girls aged 15-64, by form of violence and disability status

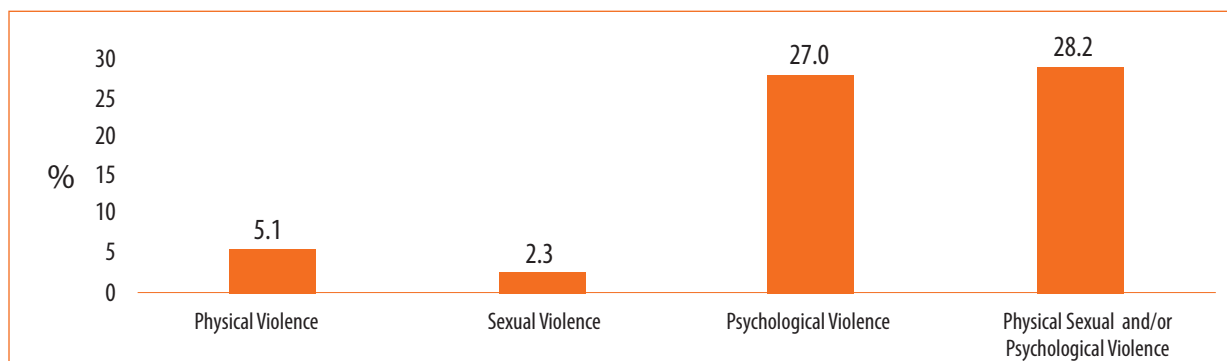


4.8 Intimate partner violence and Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include the target to “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” (Target 5.2). Under this target, there are two indicators: one related to partner violence in the last 12 months and the other non-partner sexual violence.

Figure 24 shows the proportion of women and girls subjected to different forms of partner violence in the last 12 months (SDG indicator 5.2.1). Further disaggregation, such as by age and education level, are provided in Annex III, Table 2.14b.

Figure 24 Proportion of women and girls aged 15-64 who experienced partner violence in the last 12 months, by form of violence (N=1907)





VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS BY OTHERS (NON-PARTNERS)

Key Findings

- » The prevalence of violence against women and girls perpetrated by others (non-partners) was as common as violence perpetrated by intimate partners violence.
- » Of all the women and girls (aged 15-64) interviewed, 12.5% experienced non-partner physical violence during their lifetime since the age of 15.
- » 5.8% of women and girls aged 15-64 reported having experienced non-partner sexual violence.
- » Family members, parents, siblings, and teachers were identified as the most common perpetrators of non-partner physical violence, while male friends and acquaintances, male strangers, male family members, male work colleagues and male in-laws were identified as the most common perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence.
- » 6.9% of women and girls reported being abused sexually during their childhood (before age 15). Such abuse typically occurred between the ages of 10 and 14 years.
- » Women and girls who reported experiencing child sexual abuse identified male strangers as the most common perpetrators.

Introduction

This chapter describes VAW/G perpetrated by people other than their intimate partners. They include family members, friends and strangers, either male or female. The types of non-partner violence against women and girls covered in the survey include physical violence, sexual violence, and child sexual abuse.

5.1 Physical violence

The survey found that 12.5% of women and girls experienced non-partner physical violence since the age of 15 at some point in their lives and 2.5% of the women and girls experienced such violence in the past 12 months (Table 16). The prevalence was slightly higher in urban areas at 13.8% compared to 11.8% in rural areas. Non-partner physical violence was more prevalent in the western region (16.0%).

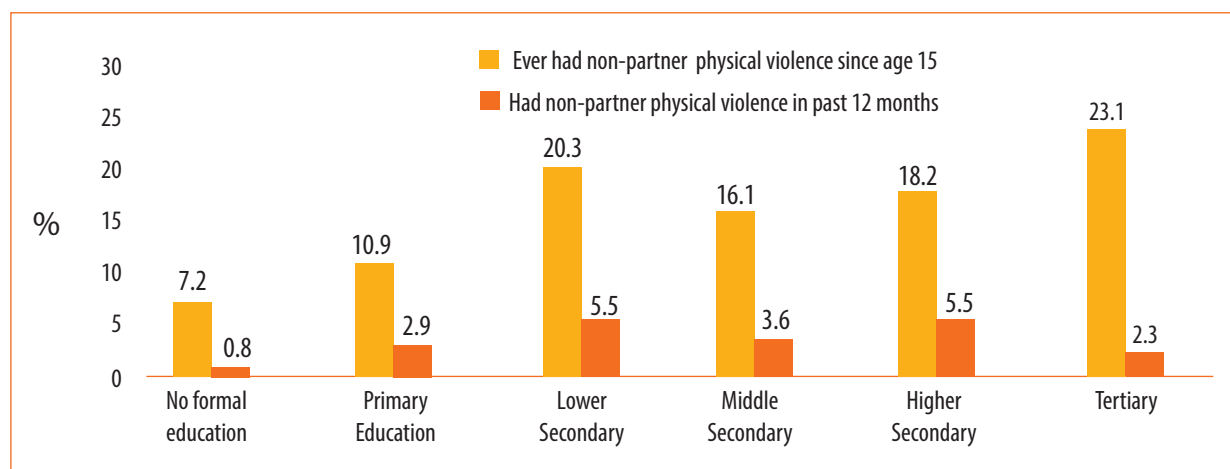
Table 16 Prevalence of lifetime and current non-partner physical violence since age 15 years, by region (N=2184)

	Have experienced non-partner physical violence in lifetime (since age 15)		Experienced non-partner physical violence in past 12 months	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Bhutan	12.5	11.2-14.0	2.5	1.9-3.2
Urban	13.8	11.5-16.3	2.9	2.0-4.3
Rural	11.8	10.2-13.6	2.2	1.5-3.0
Division				
Central	10.2	7.8-13.0	0.9	0.3-1.8
Eastern	7.1	5.2-9.7	1.0	0.4-2.1
Western	16.0	14.0-18.2	3.8	2.8-5.1

Non-partner physical violence was more prevalent among women and girls who had higher educational attainment (Figure 25). Almost a quarter (23.1%) of tertiary educated and 20.3% of women and girls who had lower secondary education experienced physical violence. On the other hand, only 7.2% of women and girls who had no formal education experienced physical violence by non-partners. The rates were also lower among women and girls with only primary education.

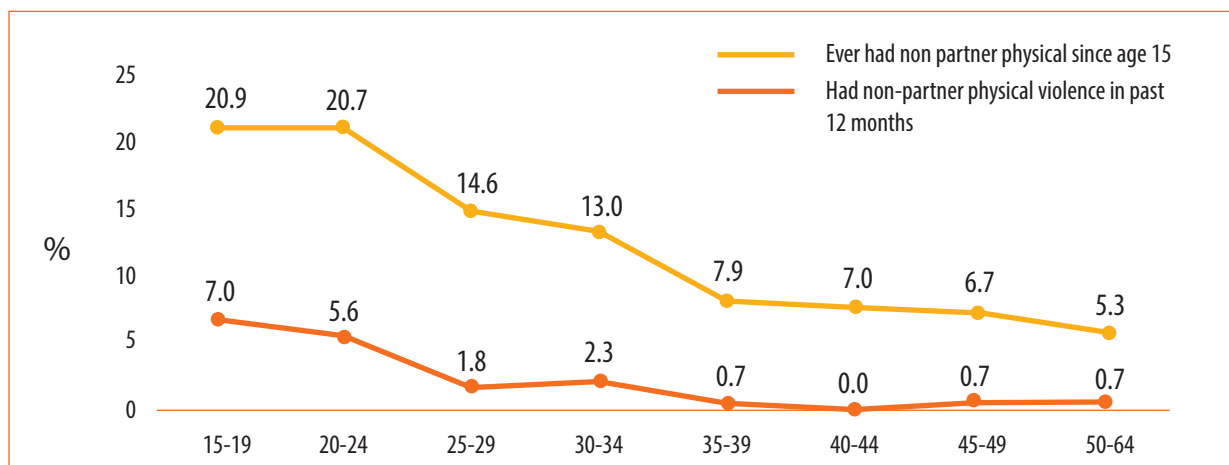
An in-depth analysis may be conducted to ascertain the relationship between women's education level and non-partner physical violence.

Figure 25 Prevalence of non-partner physical violence among women and girls aged 15-64, by educational attainment (N=2184)



Young women reported the highest rates of non-partner physical violence with 20% of women and girls aged 15-19 and 20-24 experiencing it in their lifetime as compared to less than 10% of women aged 35 years and above experiencing it (Figure 26). In the last 12 months, 7.0% of girls aged 15-19 and 5.6% of women aged 20-24 have faced physical violence by non-partners.

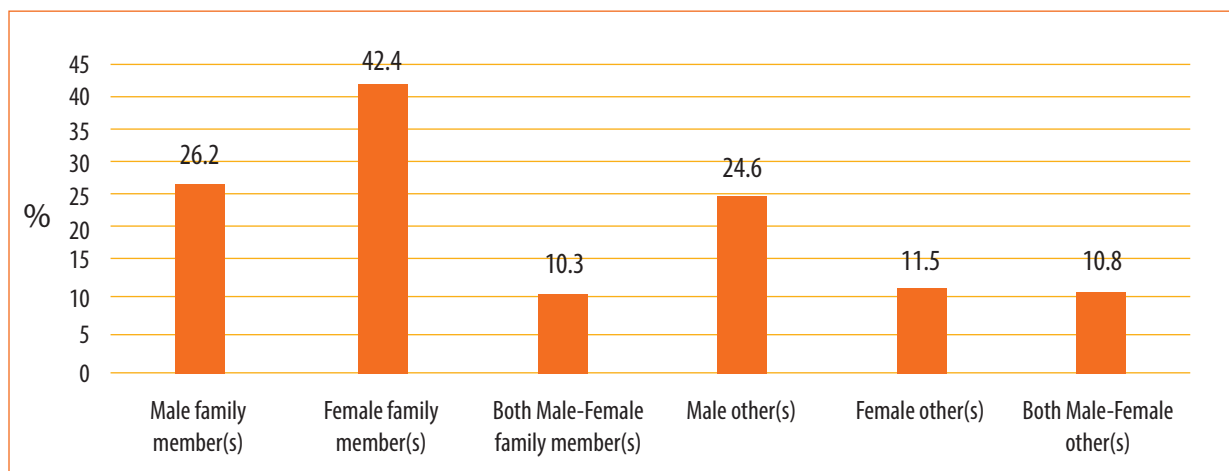
Figure 26 Prevalence of non-partner physical violence, by age group (N=2184)



About two-thirds (68.6%) of the women and girls who experienced physical violence by a non-partner reported only one perpetrator. The remaining 31.4% reported experiencing physical violence from more than one perpetrator.

Women and girls who experienced physical violence mostly reported female family members as perpetrators (42.4%). These family members included mothers, step-mothers, sisters, grandmothers, or other female relatives. About one quarter (24.6%) of women and girls reported that the perpetrators were males (other than the intimate partners) (Figure 27 and Annex III, Table 3.2).

Figure 27 Perpetrators mentioned by women and girls who reported physical violence by non-partner (N=252)



5.2 Sexual violence

5.8% of the respondents reported having experienced non-partner sexual violence since the age of 15 (Table 17 and Annex III, Table 3.3) which is slightly lower than the global average of 7% (WHO, 2008). 2.0% of the women and girls experienced forced sexual intercourse and 4.4% experienced

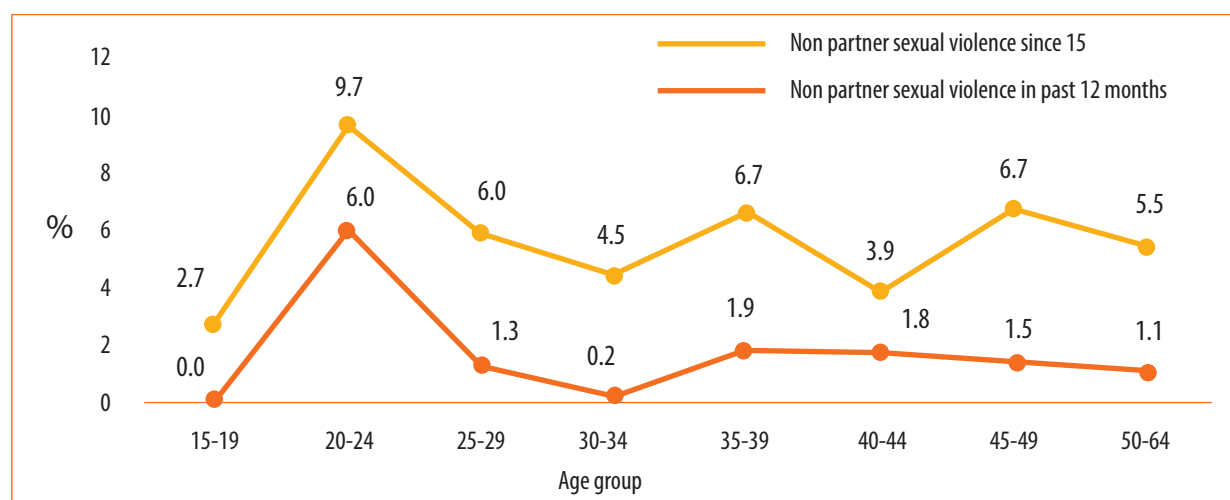
attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts. The prevalence of non-partner sexual violence in the last 12 months was 1.8% and the majority (6%) of women and girls were between the age of 20 and 24 years.

Further, sexual violence was more prevalent in rural areas and in the central and western regions.

Table 17 Prevalence of lifetime and current non-partner sexual violence, by area and region (N=2,184)

	Non-partner sexual violence since age 15		Non-partner sexual violence in past 12 months*	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Bhutan	5.8	4.9-6.9	1.8	1.3-2.5
Urban	4.9	3.5-6.5	1.5	0.8-2.5
Rural	6.4	5.2-7.8	2.0	1.4-2.9
Division				
Central	6.4	4.5-8.7	1.5	0.7-2.9
Eastern	3.4	2.0-5.1	0.1	0.0-0.9
Western	6.7	5.4-8.2	2.8	1.9-3.9

Figure 28 Prevalence of non-partner sexual violence, by age group (N=2184)

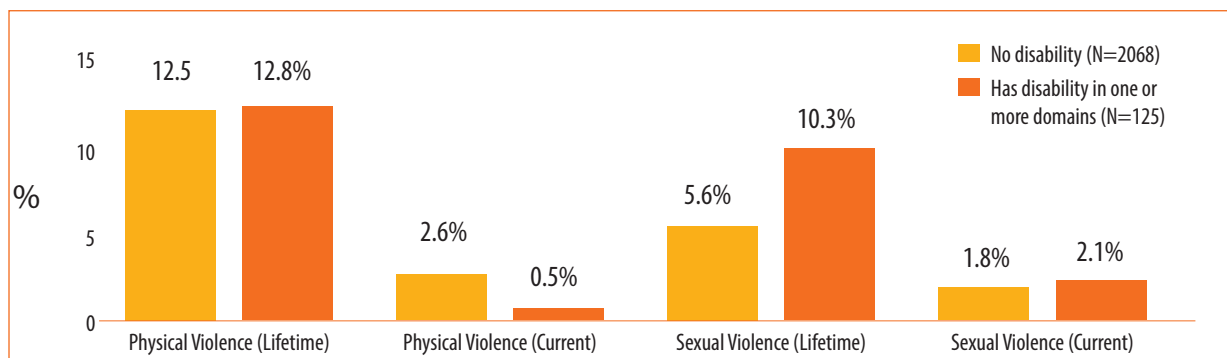


Unlike non-partner physical violence, perpetrators of sexual violence were all male and, in most cases, it was a friend or an acquaintance who committed the violent act.(Annex III, Table 3.4).

5.3 Non-partner violence and disability

A total of 116 respondents or 5.3% of all women and girls interviewed has disability in one or more domains. The lifetime prevalence rate of non-partner physical violence was similar for women and girls with and without disability. However, the current rate was lower for those with disability (Figure 29). Lifetime non-partner sexual violence was higher among women and girls with disability (10.3%) compared to those without it (5.6%).

Figure 29 Prevalence of lifetime and current non-partner violence among women and girls aged 15-64, by form of violence and disability status (N=116)

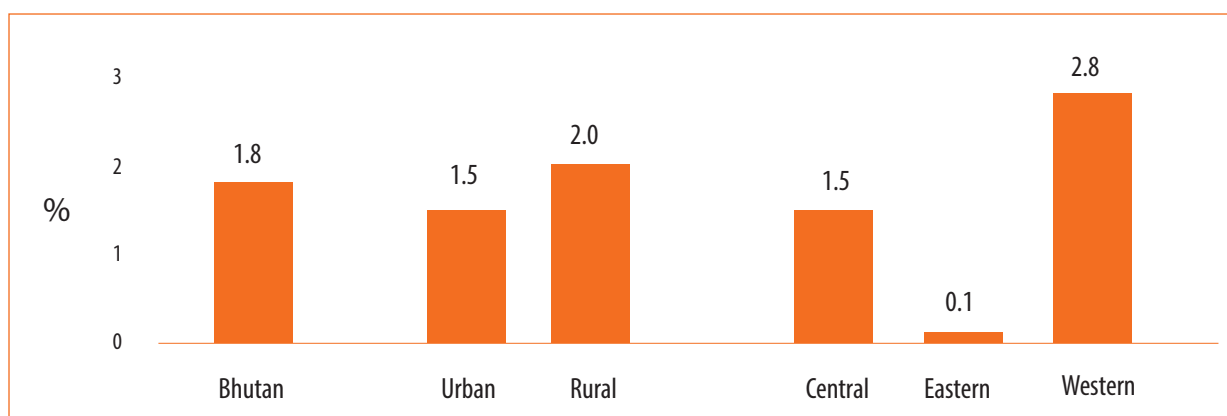


5.4 Non-partner violence and Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include the target to “Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.” (Target 5.2). Under this target, there are two indicators: one related to partner violence in the last 12 months (see Chapter 4) and the other non-partner sexual violence.

Figure 30 shows the proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence perpetrated by people other than intimate partners in the last 12 months (SDG indicator 5.2.2). Further disaggregation, such as by age and education level, is provided in Annex III, Table 3.3.

Figure 30 Proportion of women and girls aged 15-64 subjected to non-partner sexual violence in the last 12 months, by type of violence (N=2184)



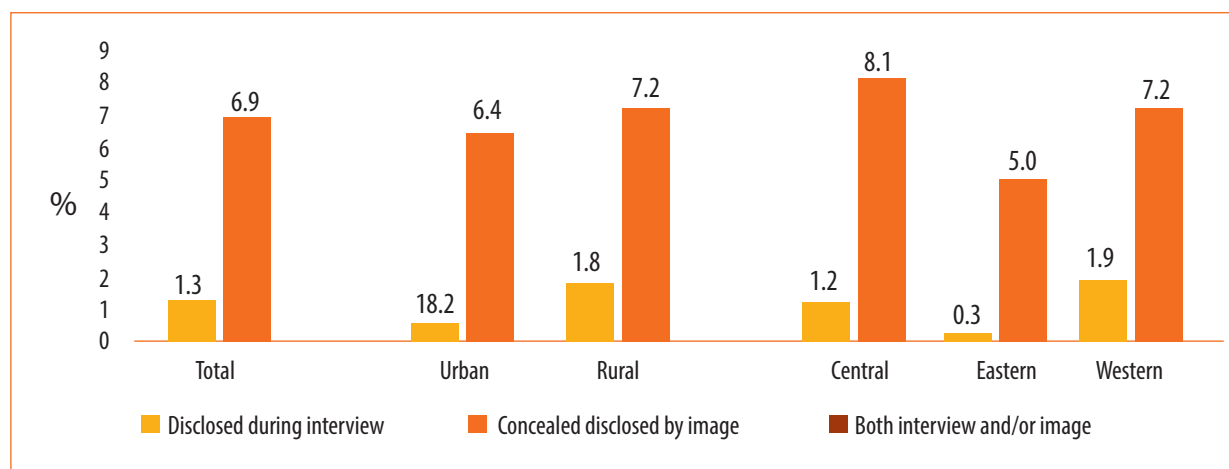
5.5 Sexual abuse during childhood

During the face-to-face interview, women and girls were asked a number of questions on behavioural acts to measure sexual abuse during childhood. At the end of the interview, they were shown a picture of a happy face and a sad face on the tablet and asked to choose one anonymously (without showing their answer to the enumerator) as an indication of child

sexual abuse. The happy face would mean they did not experience childhood sexual abuse and the sad face would mean otherwise.

Based on the interview questions, only 1.3% of women and girls revealed that they experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15 (Figure 31 and Annex III, Table 3.5). However, the face cards showed 6.9% of the respondents experienced childhood sexual abuse. Child sexual abuse was reported more in the rural areas and in the central and western regions.

Figure 31 Prevalence of child sexual abuse before the age of 15, by area and region (N = 2184)



The majority of the respondents (95.7 %) who reported experiencing child sexual abuse during the interview²⁴ revealed that the incident happened between the ages of 10 and 14 years. 54.3% of the respondent reported experiencing it once and 21.7%, many times (Annex III, Table 3.6).

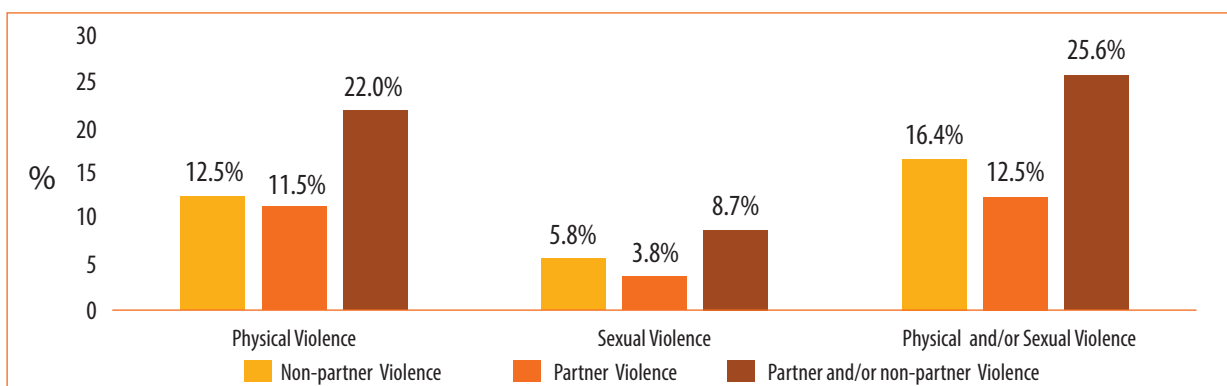
The most common perpetrators of child sexual abuse were male strangers or those in positions of authority such as police officers or doctors. For a third of these women and girls, the perpetrator was a friend or an acquaintance (Annex III, Table 3.6).

5.6 Overlap of non-partner and partner violence

More than a quarter (25.6%) of women and girls experienced physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by either a partner, non-partner or both (since age 15)(Figure 32 and Annex III, Table 3.7). While a small proportion of women and girls experienced both partner and non-partner physical and/or sexual violence, most women and girls experienced either partner violence or non-partner violence. This suggests that non-partner violence is not a risk factor for partner violence and that they seem to be independent phenomena. This can be explored more in-depth in risk factor analysis at a later stage.

²⁴Women who reported via the face cards could not be questioned further as this was a confidential response not seen by the interviewer, which occurred at the conclusion of the interview.

Figure 32 Proportion of women and girls aged 15-64 who experienced physical and/sexual violence by either partner or non-partner (N=2184)



5.7 First experiences of sexual intercourse

A little more than one-third of women and girls (35.7%) reported their first sexual experience between the age of 18 and 21 and only 3% of them reported it to be before the age 15 (Annex III, Table 3.8).

Figure 33 Age of first sexual intercourse as reported by women and girls, by region (N=2184)

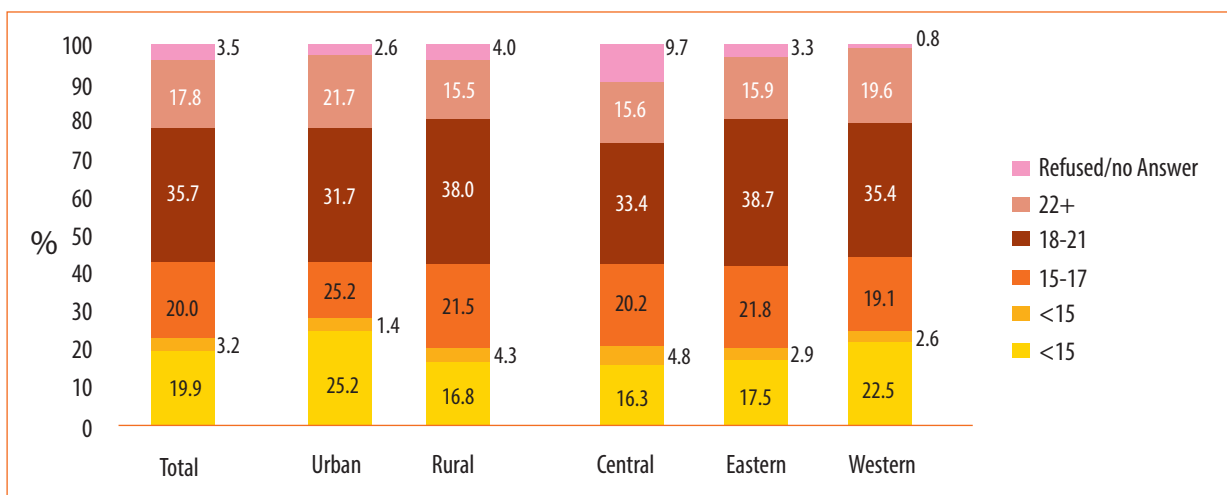


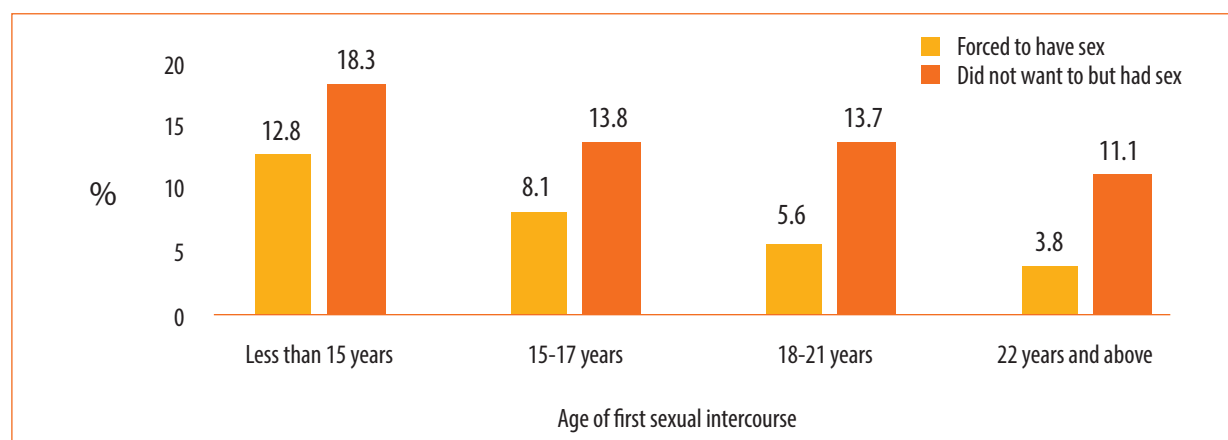
Table 18 reveals a positive relationship between educational qualification and the age of first sexual intercourse. The higher the educational qualification women and girls have, the older they are when they had their first sex.

Table 18 Age of first sexual intercourse as reported by women and girls, by education (N=2184)

Qualification	Not had sex	<15	15-17	18-21	22+	Refused/no answer
No formal education	3.8	5.4	30.5	41.8	13.5	5.0
Primary education	8.4	3.3	28.5	40.6	16.7	2.5
Lower secondary	26.7	1.4	17.5	41.5	11.1	1.8
Middle secondary	33.0	0.6	8.2	33.4	23.3	1.6
Higher secondary	50.6	0.4	2.4	21.3	23.7	1.6
Tertiary	44.0	0.8	2.7	19.1	30.0	3.5
Total	19.9	3.2	20.0	35.7	17.8	3.4

While in most cases the first sexual experience was consensual, 6% of women and girls reported being forced and 13% had sex when they did not want. The rates of forced sex were the highest in the eastern (10.0%) region and the lowest in the central (2.5%) region. The younger the woman was when she had her first sexual experience, the more likely it was forced or coerced (Figure 34 and Annex III, Table 3.9). Forced sex is an important indicator of VAW/G and associated with immediate and long-term health problems. A report by WHO (2012) showed that forced sex leads to unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV, vaginal bleedings, infections and sexual dysfunction.

Figure 34 Percentage of women and girls who ever had sex, by nature of first sexual experience and age of first sexual intercourse (N=1837)





ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GENDER ROLES AND VIOLENCE

Key Findings

- » Almost two-thirds of the respondents (64.6%) agreed with the statement: that “there is gender equality in Bhutan”.
- » One-third (33%) of women and girls in this survey agreed with the statement: that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”.
- » Only 13.5% of the women and girls agreed with the statement: “that a man should show he is the boss”.
- » Historically, there has been a traditional idea in Bhutan that, “women are nine births lower than men”. This belief was still held by more than one-third of women and girls (38.3%) and varied by age with 60.8% of older women still believing that, “women are nine births lower than men” compared to only 20.9% of the adolescents (aged 15-19) showing that attitudes are changing.
- » More the half of all women and girls (53.4%) agreed that a man is justified in hitting his wife for one or more specific reasons presented in the survey.
- » Women and girls who experienced violence were slightly more inclined to agree that a man has had a reason to hit his wife under certain circumstances (60.4% compared to 54.7% who did not experience violence).
- » Women had a fair degree of sexual autonomy. Almost nine in every ten 10 women and girls (89.6%) agreed that it was acceptable to refuse sex for one or more reasons.

Introduction

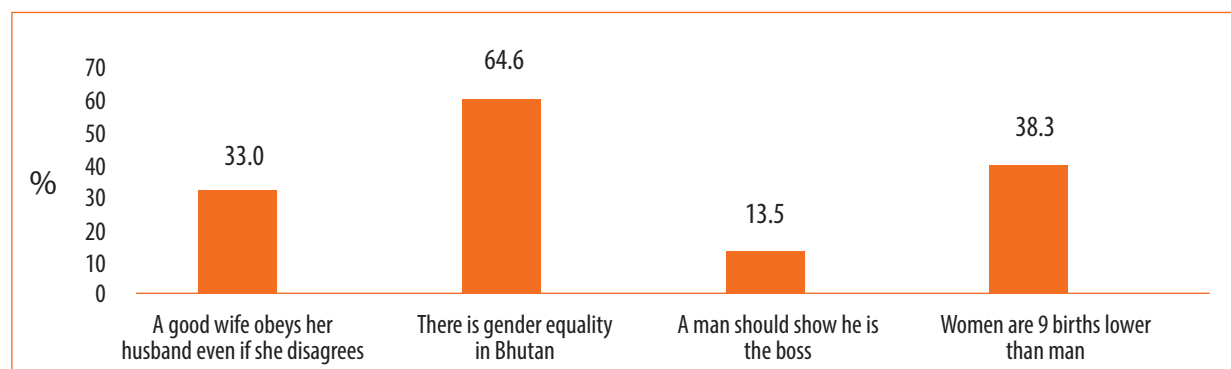
This chapter presents the findings on attitudes and perceptions surrounding gender roles and intimate partner violence. The household survey included questions on the respondents’ perceptions of gender roles and on whether women and girls believed it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife under certain circumstances and their perception on sexual autonomy. Attitudes towards violence were also explored during the FGDs and in-depth interviews.

6.1 Women’s attitudes about gender roles and violence

Women and girls were asked if they agreed or disagreed with four statements related to gender attitudes (Annex III, Table 6.1). One-third (33%) of women and girls supported the notion that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”. Almost two-thirds of the respondents (64.6%) agreed with the statement that “there is gender equality in Bhutan” and 13.5% of them agreed “that a man should show he is the boss” (Figure 35).

There is a traditional belief that “women are nine births lower than men”. It is either perceived as women being significantly inferior to men or that women go through more struggles than men (e.g. menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth). The findings revealed that about one-third of the women and girls (38.3%) agreed that “women are nine births lower than men” out of which, 41.2% were in rural and 33.4 % in urban areas.

Figure 35 Proportion of all women and girls who agreed to certain socio-cultural perception on gender roles, by with specific statements (N=2,184)



Traditional perceptions of women’s subservience to men were more widely held among the older women. 60.8% of women aged 50-64 believed that “women are nine births lower than men” compared to 20.9% of the adolescents (aged 15-19). Similarly, a much greater proportion (24.4%) of older women believed that “a man should show he is the boss” compared to 8.1% of the adolescents.

Women and girls without formal education (38.1%) were most likely to agree with the statement that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees” while those with tertiary education (15.6%) were less likely to agree. Similarly, those with tertiary education (54.9%) were also less likely to agree that “there is gender equality in Bhutan”.

There were slight differences in gender attitudes among women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and those who did not. Women and girls who experienced partner violence were more likely to agree that “a man should show he is the boss” and “women are nine births lower than men” than women and girls who did not experience partner violence. The former group was also less likely to agree that “there is gender equality in Bhutan”.

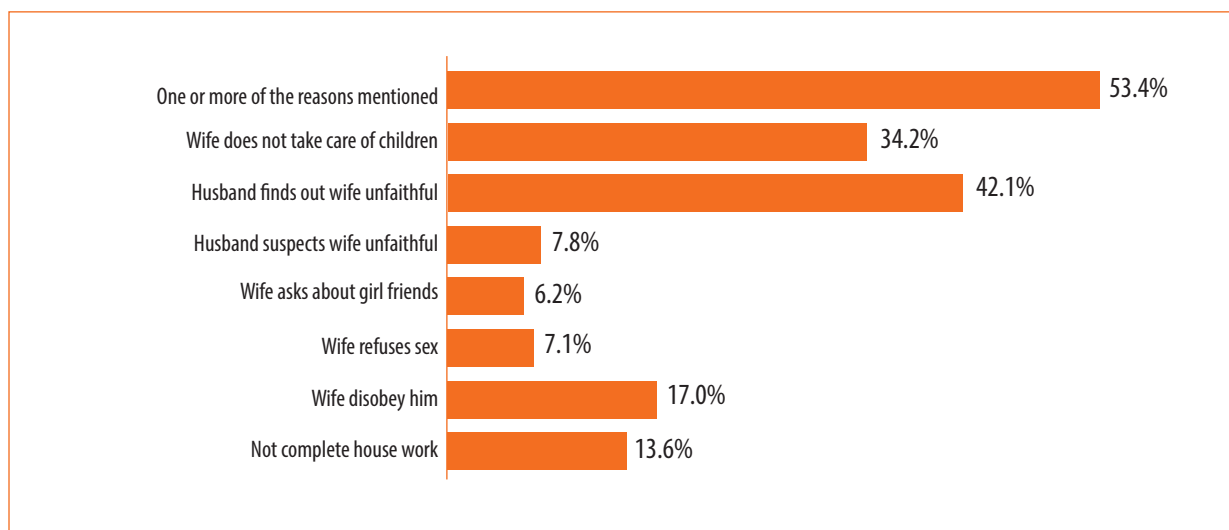
Figure 36 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls agreeing with specific statements on gender roles, by their experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1,907)



6.2 Attitudes about partner physical violence

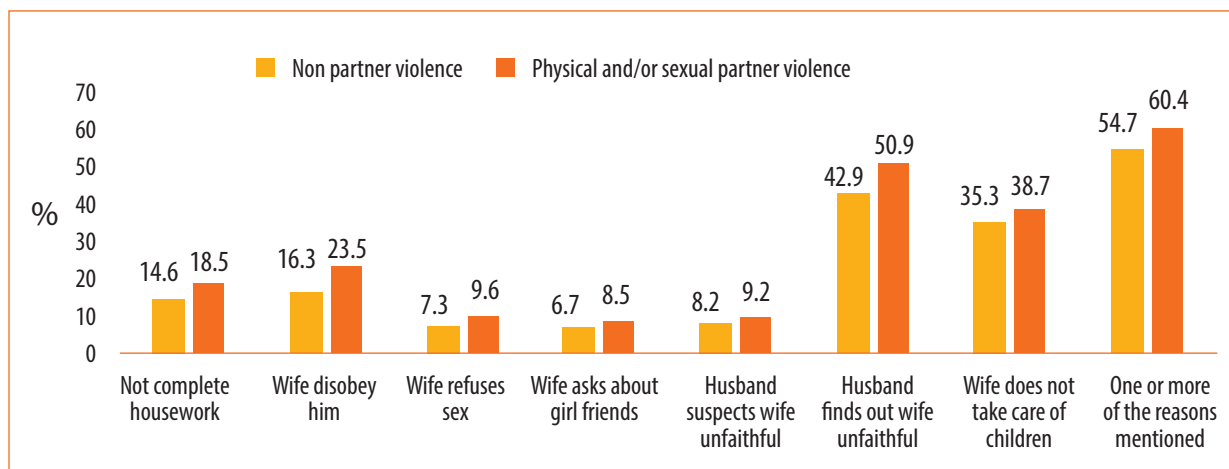
The survey showed more than half (53.4%) of the women and girls aged 15-64 agreed that a man is justified in hitting his wife for one or more of the reasons mentioned (Figure 37 and Annex III, Table 6.2). The most commonly mentioned reason justifying physical violence was if his wife was found to be unfaithful (42.1%). However, the respondents were less likely to agree that asking about girlfriends (6.2%), refusing sex (7.1%), or suspicion of unfaithfulness (7.8%) were good reasons for violence.

Figure 37 Percentage of women and girls who justified men hitting their partner, by different reasons (N=2,184)



Attitudes varied based on the respondent's education level, area and age. Women and girls with only primary education were twice as likely to believe that partner physical violence can be justified (54.6%) than women and girls with tertiary education (24.7%). 47.6% of women and girls aged 15-19 and 54.3% of those aged 50-64 agreed with one or more of the reasons for a man to hit his wife. Women and girls who experienced partner violence (60.4%) were more inclined to agree that a man has a reason to hit his wife under certain circumstances than those who did not (54.7%).

Figure 38 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls that justified men hitting their partner, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1,907)



Some participants in the qualitative component of the study felt that a wife is responsible for taking care of the household and if the responsibilities are not fulfilled, the husband has the right to discipline her. However, the attitudes were quite diverse among the respondents (KII):

"We live in a patriarchal society. Most men in Bhutan like to take control, be the bread earner for the family and dictate how a woman should manage the household or live her life. If the latter disobeyed, and do as they wish, it leads to verbal and physical violence."

- (Participant, KII)

"Partner physical violence is acceptable if there are some strong reasons for doing so."

- (Participant, men's FGD)

"Some jealousy leading to argument from boys is acceptable if the girl starts flirting with other boys but getting physical and assaulting based on doubts is not acceptable. At the same time, he should not be too controlling when she hangs out with her friends."

- (Participant, Unmarried women's FGD)

"I do not think any form of violence towards either gender is acceptable because it really just boils down to violence against a person. If force is initiated by a person against another, the victim or potential victim has every moral right and obligation to defend himself or herself against the attacker. So, technically yes, it can be justified in extreme cases, but as an aggressor, it is never okay."

- (Participant, KII)

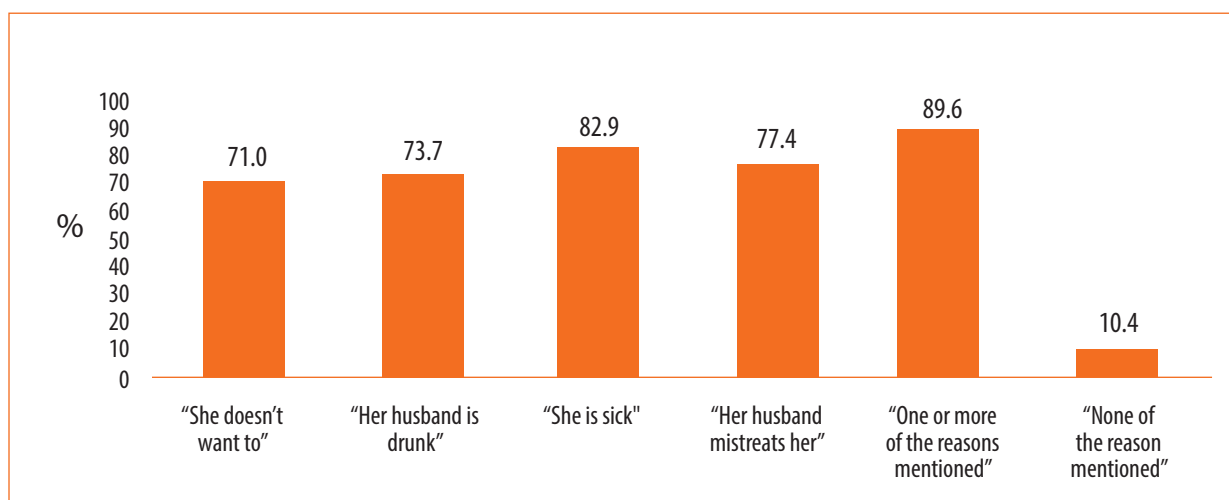
"In no such case is violence against women acceptable or should ever be justifiable. I believe it is a social evil that should not be tolerated. Our community needs to stop treating it as a norm for a man to inflict violence upon a woman."

- (Participant, KII)

6.3 Women's attitudes about sexual autonomy

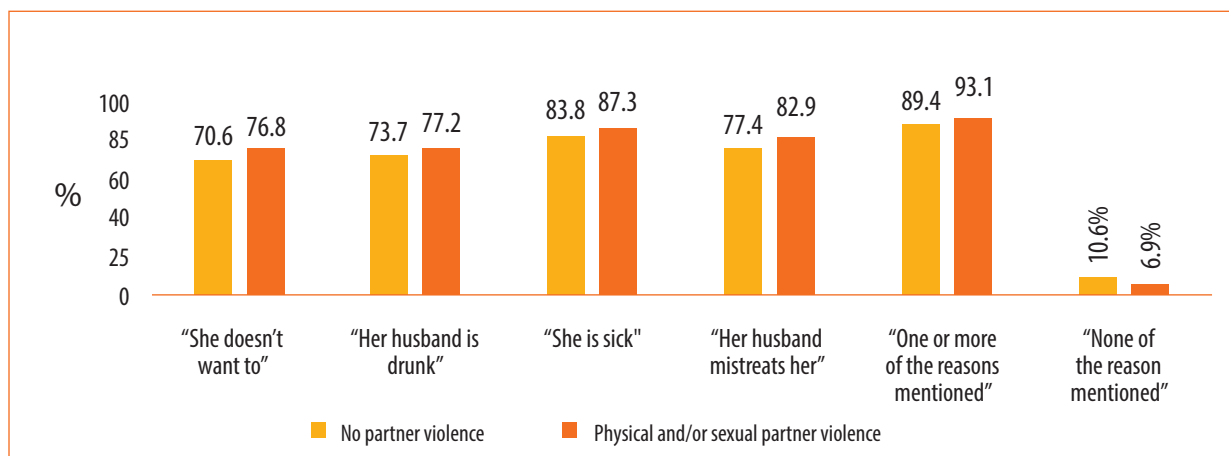
Women's attitudes towards sexual autonomy (Figure 39 and Annex III, Table 6.3) were assessed by asking the respondents if they thought married women and girls could refuse sex for a number of specific reasons. Nine in every 10 women and girls (89.6%) agreed that it was acceptable to refuse sex for at least one of the given reasons. The most common reason for refusing sex was if she was sick (82.9%) or if she was mistreated by her husband (77.4%).

Figure 39 Attitudes towards sexual autonomy among women aged 15-64, by different reasons under which they can refuse sex (N=2,184)



More women and girls in urban areas (77.1%) agreed that a woman can refuse sex with her husband if she did not want to than those in rural areas (67.4%). 93.1% of women and girls who experienced partner physical/sexual violence agreed with one or more of the reasons mentioned for refusing sex compared to 89.4 % of those who did not (Figure 40).

Figure 40 Attitude of ever-partnered women and girls towards their sexual autonomy, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1907)



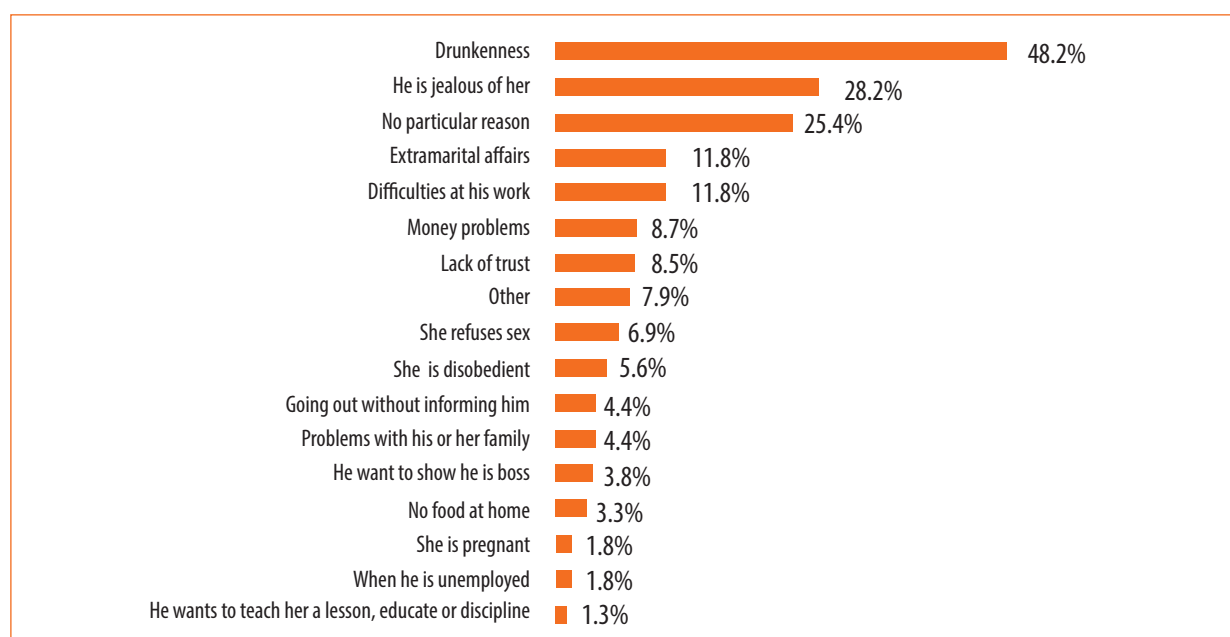
"I think if they were a couple and consented, it could not have been sexual violence but since he forced her, it is sexual violence."

- (Participant, Unmarried women's FGD)

6.4 Perceived triggers for physical partner violence

Women who experienced partner physical violence were asked about any particular situation that led to or triggered their partner's violent behaviour. The most commonly stated trigger was when their partner was drunk (48.2%) followed by jealousy (28.2%) and for no particular reason (25.4%) (Figure 41).

Figure 41 Perceived triggers for partner physical violence among ever-partnered women and girls who experienced such violence, by types of triggers (N=277)



Similar triggers for partner violence were also reported by women and girls during the FGDs. They included for no reason, bad housekeeping and cooking bad food, use of social media to engage in extra-marital affairs and alcohol.

"Yes, I know a friend back in college who had a boyfriend. They lived together, he used to drink occasionally and harass her every time he got drunk. He assaulted her at times out of jealousy."

- (Unmarried woman participant, FGD)

"Some say 80% of domestic violence is caused by parental interference and 20% by extra marital affairs and other reasons."

- (Married woman participant, FGD)



IMPACT OF PARTNER VIOLENCE ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Key Findings

- » More than one-quarter (27.2%) of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence reported sustaining injuries as a result of this violence in their lifetime.
- » The most common types of injuries women and girls sustained during their lifetime are scratches, abrasions or bruises (in 55.2% of injured women) or cuts, punctures, or bites (42.2%).
- » As much as 62.9% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence was impacted by this violence. One in five (22.8%) of women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence reported that the violence impacted their health and wellbeing a lot.
- » Among women and girls who were abused by partners and “who do work for money”, 16.4% reported they were unable to concentrate due to partner violence, 8.2% reported they were unable to work at all, and 6.3% reported they lost confidence in their own ability.
- » Women and girls who have experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence are three times more likely to have thoughts of suicide than women and girls who have did not experienced violence: 16.2% of women and girls who experienced partner violence have thought seriously about committing suicide compared to 5.8% of women and girls who did not experience partner violence.
- » Among the respondents who did not experience partner physical and/or sexual violence, less than a third (29%) reported more than five symptoms of poor mental health. However, more than a half (56%) of women and girls who experienced partner violence reported more than five symptoms.

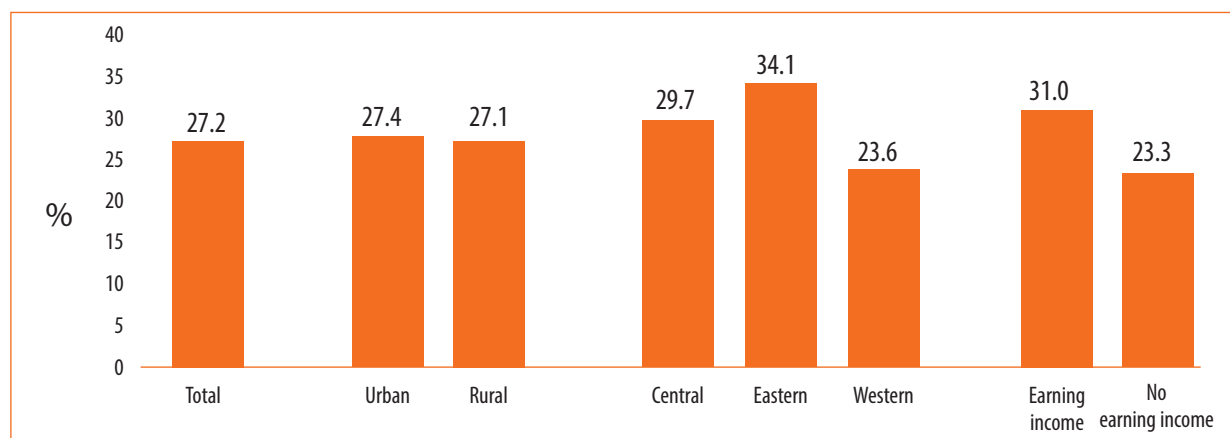
Introduction

This chapter presents the findings on the impact of partner violence on women's health, including physical injury and its frequency, self-reported impact on women's health and wellbeing, mental and reproductive health, and their work. It also presents the link between intimate partner violence and use of health services.

7.1 Injuries due to physical and/or sexual violence

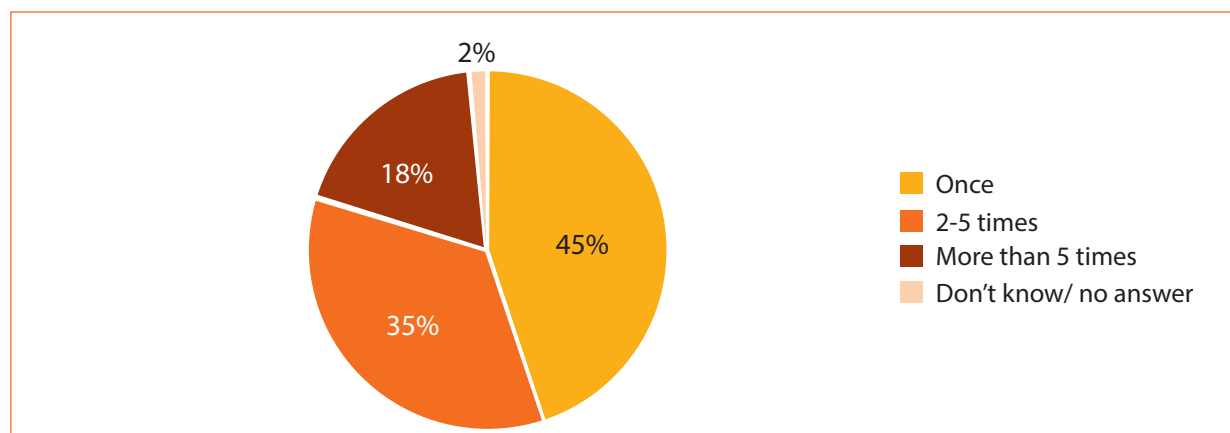
More than a quarter (27.2%) of women and girls reported experiencing one or more injuries as a result of partner physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime (Figure 42 and Annex III, Table 7.1). The rate of women and girls who suffered injury was higher in the eastern region (34.1%) compared to the western (23.6%). Further, 31.0% of women who earned income reported being injured compared to 23.3% of those who did not.

Figure 42 Proportion of women and girls who sustained injuries as a result of partner physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, by region, area and employment status (N=298)



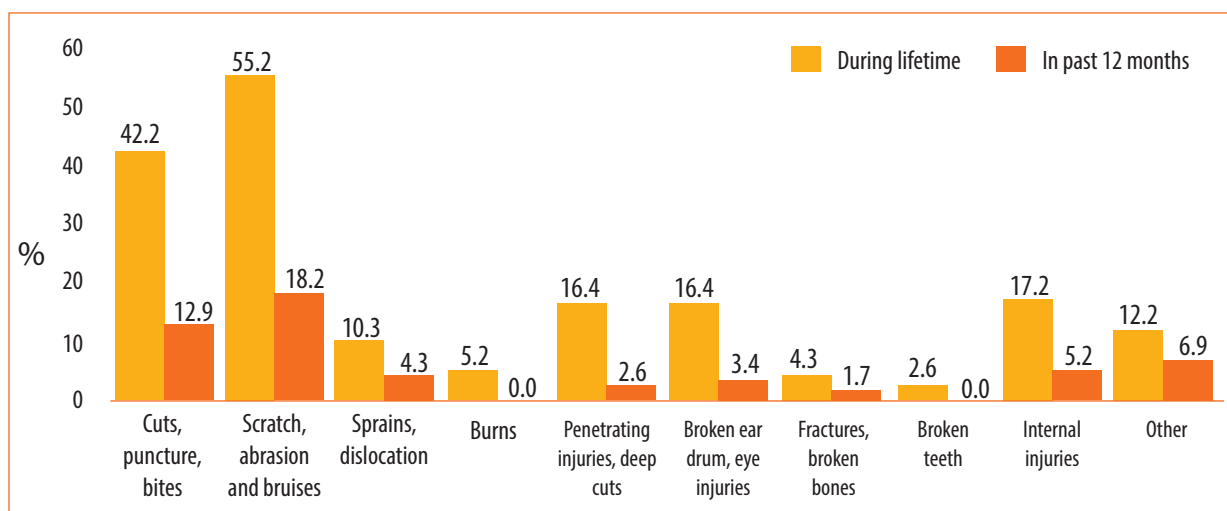
Among the women and girls who sustained injuries due to partner physical and /or sexual violence in their lifetime, 45% reported being injured once, 35% between two and five times and 18% more than five times.

Figure 43 Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and reported injuries, by frequency of injury (N=86)



Among the women and girls who sustained injuries during their lifetime, the most common injuries were scratches, abrasions or bruises (55.2%) and cuts, punctures, or bites (42.2%) (Figure 44 and Annex III, Table 7.2). Some of them also sustained severe forms of injuries such as internal injuries (17.2%), broken ear drum or eye injuries (16.4%), and penetrating or deep cuts (16.4%). The common type of injuries sustained in the last 12 months were similar to those of lifetime.

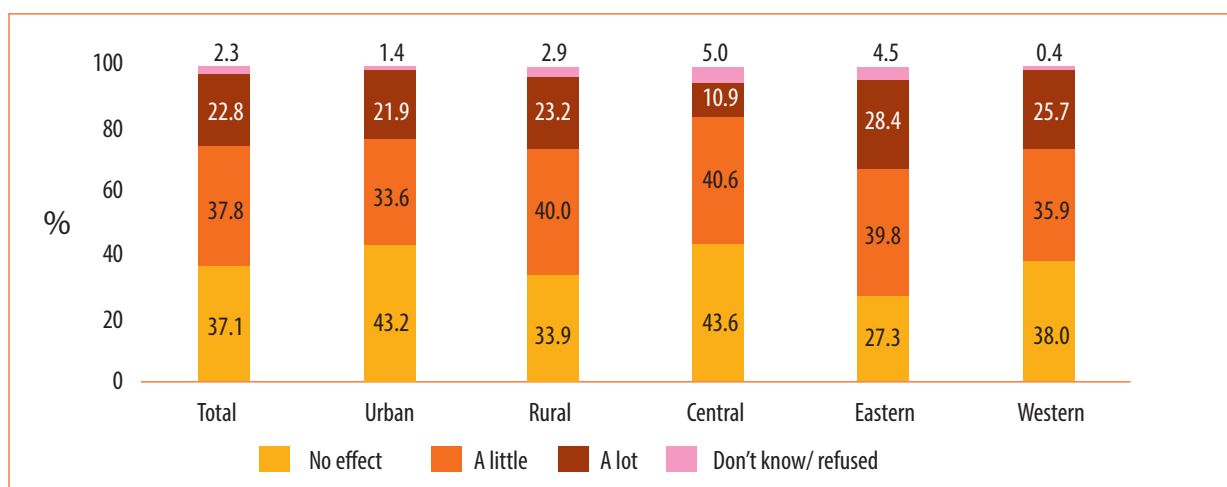
Figure 44 Percentage of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and sustained injuries, by type of injuries (N=86)



7.2 Self-reported impact of partner physical and/or sexual violence

More than one-third (37.8%) of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime reported that it had 'a little' effect on their health and wellbeing while 37.1% reported it had 'no effect'. On the contrary, 22.8% reported that such violence had 'a lot of' effect. The impact of partner violence on women's health and wellbeing was reported to be greater among women and girls in rural areas than those in urban areas. By region, it was reported to be the lowest among women and girls living in the central region. Women aged 20-24 reported the most severe effect of partner violence (40.4%).

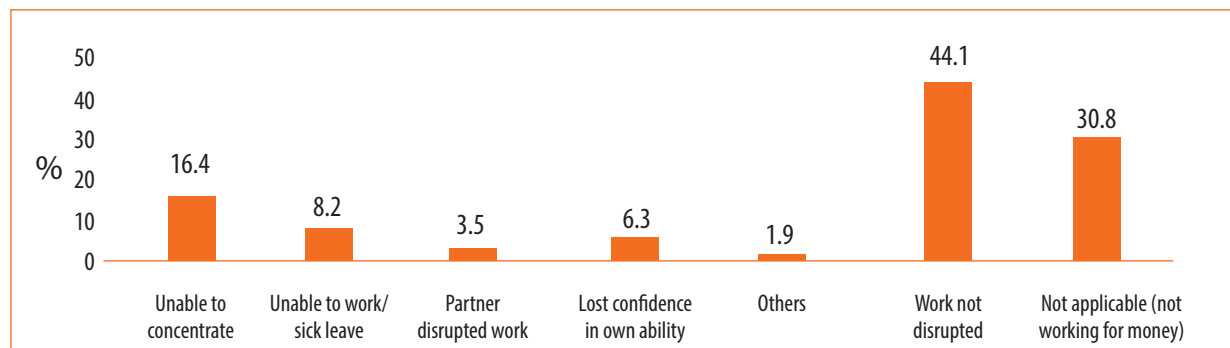
Figure 45 Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being among women and girls who reported physical or sexual partner violence ever in their lifetime, by region (N=298)



The findings showed that partner physical and /or sexual violence had an impact on women's ability to work and earn income (Figure 46 and Annex III, Table 7.4). Among the women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence, 44.3% reported that such violence did not affect

their work. However, 16.5% of them reported being unable to concentrate, 8.1% reported not being able to work at all and 6.2% lost confidence in their own ability.

Figure 46 Self-reported impact of violence on women's work among women and girls who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence in her lifetime, by different forms of impact (N=298)



The findings from the in-depth interviews and FGDs showed partner physical and/or sexual violence affected the health and wellbeing of many women who experienced such violence. These impacts included being emotionally distressed, loss of self-confidence, harbouring suicidal thoughts, and attempting suicide.

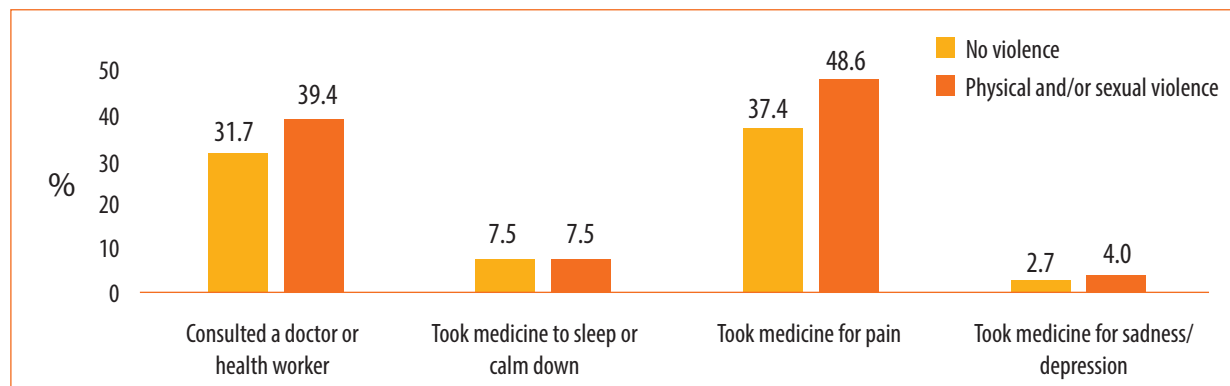
"I feared him all the time and had to brace myself for beating any time. Now that we are divorced, I can work and earn in peace."

- (Participant, In-depth Interviews)

7.3 Partner physical and/or sexual violence and women's use of health services

The proportion of women and girls who consulted a doctor and/or took medicine for physical as well as mental illness (in the last 4 weeks) was higher among women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence compared to those who did not (Figure 47 and Annex III, Table 7.6).

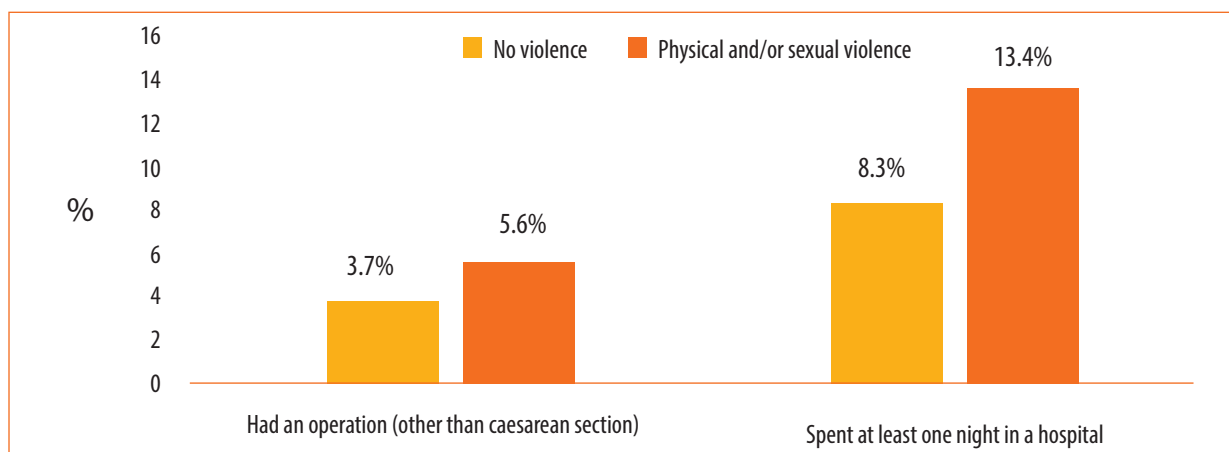
Figure 47 Medication and health services availed by ever-partnered women and girls in the last 4 weeks, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1907)



Similarly, women and girls who experienced partner violence were more likely to have a medical operation or spent at least one night in hospital than those who did not (Figure 48). 13.4% of women

and girls who experienced such violence spent at least one night in hospital in the past 12 months compared to 8.3% among those who did not.

Figure 48 Health services availed by ever-partnered women and girls in the last 12 months, by their experience of partner physical and/or sexual violence (N=1907)

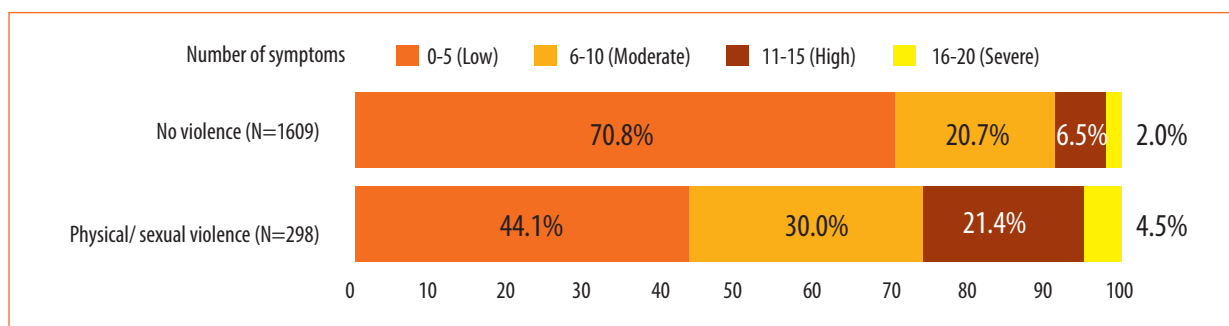


7.4 Partner physical and/or sexual violence and women's mental health

Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence were more likely to have suicidal thoughts than those who did not (Annex III, Table 7.5). 16.2% of women and girls who experienced partner violence thought about committing suicide compared to 5.8% of those who did not. 5.9% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence attempted suicide compared to 1.2% of those who did not.

The impact of partner violence on mental health was also measured through a set of 20 questions about various symptoms of poor mental health. This was used to produce a Self-Reported Questionnaire (SRQ)²⁵ score (scale 0-20) with a higher score suggesting more mental health concerns. Among the respondents who did not experience partner physical and/or sexual violence, the majority (70.8%) had a low SRQ score (0-5 symptoms) and the remaining 29.2% had a moderate, high or very high SRQ score (over 5). However, more than half (55.9%) of women and girls who experienced partner violence had moderate or high SRQ suggesting mental health concerns and the remaining 44.1% reported a low SRQ (0-5 symptoms).

Figure 49 Mental health problems based on Self-Reported Questionnaire (SRQ) score, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1,907)



²⁵SRQ-20 is a set of 20 questions in a self-reported questionnaire that make up a WHO screening tool for emotional distress, more points indicating higher probability of depression.

The qualitative study confirmed that partner violence caused both physical and psychological trauma to both women and children. The stress was reported to be more among women with children due to concerns for their welfare. Survivors reported suffering from depression, attempting to commit suicide, weakening of family relations and difficulty in seeking employment and other opportunities.

"It affected me in the sense that I was most of the time unhappy, my children and family members were unhappy, and I had to cut them off to keep my husband. My social life was bad."

- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

"I suffered from depression. Now I have become very forgetful because he used to hit on my head. He made me black and blue and my eyes would swell. See- one of my eyes is watering even now. I am happy I divorced."

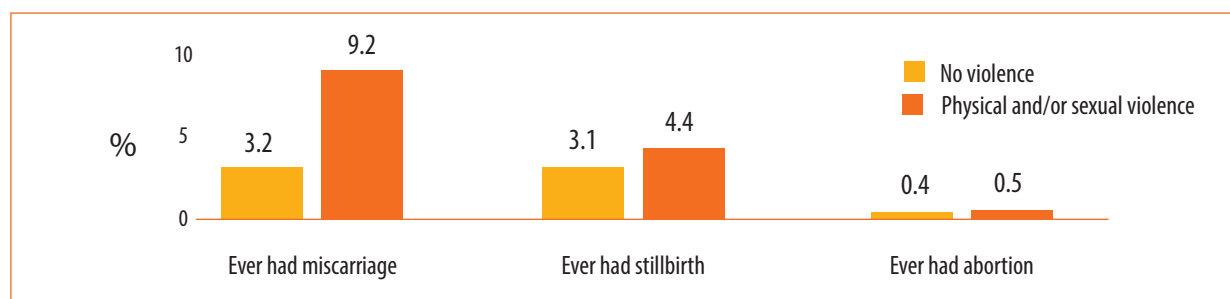
- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

Survivors reported being traumatised by their experience of emotional violence. The forms of emotional violence ranged from emotional blackmail, jealousy, verbal intimidation to threats of abandonment. Many survivors reported being depressed for a long time and even considered suicide. They lost self-confidence in public and faced difficulties rebuilding their lives.

7.5 Partner physical and/or sexual violence and women's reproductive health

The proportion of women and girls who had miscarriage²⁶ was almost three times more (9.2%) among those who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime compared to those who did not (3.2%)(Figure 50 and Annex III, Table 7.7). Rates of stillbirth (4.4%) were also higher among women who experienced partner violence.

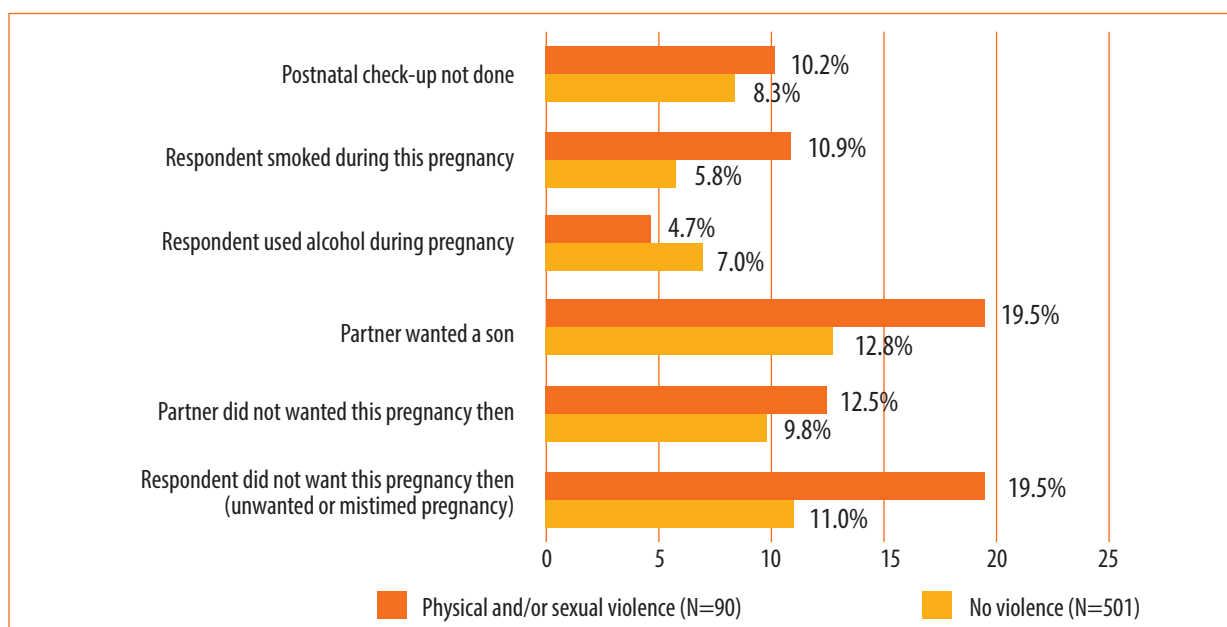
Figure 50 Reproductive health outcomes among ever pregnant women and girls, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1692)



Women who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and had live births in the last five years were asked about their last pregnancies. 19.5% reported that their last pregnancy was unwanted and that their partner preferred a male child (Figure 51 and Annex III, Table 7.8). They also showed risky behaviour such as smoking during pregnancy and not availing themselves of post-natal check-ups.

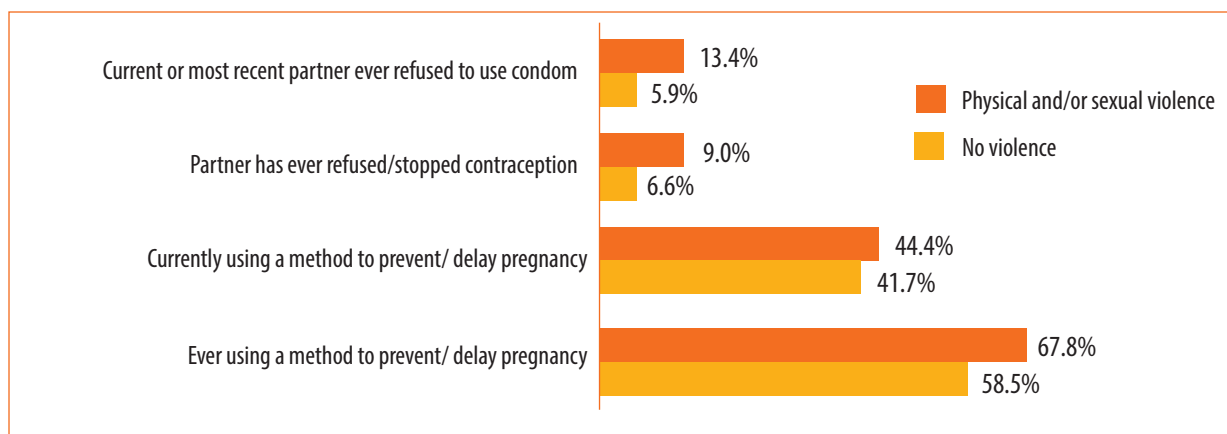
²⁶Miscarriage refers to a spontaneous abortion. If a woman ended a pregnancy by choice, it was an (induced) abortion. A stillbirth occurs when a woman has given birth and the child shows no sign of life.

Figure 51 Factors related to last pregnancy among women and girls who had a live birth in the past five years, by their experience of partner physical and/or sexual violence (N=591)



As shown in Figure 52, two-thirds (67.8%) of women and girls who experienced partner violence used a contraceptive method to prevent or delay pregnancy compared to 58.5% of those who did not. 13.4% of women and girls who experienced partner violence reported that their current or former partners refused to use condoms compared to 5.9% of those who did not.

Figure 52 Use of contraception among ever-partnered women and girls who ever had sex, by their experience of partner physical and/or sexual violence (N=1836)





IMPACT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN

Key Findings

- » Women who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence were more likely to report that their children had behavioural issues among their children such as nightmares, bedwetting, being withdrawn, aggressiveness, failing and/or dropping out of school than women who had not been victims of partner violence.
- » Almost two-thirds of women who experienced partner physical violence reported that their children witnessed this violence with the majority witnessing it more than once.
- » Of ever-partnered women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence, 20.4% reported that their mothers experienced partner physical violence and 5.6% stated that their partner's mothers experienced such violence.
- » 45% of the women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence reported being victims of physical violence as children.

Introduction

This chapter summarises the relation between women's experience of partner physical and/or sexual violence and her children's behaviour and wellbeing. The intergenerational nature of partner violence is also presented.

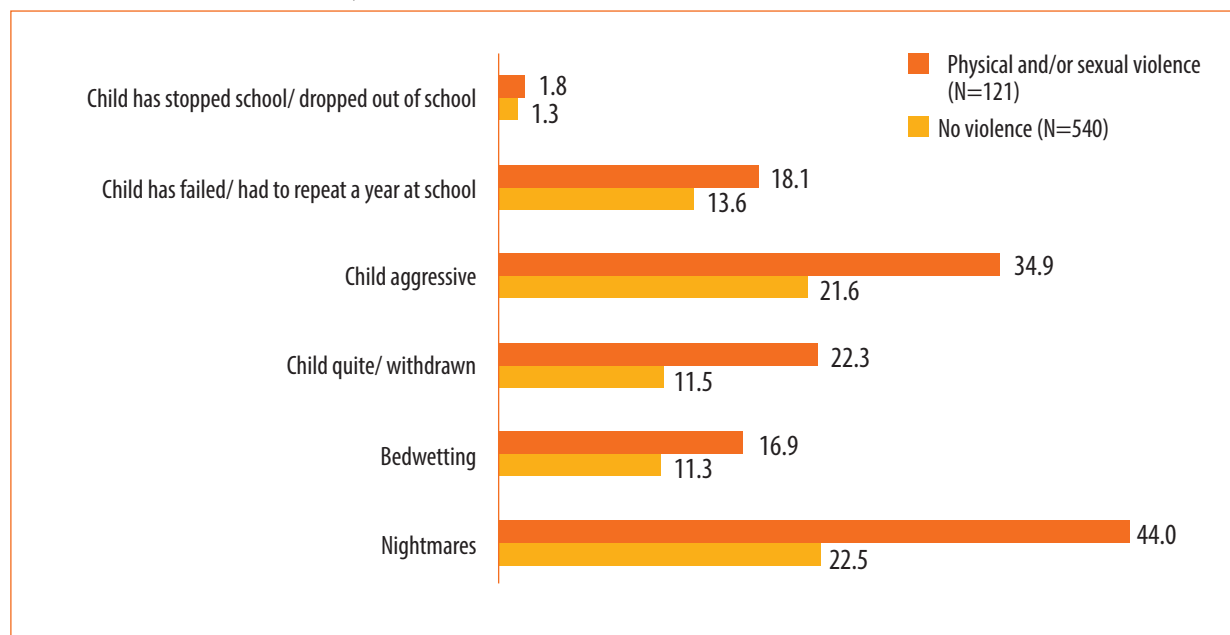
8.1 Intimate partner violence and children's wellbeing

Women who experienced partner violence were more likely to report behavioural problems among their children compared to those who did not. 44.0% of women who experienced partner violence and had children aged 6-12 reported that their child had nightmares compared to 22.5% of women and girls who did not (Figure 53 and Annex III, Table 8.1). Two-thirds (34.9%) of women who experienced partner violence reported their children (aged 6-12) behaved aggressively compared to 21.6% of women who did not. Further, more than half (51.3%) of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence reported that their children showed two or more of the behavioural problems mentioned (nightmares, bedwetting, withdrawn behaviour, aggressiveness) compared to 40.0% of women who did not.

As shown in Annex III, Table 8.1, tests of statistical significance present the relationship between women's experiences of violence and their children's behaviour. The p-value for the child having nightmares, being quiet/withdrawn, being aggressive and having two or more problems were all close to zero revealing that the relationship is statistically significant.

The school dropout rate of children whose mothers experienced physical and/or sexual violence was higher than for those who did not. 18.1% of women who experienced such violence reported that their children had to repeat a class or failed exams compared to 13.6% of those who did not.

Figure 53 Well-being of children aged 6-12 years, as reported by women with children in this age group, by their experience of partner physical and/or sexual violence (N=661)



"When parents are not on good terms and quarrel or fight at home, it affects the health and academic performance of the children."

- (Participant, married men's FGD)

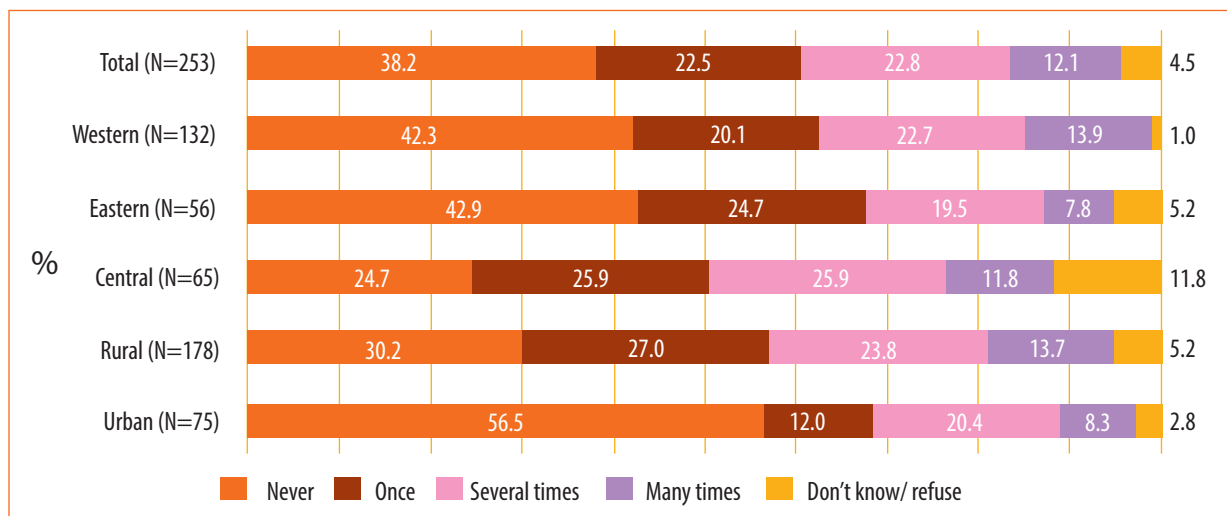
"When the mother is affected, the whole family is affected. Because your mind is too distracted, and you cannot function properly because your mind is occupied. You lose interest in everything once you are unhappy"

- (Participant, married women's FGD)

8.2 Children witnessing intimate partner violence

More than 60% of women who experienced partner physical violence reported that their children witnessed or overheard it (Figure 54 and Annex III, Table 8.2). 22.5% reported that their children witnessed it once, 22.8%, several times (2-5) and 12.1%, many times (more than five times). The rate of children witnessing violence was reported to be much higher in rural than in urban areas.

Figure 54 Women who reported their children witnessing partner violence, by frequency and region/area (N=255)



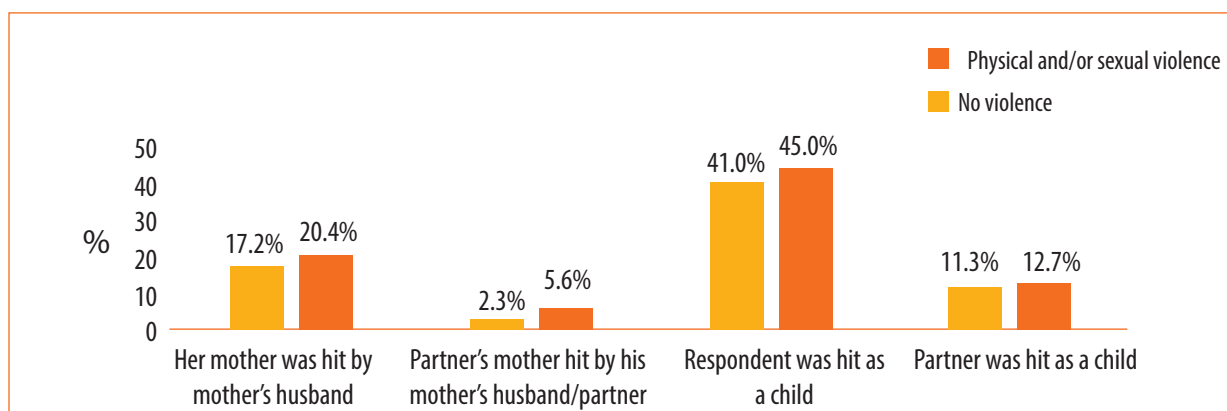
"I never make noise when he beats me, and he even beats me in front of children. In order to avoid this, I used to go to a separate room and he follows me there. Once he tried to stab me and thinking about that I shiver even now."

- (Participant, In-depth Interview)

8.3 Intergenerational violence

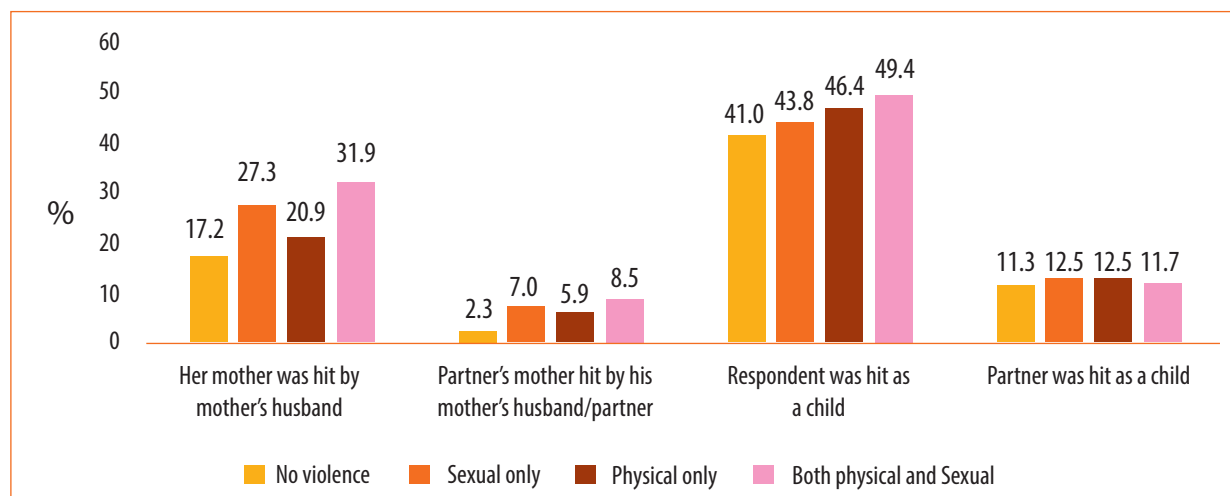
20.4% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence reported that her mother experienced partner physical violence and 5.6% stated that her partner's mother experienced such violence. 45% of women and girls who experienced such violence reported being victims of physical violence as children. 12.7% of them also reported that their partners were victims of physical violence as children. These findings indicate the intergenerational nature of violence (Figure 55 and Annex III, Table 8.3).

Figure 55 Ever-partnered women and girls reporting intergenerational violence, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence (N=1907)



Women and girls who were victims of partner physical violence as children reported the highest incidences of both sexual and physical violence (Figure 56 and Annex III, Table 8.3). The prevalence rate of both partner physical and sexual violence was higher among women and girls who reported their mother and their partner's mother being victims of partner physical violence.

Figure 56 Ever-partnered women and girls reporting intergenerational violence, by type of partner violence (N=1907)





WOMEN'S RESPONSES TO PARTNER VIOLENCE, INCLUDING COPING STRATEGIES

Key Findings

- » 41.3% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence did not tell anyone, 41.1% confided in to friends and 27.9% in to parents.
- » 72.5% of the victims of such violence never sought help from anywhere.
- » 11.0% of those women and girls sought help from the police of which 78.7% expressed satisfaction with the support they received.
- » 42.7% of those who sought help from the agencies decided to do so because they could not endure the violence any longer.
- » 11.0% of women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and left home reported that they went to their own relatives' houses, 7.7% sought refuge with their friends/neighbours while around 1% went to the service providers.
- » Women cited their children as the main reason for returning home and for those who did not leave home it was because they considered violence either as normal or not serious.
- » 46.2% of the women and girls who reported experiencing partner physical violence never retaliated or fought back and nearly one-third of those who fought back reported that the violence only became worse.

Introduction

This chapter outlines the extent to which women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence responded and coped with such incidences. This includes whether they shared their experiences with anyone, how and from where they sought support and the level of their satisfaction with the services they received. It also looks into their coping strategies such as leaving home and retaliating or accepting the violence.

9.1 Who did women tell about partner violence?

41.4% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence did not share their experience of violence with anyone prior to the interview. Among those who shared their experience, most did so with their friends followed by parents and siblings. Of those who received help, 20.1% received it from friends and 19.8% from their parents.

Table 19 Percentage of women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence, by help seeking behaviour, (N=298)

	Told about violence experience to:	Received Help from:
Did not share with/received help from any one	41.3	48.8
Friends	41.1	20.2
Parents	27.9	19.7
Brother or sister	21.4	14.6
Neighbours	13.6	7.3
Husband/partner's family	8.2	3.1
Police	6.8	5.2
Children	6.8	3.3
Uncle or aunt	4.5	2.6
Local leader	3.8	3.5
RENEW	3.5	2.8
Doctor/health worker	3.5	1.4
Other	3.1	3.3
NCWC	0.5	0.0
Religious Personnel	0.0	0.0
Counselor	0.0	0.0

"I told only my parents and did not tell anyone else. I was young and did not know where to go."

- (Participant, In-depth interview)

"I think I was trying to portray him as a good man hoping he might change. If he changed then I did not want to damage his relationship with my family."

- (Participant, In-depth interview)

While many victims sought help from friends,neighbours and community members not many of them could be a reliable source of support as it is seen as a private matter between the partners:

"Traditional ways of responding to the problem of domestic violence is pretending not to know because it is their private affair which is not at all helpful because the problem only gets bigger."

- (Participant, FGD)

"If I saw domestic violence happening with my friends or neighbours, I will inform her parents because getting involved in personal affairs is not good. We cannot interfere with somebody's personal life and comment without knowing the background."

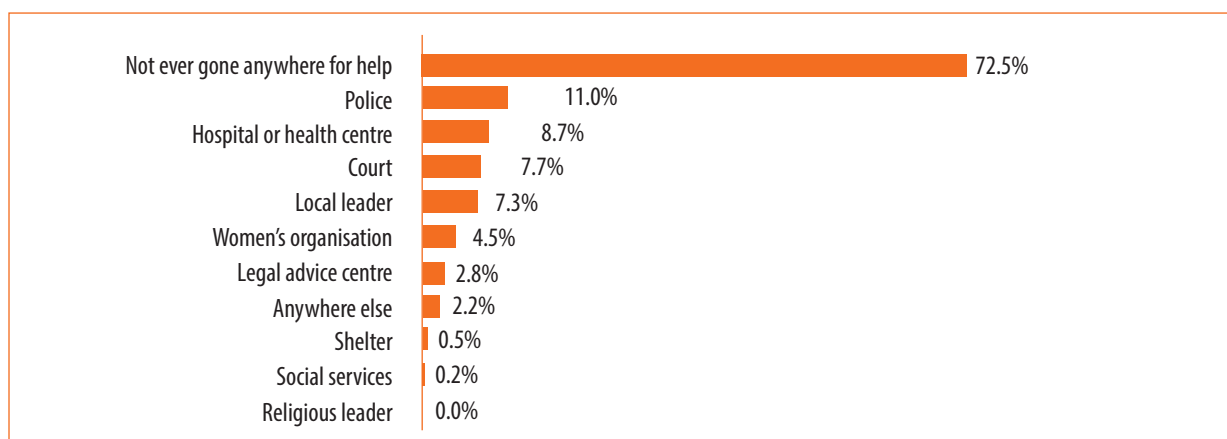
- (Married woman, FGD)

9.2 Where did women seek help during partner violence?

Figure 57 shows the proportion of women and girls who sought help for partner physical and/or sexual violence (Annex III, Table 9.1). 72.5% of women and girls who experienced physical and/or sexual violence did not seek help from any formal authority. Of those who sought help, most approached the RBP (11.0%), followed by hospital/health centre (8.7%), and courts (7.7%).

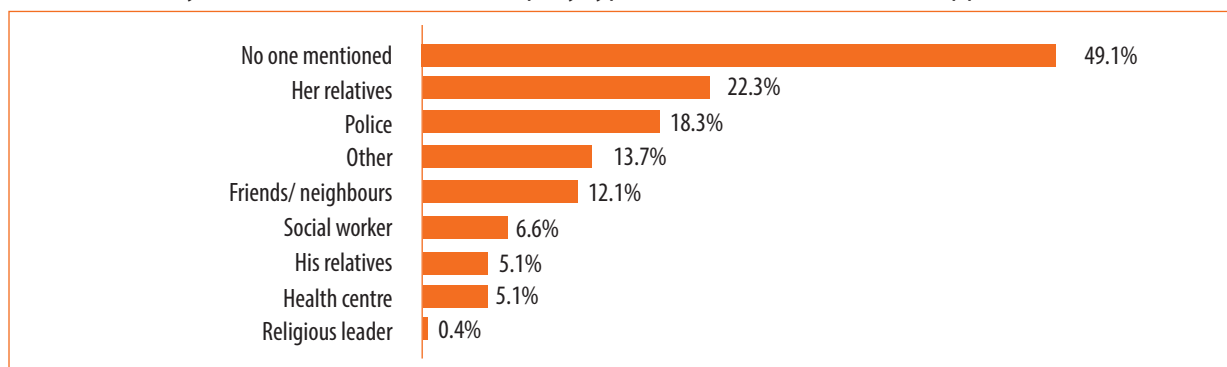
Most women and girls who sought help expressed satisfaction with the support they received. 81.1% of those who sought support from a health centre and 78.7% of those who sought support from the RBP were satisfied with the support they received. However, their satisfaction levels were lower with women's organisations (52.6%) and legal advice centres (58.3%).

Figure 57 Percentage of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and sought help from, by types of formal support (N=298)



Further, when asked if there was anyone they would have liked (more) help from, 49.1% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence said there was no one in particular, 22.3% and 18.3% mentioned relatives and RBP respectively (Figure 58 and Annex III, Table 9.2).

Figure 58 Percentage of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and from whom they would have liked (more) help, by types of formal and informal support (N=298)



The participants of the FGDs and in-depth interviews expressed that the support systems put in place by the government and CSOs could be made more accessible in terms of distance and simplifying the

procedures. They reported that the lengthy procedures currently required them to leave home for a long duration that could further aggravate the situation:

"I have heard of RENEW but I do not know where to go. Even the district office is very far and I have never been out of my village."

- (Survivor, in-depth interview)

"As far as I know, many victims do not go to the police but they prefer counsellors. Nowadays, victims mostly come to RENEW. What RENEW does is counsel both husbands and wives because sometimes there is fault on both sides. Even free legal support is provided."

- (Survivor, in-depth interview)

9.3 Reasons for seeking and not seeking support

Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence reported that not being able to endure the violence any longer, encouragement from friends/families, and bad injuries as the most common reasons for seeking support. On the other hand, social stigmatisation, fear of having to part from children, and fear of threats/consequences/repercussions were among the most common reasons for not seeking support (Table 20).

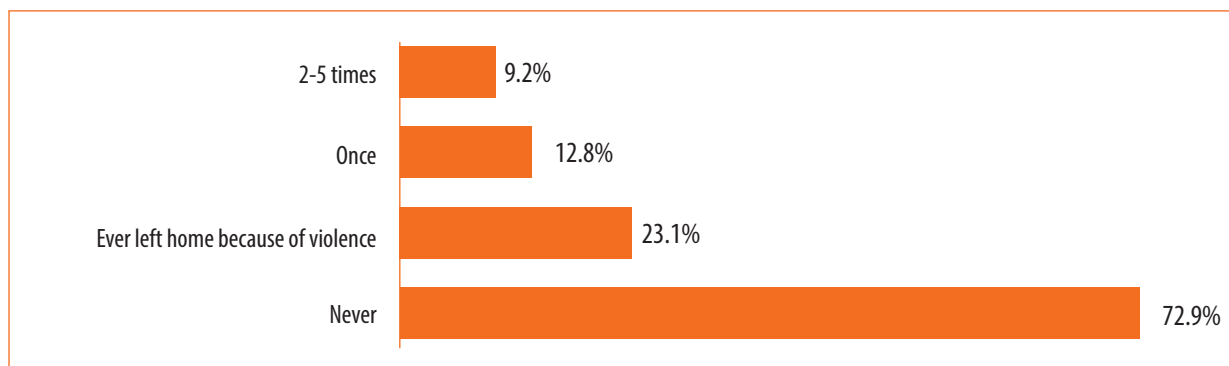
Table 20 Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and who sought support from relevant agencies, by reasons for seeking support (N=298)

Reason for seeking support (N=86)	Count	%
Could not endure more	36	42.7
Encouraged by friends/family	24	28.0
Badly injured	21	22.7
Afraid he would hit her/more violence	15	17.3
Saw that children suffering	11	13.3
Afraid he would kill her	11	13.3
He threatened or tried to kill her	8	10.7
He threatened or hit children	3	4.0
Other	3	2.7
Thrown out of the home	1	2.7
Afraid she would kill him	1	1.3
Reason for not seeking support (N=212)		
Embarrassed/ashamed/afraid would not	37	18.7
Bring bad name to family	39	17.7
Afraid would lose children	39	16.7
Fear of threats/consequences/ more violence	37	16.2
Don't know/no answer	24	14.1
Afraid would end relationship	23	10.1
Other	17	8.1
Did not know her options	13	6.1
Believed not help/know other women not helped	9	5.1
Violence normal/not serious	0	0.0

9.4 Reasons for leaving home

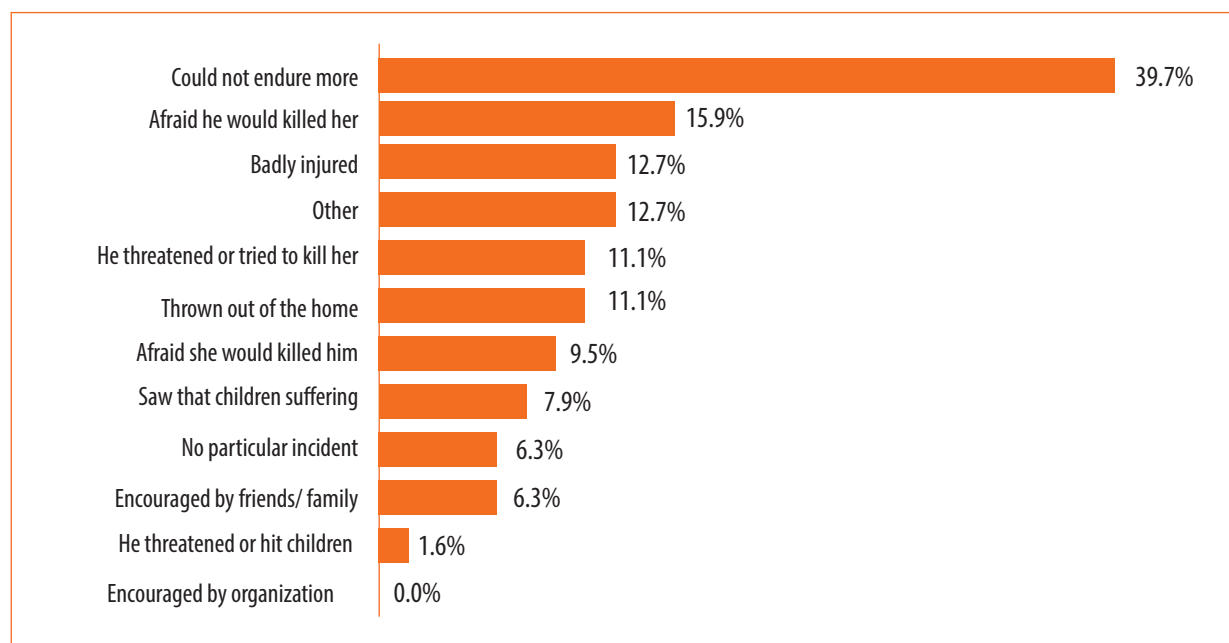
The findings revealed that 23.1% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence left home because of such violence. 12.8% leaving home once, 9.2% 2-5 times and 1.1% more than 6 times (Figure 59 and Annex III, Table 9.3).

Figure 59 Percentage of women and girls who ever left home because of partner physical and/or sexual violence, by frequency (N=298)



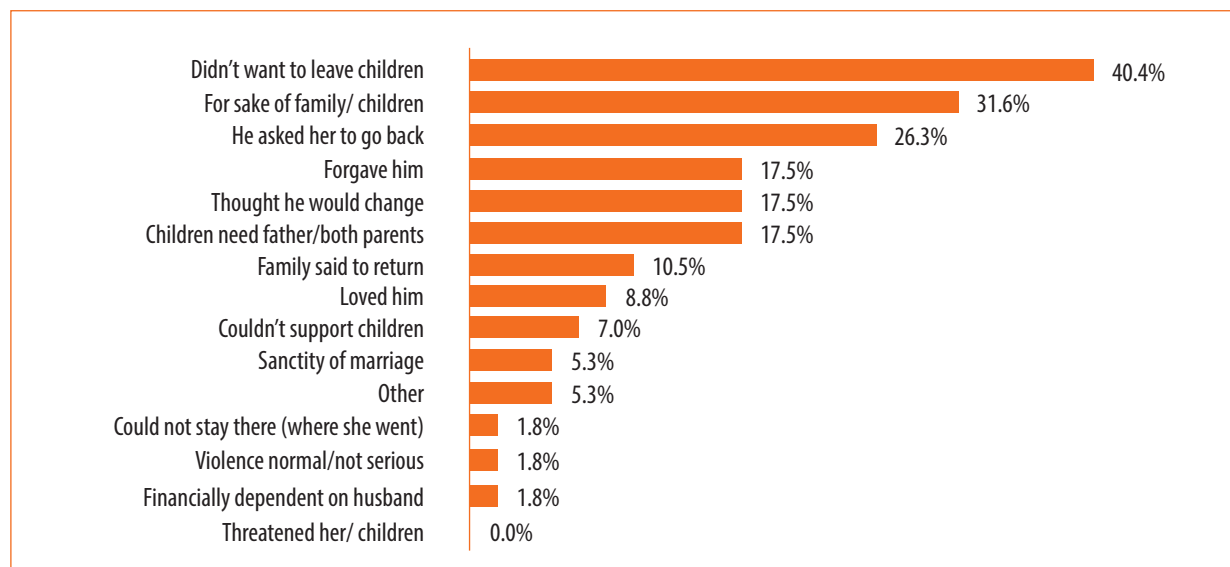
11.0% of women and girls went to their own relatives when they left home and 7.7% to their friends/ neighbours when they last left home to escape violence (Annex III, Table 9.5). Only 1.1% of them went to a service provider (shelter). 39.7% of women and girls who left home to escape such violence cited their inability to endure violence any longer. Other reasons were; afraid of being killed (15.9%), badly injured (12.7%), threatened to kill (11.1%) or thrown out of home (11.1%)(Figure 60 and Annex III, Table 9.4).

Figure 60 Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and left home, by reasons (N=73)



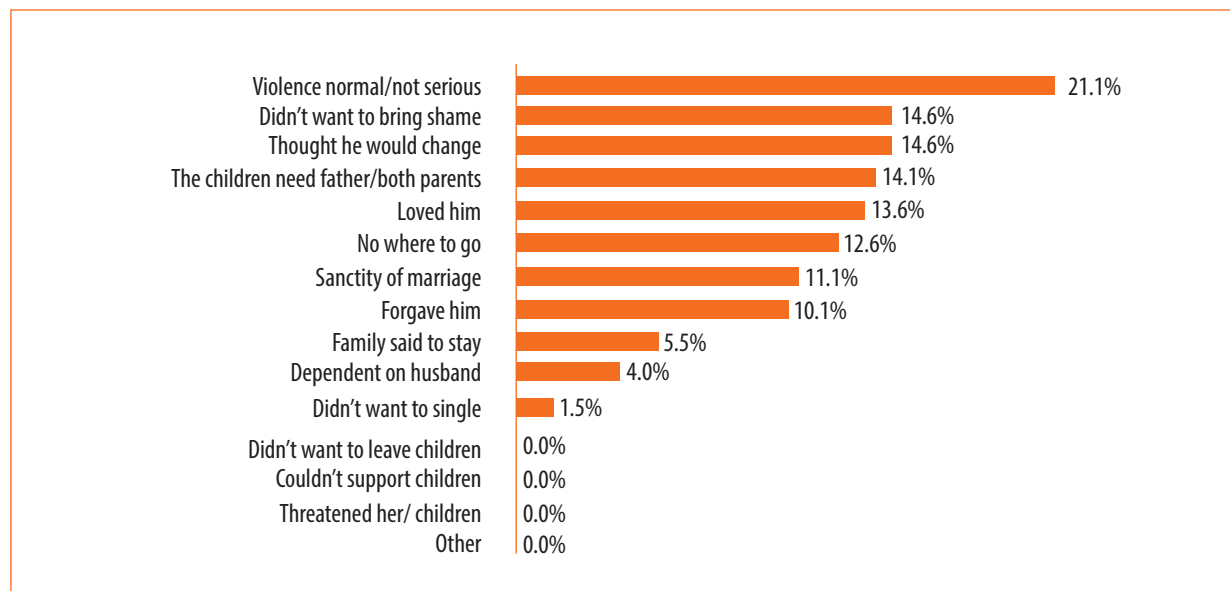
40.4% of women and girls who left home because of partner physical and/or sexual violence returned because of difficulty of staying away from their children, 31.6% for the interest of their family/children and 26.3% because of their partner asking her to come back (Annex III, Table 9.5).

Figure 61 Women and girls who left home due to partner physical and/or sexual violence and returned, by reasons (N=68)



The majority (72.9%) of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence did not leave their home (Figure 59) due to their perception that violence was normal or not serious (21.1%), fear of bringing shame to the family (14.6%), and expectation for positive change in the behaviour of their partners (14.6%) (Figure 62 and Annex III, Table 9.6).

Figure 62 Women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence and never left home, by reasons (N=214)

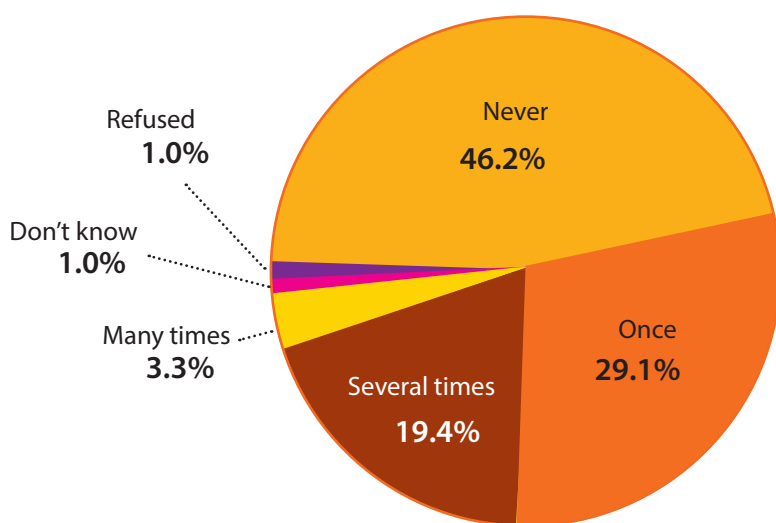


The qualitative findings showed that the welfare of children and tolerance to such violence were reasons for women and girls continuing to live in an abusive relationship. Other reasons were due to lack of their family support and self-blaming.

9.5 Confrontation/Retaliation

The findings revealed that 49.1% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence either confronted or retaliated to such violence (Figure 63 and Annex III, 9.9). 23.2% who retaliated reported that it helped in stopping violence whereas 31.8% said that it became worse.

Figure 63 Women and girls who experienced partner physical violence and retaliated, by frequency (n = 277)





MEN'S PERCEPTIONS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE

Key Findings

- » Most men reported that violence in a relationship is inappropriate.
- » Most men agreed that partner violence traumatizes not only their partners but also children.
- » Some expressed that men abused their partners to show their masculinity and to project themselves as the boss of the family.
- » Some men felt that women take advantage of new laws to provoke men into getting violent and seeking support of law to take revenge.
- » Most men were aware of services provided by RENEW and RBP. Local leaders were considered as an alternative means to seek support.

Introduction

This chapter presents the perception of young unmarried men (18-25 years) and married men (30-50 years) towards partner violence and their awareness of the services available to the victims of violence. Specific questions based on scenarios that could lead to partner violence were presented to both unmarried and married men during the FGDs.

10.1 Unmarried men's perceptions

Most young and unmarried men are of the view that sexual violence in a relationship is intolerable. Such violence negatively affected their relationship and led to emotional trauma. Some of the reasons cited for sexual violence were lack of understanding, trust and effective communication. They also shared other reasons like jealousy, alcohol abuse, insulting and disrespecting the partner.

While many participants responded that they were willing to provide support to victims of sexual violence, some indicated that consent of the victim was necessary before reporting to the authorities. While most of them were aware of the existence of service providers like RENEW, RBP and local leaders, none of them was aware of the existence of the DVPA 2013.

Pema 19 years old:

"I'll never forget that night as long as I live. Tenzin had been my boyfriend for a while, and he had always acted like a really sweet guy —we had done some kissing and hugging but not more than that.

The night of the festival I wore a beautiful dress that I borrowed from my sister. It made me feel very attractive and grown up but maybe it was a little too tight. At the party I had some beer and it made me really tired, so I wanted to go home. Maybe I shouldn't have suggested we go together, but Tenzin was going to take me home. Instead of taking me home, he took me to a hotel. The next thing I know he's all over me, forcing me to have sex with him. It was horrible. I didn't want to scream and make a fool of myself in front of the other couples. I tried to fight him off, but he was too strong. Needless to say, I never want to see Tenzin again. He seemed like such a nice guy. What happened?"

Based on the case presented in Box 1 above, most of the participants felt that there was sexual violence involved because Tenzin, instead of taking Pema home, took her to a secluded place, gave her alcohol and ignored her struggles to avoid sex. They also expressed concerns about the consequences of such acts, particularly unwanted pregnancy. Men acknowledged that support for victims of sexual violence was important, but it was also the victim's responsibility to report the incident. In an indication of victim blaming, there was a common perception among the young unmarried men that, if a woman or a girl dresses inappropriately, it would invite sexual advances.

"If both of them are students, this will definitely affect them. The girl might suffer from depression and moreover, if she conceived, her life would be ruined."

- (Participant, unmarried men FGD)

"Sexual violence is not acceptable, but it happens to lay people often. Regarding dress code, we don't see it well when one dresses up in an attractive and voluptuous manner even though they use their own belongings. It is somehow seen as an indication of inviting the preys by themselves for having put on the kind of clothes. It is better if they dress up in a proper manner."

- (Participant, unmarried men FGD)

10.2 Married men's perceptions

There was a general feeling among the married men that partner violence traumatises not only their partners but also their children. All the participants agreed that partner violence causes loss of self-confidence for women in public life, substance abuse and depression that could lead to suicide. It also affects their children and causes them to drop out of school, engage in substance abuse and could lead to suicide.

Some married men expressed that men abuse their partners to show their masculinity and project themselves as the boss of the family. Some reasons the participants gave for women and girls not being able to leave abusive relationships were lack of financial independence and love for their partner

and children. There was a general belief among men that, if women have good education, they were in a better position to leave abusive relationships.

Many married men were aware that they could seek support from RENEW and the court. Most of them agreed that partner violence is a crime. However, some men felt that women took advantage of new laws to provoke men into getting violent and take revenge through the legal system. Only a few of them knew about the DVPA 2013 and felt that raising more public awareness on the Act would have a positive impact on society.

Box 2: Scenario presented to married men

"Pema lives with her husband Tenzin and their two children, a 3-year-old son and a 5-year-old daughter. She finished fifth grade primary school and has a small business selling vegetables in the market, but for some time now she has been unhappy. Tenzin has a mistress and spends his money on her. When he comes home from seeing his mistress, Pema argues with him, and this makes him angry and he shouts at her, and sometimes even hits her. Pema has tried talking to him, but he does not want to talk about it. She has put up with this situation for the last 4 years and has not told anyone else. She doesn't know what to do..."

Based on the case presented in Box 2, most participants perceived that extra-marital affairs and alcohol triggered partner violence. Some married men were of the opinion that husbands had mistresses because the wives may not be fulfilling their responsibilities. It was also expressed that some men kept both their wife and mistress to avoid paying alimony and child support. Further, some women endured violence for a long time due to fear of abandonment by their partners.

"Some men basically beat their wife to showcase their superiority."

- (Participant, married men FGD)

"I get a feeling that the husband and wife are exploiting their children in an undesirable manner. This would affect the children and might force them to abuse substances like drugs and alcohol. In a worst case scenario, they might even consider committing suicide just to overcome depression."

- (Participant, married men FGD)

"In my opinion, family problems arise mainly due to mobile phones. For example, using apps like WeChat, which has the facility for searching people nearby using the "nearby" option."

- (Participant, married men FGD)



CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

11.1 Conclusion

This study provides important findings to quantify VAW/G, its impacts and coping strategies used by women and girls who experienced partner violence. It also provides the much-needed information on VAW/G to ensure evidence-based policymaking and planning to address the issue. Furthermore, the findings will guide the formulation and implementation of appropriate and timely interventions at all levels and across all relevant sectors. The study will also be useful to fulfil the government's reporting obligations to national, regional and international commitments.

Some of the key findings from this study were:

- A quarter of women and girls were subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a partner and/or non-partner.
- Two in five women (44.6%) and girls experienced one or more forms of partner violence in their lifetime and almost one in three (30.0%) in the last 12 months.
- More than half (53.4%) of women and girls reported that a man is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances.
- Controlling behaviours and emotional abuse were the most common forms of partner violence.
- The perpetrators of the non-partner physical violence were mainly reported to be female family members whereas non-partner sexual violence was mostly perpetrated by males other than the family members.
- Almost one in 10 women and girls (6.9 %) were reported being sexually abused as a child.
- Perception that women were subservient to men was still held by a third (33.0%) of women and girls and was more prevalent among older women indicating that attitudes towards gender roles were changing.
- Alcohol, jealousy and extramarital affairs were cited by women, girls and men as the main triggers for partner violence.
- Women and girls who experienced partner violence reported more problems with general health, reproductive and mental health.
- Almost two-thirds of women who experienced such violence reported that their children witnessed the violence.
- The children of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence were significantly impacted.
- 41.4% of women and girls who experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence did not tell anyone while 27.5 % sought help from the service providers

It is not advisable to compare the prevalence of VAW/G in this study directly with the findings of some of the previous studies which concentrated on small areas and had different operational definitions.

11.2 Recommendations

The study outlines numerous recommendations for consideration by the government and non-government actors to strengthen the current policy and legal environment and to establish a coordinated mechanism to ensure that the timely and adequate care and protection are provided to the victims of VAW/G. These recommendations were developed in consultation with all the stakeholders. However, the recommendations should be prioritised and elaborated while formulating the action plans and it will be a priority to secure the resources for its implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Enabling environment

1. **Develop a costed national action plan** for eliminating VAW/G, including the effective implementation of the DVPA. A multi-stakeholder action plan should provide a framework for coordinating all activities associated with monitoring and eliminating gender-based violence. It should have a budget associated with it and have clear measures and processes for monitoring its implementation.
2. **Strengthen the legal framework to better protect women and girls from violence.** For example, child marriage is a harmful practice and there is a need to raise the marriageable age of women to 18 years (currently 16 years), so that it is harmonised with that of men, and as per the commitments to human rights ratified by the Royal Government of Bhutan (e.g. Convention on the Rights of the Child, CCPA). Furthermore, the punishment for psychological violence is minimal. Therefore, there is a need for reviewing this.
3. **Conduct public consultations** at all levels, including with survivors of VAW/G, during the formulation of legislation and policies.

Awareness and behaviour change

4. **Raise awareness about gender-based violence, the DVPA,** available services and national policy interventions. Develop clear advocacy messages and use social media, animation, song and theatre to reach a wide audience. The school system can be used as one of the agents of change to raise awareness among children about gender and gender-based violence, healthy relations and non-violent ways of conflict resolution. Working through the teachers who are teaching cultural, values education, and GNH lessons can help inculcate healthy attitude towards creating a harmonious and non-violent family.
5. **Engage more actors** in the efforts to raise awareness, including men and boys and champions who can influence change.

Improve services for women and girls and families

6. Work with local governments to **expand the provision of inclusive services and facilities.** A multi-sector approach is needed to provide timely and adequate services for the victims of VAW/G. Shelters need to be enhanced to help women not only to meet their needs in the short term, but to support them reintegrate into the community once they leave the shelter.
7. **Build the capacity of CSOs and other service providers to provide services,** including counselling and income-generating activities.

8. **Develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) related to VAW/G.**
9. Provide **economic support and free legal aid** to give women and girls options and the capacity to leave a violent partner.
10. Strengthen interventions to **reduce the harmful use of alcohol as it is reported to be the main trigger for IPV.**

Further secondary analysis

11. Conduct risk factor analysis to identify characteristics closely associated with experiences of partner violence and disseminate findings to inform policymaking and service provisions.
12. Publish and promote the use of the qualitative component of this study.

Future studies and research

13. **Document the lessons learned from the survey** for use for similar studies in the future.
14. **Disseminate anonymised microdata** from the household survey in a controlled way to allow researchers to conduct further analysis while protecting confidentiality and safeguarding quality results.
15. **Conduct studies on the prevalence of violence against women and girls every 5-10 years.**
It is recommended that dedicated studies on VAW/G are carried out every 10 years and a module in other surveys in-between. Build capacity within the country to conduct similar studies in the future. Mobilise funding to support participation in the international and regional training (including those offered through the UNFPA led kNowVAWdata project).
16. **Conduct an in-depth study on sexual abuse** at workplace and disseminate the findings to sensitise people about sexual abuse at workplace. Advocate for the implementation of the existing legal provisions and guidelines on sexual harassment at workplace in the public as well as private sectors.
17. **Conduct studies** on traditional gender attitudes and men's experiences with partner violence.
18. **Conduct a study on the economic and social cost** of violence against women and girls.

Related areas of work

19. **Review and harmonise administrative data sources and align concepts and definitions between different data producers.** Explore the possibility of aligning the concepts and indicators used in the Central Management Information System (CMIS) and other existing database with the concepts used in this study and in keeping with the human rights instruments.

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Annex I. List of People Involved in the Study

Steering Committee		
Name	Organization	Designation
Kunzang Lhamu	NCWC	Director
Karma Lhazeen	DoPH, Ministry of Health	Director
Col. Dorji Khandu	Royal Bhutan Police	SP, Division XI
Sonam Wangdi	DoL, Ministry of Labor and Human Resource	Director
Tandin Wangmo	RENEW	Executive Director
Chimmi Tshering	NSB	Director
Karma Tshering	Ministry of Education	Director General
Niamh Collier Smith	UNDP	Deputy Resident Representative

Core Working Group		
Name	Organization	Designation
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Mongal Singh Gurung	Ministry of Health	Senior Research Officer
Major Karma Rigzin	Royal Bhutan Police	ASP, WCPD
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Ugyen Tshomo	Legal Services, NCWC	Senior Legal Officer
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Ugyen Tshomo	Women Division, NCWC	Chief Program Officer
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Quantitative researchers and enumerators					
Team	Name	Position	Team	Name	Position
A	Tshering Chhoden A	Supervisor	D	Marsang Dolma Tamang	Supervisor
A	Tshering Deki	Enumerator	D	Ugyen Tshomo	Enumerator
A	Tenzin T Choden	Enumerator	D	Mon Maya Mongar	Enumerator
A	Changa Zangmo	Enumerator	D	Tenzin Lhamo	Enumerator
A	Chencho Dema	Enumerator	E	Sangay Zangmo	Supervisor
A	Tshering Lham	Enumerator	E	Yeshe Dema	Enumerator
A	Tandin Zangmo	Enumerator	E	Nir Maya Tamang	Enumerator
A	Tenzin Pelden	Enumerator	E	Nar Maya Ghalley	Enumerator
B	Thinley Wangmo	Supervisor	F	Sherub Choden	Supervisor
B	Dechen Dema	Enumerator	F	Rebekah Rai	Enumerator
B	Tashi Yangtsho	Enumerator	F	Gaki Devi Timsina	Enumerator
B	Singye Rada	Enumerator	F	Ugyen Tshomo	Enumerator
C	Yeshe Dema	Supervisor	G	Tshering Choden C	Supervisor
C	Tshering Wangmo	Enumerator	G	Tshering Choden B	Enumerator
C	Namgay Lhamo	Enumerator	G	Nim Dem	Enumerator
C	Ugyen Wangmo	Enumerator	G	Chador Dema	Enumerator

National Experts	
Name	Position
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Tshering Yangden	Lead qualitative researcher
Dawa	Qualitative researcher
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International Experts	
Name	Position
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Christi Lane-Barlow	International consultant
Jessica Gardner	International consultant

Report Review Members		
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Tandin Dorji	Tashi Group	Legal Advisor
Tashi Choden	Inclusive Governance, UNDP	Program Implementation Officer

Annex II. Quantitative Survey Questionnaire



**World Health
Organization**



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Bhutan
Women's health and life experiences study

Version 13

Bhutan, 23.09.2017

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction

Hello, my name is _____ and I work as a researcher in a national study on violence against women and girls and girls in Bhutan. The study will help National Commission for Women and Children and its partners to learn more about women's health and life experiences, both positive and negative. Your household and _____ (name of the woman or the girl) has been randomly selected to be interviewed as part of this research.

Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey and signing the consent form (only for those who consented to partake in this study).

Consent form signed

Yes ☐

No ☐

To be administered to the Head of the Household

Household Information		
HH1	Area Urban: Rural:	
HH2	Dzongkhag:	
HH3	Gewog/Town Name:	
HH4A	Chiwog:	
HH4B	Household serial number	
HH5	Record the time the interview began	
HH6	Record the sex of the head of the household	

HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM												
1	Please can you tell me how many people live here, and share food? PROBE: Does this include children (including infants) living here? Does it include any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who live here and share food? MAKE SURE THESE PEOPLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL				TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD [][]							
2	Is the head of the household male or female?				MALE 1 FEMALE 2							
	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.		How old is NAME? (YEARS, more or less)	SEE CRITERIA BELOW (A +B)						
LINE NUM												
								YES	NO		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 01 HEAD 02 WIFE (PARTNER) 03 DAUGHTER 04 DAUGHTER-IN-LAW 05 GRANDDAUGHTER 06 MOTHER 07 MOTHER-IN-LAW 08 SISTER 09 SISTER-IN-LAW 10 OTHER RELATIVE 11 ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER 12 DOMESTIC SERVANT 13 LODGER 14 FRIEND 98 OTHER NOT RELATIVE: _____												
(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD: - DOMESTIC SERVANTS IF THEY SLEEP 5 NIGHTS A WEEK OR MORE IN THE HOUSEHOLD. - VISITORS IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS. (B) ELIGIBLE: ANY WOMAN BETWEEN 15 AND 64 YEARS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD.												
MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH: - RANDOMLY SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR INTERVIEW. TO DO THIS, WRITE THE LINE NUMBERS OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON PIECES OF PAPER, AND PUT IN A BAG. ASK A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO PICK OUT A NUMBER – SO SELECTING THE PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED. [OPTIONAL: USE 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 15–64years old. Thank you for your assistance.” FINISH HERE.												

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

ADMINISTERED TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE					
	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES			
QUESTIONS 1-6: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TO BE ADAPTED IN EACH COUNTRY					
1	If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household. What is the main source of drinking-water for your household?	TAP/PIPED WATER IN RESIDENCE.....01 Neighbour's pipe02 PUBLIC TAP03 Protected Well04 Unprotected Well05 Protected SPRING WATER06 Unprotected spring.....07 RAINWATER.....08 TANKER/TRUCK/WATER VENDOR.....09 Cart with small tank/Drum.....10 RIVER/STREAM/POND/LAKE/DAM11 Bottled water.....12 OTHER:96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99			
2	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	Flush to septic tank.....1 Flush / Pour flush.....2 Flush to unknown place.....3 Flushtosomewhereelse.....4 Pit latrine with slab.....5 Pit latrine without slab/Open pit.....6 Composting toilet.....7 Rainwater collection.....8 Protected well.....9 Bucket.....10 Unprotected well.....11 No facility, Bush, Field.....12 OTHER:96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99			
3	What are the main materials used in the roof? RECORD OBSERVATION	No Roof 1 Thatch 2 Bamboo 3 Planks/shingles 4 Cardboard 5 Tarpaulin 6 Metal sheets 7 Tiles/slates 8 Concrete / cement 9 OTHER: 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER..... 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER..... 9			
4	Does your household have:		Yes	No	DK
	a) Electricity	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8
	b) A radio	b) RADIO	1	2	8
	c) A television	c) TELEVISION	1	2	8
	d) A telephone	d) TELEPHONE	1	2	8
	e) A refrigerator	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8
	f) Mobile Phone	f) MOBILE PHONE	1	2	8

5	Does any member of your household own:		Yes	No	DK
	a) A motorcycle, motor bike or scooter?	a)MOTOR CYCLE/ MOTOR BIKE/SCOOTER	1	2	8
	b) Car/Truck?	b) CAR/TRUCK	1	2	8
	c) Tractor?	c) TRACTOR	1	2	8
6	Do people in your household own any land, property, ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
7	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping? (whose name...?)	NUMBER OF ROOMS[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99			
7a	Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling?	Yes No			
7b	How much income did your household earn/receive during the past 12 months from each of the following main sources? (What is the amount earned in cash during the past 12 months (Nu) (a) From gross salary/wages (including religious fees)? (b) From sale of agricultural/livestock/forestry products? (c) From non-agricultural activities?				
8	Are you concerned about the levels of crime in your neighbourhood (like robberies or assaults)? Would you say that you are not at all concerned, a little concerned, or very concerned?	NOT CONCERNED.....1 A LITTLE CONCERNED.....2 VERY CONCERNED.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
9	In the past 4 weeks, has someone from this household been the victim of a crime in this neighbourhood, such as a robbery or assault?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9			
10	NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE.....1 FEMALE.....2			

Thank you very much for your assistance.

INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

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

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately * 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?

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 <COMMUNITY NAME>. <i>INSERT NAME OF COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/NEIGHBOURHOOD ABOVE AND IN QUESTIONS BELOW.</i> <i>IF NO NAME, SAY "IN THIS COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/AREA" AS APPROPRIATE.</i>		
101	Do neighbours in COMMUNITY NAME generally tend to know each other well? YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
102	If there were a fight in COMMUNITY NAME would people generally do something to stop it? YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
103	If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer to help? YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
104	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	
105	How old are you (completed years)? (MORE OR LESS) ((Bhutanese age conversion to be provided to the enumerators)) AGE (YEARS) [][]	
106	How long have you been living continuously in COMMUNITY NAME? NUMBER OF YEARS [][] LESS THAN 1 YEAR..... 00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE 95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD) 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	

107	What is your religion?	NO RELIGION01 Buddhist.....02 Christian.....03 Hindu.....04 Islam.....05 OTHER : 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
-----	------------------------	--	--

108	What ethnic group do you identify with most?	Ngalop.....1 Sahrchop.....2 Lhotshampa.....3 OTHER (SPECIFY) 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99 <i>CONTEXT SPECIFIC CODES</i>	
109	Can you read and write?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
110	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒111c
111	a) What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	a) No formal education.....1 b)Primary education.....2 c)Lower secondary.....3 d)Middle secondary.....4 e)Higher secondary.....5 f) Diploma/certificate.....6 g)Bachelor's degree.....7 h)Post-graduate degree.....8 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	

111 a	What is your <u>main</u> daily occupation? PROMPT: Do you earn money by yourself? [MARK ONE] OPTIONAL QUESTION CONTEXT SPECIFIC CODES	NOT WORKING01 Homemaker02 STUDENT03 AGRICULTURAL WORK04 GOVERNMENT05 CLERICAL06 SMALL BUSINESS07 PROFESSIONAL08 RETIRED09 SEASONAL WORK10 SELLING/TRADING11 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
111 b	What is <u>now</u> the main source of income for you and your household? [MARK ONE]	NO INCOME1 MONEY FROM OWN WORK.....2 SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER.....3 SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES.....4 PENSION5 SOCIAL SERVICES/WELFARE6 OTHER (SPECIFY)7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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/CITY3 ANOTHER COUNTRY4 ANOTHER NEIGHBOURHOOD IN SAME TOWN5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
113	Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES1 NO2 LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	⇒115

119	Did the last partnership with a man end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die? <i>COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CODES CAN BE ADDED</i>	DIVORCED 1 SEPARATED/BROKEN UP 2 WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒123
120	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	
121	How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER [][] NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER 00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	⇒S2
122	The next few questions are about your current or most recent partnership. 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	
123	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Do you currently live with your parents or any of your relatives? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/ PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives during your last relationship?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	<i>COUNTRY WITH POLYGAMY</i> [] (LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING) ↓	<i>COUNTRY WITHOUT POLYGAMY</i> []⇒	⇒129

124	Does/did your husband/partner have any other wives while being married (having a relationship) with you? [REFER TO POLYGAMOUS RELATIONSHIP]	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒129 ⇒129
125	How many wives does/did he have (including yourself)?	NUMBER OF WIVES [] [] DON'T KNOW 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	⇒129
126	Are/were you the first, second.... wife? <i>ADAPT WORDING LOCALLY, CHECK THAT THIS REFERS TO THE OTHER WIVES HE HAD AT SAME TIME WHILE BEING WITH RESPONDENT</i>	NUMBER /POSITION [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
127	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	⇒S.2
128	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR [] [] [] [] DON'T KNOW 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999	
129	Was your marriage a love marriage or was it arranged?	Love marriage Arranged OTHER: 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒133 ⇒133
130	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	
*	COUNTRY WITH DOWRY/BRIDE PRICE [] ⇓	COUNTRY WITHOUT DOWRY/ BRIDE PRICE []⇒	⇒S.2

131	Did your marriage involve dowry/ bride price payment?	YES/DOWRY 1 YES/BRIDE PRICE 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒S.2 ⇒S.2
132	Has all of the dowry/ bride price been paid for, or does some part still remain to be paid?	ALL PAID 1 PARTIALLY PAID 2 NONE PAID 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
133	Overall, do you think that the amount of dowry/bride price payment has had a positive impact on how you are treated by your husband and his family, a negative impact, or no particular impact?	POSITIVE IMPACT 1 NEGATIVE IMPACT 2 NO IMPACT 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

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

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

201	I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services. In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?	EXCELLENT1 GOOD2 FAIR3 POOR4 VERY POOR5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
202	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health problem. Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY.....1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT DO AT ALL.....4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
203	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY.....1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT DO AT ALL.....4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
204	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY.....1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT DO AT ALL.....4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
205	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 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
206	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) was washing all over or dressing?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY.....1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT DO AT ALL.....4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
207	Do you have difficulty communicating (for example, understanding or being understood by others)?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY.....1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY.....2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY.....3 CANNOT DO AT ALL.....4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
208	In the past 4 weeks have you been in pain or discomfort? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?	NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT.....1 SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT.....2 MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT.....3 SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT.....4 EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOM.....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

209	In the past 4 weeks, have you taken medication:		NO	ONCE OR TWICE	A FEW TIMES	MANY TIMES
	a) To help you calm down or sleep?	a) FOR SLEEP	1	2	3	4
	b) To relieve pain?	b) FOR PAIN	1	2	3	4
	c) To help you not feel sad or depressed?	c) FOR SADNESS	1	2	3	4
	FOR EACH, IF YES PROBE: How often? Once or twice, a few times or many times?					
	(CAN USE COUNTRY-SPECIFIC NAMES OF COMMON MEDICATION)					
210	In the past 4 weeks, did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you yourself were sick?	Yes No				
211	IF YES: Whom did you consult? PROBE: Did you also see anyone else?	Lama Paow/pama/bonpo Tsip Choep (gelong/gomehcn/anim) Crude healers/home treatments BHUs Hospitals Indigenous health care centre Village health worker OTHER: _____ X				

212	The next questions are related to other common problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. If you had the problem in the past 4 weeks, answer yes. If you have not had the problem in the past 4 weeks, answer no. a) Do you often have headaches? b) Is your appetite poor? c) Do you sleep badly? d) Are you easily frightened? e) Do your hands shake? f) Do you feel nervous, tense or worried? g) Is your digestion poor? h) Do you have trouble thinking clearly? i) Do you feel unhappy? j) Do you cry more than usual? k) Do you find it difficult to enjoy your daily activities? l) Do you find it difficult to make decisions? m) Is your daily work suffering? n) Are you unable to play a useful part in life? o) Have you lost interest in things that you used to enjoy? p) Do you feel that you are a worthless person? q) Has the thought of ending your life been on your mind? r) Do you feel tired all the time? s) Do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach? t) Are you easily tired?		Yes	No	
		HEADACHES	1	2	
		APPETITE	1	2	
		SLEEP BADLY	1	2	
		FRIGHTENED	1	2	
		HANDS SHAKE	1	2	
		NERVOUS	1	2	
		DIGESTION	1	2	
		THINKING	1	2	
		UNHAPPY	1	2	
		CRY MORE	1	2	
		NOT ENJOY	1	2	
		DECISIONS	1	2	
		WORK SUFFERS	1	2	
		USEFUL PART	1	2	
		LOST INTEREST	1	2	
		WORTHLESS	1	2	
		ENDING LIFE			
		FEEL TIRED			
		STOMACH			
EASILY TIRED					
213	Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now: In your life, have you ever thought about ending your life?	YES..... 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒212		

214	Have you ever tried to take your life?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒212
215	Have you tried to take your life in the past 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒212
216	At the time when you tried to take your life, did you require medical care or hospitalization?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
217	In the past 12 months, have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
218	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? <i>(IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)</i>	NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL[][] NONE00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
219	Do you now smoke or chew tobacco..... 1. Daily? 2. Occasionally? 3. Not at all? <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN SMOKE IF NEEDED ADAPT TO INCLUDE CHEWING</i>	DAILY.....1 OCCASIONALLY.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
220	Have you ever smoked or chewed tobacco/doma in your life? Did you ever smoke or chew.... 1. Daily? (smoking/chewing at least once a day) 2. Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes/plugs, but never daily) 3. Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your life time) <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN SMOKE</i>	DAILY.....1 OCCASIONALLY.....2 NOT AT ALL.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

221	How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN DRINK</i>	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 NEVER5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NOANSWER.....9																									
222	On the days that you drank in the past 4 weeks, about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day? <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN DRINK</i>	USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS.....[][] NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN PAST 4 WEEKS.....00																									
223	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. <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN DRINK</i>	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th></th></tr> <tr> <td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>b) HEALTH PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>x) OTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr> </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																									
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																									
224	Did you ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana or others)? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY.....1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK.....2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NOANSWER.....9																									

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

	Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.		
301	Have you ever given birth? How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? (INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN.....[][] IF 1 OR MORE.....⇒ NONE.....00	⇒303
302	Have you ever been pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE/NOT SURE.....3 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒303 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310 ⇒310
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 NO.....2	⇒306
305	a) How many sons have died? b) How many daughters have died? (THIS IS ABOUT ALL AGES)	a) SONS DEAD[][] b) DAUGHTERS DEAD.....[][] IF NONE ENTER.....'00'	
306	Do (did) all your children have the same biological father, or more than one father?	ONE FATHER.....1 MORE THAN ONE FATHER.....2 N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH).....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒308
307	How many of your children receive financial support from their father(s)? Would you say none, some or all? IF ONLY ONE CHILD AND SHE SAYS 'YES,' CODE '3' ('ALL').	NONE.....1 SOME.....2 ALL.....3 N/A7 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
308	How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy? PROBE: How many pregnancies were with twins, triplets?	a) TOTAL NO. OF PREGNANCIES. [] b) PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS [] c) PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS []	
309	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth? Or an abortion? PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a stillbirth, and how many times did you abort?	a) MISCARRIAGES [][] b) STILLBIRTHS [][] c) ABORTIONS [][] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
310	Are you pregnant now?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAYBE3	⇒ A ⇒ B ⇒ B

DO EITHER A OR B: IF PREGNANT NOW ==>		A. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ + 1 = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ____	
IF NOT PREGNANT NOW ==>		B. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ____	
VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT.			
311	Have you ever used anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒ 315 ⇒ S.5
312	What (main) method are you currently using? IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD	PILL/TABLETS.....01 INJECTABLES.....02 IMPLANTS (NORPLANT).....03 IUD.....04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY.....05 CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD.....06 FEMALE STERILIZATION.....07 CONDOMS.....08 MALE STERILIZATION.....09 WITHDRAWAL.....10 HERBS.....11 OTHER:.....96 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒ 315
313	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 NO.....2 N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER.....7 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
314	Has your current/most recent husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4: REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.			
SECTION 4 CHILDREN			
Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.			
CHECK: Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q (s4bir)	ANY LIVE BIRTHS [] ↓ (1)	NO LIVE BIRTHS [] ⇒ (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: _____ BOY.....1 GIRL.....2	
403	Is your last born child (NAME) still alive?	YES.....1 NO.....2	⇒405
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE	AGE IN YEARS [][] IF NOT YET COMPLETED 1 YEAR 00	⇒406 ⇒406
405	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	YEARS [][] MONTHS (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR) [][] DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH) [][]	
406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO	5 OR MORE YEARS AGO.....1 LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO.....2	⇒417
407	I would like to ask you about your 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?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN.....1 WAIT UNTIL LATER.....2 NOT WANT CHILDREN.....3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY.....4 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN.....1 WAIT UNTIL LATER.....2 NOT WANT CHILDREN.....3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY.....4 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....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:.....	

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 INTEREST3 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....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'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																					
412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																					
413	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....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,CHILDNOTYETSIXWEEKSOLD.....3 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																					
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....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'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																					
417	Do you have any children aged between 6 and 12 years? How many? (include 6-year-old and 12-year-old children)	NUMBER[][] NONE.....00	⇒S.5																				
418	a) How many are boys? b) How many are girls? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-12 YEARS.	a) BOYS [] b) GIRLS []																					
419	How many of these children (ages 6-12 years) currently live with you? PROBE: a) How many boys? b) How many girls?	a) BOYS [] b) GIRLS [] IF "0" FOR BOTH SEXES ===== GO TO ⇒	⇒S.5																				
420	Do any of these children (ages 6-12 years): a) Have frequent nightmares? b) Wet their bed often? c) Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? e) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children?	<table> <tr> <td></td><td>YES</td><td>No</td><td>DK</td></tr> <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> </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 '0'	
422	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'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
423	Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 5-12 YEARS. * age of mother	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....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/EN- GAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Options K, L) [] ↓ (1)	FORMERLY MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN/ ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Option M) [] ↓ (2)	NEVER MARRIED/ NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER MALE PARTNER) (Option N) [] ↓ (3)	⇒S.5
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'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
503	Where is he from? Is he from the same community or town as you? OPTIONAL QUESTION	SAME COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD.....1 ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE.....2 ANOTHER TOWN/CITY.....3 ANOTHER COUNTRY.....4 OTHER:6 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
504	Can (could) he read and write?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
505	Did he ever attend school?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		⇒506

506	a) What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. b) CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL, LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING	a) No formal education.....1 b) Primary education.....2 c) Lower secondary.....3 d) Middle secondary.....4 e) Higher secondary.....5 f) Diploma/certificate.....6 g) Bachelor's degree.....7 h) Post-graduate degree.....8 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99													
507	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?	WORKING1 LOOKINGFORWORK/UNEMPLOYED.....2 RETIRED.....3 STUDENT4 DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK.....5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒508 ⇒508 ⇒509												
508	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 MORETHAN12MONTHSAGO.....3 NEVER HAD A JOB.....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9													
509	What kind of work does/did he normally do? SPECIFY KIND OF WORK CAN ADD COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CODES	PROFESSIONAL:01 SEMI-SKILLED:02 UNSKILLED/MANUAL:03 MILITARY/POLICE:04 OTHER:.....96 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99													
510	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol? 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1–3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never	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 NEVER5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9													
511	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your last relationship), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?	MOST DAYS.....1 WEEKLY.....2 ONCE A MONTH.....3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....4 NEVER5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9													
512	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking? a) Money problems b) Family problems x) Any other problems, specify	<table><tr><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>a) MONEY PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>b) FAMILY PROBLEMS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>x) OTHER: _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr></table>		Yes	No	a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2	b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2	x) OTHER: _____	1	2	
	Yes	No													
a) MONEY PROBLEMS	1	2													
b) FAMILY PROBLEMS	1	2													
x) OTHER: _____	1	2													

513	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)? Would you say: 1. Every day or nearly every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1 – 3 times a month 4. Occasionally, less than once a month 5. Never <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE APPROPRIATE TO ASK ABOUT DRUG USE. INCLUDE LOCAL EXAMPLES</i>	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 NEVER5 IN THE PAST, NOT NOW.....6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
514	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
515	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	
516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒1008 ⇒1008
517	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'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....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 TOGETHER3 DON'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
1008	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'TKNOW/DON'TREMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers.

	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
	There is gender equality in Bhutan.	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
	<i>It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss</i>	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
	Do you think that women are 9 births lower than men	AGREE.....1 DISAGREE.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if: a) She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction b) She disobeys him c) She refuses to have sexual relations with him d) She asks him whether he has other girlfriends e) He suspects that she is unfaithful f) He finds out that she has been unfaithful g) She does not take care of the children		Yes No DK	
	a) HOUSEHOLD	1 2 8	
	b) DISOBEYS	1 2 8	
	c) NO SEX	1 2 8	
	d) GIRLFRIENDS	1 2 8	
	e) SUSPECTS	1 2 8	
	f) UNFAITHFUL	1 2 8	
	g) DOESN'T CARE FOR CHILDREN	1 2 8	
In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if: a) She doesn't want to b) He is drunk c) She is sick d) He mistreats her		Yes No DK	
	a) NOT WANT	1 2 8	
	b) DRUNK	1 2 8	
	c) SICK	1 2 8	
	d) MISTREAT	1 2 8	

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

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 MALE PARTNER (Option N) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒ S.10			
When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?						
701	In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/ partner discuss the following topics together: a) Things that have happened to him in the day b) Things that happen to you during the day c) Your worries or feelings d) His worries or feelings		Yes	No	DK	
		a) HIS DAY	1	2	8	
		b) YOUR DAY	1	2	8	
		c) YOUR WORRIES	1	2	8	
		d) HIS WORRIES	1	2	8	
702	In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?	RARELY1 SOMETIMES.....2 OFTEN.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				
703	I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner gener- ally do any of the following?: a) Tries to keep you from seeing your friends b) Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth c) Insists on knowing where you are at all times d) Gets angry if you speak with an- other man e) Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful f) Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	(A)		(B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months?		
a) SEEING FRIENDS	1	2	1	2		
b) CONTACT FAM-ILY	1	2	1	2		
c) WANTS TO KNOW	1	2	1	2		
e) GETS ANGRY	1	2	1	2		
f) SUSPICIOUS	1	2	1	2		
g) HEALTH CARE	1	2	1	2		

CHECK: Question 703		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓		MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []		⇒ 703 N	
703k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) Was it your current or most recent 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 ANSWER.....9				
703N	Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner generally do any of the following? h) Prohibits you from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generation projects? i) Takes your earnings or properties from you against your will? j) Refuses to give you money you needed for household expenses even when he has money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)? k) Child support?			(A)		(B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months?	
			h) PRO-HIB-ITED WORK	1	2	1	2
			i) TAKEN EARN-ING/	1	2	1	2
			j) RE-FUSED MON-EY	1	2	1	2
			k) CHILD SUP-PORT	1	2	1	2
CHECK: Question 703N		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓		MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []		⇒ 704 N	
704N k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) Was it your current or most recent 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 ANSWER.....9				

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)		(B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		(C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			(D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	No	One	Few	Many
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	1	2		0	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
CHECK: Question 704		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓				MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []				⇒ 705		
704 e	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) Was it your current or most recent 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 ANSWER.....9										

705	Has he or any other partner 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? g) Chased out of the house/denied shelter using physical force	(A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)	(B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)	(C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			(D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?						
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	No	One	Few	Many	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	

CHECK: Question 705	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	⇒ 706
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705 g	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) Was it your current or most recent 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 ANSWER.....9	
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706	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 because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused? 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)	(B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)	(C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			(D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?						
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few	Many	No	One	Few	Many	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	

CHECK: Question 706		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIR- CLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	⇒ 707
706 d	Who did the things you just men- tioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) Was this your current or most recent 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 ANSWER.....9	MARK IN BOX C	
707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE2	MARK IN BOX C	
708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIO- LENCE, SEE QUESTION 706	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE2		
708a	Are you afraid of your current/ most recent husband or partner (in the present)? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time? MAKE SURE YOU REFER TO HER SITUATION NOWADAYS EVEN IF SHE IS NO LONGER WITH HER HUSBAND/ PARTNER	NEVER.....1 SOMETIMES.....2 MANY TIMES.....3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES.....4 IN THE PAST (NO LONGER AFRAID NOW).....7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
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?	NEVER.....1 ONCE2 2-5TIMES.....3 > 5TIMES4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
CHECK : Ref. sheet, Box B (s7preg) (s7prnum) (s7prcur)		EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P) (1) [] ↓ NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T) [][] ↓ CURRENTLY PREGNANT? (option S) YES....1 NO.... 2 ↓	NEVER PREGNANT (2) []⇒	⇒S8
709	You said that you have been pregnant TOTAL times. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (any of) your husband/partner(s) while you were pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒S8 ⇒S8 ⇒S8	
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 preg- nancies 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, CIRCLE CODE '1'.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
711	Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN ONE PREGNANCY, REFER TO THAT PARTICULAR PREGNANCY IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST/MOST RECENT PREGNANCY IN WHICH VIOLENCE REPORTED			
712	During the most recent pregnancy in which you were beaten, was the husband/partner who did this to you the father of the child?	YES.....1 NO.....2 MAY HAVE.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
713	Was the man who did this your current or most recent husband/partner?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
714	Had the same person also done such things to you before you were pregnant?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒S8 ⇒S8
715	Compared to before you were pregnant, did the slapping/beating (REFER TO RESPONDENT'S PREVIOUS ANSWERS) get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant? By worse I mean, more frequent or more severe.	GOT LESS.....1 STAYED ABOUT THE SAME.....2 GOT WORSE.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

SECTION 8 INJURIES

CHECK: <i>Ref. sheet Box C</i>		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) []⇒		⇒S10																																																	
(S8phsex)																																																							
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 ever been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				⇒804a																																																	
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?	ONCE.....1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES.....2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																																																					
902b	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																																																					
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?	<table><tr><td></td><td colspan="3">(b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened in the past 12 months?</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>DK</td></tr><tr><td>CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES (A)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES (B)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS (C)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>BURNS (D)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES (E)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES (F)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES (G)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>BROKEN TEETH (H)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>INTERNAL INJURIES (I)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>OTHER (specify): _____ (X)</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr></table>					(b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened in the past 12 months?				Yes	No	DK	CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES (A)	1	2	8	SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES (B)	1	2	8	SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS (C)	1	2	8	BURNS (D)	1	2	8	PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES (E)	1	2	8	BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES (F)	1	2	8	FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES (G)	1	2	8	BROKEN TEETH (H)	1	2	8	INTERNAL INJURIES (I)	1	2	8	OTHER (specify): _____ (X)	1	2	8		
	(b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803a: Has this happened in the past 12 months?																																																						
	Yes	No	DK																																																				
CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES (A)	1	2	8																																																				
SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES (B)	1	2	8																																																				
SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS (C)	1	2	8																																																				
BURNS (D)	1	2	8																																																				
PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES (E)	1	2	8																																																				
BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES (F)	1	2	8																																																				
FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES (G)	1	2	8																																																				
BROKEN TEETH (H)	1	2	8																																																				
INTERNAL INJURIES (I)	1	2	8																																																				
OTHER (specify): _____ (X)	1	2	8																																																				
803b	In your life, were you ever hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/ partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?	TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE.....[][] REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99 NOT NEEDED.....00																																																					
805a	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9				⇒S9																																																	

805b	Has this happened in the past 12 months?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
806	In your life, did you ever receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never?	YES, SOMETIMES.....1 YES, ALWAYS.....2 NO, NEVER.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9 Need to quantify? _____	⇒S9
807	In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL.....[][] IF NONE ENTER '00' DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
808	Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

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

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

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

CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (S9phys)	WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U or V) [] ↓ (1)	WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY ("NO" to Option U and "YES" to option V) (2) [] ⇒	⇒906
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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.

901	Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour? REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE. PROBE: Any other situation? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON.....A WHEN MAN DRUNK.....B MONEY PROBLEMS.....C DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK.....D WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED.....E NO FOOD AT HOME.....F PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY.....G SHE IS PREGNANT.....H HE IS JEALOUS OF HER.....I SHE REFUSES SEX.....J SHE IS DISOBEDIENT.....K HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER.....L HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSSM Lack of trust.....N Going out without informing him.....O Extramarital affairs.....P OTHER (specify):.....X	
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CHECK: (Ref. sheet, Box B, option R)		CHILDREN LIVING [] ↓ (1)	NO CHILDREN ALIVE [] []⇒ (2)	⇒904
(s9child)				
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.				
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 ONCE.....2 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES.....3 MANYTIMES/MOSTOFTHETIME.....4 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
904	During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or to defend yourself? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?	NEVER.....1 ONCE.....2 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES.....3 MANYTIMES/MOSTOFTHETIME.....4 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
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 EFFECT.....1 VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE.....2 VIOLENCE BECAME LESS.....3 VIOLENCE STOPPED.....4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
906	Would you say that your husband / partner's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect? REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER	NO EFFECT.....1 A LITTLE.....2 A LOT.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9		
907	In what way, if any, has your husband/ partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	N/A (NOWORKFORMONEY).....A WORK NOT DISRUPTED.....B HUSBAND/PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK.....C UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE.....D UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE.....E LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY.....F OTHER (specify):X	⇒908 ⇒908	
907a	How many days of work (or of income) have you lost in the last 12 months because of your husband / partner's behaviour? PROBE: More or less	NUMBER OF DAYS.....[][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99		

908	Who have you told about his behaviour? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE.....A FRIENDS.....B PARENTS.....C BROTHER OR SISTER.....D UNCLE OR AUNT.....E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY.....F CHILDREN.....G NEIGHBOURS.....H POLICE.....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER.....J RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL.....K COUNSELLOR.....L RENEW.....M LOCAL LEADER.....N NCWC.....O OTHER (specify):.....X																																																												
909	Did anyone ever try to help you? IF YES, Who helped you? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE.....A FRIENDS.....B PARENTS.....C BROTHER OR SISTER.....D UNCLE OR AUNT.....E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY.....F CHILDREN.....G NEIGHBOURS.....H POLICE.....I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER.....J RELIGIOUS PERSONNEL.....K COUNSELLOR.....L RENEW.....M LOCAL LEADER.....N NCWC.....O 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) Local leader h) Women's organization (Use name) j) Priest/Religious leader x) Anywhere else? Where?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3"></th> <th colspan="2">910 b. ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given?</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) Police</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) Hospital or health centre</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) Social services</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) Legal advice centre</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) Court</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f) Shelter</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g) Local leader</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>h) Women's organization</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>j) Lama, RELIGIOUS LEADER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x) Anywhere(specify)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				910 b. ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED YES in 910a. Were you satisfied with the help given?			Yes	No	Yes	No	a) Police	1	2	1	2	b) Hospital or health centre	1	2	1	2	c) Social services	1	2	1	2	d) Legal advice centre	1	2	1	2	e) Court	1	2	1	2	f) Shelter	1	2	1	2	g) Local leader	1	2	1	2	h) Women's organization	1	2	1	2	j) Lama, RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2	1	2	x) Anywhere(specify)	1	2	1	2
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CHECK: Question 910a * ** (s9check)		MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY IN Q. 910a (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN MARKED WITH *) [] ↓ (1)	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED **) (2) [] ⇒	⇒912
911	What were the reasons that made you go for help? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO 913	ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY.....A COULD NOT ENDURE MORE.....B BADLY INJURED.....C HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER.....D HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN.....E SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING.....F THROWN OUT OF THE HOME.....G AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM.....H AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HERI AFRAID HE WOULD HIT HER/MORE VIOLENCE.....J OTHER (specify):X		FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO 913
912	What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER.....A FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/MORE VIOLENCE.....B VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS.....C EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED.....D BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPED.....E AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP.....F AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN.....G BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILYH DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS.....I OTHER (specify):X		
913	Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who? MARK ALL MENTIONED CAN ADD COUNTRY-PECIFIC OPTIONS	NO ONE MENTIONED.....A HIS RELATIVES.....B HER RELATIVES.....C FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS.....D HEALTH CENTRE.....E POLICE.....F PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER.....G SOCIAL WORKERI OTHER (specify):X		
914	Did you ever leave, even if only over-night, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT.....[][] NEVER.....00 N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER)97 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99		

915	What were the reasons why you left the last time? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT.....A ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS/FAMILY.....B COULD NOT ENDURE MORE.....C BADLY INJURED.....D HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER.....E HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN.....F SAW THAT CHILDREN SUFFERING.....G THROWN OUT OF THE HOMEH AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM.....I ENCOURAGED BY ORGANIZATION:J AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HERK OTHER (specify):X	
916	Where did you go the last time? MARK ONE	HER RELATIVES.....01 HIS RELATIVES.....02 HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS.....03 HOTEL/LODGINGS.....04 STREET.....05 CHURCH/TEMPLE.....06 SHELTER.....07 OTHER(specify):96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
917	How long did you stay away the last time? 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	⇒S.10
918	What were the reasons that you returned? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10 Duration of marriage?	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN.....A SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE.....B FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR).....C COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN.....D LOVED HIM.....E HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK.....F FAMILY SAID TO RETURN.....G FORGAVE HIM.....H THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE.....I THREATENED HER/CHILDREN.....J COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT).....K VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUSL THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS).....M FINANCIALLY DEPENDENT ON HUSBAND).....N 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 SANCTITY OF MARRIAGEB DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME ON FAMILY.....C COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN.....D LOVED HIM.....E DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLE.....F FAMILY SAID TO STAY.....G FORGAVE HIM.....H THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE.....I THREATENED HER/CHILDREN.....J NOWHERE TO GO.....K VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUSL THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS.....M Dependent on husband OTHER (specify): X	

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

N01	READ TO RESPONDENT: In their lives, many women have unwanted experiences and experience different forms of maltreatment and violence from all kinds of people, men or women. These may be relatives, other people that they know, and/or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidential. I will first ask about what has happened since you were 15 years old (from age 15 onwards until now), 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).					
N02	A. Since the age of 15 until now, has anyone ever done any of the following to you:	(A)		(B) IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	DK
	a) Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you?	1	2	1	2	3
	b) Thrown something at you? Pushed you or pulled your hair?	1	2	1	2	3
	c) Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1	2	1	2	3
	d) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	3

CHECK N02		AT LEAST ONE '1' MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓ (1)				ONLY '2' MARKED []⇒ (2)				⇒N06	
N03	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? How about a person from the Khmer Rouge regime?		b) INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED		c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?			d) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?			
	DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED		Male	Female	Once	Few	Many	No	Once	Few	Many
	PARENT (A)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	PARENT-IN-LAW (B)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER) (C)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FAMILY MEMBER (D)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK (E)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE (F)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE (G)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER (H)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER (I)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF (J)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER (K)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER (L)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER (specify) _____ (W)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
OTHER (specify) _____ (X)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	

N06a	Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman.						Yes	No	IF ALL THREE ANSWERS ARE NO ⇒N08		
	FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/ male partner.										
	a) Since the age of 15 until now, has anyone (other than your 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			
	IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.										
	b) Has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you to have sex when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse?						1	2			
	c) Have you been forced or persuaded to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time?						1	2			
NOTE THAT THESE QUESTIONS ARE ABOUT RAPES THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED											
N06b	Has any of this happened in the past 12 months?						YES1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8				
N07	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? How about a person from the Khmer Rouge regime?		b) INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED		c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?		d) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?				
	DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED		Male	Female	Once	Few	Many	No	Once	Few	Many
	PARENT (A)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	PARENT-IN-LAW (B)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER) (C)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FAMILY MEMBER (D)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK (E)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE (F)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
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	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF (J)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER (K)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER (L)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER (specify) _____ (W)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
OTHER (specify) _____ (X)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	

N07e	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 BETWEENONEANDFIVEYEARSAGO.....2 LONGER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N07f	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?	YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD.....1 HIS HOME OR YARD.....2 SOMEONE'S ELSE HOME OR YARD.....3 STREET, ALLEY.....4 PARKING LOT.....5 CAR.....6 WORK.....7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL.....8 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMP GROUND.....9 OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING.....10 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS11 PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....12 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99	
N07g	Did you report the incident to the police, local leaders, RENEW or NCWC? Please respond about the most recent incident.	YES Police.....1 Yes Leaders.....2 Yes RENEW.....3 YES NCWC.....4 NO.....5 OTHER (Specify)8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒N07i ⇒N07i ⇒N07i ⇒N07i ⇒N07g1
N07g1	Why did you not report it?	_____	
N07h	How did the police or others respond?	THEY OPENED A CASE.....1 THEY SENT ME AWAY.....2 MEDIATION3 THEY REFERRED ME TO THE POLICE.....4 OTHER, Specify.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N07i	Was the person who did this to you arrested and convicted?	NOT ARRESTED.....1 ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED.....2 CONVICTED.....3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N07j	Did you report it to a health service (doctor or nurse)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	⇒N07l
N07k	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing pregnancy?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N07L	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing transmission of HIV (PEP)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N07m	Did you receive (formal) counselling with regards to the incident that you experienced?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

N07 n	Did you tell anyone in your family about the incident? Anyone else, such as a friend or neighbour?	NO ONE.....A FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH.....B MALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTH.....C FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWS.....D MALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWS.....E YOUR CHILD/CHILDREN.....F FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR.....G OTHER, SPECIFY:X	⇒1003																									
N07 o	How did they respond? Anything else?	BLAMED ME FOR IT.....A SUPPORTED ME.....B WERE INDIFFERENT.....C TOLD ME TO KEEP IT QUIETD ADVISED TO REPORT TO POLICE.....E OTHER, SPECIFY:X																										
N08	Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. 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, since the age of 15 until now, any of the following has happened to you? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">(A)</th> <th colspan="3">(B) IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	(A)		(B) IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?			Yes	No	Yes	No	DK	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	
(A)		(B) IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months?																										
Yes	No	Yes	No	DK																								
1	2	1	2	3																								
1	2	1	2	3																								
1	2	1	2	3																								

CHECK N08		AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ('1') MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓		ONLY 'NO' ('2') MARKED []⇒								⇒N09f
N09	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? How about a person from the Khmer Rouge regime?		b) INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED		c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?			d) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?				
	DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED		Male	Female	Once	Few	Many	No	Once	Few	Many	
	PARENT (A)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	PARENT-IN-LAW (B)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
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	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE (F)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE (G)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
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	TEACHER (I)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF (J)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	RELIGIOUS LEADER (K)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	POLICE/ SOLDIER (L)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	OTHER (specify) _____ (W)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
	OTHER (specify) _____ (X)		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
N09e	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?		YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD.....1 HIS HOME OR YARD.....2 SOMEONE'S ELSE HOME OR YARD.....3 STREET, ALLEY.....4 PARKING LOT.....5 CAR.....6 WORK.....7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL.....8 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMP GROUND.....9 OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING.....10 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS11 PUBLIC TRANSPORT.....12 OTHER (SPECIFY).....96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99									
N09f	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? Work related* OPTIONAL QUESTION		YES.....1 NO.....2 N/A NEVER WORKED.....7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9									

N09 g	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to pass an exam or get good grades at school? (The acts do not need to have happened). *institutions THE ACT MAY NOT HAVE HAPPENED OPTIONAL QUESTION	YES.....1 NO.....2 N/A NEVER WORKED.....7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N09 h	Have you ever been groped, sexually touched or had someone rubbing against you in the bus or another public space? Public space (refer vac standard...) Social media.... Wechat, facebook, etc	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N09 i	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, cellphone, e-mail, excluding spam	YES.....1 NO.....2 DOES NOT USE ELECTRONIC MEDIA.....7 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
1003	When you were a girl,before you were 15 years old, do you remember if any-one in your family ever touched you sexually against your will, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to? For example, has any of these things ever happened to you? - touching of breasts or private parts - making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will - making you touch their private parts - having sex or trying to have sex with you IF NO: CONTINUE PROMPTING: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you? IF YES CONTINUE WITH 1003a	YES.....1 NO.....2	⇒1004

CHECK N08		AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ('1') MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓		ONLY 'NO' ('2') MARKED []⇒						⇒N09f
1003 a)	a) IF YES: Who did this to you? We do not need to know the name of this person. CONTINUE: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you?	INDICATE SEX OF EACH PERSON MENTIONED		b) How old were you when it happened with this person for the first time?		c) How old was this person? PROBE: roughly		d) How many times did this happen?		
	DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED	Male	Female	(more or less)		(more or less)		Once	Few	Many
	PARENT (A)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	PARENT-IN-LAW (B)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER) (C)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	OTHER FAMILY MEMBER (D)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK (E)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE (F)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE (G)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER (H)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	TEACHER (I)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF (J)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER (K)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER (L)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
	OTHER (specify) _____ (W)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3
OTHER (specify) _____ (X)	1	2	[]	[]	[]	[]	1	2	3	
				DK = 98		DK = 98				
1003 e	During any of the instances you mentioned before of sexual things that happened before you were 15 years, did this person put his penis or something else into your vagina, your backside (anus), or mouth ?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9								
1004	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 SEX.....95 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99								
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 SEX.....3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9								

1005 c	The first time you had sexual intercourse, was this with your (future) husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?	(FUTURE) HUSBAND/PARTNER.....1 SOMEONE ELSE MORE OR LESS YOUR OWN AGE.....2 SOMEONE ELSE WHO WAS OLDER.....3 REFUSED /NO ANSWER9																									
1005 a	The number of sexual partners women have had differs a lot from person to person. Some women report having had one sex partner, some 2 or more, and still others report many, even 50 or more. In your life how many different men have you had sex with? IF NEEDED PROBE: More or less; I do not need to know the exact number. <i>IN COUNTRIES WITH RELATIVELY HIGH HIV/AIDS RISK</i>	PARTNERS.....[][][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99																									
1005 b	IF ONE PARTNER IN 1005a; ASK: Did you have sex in the past 12 months? IF YES, ENTER "01" IF NONE ENTER "00" IF MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN 1005a, ASK With how many of these men did you have sex in the past 12 months? INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IN TOTAL <i>IN COUNTRIES WITH RELATIVELY HIGH HIV/AIDS RISK</i>	PARTNERS.....[][][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER.....98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....99																									
1006	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9																									
1007	When you were a child, did anyone in your family ever: a) Slapped or spanked you (with hand)? b) Beat or kicked you or hit you with fist? c) Hit you with a belt, stick, broom or something else? d) Tied you with a rope? x) Anything else? Specify: _____	<table> <tr> <th></th><th>Yes</th><th>No</th><th>DK</th></tr> <tr> <td>a) SLAPPED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>b) BEAT, KICKED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>c) HIT WITH OBJECT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>d) TIED WITH ROPE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr> <td>x) ANYTHING ELSE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </table>		Yes	No	DK	a) SLAPPED	1	2	3	b) BEAT, KICKED	1	2	3	c) HIT WITH OBJECT	1	2	3	d) TIED WITH ROPE	1	2	3	x) ANYTHING ELSE	1	2	3	
	Yes	No	DK																								
a) SLAPPED	1	2	3																								
b) BEAT, KICKED	1	2	3																								
c) HIT WITH OBJECT	1	2	3																								
d) TIED WITH ROPE	1	2	3																								
x) ANYTHING ELSE	1	2	3																								

SECTION 11 FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

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

	Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:		Own by self	Own with others	Don't own
1101	a) Land	a) LAND	1	2	3
	b) House (category)	b) HOUSE	1	2	3
	c) A company or business	d) LARGE ANIMALS	1	2	3
	d) Shares	e) SMALL ANIMALS	1	2	3
	e) Insurance	c) COMPANY	1	2	3
	f) Large animals (cows, horses, etc.)	f) PRODUCE	1	2	3
	g) Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats, etc.)	g) HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	1	2	3
	h) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees	h) JEWELLERY	1	2	3
	i) Large household items (TV, bed, cooker)	j) MOTOR CAR	1	2	3
	j) Jewellery, gold or other valuables	k) SAVINGS IN BANK	1	2	3
	k) Motor car	x) OTHER PROPERTY:	1	2	3
	l) Savings in the bank?				
	x) Other property, specify				
	FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?				

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s11mar)		CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN (Option K) [] ↓ (1)	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/CURRENT OR PAST MALE DATING PARTNER (Options L, M, N) (2) []⇒	⇒S.12
CHECK 111c		OPTIONS 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 96 [IF NEEDED ADAPT TO REFLECT THOSE EARNING CASH] ↓	OPTIONS 01, 02, 03, 09, 98 or 99	⇒S.12

1103	Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?	SELF/OWN CHOICE.....1 GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER.....3 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
1104	Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?	MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER.....1 LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER.....2 ABOUT THE SAME.....3 DO NOT KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

SECTION 12 COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

1201	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. 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, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to, before you were 15 years old (when you were a girl younger than 15 years old). For example, has any of these things ever happened to you? - touching of breasts or private parts - making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will - making you touch their private parts - having sex or trying to have sex with you Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you. 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. 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).	CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION.....1 CARD NOT GIVEN FOR COMPLETION.....2
1202	We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add?	
1202 a	Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop domestic violence against women and girls in this country?	

1203	I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you feel? WRITE DOWN ANY SPECIFIC RESPONSE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT	GOOD/BETTER.....1 BAD/WORSE2 SAME/ NO DIFFERENCE.....3
1204	Finally, do you agree that we may contact you again in the next few days if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification?	YES.....1 NO.....2
FINISH ONE – IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE 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. 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. Here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you would like to talk over your situation with anyone. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say confidential. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on. FINISH TWO - IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE 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. In case you ever hear of another woman who needs help, here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counselling services to women in STUDY LOCATION. Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives need help. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that anyone says to them confidential.		
1205	RECORD TIME OF END OF INTERVIEW: HH:MM [] [] : [] [] (00-24 h)	
1206	ASK THE RESPONDENT. How long did you think the interview lasted? THIS SHOULD BE HER OWN ESTIMATE Hours [] Minutes [] []	
INTERVIEWER COMMENTS TO BE COMPLETED AFTER INTERVIEW		
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY: 1. SAD 2. HAPPY 3. NOT CLEAR 4. CARD EMPTY 5. NO CARD		

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 currently married, living together or involved in a relationship with a man without living together?	CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER1 CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED.....3 CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (ENGAGED, DATING), NOT LIVING TOGETHER.....4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN)5 CURRENTLY HAVING FEMALE PARTNER.....6 ☐ Currently married and/or living with man (K) ☐ Currently with regular partner; dating relationship (L) ☐ Previously married/previously lived with man; no current (dating) relationship (M1) ☐ Previously had (dating) relationship (M2)
120 a	Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED.....1 LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED.....3 NO5 ☐ Never married /never lived with man; never (dating) relationship (N)
120 b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES.....1 NO.....2
123	Number of times married/lived together with man: [] (I) [] (O)	
IDENTIFICATION		

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 ☐ No

(Q) Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301, 1 or more) ☐ Yes ☐ No

(R) Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303, 1 or more) ☐ Yes ☐ No

(S) Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310, option 1) ☐ Yes ☐ No

(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 physical violence (Question 707) ☐ Yes ☐ No

(V) Respondent has been victim of sexual violence (Question 708) ☐ Yes ☐ No

INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE				DAY MONTH YEAR INTERVIEWER RESULT
INTERVIEWERS NAME RESULT***				
NEXT VISIT: DATE TIME LOCATION				TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS
QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED? [] 1. None completed ⇒	*** RESULT CODES 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 interview....17			CHECK HH SELECTION FORM: TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (Q1) TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOM- EN IN HH OF SELECTED WOMAN (Q3, total with YES)
[] 2. HH selection form (and in most cases HH questionnaire) only ⇒	Selected woman refused (specify): 21 No eligible woman in household.....22 Selected woman not at home.....23 Selected woman postponed interview.24 Selected woman incapacitated.....25			LINE NUMBER OF SELECT- ED FEMALE RESPONDENT (Q3)
[] 3. Woman's questionnaire partly ⇒	Does not want to continue (specify) : 31 Rest of interview postponed to next visit32			
[] 4. Woman's questionnaire completed ⇒	41			

LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE		[][]
LANGUAGE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN		[][]
FIELD SUPERVISOR/EDITOR NAME [][] DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	OFFICE EDITOR NAME [][] DAY [][] MONTH [][] YEAR [][][][]	ENTERED BY ENTRY 1: _____ ENTRY 2: _____

Annex III. Statistical Tables

Table 1.1. Household and individual response rates, Bhutan 2017

	Urban(N=800)		Rural(N=1400)		Central(N=550)		Eastern(N=550)		Western(N=1100)		Total(N=2200)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of households in the sample	800	100	1400	100	550	100	550	100	1100	100	2200	100
Dwelling vacant												
Dwelling destroyed												
Dwelling not found												
Entire household absent for extended period of time	3	0.4	2	0.1	4	0.7	1	0.2			5	0.2
No household member at home at time of visit	1	0.1	4	0.3	1	0.2			4	0.4	5	0.2
HH respondent postponed interview			1	0.1					1	0.1	1	0.0
Household interview completed (household response rate, based on true households)	796	99.5	1393	99.5	545	99.1	549	99.8	1095	99.5	2189	99.5
No eligible woman in household												
Total number of households with selected eligible woman												
Selected woman not at home			1	0.1							1	0.0
Selected woman incapacitated											4	0.2
Refused by selected woman	2	0.3	2	0.1	1	0.2			3	0.3		
Does not want to continue (partially completed)											0	0.0
Completed individual interview (individual response rate based on households with selected eligible woman)	794	99.7	1390	99.8	544	99.8	549	100.0	1091	99.6	2184	99.8

Table 1.2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted for number of women in the household), Bhutan 2017

	Urban (unweighted)				Rural (unweighted)				Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted)			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	794		656		1390		1251		2184		1907		2184		1812	
Division																
Central	137	17.3	113	17.2	407	29.3	375	30.0	544	24.9	488	25.6	522	23.9	452	24.9
Eastern	119	15.0	103	15.7	430	30.9	381	30.5	549	25.1	484	25.4	512	23.4	431	23.8
Western	538	67.8	440	67.1	553	39.8	495	39.6	1091	50.0	935	49.0	1150	52.6	929	51.3
Religion																
No Religion	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.6	8	0.6	8	0.4	8	0.4	12	0.5	12	0.6
Buddhist	689	86.8	571	87.0	1111	79.9	1012	80.9	1800	82.4	1583	83.0	1777	81.3	1487	82.1
Christian	22	2.8	19	2.9	23	1.7	19	1.5	45	2.1	38	2.0	44	2.0	33	1.8
Hindu	83	10.5	66	10.1	244	17.6	208	16.6	327	15.0	274	14.4	348	15.9	276	15.2
Other	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1
don't know/refused	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Education of respondent																
No formal education	265	33.4	255	38.9	875	62.9	856	68.4	1140	52.2	1111	58.3	1081	50.7	1045	57.7
Primary education	49	6.2	47	7.2	111	8.0	107	8.5	160	7.3	154	8.1	153	7.3	146	8.1
Lower secondary	52	6.5	47	7.2	84	6.0	66	5.3	136	6.2	113	5.9	139	6.2	104	5.8
Middle secondary	145	18.3	114	17.4	164	11.8	125	10.0	309	14.1	239	12.5	322	14.1	230	12.7
Higher secondary	178	22.4	116	17.7	105	7.6	65	5.2	283	13.0	181	9.5	324	14.2	185	10.2
Diploma/certificate	14	1.8	10	1.5	8	0.6	4	0.3	22	1.0	14	0.7	24	1.1	13	0.7
Bachelor's degree	86	10.8	64	9.8	40	2.9	26	2.1	126	5.8	90	4.7	132	6.0	84	4.6
Post-graduate degree	5	0.6	3	0.5	3	0.2	2	0.2	8	0.4	5	0.3	9	0.3	4	0.2

Disability (exclusive groups)																
No difficulty in any domain	520	65.5	413	63.0	590	42.4	513	41.0	1110	50.8	926	48.6	1119	51.2	873	48.2
Some difficulty in one or more domains	256	32.2	227	34.6	702	50.5	643	51.4	958	43.9	870	45.6	941	43.1	821	45.3
Has a disability in one or more domains	18	2.3	16	2.4	98	7.1	95	7.6	116	5.3	111	5.8	125	5.7	119	6.6
Ethnicity																
Ngalop	187	23.6	153	23.3	387	27.8	367	29.3	574	26.3	520	27.3	578	26.4	508	28.0
Sharcho	397	50.0	326	49.7	456	32.8	404	32.3	853	39.1	730	38.3	810	37.1	649	35.8
Lhotshampa	129	16.2	106	16.2	313	22.5	270	21.6	442	20.2	376	19.7	478	21.9	383	21.1
Brokpa	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.9	11	0.9	12	0.5	11	0.6	15	0.7	13	0.7
Bumthap	13	1.6	11	1.7	31	2.2	28	2.2	44	2.0	39	2.0	42	1.9	36	2.0
khengpa	29	3.7	27	4.1	86	6.2	77	6.2	115	5.3	104	5.5	112	5.1	95	5.2
Kurtoep	32	4.0	26	4.0	72	5.2	66	5.3	104	4.8	92	4.8	112	5.1	98	5.4
Tibetan	2	0.3	2	0.3	4	0.3	4	0.3	6	0.3	6	0.3	4	0.2	4	0.2
Trongsap	5	0.6	5	0.8	29	2.1	24	1.9	34	1.6	29	1.5	35	1.6	27	1.5
Age group of respondents																
15-19	72	9.1	13	2.0	89	6.4	20	1.6	161	7.4	33	1.7	237	10.8	47	2.6
20-24	109	13.7	63	9.6	161	11.6	131	10.5	270	12.4	194	10.2	319	14.6	212	11.7
25-29	195	24.6	176	26.8	234	16.8	213	17.0	429	19.6	389	20.4	387	17.7	344	19.0
30-34	137	17.3	131	20.0	218	15.7	214	17.1	355	16.3	345	18.1	301	13.8	292	16.1
35-39	112	14.1	109	16.6	178	12.8	173	13.8	290	13.3	282	14.8	269	12.3	260	14.4
40-44	64	8.1	62	9.5	154	11.1	150	12.0	218	10.0	212	11.1	212	9.7	205	11.3
45-49	48	6.0	48	7.3	129	9.3	125	10.0	177	8.1	173	9.1	172	7.9	168	9.3
50-54	33	4.2	31	4.7	90	6.5	90	7.2	123	5.6	121	6.3	130	6.0	128	7.0
55-59	14	1.8	14	2.1	75	5.4	74	5.9	89	4.1	88	4.6	90	4.1	90	5.0
60-64	10	1.3	9	1.4	62	4.5	61	4.9	72	3.3	70	3.7	69	3.1	67	3.7

Table 1.2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted for number of women in the household), Bhutan 2017 (Continued)

Detailed current partnership status																
Never partnered	138	17.4	0	0.0	139	10.0	0	0.0	277	12.7	0	0.0	372	17.0	0	0.0
Currently married	580	73.0	580	88.4	1123	80.8	1123	89.8	1703	78.0	1703	89.3	1588	72.7	1588	87.7
Living with male partner (not married)	2	0.3	2	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	3	0.1	3	0.2
Current regular partner (dating)	18	2.3	18	2.7	14	1.0	14	1.1	32	1.5	32	1.7	35	1.6	35	1.9
Formerly dating	17	2.1	17	2.6	22	1.6	22	1.8	39	1.8	39	2.0	49	2.2	49	2.7
Divorce/Separated	32	4.0	32	4.9	65	4.7	65	5.2	97	4.4	97	5.1	103	4.7	103	5.7
Widowed	7	0.9	7	1.1	25	1.8	25	2.0	32	1.5	32	1.7	34	1.6	34	1.9
Summary Current partnership status																
Never partnered (with man)	138	17.4	0	0	139	10.0	0	0.0	277	12.7	0	0.0	372	17.0	0	0.0
Currently partnered (male partner)	600	75.6	600	91.5	1139	81.9	1139	91.0	1739	79.6	1739	91.2	1627	74.5	1627	89.8
Formerly partnered (male partner)	56	7.1	56	8.5	112	8.1	112	9.0	168	7.7	168	8.8	185	8.5	185	10.2

Note: 4 women who reported a current female partner (and no past male partner) are included in 'never partnered'

Table 1.3. Prevalence of partner violence among ever-partnered women (aged 15-64 and 15-49), unweighted and weighted (for number of eligible women in the household), Bhutan 2017

Type of partner violence among women 15-64	Prevalence unweighted			Prevalence weighted for total eligible women in hh*		
	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Lifetime physical violence	14.5	13.0	- 16.0	13.9	12.0	- 15.0
Current physical violence	5.7	5.0	- 7.0	5.1	4.0	- 6.0
Lifetime sexual violence	4.7	4.0	- 6.0	4.5	4.0	- 5.0
Current sexual violence	2.5	2.0	- 3.0	2.3	2.0	- 3.0
Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	15.6	14.0	- 17.0	15.1	13.0	- 17.0
Current physical and/or sexual violence	6.7	6.0	- 8.0	6.1	5.0	- 7.0
Lifetime emotional violence	16.2	14.0	- 18.0	15.8	14.0	- 18.0
Current emotional violence	9.0	8.0	- 10.0	8.6	7.0	- 10.0

Type of partner violence among women 15-49	%	95% CI		%	95% CI	
Lifetime physical violence	14.3	13.0	- 16.0	13.5	12.0	- 15.0
Current physical violence	6.2	5.0	- 7.0	5.6	4.0	- 7.0
Lifetime sexual violence	4.6	4.0	- 6.0	4.6	4.0	- 6.0
Current sexual violence	2.6	2.0	- 3.0	2.5	2.0	- 3.0
Lifetime physical and/or sexual violence	15.5	14.0	- 17.0	14.9	13.0	- 17.0
Current physical and/or sexual violence	7.4	6.0	- 9.0	6.8	6.0	- 8.0
Lifetime emotional violence	16.2	14.0	- 18.0	15.9	14.0	- 18.0
Current emotional violence	9.5	8.0	- 11.0	9.1	8.0	- 11.0

* Weights have been applied for total eligible women in the household to correct for differences in selection probability within the household

CI = Confidence Interval

Table 1.4. Women's satisfaction upon completion of interview and duration of interview, according to experience of partner violence, among ever partnered women, Bhutan, 2017

	All ever-partnered respondents (%) (n=1907)	No violence (%) (n=1609)	Physical and/or sexual (%) (n=298)	Only sexual violence (%) (n=21)	Only physical violence (%) (n=209)	Both physical and sexual violence (%) (n=68)
The interview made you feel..						
Good/better	90.2	90.2	89.9	(81.0)	90.9	89.7
Same/ no difference	9.4	9.5	8.7	(19.0)	8.1	7.4
Worse	0.4	0.3	1.3	(0.0)	1.0	2.9
Agreed to be contacted again						
Yes	97.7	97.7	97.7	(100.0)	98.6	94.1
No	2.3	2.3	2.3	(0.0)	1.4	5.9
Duration of interview*						
Mean (minutes)	40	38	49	(48)	47	56
Median (minutes)	35	33	47	(46)	43	53

Note: Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

** For the calculation of duration of interview 67 observations were dropped due to "negative" or unlikely short duration (less than 10 minutes)*

Table 2.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan, 2017

	Physical violence				Sexual violence				Physical and/or sexual violence				Number of ever-partnered women (unweighted)						
	Lifetime		Last 12 months		Lifetime		Last 12 months		Lifetime		Last 12 months								
	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI							
Total	13.9	12.3	15.5	5.1	4.1	6.2	4.5	3.6	5.6	2.3	1.7	3.1	15.1	13.5	16.8	6.1	5.1	7.3	1907
Urban- Rural																			
Urban	13.6	11.1	16.4	4.9	3.5	6.9	4.3	2.9	6.1	1.9	1.1	3.2	14.9	12.4	18.0	5.8	4.3	8.0	656
Rural	14.0	12.1	16.1	5.1	4	6.5	4.6	3.5	5.9	2.5	1.7	3.5	15.1	13.1	17.2	6.3	5.0	7.7	1251
Division																			
Central	13.3	10.4	16.6	4.0	2.5	6.1	3.5	2.1	5.5	1.7	0.8	3.3	14.3	11.4	17.8	5.0	3.2	7.1	488
Eastern	12.5	9.7	15.9	6.1	4.1	8.6	3.1	1.7	5.0	1.3	0.6	2.8	13.1	10.1	16.4	6.5	4.5	9.1	484
Western	14.8	12.6	17.1	5.1	3.8	6.6	5.7	4.3	7.3	3.1	2.1	4.4	16.3	14.1	18.8	6.5	5.0	8.2	935
Education of respondent																			
No formal education	14.4	12.4	16.7	4.7	3.5	6.1	4.7	3.5	6.1	2.3	1.5	3.3	15.5	13.4	17.8	5.6	4.4	7.2	1111
Primary education	14.9	10	21.5	5.3	2.6	10.1	3.5	1.3	7.3	0.9	0.1	3.2	16.7	11.1	23.1	5.7	2.6	10.1	154
Lower secondary	16.0	10.2	24.3	4.9	1.9	10.2	3.1	0.8	7.5	2.5	0.8	7.5	16	10.2	24.3	6.1	2.4	11.5	113
Middle secondary	12.3	8.4	16.9	6.1	3.5	9.7	3.3	1.7	6.5	2.5	1.1	5.3	13.4	9.5	18.3	7.0	4.2	10.8	239
Higher secondary	9.4	5.7	14	4.2	2.1	8	5.9	3.2	10.1	3.1	1.4	6.6	11.8	7.8	17.1	6.3	3.6	10.7	181
Tertiary	16.4	10.4	24.8	7.5	3.8	14.3	5.7	2.5	11.7	3.1	0.8	7.6	17	10.4	24.8	9.4	5.2	16.7	109
Employment status																			
Not earning income	12.4	10.4	14.7	3.7	3.7	6.5	3.3	2.2	4.6	1.1	0.8	2.4	13.5	11.4	15.9	4.4	4.4	7.5	941
Earning income	14.4	12.1	16.9	4.2	3.3	6.2	5.1	3.7	6.7	2.5	1.7	3.9	15.5	13.2	18.1	5.1	4.2	7.3	867
Ethnicity																			
Ngalop	13.0	10.3	16.1	5.1	3.5	7.3	6.1	4.3	8.4	3.3	2	5.2	15	12.1	18.3	6.4	4.6	8.9	520
Sharchop	13.4	10.9	16.2	5.7	4.1	7.7	4.1	2.7	5.7	2.1	1.1	3.3	14.5	11.9	17.3	7.0	5.3	9.3	730
Lhotshampa	15.6	12.3	19.6	4.7	2.9	7.2	5.5	3.5	8.1	2.5	1.4	4.6	16.4	13.0	20.4	5.5	3.5	8.1	376
Other	14.1	10.2	18.4	4.0	2.2	6.9	1.4	0.5	3.4	0.9	0.3	2.9	14.6	10.8	19.2	4.2	2.4	7.3	281

Table 2.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan, 2017 (continued)

	Physical violence						Sexual violence						Physical and/or sexual violence						Number of ever-partnered women (unweighted)
	Lifetime			Last 12 months			Lifetime			Last 12 months			Lifetime			Last 12 months			
	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI			
15-19	5.5	1.8	16.1	2.7	0.2	9.5	0.0	.	.	0.0	.	.	5.5	1.8	16.1	2.7	0.2	9.5	33
20-24	12.1	8.4	17.2	5.1	2.8	8.8	6.9	4.2	11.1	3.3	1.5	6.4	14.2	10	19.3	7.3	4.2	11.1	194
25-29	14.7	11.4	18.9	7.8	5.4	11	5.4	3.5	8.3	3.2	1.7	5.5	16.2	12.7	20.5	9.5	6.8	13	389
30-34	15.8	11.9	20.3	7.3	4.6	10.6	4.0	2.3	6.9	3.1	1.5	5.5	16.7	12.8	21.4	8.6	5.8	12.2	345
35-39	12.8	9.1	17.1	4.7	2.5	7.7	6.2	3.7	9.6	3.0	1.5	5.7	14.8	10.7	19.3	6.2	3.7	9.6	282
40-44	13.8	9.5	18.9	4.7	2.5	8.5	1.9	0.7	4.6	0.6	0.1	2.3	14.4	9.9	19.4	4.7	2.5	8.5	212
45-49	12.2	8.1	18.1	1.9	0.5	4.7	3.1	1.1	6.4	1.1	0.2	3.8	13.7	9.1	19.5	2.3	0.8	5.6	173
50-64	15.6	11.6	20	2.3	0.9	4.3	4.3	2.3	7.0	1.6	0.5	3.3	15.8	12	20.4	2.5	1.1	4.8	279
Current partnership status																			
Currently married or cohabitating with male partner	13.3	11.7	15.1	5.2	4.1	6.3	4.1	3.2	5.2	2.4	1.7	3.2	14.6	12.9	16.4	6.3	5.2	7.6	1707
Currently dating	12.7	4	24.9	1.8	0.3	12.6	3.6	0.3	12.6	1.8	0.3	12.6	12.7	4	24.9	1.8	0.3	12.6	32
Formerly dating	10.5	4	20.9	2.6	0.2	9.1	7.9	2.8	18.2	0	.	.	13.2	5.3	23.5	2.6	0.2	9.1	39
Divorced/Separated	25.6	17.6	34.2	6.9	3.1	12.9	10.6	5.8	17.7	3.8	1.3	9	26.3	18.5	35.3	7.5	3.7	14.1	97
Widowed	9.4	2.5	21.7	1.9	0.3	12.9	0	.	.	0	.	.	9.4	2.5	21.7	1.9	0.3	12.9	32
Disability status (exclusive groups)																			
No difficulty in any domain	10.1	8.2	12.2	3.7	2.6	5.1	3.6	2.5	4.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	11.6	9.6	13.8	4.5	3.2	6.0	926
Some difficulty in one or more domains	16.4	14.0	19.1	6.4	4.9	8.3	4.9	3.6	6.5	3.5	2.4	5.0	17.1	14.6	19.7	7.7	6.0	9.6	870
No disability	13.1	11.6	14.8	5.0	4.1	6.1	4.2	3.4	5.3	2.3	1.7	3.1	14.3	12.7	16.0	6.1	5.0	7.3	1796
Has a disability in one or more domains	24.3	17.3	32.6	5.9	2.7	11.2	8.6	4.4	14.4	2.7	0.7	6.6	26.5	18.8	34.4	7.0	3.2	12.3	111

District Level																			
Bumthang	7.1	2.4	20.6	1.4	0.3	12.3	0	.	.	0	.	.	7.1	2.4	20.6	1.4	0.3	12.3	41
Chukha	15.1	10.6	20.7	4	2.3	8.4	4.3	2	7.7	2.3	1	5.6	16.1	11.5	21.8	4.9	3.1	9.7	185
Dagana	17.3	10.2	28.3	4.2	1.3	11.5	4.8	1.3	11.5	0	.	.	17.3	10.2	28.3	4.2	1.3	11.5	62
Haa	25.5	12.6	41.7	12.5	4.4	27	9.8	2.7	23	7.1	2.7	23	29.4	17.3	48.4	14.3	6.2	30.9	36
Lhuentse	9	2.8	17.9	2.4	0.2	9	1.3	0.2	9	0	.	.	9	2.8	17.9	2.4	0.2	9	46
Monggar	10.6	5.8	18.6	7.5	4.2	15.9	0.7	0.1	5.0	0.6	0.1	5	10.6	5.8	18.6	7.5	4.2	15.9	102
Paro	13.4	8.5	20	4.7	2.4	10	8.1	4.4	13.8	2.1	0.6	5.9	15.8	10.3	22.5	6.4	3.9	12.8	138
Pema_gatshel	11.4	5.1	22.7	1.9	0.2	8.8	2.5	0.2	8.8	1.9	0.2	8.8	12.7	5.1	22.7	2.9	0.8	12.0	60
Punakha	20.6	12.7	29.7	6.9	3	14.1	3.8	1.0	9.2	2.8	1	9.2	20.6	12.7	29.7	6.9	3.0	14.1	83
Samdrup_jongkhar	13.1	6.8	21.5	4.0	1.8	11.7	4.9	1.8	11.7	0.0	.	.	13.1	6.8	21.5	4.0	1.8	11.7	93
Samtse	12.6	8.3	19.2	2.2	0.9	6.4	4.8	2.2	9.2	1.6	0.6	5.4	14.3	9.4	20.8	2.9	1.7	8.3	149
Sarpang	5.8	2.4	11.1	1.5	0.4	5.8	0.6	0.1	4.2	0.5	0.1	4.2	5.8	2.4	11.1	1.5	0.4	5.8	112
Thimphu	13.8	10.4	17.7	3.6	2.9	7.5	5.9	3.8	8.9	2.8	2	6	15.5	11.9	19.7	5.1	4.3	9.6	336
Trashigang	18.9	12.3	26.2	8.8	5.6	16.4	5.9	2.7	11.2	2.9	1.1	7.8	20.5	13.7	28.0	9.8	6.3	17.5	130
Trashiyangtse	3.0	0.3	10.6	0.0	.	.	0.0	.	.	0.0	.	.	3.0	0.3	10.6	0.0	.	.	53
Trongsa	17.5	7.1	30.4	2.6	0.3	11.9	3.5	0.3	11.9	1.3	0.3	11.9	17.5	7.1	30.4	2.6	0.3	11.9	41
Tsirang	17.2	8.9	27.6	6.8	2.3	15.1	4.3	1.4	12.7	1.9	0.2	7.5	17.2	8.9	27.6	6.8	2.3	15.1	64
Wangdue_phodrang	13.9	7.7	21.2	4.3	1.4	9.5	6.0	2.6	12.3	5.0	2	10.9	17.9	11.0	26.0	8.7	4.7	16.2	114
Zhemgang	19.7	11	33.2	3.5	0.9	12.5	5.3	1.8	15.4	0.0	.	.	21.1	11.0	33.2	3.5	0.9	12.5	54
Wealth Index																			
Richest	16.5	12.9	20.6	4.4	2.6	6.9	5.3	3.3	7.9	2.3	1	4.1	17.8	14.2	22.0	5.3	3.3	7.9	376
Second	13	9.8	16.6	5.8	3.8	8.5	5.1	3.1	7.6	2.2	1	3.9	13.7	10.5	17.5	6.8	4.6	9.7	412
Middle	14.2	10.9	18.1	4.4	2.7	6.9	3.4	1.8	5.6	2.0	0.9	3.8	15.8	12.3	19.9	5.9	3.8	8.6	408
Fourth	11.8	8.9	15.6	4.7	2.9	7.4	4.0	2.3	6.4	2.6	1.3	4.6	13.3	10.1	17.2	6	3.8	8.8	344
Poorest	13.6	10.5	17.6	5.9	3.8	8.7	4.8	2.9	7.3	2.7	1.4	4.9	14.7	11.4	18.8	6.6	4.5	9.7	367

Note: In the group 15-19 years old, there are 2 women under 18 currently married. Of these two, only had ever experienced phys violence, but not current. None of them had experienced sexual violence.

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.2. Prevalence of different acts of physical violence by husbands/partners, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Urban (N=656)			Rural (N=1251)			Central (N=448)			Eastern (N=484)			Western (N=935)			Total (N=1907)		
	Life-time	Last 12 months	%	Life-time	Last 12 months	%	Life-time	Last 12 months	%	Life-time	Last 12 months	%	Life-time	Last 12 months	%	Life-time	Last 12 months	%
Slapped, threw something	10.5	2.6		11.4	4.1		9.2	1.8		11.0	5.1		12.1	3.7		11.1	3.5	
Pushed or shoved	8.2	2.7		8.6	3.3		8.2	2.3		6.5	3.9		9.5	3.1		8.5	3.1	
Hit with a fist or something else	6.7	1.6		7.2	3.0		5.5	1.6		6.1	3.7		8.1	2.4		7.0	2.5	
Kicked, dragged, beat	5.9	1.7		5.5	2.1		6.5	1.7		3.4	2.5		6.3	1.8		5.7	1.9	
Choked or burnt on purpose	1.6	0.4		2.1	0.8		1.7	0.7		0.9	0.7		2.5	0.6		1.9	0.6	
Threatened or used a gun, knife or weapon	2.5	0.6		2.6	1.2		2.0	0.7		2.1	1.5		3.1	1.0		2.6	1.0	
Chase out of the house/denied shelter	3.1	1.2		2.6	1.1		3.3	1.7		1.8	1.0		3.0	1.0		2.8	1.2	
Any act of physical violence	13.6	4.9		14.0	5.1		13.3	4.0		12.5	6.1		14.8	5.1		13.9	5.1	

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.3. Prevalence of physical partner violence during lifetime, broken down by severity, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Only Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (unweighted N)
Total	5.1	8.7	1907
Urban- Rural			
Urban	5.7	7.9	656
Rural	4.8	9.2	1251
Division			
Central	4.3	9.1	488
Eastern	5.5	7.0	484
Western	5.4	9.4	935
Education of respondent			
No formal education	4.7	9.7	1111
Primary education	7.0	7.9	154
Lower secondary	6.7	9.2	113
Middle secondary	5.6	6.7	239
Higher secondary	4.9	4.5	181
Tertiary	4.4	11.9	109
Employment status			
Not earning income	5.8	6.6	941
Earning income	4.3	10.1	867
Ethnicity			
Ngalop	4.0	9.0	520
Sharchop	5.0	8.4	730
Lhotshampa	7.2	8.4	376
Other	4.5	9.6	281
Age group of respondents			
15-19	0.0	5.5	33
20-24	4.8	7.3	194
25-29	5.2	9.5	389
30-34	7.7	8.1	345
35-39	3.9	8.9	282
40-44	5.6	8.1	212
45-49	3.4	8.8	173
50-64	5.2	10.4	279

Acts included in:

Severe physical violence: One or more of the following acts: 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?.

Only Moderate physical: One or more of the following acts and NO act of severe violence: a) Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?, b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?, g) Chased out of the house/denied shelter using physical force.

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.4. Prevalence of specific acts of physical violence by husbands/partners in the past 12 months, and frequency distribution of number of times the acts happened, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Among ever-partnered women (N=656)				Among ever-partnered women (N=1251)				Among ever-partnered women (N=1907)			
	Happened in past 12 months	One time	Few times	Many times	Happened in past 12 months	One time	Few times	Many times	Happened in past 12 months	One time	Few times	Many times
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Slapped you or thrown something	2.6	(28.0)	(56.0)	(16.0)	4.1	29.3	56.0	14.7	3.5	29.0	56.0	15.0
Pushed you or shoved you	2.7	(42.3)	(38.5)	(19.2)	3.3	29.5	42.6	27.9	3.1	33.3	41.4	25.3
Hit you with his fist or with something else	1.6	(12.5)	(68.8)	(18.8)	3.0	16.4	65.5	18.2	2.5	15.5	66.2	18.3
Kicked or dragged you	1.7	(29.4)	(52.9)	(17.6)	2.1	28.9	44.7	26.3	1.9	29.1	47.3	23.6
Choked or burnt you	0.4	(25.0)	(50.0)	(25.0)	0.8	(14.3)	(42.9)	(42.9)	0.6	(16.7)	(44.4)	(38.9)
Threatened with or used weapon	0.6	(33.3)	(50)	(16.7)	1.2	(21.7)	(60.9)	(17.4)	1	(24.1)	(58.6)	(17.2)
Chased out of the house	1.2	(33.3)	(33.3)	(33.3)	1.1	(23.8)	(61.9)	(14.3)	1.2	(27.3)	(51.5)	(21.2)

Note: Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 2.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women aged 15-64, Bhutan, 2017

	Experienced violence in pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (unweighted N)
Total	4.2	1692
Urban- Rural		
Urban	3.4	560
Rural	4.6	1132
Division		
Central	3.2	424
Eastern	3.5	438
Western	5.0	830
Education of respondent		
No formal education	3.7	1064
Primary education	5.3	144
Lower secondary	8.7	104
Middle secondary	2.4	201
Higher secondary	4.9	122
Tertiary	7.0	57
Employment status		
Not earning income	3.9	860
Earning income	4.3	757
Ethnicity		
Ngalop	3.9	464
Sharchop	3.6	648
Lhotshampa	5.1	332
Other	4.9	248
Age group of respondents		
15-19	(6.9)	14
20-24	6.2	125
25-29	5.7	305
30-34	4.1	317
35-39	4.0	277
40-44	1.9	211
45-49	4.3	170
50-64	3.5	273
Disability status (exclusive groups)		
No difficulty in any domain	4.0	800
Some difficulty in one or more domains	4.1	771
Has a disability in one or more domains	5.8	103

Notes:

All results are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 2.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy					Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy			
Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most recent pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)	Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy (N)
	1692	67.3	43.3	76.0	52.9	75	27.3	32.7	40.0	43
Urban- Rural										
Urban	560	(75.0)	(50.0)	(67.9)	(32.1)	18	(66.7)	(11.1)	(22.2)	7
Rural	1132	64.5	40.8	78.9	60.5	57	19.6	37.0	43.5	36
	1692	67.3	43.3	76.0	52.9	75	27.3	32.7	40.0	43
Division										
Central	424	(57.9)	(47.4)	(89.5)	(73.7)	15	(7.1)	(7.1)	(85.7)	10
Eastern	438	(71.4)	(47.6)	(76.2)	(57.1)	17	(8.3)	(41.7)	(50)	11
Western	830	68.7	40.6	71.9	45.3	43	(44.8)	(41.4)	(13.8)	22
	1692	67.3	43.3	76.0	52.9	75	27.3	32.7	40.0	43

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Note: Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 2.7. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners, as reported by ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Urban (N=656)		Rural (N=1251)		Total (N=1907)	
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	3.8	1.6	3.5	1.9	3.6	1.8
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	3.0	1.4	3.7	1.9	3.5	1.7
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.7
At least one act of sexual violence	4.3	1.9	4.6	2.5	4.5	2.3

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.8. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners in the past 12 months, and frequency distribution of number of times the acts happened, Bhutan 2017

	Urban		Rural		Total	
	Among ever-partnered women (N=656)	Frequency distribution	Among ever-partnered women (N=1251)	Frequency distribution	Among ever-partnered women (N=1907)	Frequency distribution
	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%) Few times (%) Many times (%)	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%) Few times (%) Many times (%)	Happened in past 12 months (%)	One time (%) Few times (%) Many times (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	1.6	(0.0) (66.7) (33.3)	(1.9)	(22.2) (63.9) (13.9)	1.8	15.7 64.7 19.6
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what your partner might do	1.4	(14.3) (42.9) (42.9)	(1.9)	(20.6) (64.7) (14.7)	1.7	18.8 58.3 22.9
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act	0.5	(0.0) (75.0) (25.0)	(0.8)	(35.7) (50.0) (14.3)	0.7	(27.8) (55.6) (16.7)

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Note: Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

Table 2.9. Prevalence of psychological (emotional abuse and controlling behaviour) among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Emotional abuse			Controlling behaviours						Psychological abuse (=emotional and/or controlling)						Number of ever-partnered women (unweighted)			
	Lifetime			Last 12 months			Lifetime			Last 12 months			Lifetime				Last 12 months		
	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	Prevalence (%)	95% CI				
Total	15.8	14.2	17.6	8.6	7.4	10.0	35.3	33.1	37.5	24.3	22.4	26.3	39.7	37.4	41.9	27.0	24.9	29.0	1907
Urban- Rural																			
Urban	16.4	13.7	19.5	8.5	6.5	10.8	31.3	27.8	35.0	21.7	18.6	25.1	35.7	32.1	39.6	24.1	20.9	27.6	656
Rural	15.6	13.6	17.7	8.7	7.2	10.4	37.5	34.7	40.2	25.6	23.2	28.2	41.8	39.0	44.6	28.5	26.0	31.1	1251
Division																			
Central	14.0	11.0	17.4	7.4	5.2	10.0	36.0	31.7	40.6	23.8	20.1	28	40.7	36.2	45.3	26.7	22.8	31.0	488
Eastern	10.9	8.2	14.1	7.4	5.2	10.2	26.3	22.2	30.5	21.7	18.1	25.9	29.6	25.5	34.1	23.7	19.8	27.8	484
Western	19.0	16.6	21.7	9.8	8.0	11.8	39.2	36.1	42.4	25.7	22.9	28.5	43.9	40.7	47.1	28.6	25.8	31.6	935
Education of respondent																			
No formal education	14.2	12.1	16.4	7.1	5.6	8.8	32.9	30.1	35.8	21.4	19	24	37.3	34.4	40.3	23.7	21.2	26.4	1111
Primary education	15.4	10.0	21.5	6.6	3.6	11.8	38.2	30.8	46.4	25.4	18.8	32.8	42.5	34.7	50.6	27.6	20.7	35.0	154
Lower secondary	22.7	15.8	31.8	9.8	5.1	16.4	38.7	29.5	48.0	25.2	17.4	33.9	42.9	34.0	52.9	27.0	19.1	36.0	113
Middle secondary	11.4	7.7	15.9	8.4	5.2	12.3	36.5	30.5	42.9	25.6	20.3	31.6	37.6	31.7	44.2	27.6	21.9	33.4	239
Higher secondary	24.0	18.1	30.3	14.9	10.5	20.8	42.4	35.2	49.4	33.3	27	40.5	51.0	43.6	58.0	39.2	32.1	46.1	181
Tertiary	22.0	14.4	30.3	15.7	9.6	23.7	37.1	28.3	46.9	31.4	23	40.8	40.9	32.0	50.9	35.2	26.5	44.9	109
Employment status																			
Not earning income	15.3	13.1	17.8	8.6	6.9	10.6	34.7	31.7	37.9	25.8	23	28.7	39.5	36.3	42.7	28.8	25.8	31.7	941
Earning income	15.5	13.2	18.1	8.1	6.4	10.1	34.5	31.3	37.8	21.3	18.6	24.2	38.5	35.2	41.9	23.8	21.0	26.8	867

Table 2.9. Prevalence of psychological (emotional abuse and controlling behaviour) among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017 (Continued)

Ethnicity																			
Ngalop	17.8	14.6	21.2	9.3	7.0	12.0	43.1	38.9	47.4	29.8	25.9	33.8	46.8	42.5	51.2	32.6	28.5	36.6	520
Shar chop	13.3	10.9	16.2	8.0	6.1	10.3	27.8	24.4	31.3	19.8	16.8	22.9	31.7	28.2	35.4	22.9	19.8	26.3	730
Lhotshampa	16.6	13.0	20.4	7.4	5.0	10.2	40.2	35.4	45.2	22.6	18.7	27.1	45.1	40.0	49.9	24.3	20.2	28.8	376
Other	17.1	13.1	22.0	10.6	7.4	14.7	32.2	26.9	37.9	27.0	22.1	32.6	37.8	32.1	43.6	29.8	24.5	35.3	281
Age group of respondents																			
15-19	11.0	4.2	21.8	11.0	4.2	21.8	58.9	45.3	72.7	43.8	31.1	58.9	63.0	47.4	74.6	50.7	37.1	64.9	33
20-24	21.1	16.1	27.1	13.0	9.2	18.3	52.9	46.1	59.5	42.9	36.4	49.6	58.3	51.8	65.0	47.1	40.5	53.9	194
25-29	16.4	12.7	20.5	11.2	8.1	14.7	34.3	29.4	39.4	24.4	20.1	29.2	37.6	32.5	42.7	27.2	22.8	32.2	389
30-34	13.4	9.8	17.6	7.0	4.6	10.6	31.6	26.4	37.0	21.3	16.8	26.2	34.9	29.6	40.5	23.5	19.0	28.7	345
35-39	16.3	12.1	21.0	9.1	6.2	13.2	34.7	29.0	40.5	21.7	16.9	26.8	37.9	32.3	44.1	24.6	19.7	30.1	282
40-44	14.7	10.3	20.0	6.3	3.6	10.3	34.1	27.9	40.8	22.5	17.1	28.5	40.3	33.9	47.3	24.7	19.3	31.1	212
45-49	14.5	9.6	20.2	6.5	3.5	11.0	26.0	20.0	33.2	18.3	13.2	24.8	34.4	27.6	41.9	21.8	16.3	28.7	173
50-64	15.8	12.0	20.4	6.1	3.7	9.2	30.5	25.5	36.2	17.2	13.2	22	33.6	28.5	39.4	18.1	13.8	22.7	279
Current partnership status																			
Currently married or cohabitating with male partner	14.7	13.0	16.5	8.8	7.5	10.3	33.7	31.4	36.1	24.3	22.2	26.5	37.7	35.4	40.2	27.1	24.9	29.3	1707
Currently dating	25.5	13.6	41.7	10.9	4.0	24.9	56.4	40.7	72.4	49.1	32.7	64.7	63.6	46.3	77.3	54.5	38.0	69.9	32
Formerly dating	30.3	19.1	44.3	17.1	8.0	28.5	59.2	45.2	72.1	44.7	31.6	58.8	67.1	53.5	79.2	50.0	35.4	62.7	39
Divorced/Sepa-rated	26.9	19.3	36.3	4.4	1.3	9.0	42.5	33.5	52.4	13.1	7.3	20	49.4	40.0	59.1	13.7	8.0	21.2	97
Widowed	5.7	1.2	17.6	0.0	.	.	34.0	20.9	52.0	0.0	.	.	37.7	23.4	55.0	0.0	.	.	32

Disability status (exclusive groups)																			
No difficulty in any domain	10.9	9.1	13.2	6.0	4.6	7.8	28.9	26.0	32.1	19.5	16.9	22.2	32.7	29.7	35.9	21.8	19.1	24.6	926
	20.3	17.7	23.2	10.9	9.0	13.2	40.9	37.6	44.3	28.2	25.1	31.3	45.9	42.4	49.2	31.0	27.8	34.2	870
Some difficulty in one or more domains	15.5	13.8	17.2	8.4	7.1	9.8	34.7	32.5	37.0	23.7	21.7	25.7	39.1	36.8	41.4	26.3	24.2	28.4	1796
	21.1	14.4	29.0	11.9	6.9	18.5	43.8	35.0	52.7	32.4	24.1	40.7	48.1	39.1	56.8	36.8	28.7	45.9	111
District Level																			
Bumthang	7.1	2.4	20.6	1.8	0.3	12.3	7.1	2.4	20.6	1.8	0.3	12.3	8.9	2.4	20.6	3.6	0.3	12.3	41
Chukha	15.4	10.6	20.7	7.0	3.8	11.0	54.8	47.6	61.6	33.1	26.5	39.7	57.5	50.2	64.1	36.5	29.9	43.4	185
Dagana	8.7	3.8	17.5	1.0	0.2	6.8	23.1	13.7	33.4	8.7	3.8	17.5	26.0	16.1	36.7	9.6	3.8	17.5	62
Gasa	(36.4)	13.9	76.5	(18.2)	1.6	50.1	(72.7)	35.2	93.5	(27.3)	6.5	64.8	(72.7)	35.2	93.5	(27.3)	6.5	64.8	8
Haa	36.0	22.4	54.8	26.0	12.6	41.7	40.0	25.0	57.8	34.0	19.8	51.6	54.0	36.2	69.5	44.0	27.7	60.9	36
Lhuentse	5.1	1.7	15.2	5.1	1.7	15.2	46.2	32.7	59.7	34.6	22.1	47.7	47.4	34.6	61.6	35.9	23.8	49.8	46
Monggar	6.3	2.8	13.1	4.2	1.5	10.1	14.1	8.3	22.5	12.0	6.6	19.9	15.5	9.1	23.8	12.7	7.4	21.3	102
Paro	24.9	17.9	32.4	13.9	9.1	20.8	41.1	33.0	49.5	26.3	19.2	34.0	44.0	35.8	52.5	28.7	21.2	36.4	138
Pema_gatshel	7.6	2.7	17.6	6.3	1.7	14.9	26.6	15.1	38.6	26.6	15.1	38.6	27.8	16.7	40.7	27.8	16.7	40.7	60
Punakha	29.0	19.8	38.8	19.8	12.7	29.7	57.3	46.5	67.3	44.3	33.8	54.7	60.3	50.1	70.7	47.3	37.2	58.2	83
Samdrup_jong-khar	14.8	8.7	24.6	7.4	3.3	15.2	22.1	13.8	31.9	18.0	10.7	27.5	30.3	21.4	41.6	21.3	13.8	31.9	93.0
Samtse	18.9	13.4	26.1	7.5	4.1	12.7	36.1	28.8	44.3	23.3	17.0	30.6	43.2	35.3	51.3	24.7	18.2	32.1	149.0
Sarpang	5.4	2.4	11.1	4.2	1.3	8.6	22.0	15.2	30.7	8.3	4.2	14.7	24.4	16.8	32.7	9.5	4.9	15.8	112.0
Thimphu	14.3	10.9	18.4	6.5	4.3	9.6	25.4	20.9	30.2	16.6	13.0	21.0	30.6	26.0	35.8	19.7	15.7	24.2	336.0
Trashigang	17.3	11.6	25.2	13.5	8.2	20.4	36.2	27.9	45.0	30.3	22.5	38.9	40.5	31.8	49.3	33.5	25.6	42.4	130.0
Trashiyangtse	6.1	2.1	17.9	1.5	0.3	10.6	9.1	3.3	21.1	4.5	1.0	14.4	9.1	3.3	21.1	4.5	1.0	14.4	53.0
Trongsa	28.1	14.8	42.7	19.3	8.9	33.6	50.9	35.7	66.8	36.8	21.3	51.2	57.9	40.8	71.7	42.1	25.9	56.6	41.0
Tsirang	6.5	2.3	15.1	4.3	1.4	12.7	48.4	36.0	60.8	34.4	23.9	47.5	48.4	36.0	60.8	34.4	23.9	47.5	64.0
Wangdue_phodrang	20.5	13.5	29.5	9.3	4.7	16.2	61.6	52.0	71.1	49.7	39.7	59.3	64.9	55.1	73.9	51.7	41.7	61.3	114.0
Zhemgang	31.6	19.1	44.3	18.4	9.5	30.8	28.9	17.4	42.2	21.1	11.0	33.2	50.0	35.4	62.7	34.2	22.5	48.6	54.0

Table 2.9. Prevalence of psychological (emotional abuse and controlling behaviour) among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017 (Continued)

Wealth Index																			
Riches	19.1	15.3	23.4	8.1	5.7	10.8	40.6	35.8	45.8	21.1	17.4	25.1	39.1	34.6	43.8	24.0	20.2	28.2	376.0
Second	15.5	12.2	19.4	8.1	5.8	10.9	33.4	28.8	38.3	20.2	16.7	24.2	34.0	29.7	38.6	23.6	19.9	27.8	412.0
Middle	15.6	12.1	19.5	6.0	4.0	8.4	32.9	28.3	37.9	16.7	13.4	20.4	30.4	26.2	34.8	18.6	15.1	22.3	408.0
Fourth	11.8	8.8	15.6	5.6	3.6	7.9	30.3	25.7	35.3	19.8	16.4	23.8	27.2	23.2	31.5	20.9	17.2	24.8	344.0
Poorest	16.9	13.2	20.9	8.1	5.7	10.8	39.0	34.0	44.1	22.9	19.1	27.0	33.9	29.5	38.4	24.8	20.8	28.9	367.0

All results are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Note: Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25

Table 2.10. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Among ever-partnered women (N=1907)		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months		
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)
Insulted you or made you feel bad	10.8	6.0	10.0	67.6	24.4
Belittled or humiliated	4.4	2.1	8.5	49.2	42.4
Scared or intimidated you	6.7	3.5	2.0	63.3	34.7
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	7.6	3.9	11.7	64.0	24.3
At least one act of emotional abuse	15.8	8.6	9.4	66.4	24.2

All results are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.11. Prevalence of different controlling behaviours by partners, ever during lifetime and in previous 12 months, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

Percentage of women reporting that her partner:							Percentage of women who report a certain number of con- trolling behaviours:					
	Keeps her from see- ing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Gets angry if speak with another man (%)	Often sus- picious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permis- sion before seeking health care (%)	At least one type of con- trolling behaviour (%)	none (%)	1 (%)	2 or 3 (%)	4 or more (%)	Number of ever partnered women (N)
LIFETIME (EVER HAPPENED)												
Total	8.0	3.7	18.7	14.1	12.3	16.8	35.3	64.7	17.3	12.0	6.0	1907
Urban- Rural												
Urban	7.3	2.1	16.8	13.9	11.7	9.2	31.3	68.7	16.7	10.2	4.4	656
Rural	8.4	4.5	19.7	14.3	12.6	20.9	37.5	62.5	17.6	13.0	6.9	1251
Division												
Central	6.4	3.7	15.6	7.9	10.1	20.1	36.0	64.0	20.4	11.8	3.8	488
Eastern	6.5	3.4	17.0	10.1	7.1	10.7	26.3	73.7	12.9	8.9	4.5	484
Western	9.5	3.8	21.0	19.0	15.8	18.1	39.2	60.8	17.7	13.6	7.9	935
CURRENT (PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS)												
Total	3.8	1.2	14.2	7.6	7.5	10.1	24.3	75.7	13.4	8.2	2.6	1907
Urban- Rural												
Urban	3.8	0.2	13.2	6.6	7.0	6.0	21.7	78.3	13.0	6.8	1.9	656
Rural	3.8	1.8	14.8	8.2	7.8	12.3	25.6	74.4	13.6	9.0	3.0	1251
Division												
Central	3.0	1.6	12.5	4.0	6.1	12.6	23.8	76.2	15.2	6.4	2.3	488
Eastern	4.3	1.5	13.5	7.1	5.8	7.9	21.7	78.3	12.4	6.7	2.7	484
Western	4.0	1.0	15.4	9.6	9.0	9.9	25.7	74.3	13.0	9.9	2.8	935

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.12. Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners, at some point in lifetime and in previous 12 months, as reported by ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	LIFETIME				LAST 12 MONTHS				Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Prohibits you from getting a job, earning money (%)	Takes your earnings or properties against your will (%)	Refuses to give money for household expenses (%)	At least one act (%)	Prohibits you from getting a job, earning money (%)	Takes your earnings or properties against your will (%)	Refuses to give money for household expenses (%)	At least one act (%)	
Total	6.5	2.3	4.7	10.9	4.7	1.1	2.2	6.7	1907
Urban- Rural									
Urban	7.5	1.3	3.6	11.1	5.7	0.7	1.7	7.5	656
Rural	5.9	2.8	5.4	10.8	4.2	1.3	2.4	6.2	1251
Division									
Central	3.8	1.4	5.1	8.8	2.7	0.3	0.9	3.4	488
Eastern	4.0	1.9	2.2	6.4	3.6	1.0	1.2	4.9	484
Western	8.9	2.8	5.7	13.9	6.2	1.5	3.2	9.0	935
Education of respondent									
No formal education	5.6	2.7	5.8	11.4	4.2	1.0	2.3	6.3	1111
Primary education	7.0	0.9	5.3	9.6	3.9	0.9	3.1	6.1	154
Lower secondary	11.7	3.7	9.2	17.8	4.9	1.2	5.5	9.2	113
Middle secondary	8.1	1.7	1.7	9.7	7.2	1.1	1.4	8.6	239
Higher secondary	5.2	1.0	2.1	7.3	4.2	1.0	1.0	5.9	181
Tertiary	8.2	1.9	0.6	8.8	5.7	1.9	0.0	5.7	109
Employment status									
Not earning income	9.1	2.6	4.2	13.2	6.5	1.0	2.2	8.5	941
Earning income	3.6	2.0	4.9	8.0	3	1.2	1.9	4.7	867
Ethnicity									
Ngalop	6.2	2.8	5.7	11.0	4.5	1.5	2.4	6.6	520
Sharchop	6.2	1.4	3.5	9.4	4.7	0.4	1.9	6.7	730
Lhotshampa	9.4	2.5	5.7	15.4	6.0	0.8	2.3	8.0	376
Other	3.5	3.1	4.7	7.7	3.1	2.3	2.1	4.7	281

Table 2.12. Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners, at some point in lifetime and in previous 12 months, as reported by ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017 (Continued)

Age group of respondents										
15-19	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	33
20-24	14.2	1.5	3.6	17.2	10.9	1.5	2.4	13.3	194	
25-29	9.5	3.2	6.5	14.5	6.9	1.9	3.9	10.1	389	
30-34	6.4	1.3	3.1	9.9	4.6	0.7	1.5	6.6	345	
35-39	4.4	2.7	6.2	10.3	3.0	0.7	1.5	4.7	282	
40-44	3.8	2.2	5.0	7.2	2.8	0.9	4.1	4.7	212	
45-49	4.6	1.5	3.4	7.3	3.4	1.1	2.3	5.0	173	
50-64	2.7	3.2	4.7	8.8	1.6	0.9	0.0	2.5	279	
Current partnership status										
Currently married/ cohabiting	6.7	2.0	4.0	10.5	5.1	1.2	2.3	7.2	1707	
Currently dating	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	32	
Formerly dating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	39	
Divorced/separated	8.1	8.1	20.6	25.0	4.4	1.2	2.5	4.4	97	
Widowed	5.7	3.8	0.0	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32	
Disability status										
No difficulty in any domain	7.3	1.5	3.5	10.6	5.4	0.8	2.0	7.3	926	
Some difficulty in one or more domains	6.0	2.7	5.5	10.9	4.4	1.2	2.3	6.1	870	
No disability	6.7	2.1	4.5	10.7	4.9	1.0	2.2	6.7	1796	
Has a disability in one or more domains	3.2	4.3	8.6	12.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	5.4	111	

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.13. Percentage of women who reported they ever initiated violence against partner, and frequency distribution of number of times it happened, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Ever initiated violence against partner (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)	Frequency distribution of number of times initiated violence		
			One time (%)	Several times (%)	Many times (%)
Total	6.1	1907	60.1	31.8	8.1
Urban- Rural					
Urban	8.5	656	59.0	32.5	8.4
Rural	4.9	1251	61.1	31.1	7.8
Division					
Central	7.1	488	68.0	28.0	4.0
Eastern	3.6	484	45.8	37.5	16.7
Western	6.8	935	59.6	32.3	8.1

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.14a. Prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence, controlling behaviours and/or economic violence, at some point in their lifetime, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Physical violence (%)	Sexual violence (%)	Emotional violence (%)	Physical, sexual or emotional violence (%)	Controlling behaviours (%)	Physical, sexual, emotional or controlling (%)	Economic violence (%)	Physical, sexual, emotional, controlling or economic violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (unweighted)
Total	13.9	4.5	15.8	22.0	35.3	42.7	10.9	44.6	1907
Urban- Rural									
Urban	13.6	4.3	16.4	21.6	31.3	38.5	11.1	41.1	656
Rural	14.0	4.6	15.6	22.2	37.5	45.0	10.8	46.4	1251
Division									
Central	13.3	3.5	14.0	21.0	36.0	44.7	8.8	46.5	488
Eastern	12.5	3.1	10.9	17.6	26.3	34.1	6.4	34.8	484
Western	14.8	5.7	19.0	24.6	39.2	45.8	13.9	48.1	935
Education of respondent									
No formal education	14.4	4.7	14.2	20.9	32.9	40.9	11.4	42.6	1111
Primary education	14.9	3.5	15.4	23.2	38.2	46.1	9.6	48.7	154
Lower secondary	16.0	3.1	22.7	25.8	38.7	44.8	17.8	48.5	113
Middle secondary	12.3	3.3	11.4	18.9	36.5	39.8	9.7	42.1	239
Higher secondary	9.4	5.9	24.0	27.4	42.4	52.8	7.3	53.5	181
Tertiary	16.4	5.7	22.0	25.2	37.1	42.8	8.8	44.0	109
Employment status									
Not earning income	12.4	3.3	15.3	20.7	34.7	42.7	13.2	45.1	941
Earning income	14.4	5.1	15.5	22.3	34.5	41.4	8	42.6	867
Ethnicity									
Ngalop	13.0	6.1	17.8	23.5	43.1	48.7	11.0	50.4	520
Sharchop	13.4	4.1	13.3	19.9	27.8	35.3	9.4	37.3	730
Lhotshampa	15.6	5.5	16.6	23.3	40.2	48.6	15.4	50.8	376
Other	14.1	1.4	17.1	22.5	32.2	41.1	7.7	42.5	281
Age group of respondents									

15-19	5.5	0.0	11.0	16.4	58.9	68.5	5.5	68.5	33
20-24	12.1	6.9	21.1	26.6	52.9	59.5	17.2	60.7	194
25-29	14.7	5.4	16.4	22.0	34.3	39.7	14.5	43.8	389
30-34	15.8	4.0	13.4	21.8	31.6	40.2	9.9	41.8	345
35-39	12.8	6.2	16.3	22.4	34.7	40.6	10.3	41.6	282
40-44	13.7	1.9	14.7	20.3	34.1	42.5	7.2	44.4	212
45-49	12.2	3.1	14.5	19.5	26.0	37.8	7.3	39.7	173
50-64	15.6	4.3	15.8	22.1	30.5	37.2	8.8	38.1	279
Disability status									
No difficulty in any domain	10.1	3.6	10.9	16.4	28.9	35.8	10.6	38.4	926
Some difficulty in one or more domains	16.4	4.9	20.3	26.6	40.9	48.7	10.9	49.9	870
No disability	13.1	4.2	15.5	21.3	34.7	42.1	10.7	44.0	1796
Has a disability in one or more domains	24.3	8.6	21.1	31.4	43.8	51.9	12.4	53.0	111

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 2.14b. Prevalence of physical, sexual and emotional violence, controlling behaviours and/or economic violence, in the previous 12 months, among ever-partnered women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Physical vio- lence (%)	Sexual vio- lence (%)	Emotional violence (%)	Physical, sexual or emotional violence (%)	Controlling behaviours (%)	Physical, sexual, emotional or controlling (%)	Economic violence (%)	Physical, sexual, emotional, controlling or economic violence (%)	Number of ever-part- nered women (unweighted)
Total	5.1	2.3	8.6	11.3	24.3	28.2	6.7	30.0	1907
Urban- Rural									
Urban	4.9	1.9	8.5	10.7	21.7	25.3	7.5	27.5	656
Rural	5.1	2.5	8.7	11.6	25.6	29.7	6.2	31.4	1251
Division									
Central	4.0	1.7	7.4	10.1	23.8	27.5	3.4	28.8	488
Eastern	6.1	1.3	7.4	10.4	21.7	25.7	4.9	26.6	484
Western	5.1	3.1	9.8	12.3	25.7	29.7	9.0	32.2	935
Education of respondent									
No formal education	4.7	2.3	7.1	9.6	21.4	24.7	6.3	26.4	1111
Primary education	5.3	0.9	6.6	7.9	25.4	28.5	6.1	29.8	154
Lower secondary	4.9	2.5	9.8	12.9	25.2	29.4	9.2	33.1	113
Middle secondary	6.1	2.5	8.4	12.5	25.6	29.5	8.6	32.9	239
Higher secondary	4.2	3.1	14.9	18.1	33.3	41.3	5.9	42.0	181
Tertiary	7.5	3.1	15.7	17.0	31.4	35.8	5.7	36.5	109
Employment status									
Not earning income	4.9	1.5	8.6	11.1	25.8	29.8	8.5	32.4	941
Earning income	4.6	2.7	8.1	10.7	21.3	25.1	4.7	26.4	867

Ethnicity									
Ngalop	5.1	3.3	9.3	11.4	29.8	33.1	6.6	34.6	520
Sharchop	5.7	2.1	8.0	11.8	19.8	24.9	6.7	27.1	730
Lhotshampa	4.7	2.5	7.4	9.9	22.6	25.8	8.0	28.3	376
Other	4.0	0.9	10.6	12.0	27.0	30.3	4.7	31.0	281
Age group of respondent									
15-19	2.7	0.0	11.0	13.7	43.8	53.4	2.7	53.4	33
20-24	5.1	3.3	13.0	17.2	42.9	48.3	13.3	51.7	194
25-29	7.8	3.2	11.2	15.3	24.4	29.2	10.1	32.6	389
30-34	7.3	3.1	7.0	11.0	21.3	25.3	6.6	27.3	345
35-39	4.7	3.0	9.1	11.6	21.7	25.9	4.7	26.4	282
40-44	4.7	0.6	6.2	8.1	22.5	25.6	4.7	27.2	212
45-49	1.9	1.1	6.5	6.9	18.3	21.8	5.0	23.7	173
50-64	2.3	1.6	6.1	6.5	17.2	18.5	2.5	19.0	279
Disability status									
No difficulty in any domain	3.7	1.2	6.0	8.4	19.5	23.0	7.3	25.6	926
Some difficulty in one or more domains	6.4	3.5	10.9	13.9	28.2	32.3	6.1	33.4	870
No disability	5.0	2.3	8.4	11.1	23.7	27.5	6.7	29.4	1796
Has a disability in one or more domains	5.9	2.7	11.9	14.6	32.4	38.4	5.4	39.5	111
All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household									

Table 3.1. Prevalence and frequency of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

Past 12 months													
Lifetime													
Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	95% CI	Physical violence by any person 1 time (and none multiple times) (%)		Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (and none many times) (%)		Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	95% CI	Physical violence by any person 1 time (and none multiple times) (%)		Physical violence by any person a few (2-5) times (and none many times) (%)	Physical violence by any person many (> 5) times (%)	Number of women interviewed (N)
Total	12.5	11.2	14.0	2.9	7.7	1.9	2.5	1.9	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	2184
Urban- Rural													
Urban	13.8	11.5	16.3	2.9	9.3	1.6	2.9	2.0	4.3	1.4	1.4	0.2	794
Rural	11.8	10.2	13.6	2.9	6.8	2.0	2.2	1.5	3.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	1390
Division													
Central	10.2	7.8	13.0	2.2	7.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	544
Eastern	7.1	5.2	9.7	1.1	4.8	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	549
Western	16.0	14.0	18.2	4.0	9.4	2.6	3.8	2.8	5.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	1091
Education of respondent													
No formal education	7.2	5.8	8.9	0.9	5.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	1140
Primary education	10.9	6.9	16.8	2.5	6.3	2.1	2.9	0.9	6.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	160
Lower secondary	20.3	14.1	27.4	7.4	10.1	2.8	5.5	2.8	10.6	1.8	0.5	2.3	136
Middle secondary	16.1	12.4	20.5	5.8	8.5	1.8	3.6	2.1	6.2	2.0	1.2	0.0	309
Higher secondary	18.2	14.3	22.7	4.7	11.3	2.2	5.5	3.4	8.5	3.6	2.6	0.8	283
Tertiary	24.1	18.2	31.2	3.5	16.7	3.9	2.3	0.8	5.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	156
Employment status													
Not earning income	13.7	11.8	15.8	3.0	8.3	2.4	3.3	2.4	4.4	1.6	1.2	0.5	113
Earning income	10.9	8.9	13	2.7	7.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	936

Ethnicity													
Ngalop	15.8	12.9	18.9	3.9	9.9	2.0	2.7	1.5	4.1	1.3	1.6	0.1	574
Shar chop	9.0	7.2	11.1	1.9	5.9	1.2	1.4	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	853
Lhotshampa	15.6	12.5	18.9	4.4	8.9	2.3	4.0	2.5	6	2.6	0.7	0.9	442
Other	11.0	7.9	14.7	1.4	6.8	2.8	2.4	1.2	4.7	0.4	1.2	0.4	315
Age group of respondent													
15-19	20.9	15.9	26.2	7.9	9.5	3.5	7.0	4.4	11	2.4	2.4	1.9	161
20-24	20.7	16.5	25.4	5.0	13.7	2.0	5.6	3.5	8.6	3.2	2.6	0.4	270
25-29	14.6	11.2	18.2	2.5	9.8	2.3	1.8	0.8	3.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	429
30-34	13.0	9.5	17.1	3.0	7.9	2.1	2.3	1	4.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	355
35-39	7.9	5	11.5	1.4	5.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	290
40-44	7.0	4.2	11.1	1.8	4.2	0.9	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	218
45-49	6.7	3.9	11.5	1.1	3.7	1.9	0.7	0.1	2.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	177
50-64	5.3	3.1	8.2	0.2	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	284
Partnership status													
Never partnered	20.1	16.3	24.5	6.9	9.6	3.6	6.4	4.3	9.3	2.8	2.1	1.2	277
Ever partnered	11.0	9.6	12.5	2.1	7.4	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	1907
Disability status													
No difficulty in any domain	12.9	11.0	14.9	2.8	8.6	1.5	2.3	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	1110
Some difficulty in one or more domains	12.1	10.0	14.2	3.1	6.6	2.4	2.9	1.9	4.1	1.4	1.0	0.5	958
No disability	12.5	11.1	14.0	2.9	7.7	1.9	2.6	2.0	3.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	2068
Has a disability in one or more domains	12.8	7.8	19.5	2.6	8.7	1.5	0.5	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	116

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 3.2. Perpetrators as disclosed by women (aged 15-64) who reported physical violence by non-partners, broken down by number and type of perpetrator, Bhutan 2017

	Among women with physical violence since age 15 years old (N=252)		Among women with physical violence in the past 12 months (N=49)	
	Number	%	Number	%
Number of perpetrators				
One perpetrator	175	68.6	38	70.2
More that one perpetrator	77	31.4	11	29.8
	252	100.0	49	100.0
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	70	26.2	11	21.4
Female family member(s)	105	42.4	17	31.0
Both male-female family members	27	10.3	3	7.1
Male other(s)	61	24.6	17	33.3
Female others(s)	27	11.5	8	19.0
Both male-female others	27	10.8	2	4.8
Type of perpetrator (detail)				
Parent -male	38	13.1	5	8.3
parent -female	79	33.7	11	22.6
parent-both male-female	21	8.2	2	4.8
parents-in-law-male	2	0.5	1	1.2
parents-in-law-female	2	0.7	0	0.0
siblings-male	23	10.1	3	7.1
siblings-female	31	11.5	8	15.5
siblings-both male-female	4	1.6	0	0.0
Other male family member	11	4.0	3	7.1
Other female family member	6	3.0	0	0.0
Other both male-female family member	3	0.9	1	2.4
Friend/acquaintance - male	8	3.3	3	7.1
Friend/acquaintance - female	15	7.7	4	11.9
Friend/acquaintance - both male-female	5	1.9	0	0.0
Recent acquaintance - male	1	0.2	1	1.2
Recent acquaintance - female	2	1.4	2	7.1
Complete stranger - male	6	2.6	3	7.1
Teacher - male	33	14.8	5	9.5
Teacher - female	10	3.3	4	7.1
Teacher-both male-female	23	9.1	2	4.8
Other - male	13	3.7	5	8.3
Other - female	2	0.5	0	0.0

Table 3.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Lifetime (since age 15)				Past 12 months				Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	95% CI	Forced intercourse (%)	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	95% CI	
Total	2.0	4.4	5.8	4.9	6.9	0.6	1.3	1.3	2184
Urban- Rural									
Urban	1.9	3.6	4.9	3.5	6.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	794
Rural	2.0	4.9	6.4	5.2	7.8	0.5	1.7	1.4	1390
Division									
Central	1.1	5.7	6.4	4.5	8.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	544
Eastern	1.5	2.3	3.4	2.0	5.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	549
Western	2.6	4.8	6.7	5.4	8.2	0.9	1.9	1.9	1091
Education of respondent									
No formal education	1.4	4.3	5.3	4.1	6.8	0.4	1.4	1.1	1140
Primary education	2.9	5.2	7.5	4.4	12.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	160
Lower secondary	2.3	3.8	6.0	2.8	10.6	0.0	0.5	0.1	136
Middle secondary	2.2	3.2	4.4	2.5	7.0	0.6	2.0	1.0	309
Higher secondary	2.0	5.8	6.5	4.2	9.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	283
Tertiary	4.7	4.4	8.9	5.4	14.2	2.3	1.9	1.9	156
Employment status									
Not earning income	1.3	3.3	4.3	3.3	5.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	1138
Earning income	2.5	5.4	7.2	5.7	9.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	936
Ethnicity									
Ngalop	2.3	8.0	9.3	7.2	11.9	0.8	3.0	2.5	574
Shar chop	2.5	2.5	4.6	3.3	6.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	853
Lhotshampa	1.2	3.0	3.9	2.5	6.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	442
Other	1.2	4.8	5.6	3.5	8.6	0.4	1.6	0.6	315

Table 3.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 (lifetime) and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017 (Continued)

Age group of respondents													
15-19	1.9	0.8	2.7	1.1	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	2.0	161		
20-24	4.4	7.2	9.7	6.8	13.3	2.6	4.0	6.0	3.7	9.0	270		
25-29	2.0	4.5	6.0	3.9	8.6	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	2.8	429		
30-34	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.4	7.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0	1.5	355		
35-39	1.4	5.8	6.7	4.2	10.1	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.7	4.0	290		
40-44	1.2	3.1	3.9	1.8	7.0	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.6	4.4	218		
45-49	1.5	5.6	6.7	3.9	11.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.5	4.6	177		
50-64	0.9	4.7	5.5	3.3	8.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.3	2.7	284		
Partnership status													
Never partnered	1.9	3.3	5.0	3.2	7.7	1.4	1.7	2.9	1.6	5.1	277		
Ever partnered	2.0	4.6	6.0	5.0	7.2	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.3	1907		

Table 3.4. Perpetrators of sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 and in past 12 months, broken down by frequency, number and type of perpetrator, as reported by women 15-64 who experienced such violence, Bhutan 2017

	Lifetime (since age 15)				Past 12 months			
	Forced intercourse (N=44)		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (N=94)		Forced intercourse (N=12)		Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (N=25)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Frequency**								
Once by any one perpetrator (and none more than once)	29	70.6	37	39.2	8	(66.7)	11	48.9
Few times by any perpetrator (and none many times)	12	23.5	51	54.7	2	(19.0)	13	48.9
Many times by any perpetrator	3	5.9	6	6.1	2	(14.3)	1	2.2
	44	100.0	94	100.0	12	100.0	25	100.0
Number of perpetrators								
One perpetrator	35	82.4	76	78.4	5	(57.1)	14	62.2
More than one perpetrator	9	17.6	18	21.6	7	(42.9)	11	37.8
Type of perpetrator (grouped)***								
Male family member(s)	8	17.6	8	10.8	2	(9.5)	1	8.9
Male other(s)	38	85.3	88	92.6	12	100.0	24	91.1
Type of perpetrator (detail)***								
Parent -male	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	(4.8)	0	0.0
parent-in-law-male	2	4.4	1	1.4	1	(4.8)	0	0.0
Other male family member	6	13.2	7	9.5	1	(4.8)	1	8.9
Someone at work - male	5	8.8	13	14.9	2	(14.3)	6	24.4
Friend/acquaintance - male	15	30.9	53	54.7	5	(33.3)	18	68.9
Recent acquaintance - male	3	5.9	2	2.7	1	(4.8)	1	2.2
Complete stranger - male	10	27.9	21	21.6	4	(42.9)	5	15.6
Teacher - male	1	1.5	1	1.4	0	(0.0)	1	4.4
Religious leader - male	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	(0.0)	1	2.2
Other - male	13	27.9	16	17.6	7	(47.6)	5	15.6

Note: Some percentages are represented in brackets because they are based on denominators smaller than 25.

** if multiple perpetrators, information reflects frequency for perpetrator with highest frequency

*** Since women can report more than one perpetrators the total is more than total of women victimized

Table 3.5. Prevalence of child sexual abuse by non-partners, before the age of 15 years, as disclosed by interviewed women aged 15-64 (N=162), Bhutan 2017

	Disclosed during interview		Sexual abuse before age 15		Both interview and/or image		Number of women interviewed (N)
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Total	30	1.3	158	6.9	162	7.0	2184
Urban- Rural							
Urban	8	0.6	56	6.4	56	6.4	794
Rural	22	1.8	102	7.2	106	7.4	1390
Division							
Central	8	1.2	42	8.1	44	8.3	544
Eastern	2	0.3	31	5.0	31	5.0	549
Western	20	1.9	85	7.2	87	7.4	1091
Education of respondent							
No formal education	16	1.7	91	7.6	93	7.7	1140
Primary education	3	1.7	14	10.0	14	10.0	160
Lower secondary	3	1.8	9	4.6	9	4.6	136
Middle secondary	3	0.6	18	5.6	18	5.6	309
Higher secondary	2	0.6	12	4.2	13	4.5	283
Tertiary	3	1.2	14	9.3	15	9.7	156
Employment status							
Not earning income	12	0.9	64	5.0	65	5.1	1138
Earning income	15	1.8	76	8.1	78	8.3	936
Ethnicity							
Ngalop	20	3.6	58	9.3	59	9.4	574
Sharchop	5	0.6	58	5.9	59	6.1	853
Lhotshampa	2	0.4	24	6.6	24	6.6	442
Other	3	0.8	18	5.4	20	5.8	315

Age group of respondents									
15-19	0	0.0	5	3.0	5	3.0	161		
20-24	8	2.6	23	8.5	24	8.9	270		
25-29	2	0.3	31	7.8	31	7.8	429		
30-34	4	0.9	33	8.5	35	9.0	355		
35-39	5	1.7	22	7.4	22	7.4	290		
40-44	2	1.2	15	6.1	15	6.1	218		
45-49	3	1.1	16	7.4	16	7.4	177		
50-64	6	2.9	13	5.3	14	5.5	284		
Partnership status									
Never partnered	2	0.3	11	3.1	11	3.1	277		
Ever partnered	28	1.6	147	7.7	151	7.9	1907		
<i>All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household</i>									

Table 3.6. Childhood sexual abuse by age that it (first) occurred, frequency, number and type of perpetrator, as reported by women (aged 15-64) who disclosed childhood sexual abuse during interview (N=30), Bhutan 2017

Among women disclosing sexual abuse before age 15 years old		
	Number	%
Age of (first) sexual abuse before age 15		
0-4	0	0.0
5-9	2	4.3
10-14	28	95.7
	30	100.0
Frequency of sexual abuse*		
once	16	54.3
few times	9	23.9
many times	5	21.7
Number of perpetrators		
One perpetrator	23	84.8
More than one perpetrator	7	15.2
Type of perpetrator (grouped)**		
Male family member(s)	5	13.0
Male other(s)	27	91.3
Type of perpetrator (detail)**		
Other male family member	5	13.0
Someone at work - male	1	2.2
Friend/acquaintance - male	11	32.6
Recent acquaintance - male	2	4.3
Complete stranger - male	4	8.7
Doctor/Health staff - male	1	2.2
Police/Soldier - male	1	4.3
Other - male	12	47.8

* if multiple perpetrators, information reflects frequency for perpetrator with highest frequency

** Since women can report more than one perpetrators the total is more than total of women victimized

Table 3.7. Proportion of women aged 15-64 who have experienced physical and /or sexual violence by either partner or non-partner (N= 2184), Bhutan 2017

	Non-partner violence (%)	Partner violence* (%)	Partner and/or non-partner violence (%)
Physical violence	12.5	11.5	22.0
Sexual violence	5.8	3.8	8.7
Physical and/or sexual violence	16.4	12.5	25.6

* Prevalence of partner violence is lower here than in chapter 2 because the denominator is all women (rather than ever-partnered women)

Table 3.8. Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by all interviewed women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Not had sex (%)	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Refused/ no answer (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	19.9	3.2	20	35.7	17.8	3.5	2184
Urban- Rural							
Urban	25.2	1.4	17.4	31.7	21.7	2.6	794
Rural	16.8	4.3	21.5	38.0	15.5	4.0	1390
Division							
Central	16.3	4.8	20.2	33.4	15.6	9.7	544
Eastern	17.5	2.9	21.8	38.7	15.9	3.3	549
Western	22.5	2.6	19.1	35.4	19.6	0.8	1091
Education of respondent							
No formal education	3.8	5.4	30.5	41.8	13.5	5.0	1140
Primary education	8.4	3.3	28.5	40.6	16.7	2.5	160
Lower secondary	26.7	1.4	17.5	41.5	11.1	1.8	136
Middle secondary	33.0	0.6	8.2	33.4	23.3	1.6	309
Higher secondary	50.6	0.4	2.4	21.3	23.7	1.6	283
Tertiary	44.0	0.8	2.7	19.1	30.0	3.5	156
Employment status							
Not earning income	27.6	3.3	18.6	33.3	15	2.2	1138
Earning income	10.2	3.3	21.4	39.4	20.8	4.9	936
Ethnicity							
Ngalop	15.5	2.2	19.1	40.7	20.8	1.7	574
Sharchop	21.9	2.1	19.2	35.5	16.9	4.4	853
Lhotshampa	23.0	5.0	20.4	30.5	17.6	3.6	442
Other	18.0	5.0	22.8	34.9	15.0	4.2	315

**Table 3.8. Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by all interviewed women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017
(Continued)**

Age group of respondents									
15-19	89.7	0.0	6.8	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	161	
20-24	41.0	0.8	11.3	36.6	8.9	1.4	1.4	270	
25-29	12.9	3.0	14.7	34.3	31.3	3.8	3.8	429	
30-34	3.8	3.2	17.7	42.2	29.2	3.8	3.8	355	
35-39	3.3	2.4	27.7	44.2	17.7	4.8	4.8	290	
40-44	3.0	3.3	28.8	47.3	15.2	2.4	2.4	218	
45-49	4.1	6.7	32.7	35.7	17.1	3.7	3.7	177	
50-64	2.4	7.3	28.6	40.1	14.2	7.3	7.3	284	
Partnership status									
Never partnered	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	277	
Ever partnered	3.6	3.9	24.1	43.0	21.4	4.1	4.1	1907	

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 3.9. Nature of first sexual experience, among women who ever had sex, by location, by age of first sexual intercourse, Bhutan 2017

	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	Refused/ don't know (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	69.6	13.0	5.9	11.5	1837
Urban- Rural					
Urban	71.1	13.7	4.7	10.5	628
Rural	68.8	12.6	6.5	12.1	1209
	69.6	13.0	5.9	11.5	1837
Division					
Central	73.8	14.8	2.5	8.9	461
Eastern	50.8	10.2	10.0	29.0	474
Western	76.5	13.4	5.6	4.5	902
	69.6	13.0	5.9	11.5	1837
Age of first sexual intercourse					
<15	61.5	18.3	12.8	7.3	81
15-17	65.8	13.8	8.1	12.3	433
18-21	71.4	13.7	5.6	9.4	840
22+	77.9	11.1	3.8	7.3	417
Refused	38.7	5.9	0.8	54.6	66
	69.6	13.0	5.9	11.5	1837

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 3.11. Prevalence of different types of partner and non-partner violence, among women 15-49 years old (for comparison with other studies using age group 15-49) and among women aged 15-64, Bhutan 2017

	Among 15-49		Among 15-64 (our study sample)	
	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12 month prevalence (%)
Among ever-partnered women (N=1628)			(N=1907)	
Physical violence by partner	13.5	5.6	13.9	5.1
Sexual violence by partner	4.6	2.5	4.5	2.3
Physical or sexual violence by partner	14.9	6.8	15.1	6.1
Emotional violence by partner	15.9	9.1	15.8	8.6
Physical or sexual or emotional violence by partner	22.0	12.2	22.0	11.3
Controlling behaviour by partner	36.2	25.6	35.3	24.3
Physical or sexual or emotional or controlling	43.7	30.0	42.7	28.2
Economic abuse by partner	11.2	7.4	10.9	6.7
Any of above 5 types of violence	65.6	51.5	65.0	50.0
Among ever-pregnant women (N=1692)				
Physical violence in pregnancy (N=1419)	4.3	N.A	4.2	N.A
Among all women (N=1900)			(N=2184)	
Physical violence since age 15 by non-partner	13.6	2.7	12.5	2.5
Sexual violence since age 15 by non-partner	5.9	2.0	5.8	1.8
Physical or sexual violence by non-partner since age 15	17.4	4.4	16.4	4.0
Physical violence by partner (among all women)	10.9	4.5	11.5	4.2
Sexual violence by partner (among all women)	3.7	2	3.8	1.9
Physical or sexual violence by partner (among all women)	12	5.5	12.5	5.1
Physical or sexual violence by partner or non-partner since age 15	26.1	9.1	25.6	8.4
Child sexual abuse before age 15	7.3	N.A	7.0	N.A.

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women aged 15-64 who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=2184), Bhutan 2017

Percentage of women who agreed with					
	"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)	"There is gender equality in Bhutan" (%)	"A man should show he is the boss" (%)	"Women are 9 births lower than men" (%)	Total number of women who answered the questions (N)
Total	33.0	64.6	13.5	38.3	2184
Urban- Rural					
Urban	29.0	66.0	11.4	33.4	794
Rural	35.3	63.8	14.8	41.2	1390
Division					
Central	31.7	64.2	9.3	40.9	544
Eastern	34.8	52.7	7.3	22.8	549
Western	32.7	70.1	18.2	44.1	1091
Education of respondent					
No formal education	38.1	64.4	19.0	49.3	1140
Primary education	33.1	69.0	11.3	47.7	160
Lower secondary	32.3	64.5	13.8	40.6	136
Middle secondary	32.6	63.2	7.8	27.6	309
Higher secondary	25.3	69.6	7.5	21.5	283
Tertiary	15.6	54.9	2.3	9.7	156
Employment status					
Not earning income	34.1	66.2	15.1	37.7	1138
Earning income	30.9	62.9	11.6	39.9	936
Ethnicity					
Ngalop	30.5	72.8	14.5	52.1	574
Sharchop	31.7	57.8	9.2	29.9	853
Lhotshampa	43.6	73.4	21.5	38.1	442
Other	24.4	53.9	10.8	35.1	315
Age group of respondents					
15-19	32.0	68.3	8.1	20.9	161
20-24	25.8	65.4	9.3	25.4	270
25-29	34.8	62.3	12.4	30.6	429
30-34	26.7	63.8	8.1	39.0	355
35-39	32.2	64.9	14.6	37.5	290
40-44	35.5	64.5	17.0	46.4	218
45-49	35.7	68.4	16.7	56.1	177
50-64	43.0	62.3	24.4	60.8	284

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women aged 15-64 who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=2184), Bhutan 2017 (Continued)

Disability status (exclusive groups)					
No difficulty	27.2	63.1	10.0	30.1	1110
Some difficulty in one or more domains	39.2	65.7	17.5	45.6	958
No disability (no difficulty + some difficulty)	32.7	64.3	13.4	37.2	2068
Has a disability in one or more domains	36.9	69.7	15.4	56.4	116
According to experience of partner violence (N=1907)					
All ever-partnered women	34.2	64.5	14.8	42.4	1907
No partner violence	35.2	65.1	14.4	42.7	1609
Physical and/or sexual partner violence	28.9	61.3	17.1	40.4	298

*** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only*

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women aged 15-64 who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=2184*), Bhutan 2017

	Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:						Percentage of women who agree with:			Total number of women who answered the questions (N)
	"Reason to hit: not complete housework" (%)	Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girl friends" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife unfaithful" (%)	"Reason to hit: wife does not take care of the children" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)	
Total	13.6	17.0	7.1	6.2	7.8	42.1	34.2	53.4	46.6	2184
Urban- Rural										
Urban	10.4	14.3	5.9	4.3	6.7	38.2	31.8	46.9	53.1	794
Rural	15.5	18.6	7.8	7.2	8.5	44.3	35.7	57.3	42.7	1390
Division										
Central	16.8	17.9	6.3	5.5	7.1	34.2	31.5	53.5	46.5	544
Eastern	22.2	23.0	9.9	13.4	18.0	44.9	38.8	58.0	42.0	549
Western	8.4	13.9	6.2	3.2	3.6	44.4	33.4	51.4	48.6	1091
Education of respondent										
No formal education	19.8	21.5	9.4	8.0	9.7	46.4	39.1	59.8	40.2	1140
Primary education	13.8	18.0	8.8	5.0	7.9	46.4	35.6	54.6	45.4	160
Lower secondary	8.8	12.4	2.3	4.6	7.4	46.1	26.7	55.8	44.2	136
Middle secondary	8.5	13.9	4.6	4.0	5.6	39.2	31.4	50.5	49.5	309
Higher secondary	5.7	13.8	5.1	5.5	5.7	38.1	31.0	48.3	51.7	283
Tertiary	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.9	4.3	19.5	19.1	24.7	75.3	156
Employment status										
Not earning income	12.2	15.3	4.8	4.5	5.8	40.2	32.2	51.2	48.8	1138
Earning income	16.2	19.9	10.4	8.9	11.0	44.8	36.9	57.0	43.0	936

Table 6.2. Continued

Ethnicity										
Ngalop	12.9	19.1	8.1	3.7	3.3	44.8	40.4	53.4	46.6	574
Sharchop	16.2	19.5	8.9	9.7	13.1	41.9	34.8	52.5	47.5	853
Lhotshampa	10.3	11.7	5.4	3.6	5.8	37.4	24.2	52.6	47.4	442
Other	13.4	14.8	3.4	5.6	5.6	44.5	36.9	56.7	43.3	315
Age group of respondents										
15-19	7.9	14.4	3.0	1.1	3.3	37.4	25.2	47.6	52.4	161
20-24	8.5	15.5	3.6	4.4	6.0	41.2	37.2	51.9	48.1	270
25-29	10.9	11.6	7.1	5.3	5.6	38.1	30.8	48.8	51.2	429
30-34	13.4	13.4	6.0	7.0	9.6	39.0	31.8	52.6	47.4	355
35-39	15.3	18.4	9.3	8.6	8.8	42.0	39.9	56.2	43.8	290
40-44	20.6	21.8	11.8	11.8	15.2	50.0	33.9	63.2	36.8	218
45-49	17.1	23.0	7.4	5.6	7.1	49.4	37.5	58.1	41.9	177
50-64	19.3	23.3	9.8	6.4	8.6	45.2	38.6	54.3	45.7	284
Disability status (exclusive groups)										
No difficulty	11.8	13.2	5.8	6.4	8.1	39.9	31.3	49.3	50.7	1110
Some difficulty in one or more domains	15.3	20.8	8.4	6.1	7.8	42.8	37.8	57.0	43.0	958
No disability (no difficulty + some difficulty)	13.4	16.7	7.0	6.3	7.9	41.2	34.3	52.8	47.2	2068
Has a disability in one or more domains	17.9	22.1	8.2	4.6	5.6	55.9	33.8	63.4	36.6	116
According to experience of partner violence (N=1907**)										
All ever-partnered women	15.2	17.4	7.7	7.0	8.3	44.1	35.8	55.6	44.4	1907
No partner violence	14.6	16.3	7.3	6.7	8.2	42.9	35.3	54.7	45.3	1609
Physical and/or sexual partner violence	18.5	23.5	9.6	8.5	9.2	50.9	38.7	60.4	39.6	298

** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 6.3. Attitudes around sexual partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband for reasons stated below (N=2184), BHUTAN 2017**

	Percentage of women who agreed with				Percentage of women who agree with:		Total number of women who answered the questions (N)
	"A married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to" (%)	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk" (%)	"A married woman can refuse sex if she is sick" (%)	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband mistreats her" (%)	One or more of the reasons mentioned (%)	None of the reasons mentioned (%)	
Total	71.0	73.7	82.9	77.4	89.6	10.4	2184
Urban- Rural							
Urban	77.1	78.0	86.5	83.2	93.3	6.7	794
Rural	67.4	71.1	80.8	74.0	87.4	12.6	1390
Division							
Central	68.2	71.4	81.5	70.2	89.3	10.7	544
Eastern	71.3	75.5	82.7	77.8	89.9	10.1	549
Western	72.1	73.9	83.6	80.4	89.6	10.4	1091
Education of respondent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No formal education	65.4	69.7	80.0	73.2	87.9	12.1	1140
Primary education	66.9	71.5	90.4	78.2	93.7	6.3	160
Lower secondary	70.0	72.8	78.8	76.0	86.1	13.9	136
Middle secondary	76.9	76.7	86.7	83.3	90.9	9.1	309
Higher secondary	81.6	81.8	86.0	83.0	93.4	6.6	283
Tertiary	79.4	80.2	84.8	82.5	89.2	10.8	156
Employment status							
Not earning income	70.7	72.7	81.8	77.5	89.3	10.7	1138
Earning income	71.7	74.8	84.8	77.6	90.4	9.6	936
Ethnicity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Ngalop	76.6	77.6	88.7	83.1	93.3	6.7	574

Table 6.3. Continued

Shar chop	72.9	76.1	82.3	80.4	89.8	10.2	853
Lhotshampa	61.1	65.6	75.7	66.0	85.0	15.0	442
Other	70.7	72.3	84.4	76.2	88.9	11.1	315
Age group of respondent							
15-19	72.9	72.9	78.0	75.3	91.4	8.6	161
20-24	73.8	76.3	86.7	82.9	90.1	9.9	270
25-29	73.0	72.5	80.8	74.2	87.1	12.9	429
30-34	73.6	75.5	85.9	79.3	90.8	9.2	355
35-39	71.8	78.8	85.4	81.6	91.1	8.9	290
40-44	61.8	68.8	80.6	73.3	87.4	12.6	218
45-49	69.1	71.7	83.3	76.6	89.8	10.2	177
50-64	67.8	71.0	81.2	74.7	89.6	10.4	284
Disability status							
No difficulty	67.7	71.2	79.3	75.8	85.6	14.4	1110
Some difficulty in one or more domains	74.7	77.2	86.6	79.2	93.5	6.5	958
No disability (no difficulty + some difficulty)	70.9	73.9	82.7	77.4	89.2	10.8	2068
Has a disability in one or more domains	72.3	68.7	86.2	77.4	95.2	4.8	116
According to experience of partner violence (N=1907**)							
All ever-partnered women	71.5	74.2	84.4	78.2	90.0	10.0	1907
No partner violence	70.6	73.7	83.8	77.4	89.4	10.6	1609
Physical and/or sexual partner violence	76.8	77.2	87.3	82.9	93.1	6.9	298

**** The two N's in this table are different because the attitude questions were asked from all women, while the association with partner violence is tested for ever-partnered women only**

All rates are weighted for the number of eligible women in the household

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence, among women who ever experienced such violence, Bhutan 2017

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting physical and/or sexual partner violence (N)
Total	27.2	298
Urban- Rural		
Urban	27.4	99
Rural	27.1	199
Division		
Central	29.7	75
Eastern	34.1	63
Western	23.6	160
Education of respondent		
No formal education	28.5	185
Primary education	15.8	26
Lower secondary	(30.8)	19
Middle secondary	35.4	33
Higher secondary	(20.6)	20
Tertiary	(22.2)	15
Employment status		
Not earning income	23.3	138
Earning income	31.0	135
Ethnicity		
Ngalop	22.7	83
Sharchop	29.9	108
Lhotshampa	31.6	64
Other	22.6	43
Age group of respondent		
15-19	(*)	2
20-24	31.9	27
25-29	26.4	61
30-34	25.0	58
35-39	23.3	43
40-44	17.4	34
45-49	44.4	27
50-64	24.3	46

Percentages are weighted for number of eligible women in household

Total numbers of women are unweighted

() or () Denominator is below 25 respondents therefore estimates are not reliable*

Table 7.2. Type of injuries sustained among women ever injured because of physical and/sexual partner violence

Type of injury	During lifetime		In past 12 months	
	n	%	n	%
Type of injury among ever injured (N=86)				
Cuts, puncture, bites	35	42.2	11	12.9
Scratch, abrasion and bruises	47	55.2	15	18.1
Sprains, dislocations	10	10.3	3	4.3
Burns	6	5.2	0	0.0
Penetrating injuries, deep cuts	13	16.4	3	2.6
Broken ear drum, eye injuries	15	16.4	4	3.4
Fractures, broken bones	5	4.3	2	1.7
Broken teeth	3	2.6	0	0.0
Internal injuries	14	17.2	6	5.2
Other	10	12.1	5	6.9

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence ever in their lifetime, Bhutan 2017

	Self-reported impact on health				Number of women reporting physical and/or sexual partner violence (N)
	No effect (%)	A little (%)	A lot (%)	Don't know/ refused (%)	
Total	37.1	37.8	22.8	2.3	298
Urban- Rural					
Urban	43.2	33.6	21.9	1.4	99
Rural	33.9	40.0	23.2	2.9	199
Division					
Central	43.6	40.6	10.9	5.0	75
Eastern	27.3	39.8	28.4	4.5	63
Western	38.0	35.9	25.7	0.4	160
Education of respondent					
No formal education	35.2	37.2	24.1	3.6	185
Primary education	23.7	47.4	26.3	2.6	26
Lower secondary	(46.2)	(34.6)	(19.2)	(0.0)	19
Middle secondary	47.9	37.5	14.6	0.0	33
Higher secondary	(38.2)	(35.3)	(26.5)	0.0	20
Tertiary	(44.4)	(37.0)	(18.5)	0.0	15
Employment status					
Not earning income	46.6	31.2	19.6	2.6	138
Earning income	28.5	45.5	23.5	2.5	135
Ethnicity					
Ngalop	39.5	32.8	27.7	0.0	83
Sharchop	40.8	35.4	19.7	4.1	108
Lhotshampa	25.5	50.0	20.4	4.1	64
Other	41.9	33.9	24.2	0.0	43
Age group of respondent					
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
20-24	31.9	27.7	40.4	0.0	27
25-29	47.1	29.9	23.0	0.0	61
30-34	38.2	43.4	15.8	2.6	58
35-39	31.7	41.7	26.7	0.0	43
40-44	47.8	43.5	4.3	4.3	34
45-49	30.6	36.1	33.3	0.0	27
50-64	30.0	44.3	17.1	8.6	46

Percentages are weighted for number of eligible women in household

Total numbers of women are unweighted

() or (*) Denominator is below 25 respondents therefore estimates are not reliable

Table 7.4. Self-reported impact of violence on women's work, among women who reported physical and/or sexual partner violence ever in her life, Bhutan 2017

	Self reported impact on work							Number of women reporting physical and/or sexual partner violence (N)
	Unable to concentrate (%)	Unable to work/sick leave (%)	Partner disrupted work (%)	Lost confidence in own ability (%)	Other (%)	Work not disrupted (%)	Not applicable (not working for money) (%)	
Total	16.5	8.1	3.7	6.2	1.8	44.3	30.8	298
Urban- Rural								
Urban	16.0	8.5	1.1	6.4	2.1	33.0	42.6	99
Rural	16.2	8.4	5.0	6.7	1.7	50.3	24.6	199
Division								
Central	18.5	10.8	1.5	7.7	1.5	50.8	26.2	75
Eastern	10.7	5.4	10.7	3.6	5.4	55.4	17.9	63
Western	17.8	8.6	2.0	6.6	1.3	37.5	36.8	160
Education of respondent								
No formal education	11.1	8.0	2.5	3.7	1.9	48.1	33.3	185
Primary education	16.7	4.2	16.7	16.7	12.5	29.2	25.0	26
Lower secondary	(29.4)	(29.4)	(5.9)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(35.3)	(17.6)	19
Middle secondary	32.3	3.2	3.2	6.5	0.0	32.3	32.3	33
Higher secondary	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(54.5)	(18.2)	20
Tertiary	(17.6)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(41.2)	(35.3)	15
Employment status								
Not earning income	9.9	5.0	2.5	6.6	3.3	37.2	43.8	138
Earning income	21.9	11.7	4.7	7.0	0.8	50.0	18.8	135

Ethnicity											
Ngalop	22.4	7.9	3.9	10.5	2.6	40.8	27.6	83			
Shar chop	18.1	8.5	3.2	4.3	1.1	47.9	24.5	108			
Lhotshampa	14.3	9.5	1.6	4.8	1.6	42.9	38.1	64			
Other	5.0	5.0	7.5	2.5	2.5	42.5	40.0	43			
Age group of respondents											
15-19	(33.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(33.3)	2			
20-24	26.7	13.3	10.0	20.0	0.0	33.3	20.0	27			
25-29	12.5	12.5	1.8	7.1	5.4	50.0	23.2	61			
30-34	24.5	0.0	2.0	8.2	0.0	38.8	36.7	58			
35-39	10.5	10.5	7.9	5.3	0.0	55.3	21.1	43			
40-44	6.9	6.9	6.9	0.0	3.4	44.8	41.4	34			
45-49	17.4	17.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	43.5	34.8	27			
50-64	13.3	4.4	2.2	0.0	2.2	42.2	40.0	46			
Percentages are weighted for number of eligible women in household											
Total numbers of women are unweighted											
() or (*) Denominator is below 25 respondents therefore estimates are not reliable											

Table 7.5. General health, functional disability, mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

By urban/rural area							Total Country					
Urban							Rural				Total	
No Vi- olence (N=557) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=99) %	P-value	All part- nered women (N=656) %	No Violence (N=1052) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=199) %	P-value	All part- nered women (N=1251) %	No Violence (N=1609) %	Physical/ sexual Violence (N=298) %	P-value	All part- nered women (N=1907) %	
General health status												
Poor or very poor of health	4.2	7.5	0.160	4.7	4.3	10.4	0.000	5.2	4.3	9.4	0.000	5.0
Severe or extreme pain or discomfort in the past 4 weeks	2.5	7.5	0.011	3.3	4.4	7.5	0.096	4.9	3.7	7.5	0.004	4.3
Functional difficulties/disability												
1. A lot of difficulty seeing/ cannot do at all	0.6	1.4	0.568	0.7	1.6	5.0	0.003	2.1	1.2	3.8	0.003	1.6
2. A lot of difficulty hearing/ cannot do at all	0.4	0.0	0.552	0.3	0.9	1.8	0.336	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.504	0.8
3. A lot of difficulty walking or climbing steps/cannot do at all	1.3	2.1	0.541	1.4	3.0	8.2	0.001	3.8	2.4	6.1	0.001	3.0
4. A lot of difficulty remem- bering or concentrating/ cannot do at all	1.0	0.0	0.346	0.8	2.4	6.1	0.006	2.9	1.9	4.0	0.026	2.2
5. A lot of difficulty with self care/cannot do at all	0.5	2.7	0.016	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.579	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.014	0.5
6. A lot of difficulty commu- nicating/cannot do at all	0.1	0.0	0.674	0.1	0.5	1.8	0.076	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.125	0.5
At least one of above six questions answered with a lot of difficulty or cannot do at all	2.3	5.5	0.087	2.8	7.5	14.6	0.002	8.5	5.7	11.5	0.000	6.5

Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by SRQ*												
0-5	80.1	45.2	0.000	74.9	65.2	43.6	0.000	62.4	70.8	44.1	0.000	66.7
6-10	15.8	27.4	0.000	17.5	23.2	31.4	0.000	24.5	20.7	30.0	0.000	22.1
11-15	3.7	26.0	0.000	7.1	8.0	18.9	0.000	9.7	6.5	21.4	0.000	8.8
16-20	0.4	1.4	0.000	0.5	2.9	6.1	0.000	3.4	2.0	4.5	0.000	2.4
Mean SRQ score**	3.06	6.50		3.58	4.68	7.16		5.05	4.12	6.93		4.54
Median SRQ score**	2.00	6.00		2.00	3.00	6.00		4.00	3.00	6.00		3.00
Ever thought about suicide	3.2	15.8	0.000	5.1	7.1	16.4	0.001	8.5	5.8	16.2	0.000	7.4
Ever attempted suicide	1.1	4.8	0.001	1.6	1.2	6.4	0.000	2.0	1.2	5.9	0.000	1.9

Table 7.6. Use of medication and health services among ever-partnered women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

	No Violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value	All respondents (%)
Use of health services and medicines in the past 4 weeks				
Consulted a doctor or health worker	31.7	39.4	0.110	32.9
Took medicine to sleep or calm down	7.5	7.5	0.942	7.5
Took medicine for pain	37.4	48.6	0.000	39.1
Took medicine for sadness/depression	2.7	4.0	0.240	2.9
Use of health services s in the past 12 months				
Had an operation (other than caesarean section)	3.7	5.6	0.145	4.0
Spent at least on night in a hospital	8.3	13.4	0.000	9.1

Table 7.7. Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

a. According to experience of partner violence	No Violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value	All respondents (%)
Pregnancy rate among ever-partnered women (N=1907)				
Ever pregnant	88.1	92.0	0.068	88.7
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=1692)				
Ever had miscarriage	3.2	9.2	0.000	4.2
Ever had stillbirth	3.1	4.4	0.311	3.3
Ever had abortion	0.4	0.5	0.952	0.4

Table 7.8. Factors related to last pregnancy, among women with live birth in the past 5 years, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

	No Violence (N=501) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=90) (%)	P-value*	All women (N= 591) (%)
Respondent did not want this pregnancy then (unwanted or mistimed pregnancy)	11.0	19.5	0.092	12.3
Partner did not wanted this pregnancy then	9.8	12.5	0.665	10.2
Partner wanted a son	12.8	19.5	0.367	13.8
Respondent used alcohol during pregnancy	7.0	4.7	0.360	6.7
Respondent smoked during this pregnancy	5.8	10.9	0.173	6.6
Postnatal check-up not done	8.3	10.2	0.822	8.6

Table 7.9. Use of contraception reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

	No Violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value	All respondents (%)
Among all ever-partnered women who ever had sex (N=1836)				
Ever using a method to prevent/delay pregnancy	58.5	67.8	0.019	60.0
Currently using a method to prevent/delay pregnancy	41.7	44.4	0.011	42.1
Partner has ever refused/stopped contraception	6.6	9.0	0.188	6.9
Current or most recent partner ever refused to use condom	5.9	13.4	0.000	7.0

Table 8.1. Children's well-being as reported by women with children 6-12years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

Proportion of women reporting that at least one of her children (aged 6-12years) had the following:	No Violence (N=540) (%)	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=121) (%)	P-value*	All women (N=661) (%)
Nightmares	22.5	44.0	0.000	26.4
Bedwetting	11.3	16.9	0.221	12.3
Child quiet / withdrawn	11.5	22.3	0.007	13.5
Child aggressive	21.6	34.9	0.009	24.0
Two or more of above problems	40	51.3	0.085	42.8
Child has failed / had to repeat a year at school	13.6	18.1	0.262	14.4
Child has stopped school / dropped out of school	1.3	1.8	0.780	1.4

Table 8.2. Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical partner violence, Bhutan 2017

	By urban/rural area		By division			Total (N=253) (%)
	Urban (N=75) (%)	Rural (N=178) (%)	Central (N=65) (%)	Eastern (N=56) (%)	Western (N=132) (%)	
Never	56.5	30.2	24.7	42.9	42.3	38.2
Once	12.0	27.0	25.9	24.7	20.1	22.5
Several times	20.4	23.8	25.9	19.5	22.7	22.8
Many times	8.3	13.7	11.8	7.8	13.9	12.1
Don't know, refuse	2.8	5.2	11.8	5.2	1.0	4.5

Table 8.3. Percentage of respondents reporting physical violence against her or her partner's mother, against herself when she was a child, her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of partner violence, Bhutan 2017

	Proportion of women who reported that...			
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	Partner's mother hit by his mother's husband/partner (%)	Respondent was hit as a child (%)	Partner was hit as a child (%)
According to all ever-partnered women	17.7	2.8	41.6	11.5
According to experience of partner violence				
Not experienced any partner violence	17.2	2.3	41.0	11.3
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence	20.4	5.6	45.0	12.7
According to type of partner violence				
No violence	17.2	2.3	41.0	11.3
Sexual only	27.3	7.0	43.8	12.5
Physical only	20.9	5.9	46.4	12.5
Both sexual and physical	31.9	8.5	49.4	11.7
According to severity of physical partner violence				
No physical violence	17.2	2.3	40.9	11.4
Moderate physical violence	20.7	6.2	48.6	13.1
Severe physical violence	21.1	5.7	45.2	12.1

Table 9.1. Percentage of women who sought help from agencies/persons in authority, and satisfaction with support received, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence (N=298), Bhutan 2017

	To whom went for support*		Satisfaction with the support*	
	number	%	number	%
Not ever gone anywhere for help	212	72.5	0	0.0
Police	35	11.0	28	78.7
Hospital or health centre	30	8.7	24	81.1
Social services	1	0.2	1	100.0
Legal advice centre	10	2.8	6	58.3
Court	22	7.7	17	75.8
Shelter	1	0.5	0	0.0
Local leader	23	7.3	17	74.2
Women's organization	11	4.5	6	52.6
Priest/Religious leader	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anywhere else	7	2.2	6.0	88.9

Table 9.2. Percentage of women who mentioned they would have liked more help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=298), Bhutan 2017

	Area		Region			Bhutan	
	Urban (N=99) (%)	Rural (N=199) (%)	Central (N=75) (%)	Eastern (N=63) (%)	Western (N=160) (%)	number	Total (N=298) (%)
Wanted more help from... *							
No one mentioned	18.3	30.8	14.3	10.3	24.5	141	49.1
His relatives	1.5	3.7	1.1	1.8	2.2	15	5.1
Her relatives	6.6	15.8	4.4	4.0	13.9	64	22.3
Friends/neighbours	3.7	8.8	2.9	3.7	5.5	41	12.1
Health centre	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.4	3.7	18	5.1
Police	7.7	10.6	2.6	4.4	11.4	59	18.3
Priest/religious leader	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1	0.4
Social worker	2.2	4.4	1.1	2.9	2.9	23	6.6
Other	2.2	11.0	1.8	2.6	8.8	42	13.2

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

Table 9.3. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, Bhutan 2017

	Area		Region			Bhutan	
	Urban (N=99) (%)	Rural (N=199) (%)	Central (N=75) (%)	Eastern (N=63) (%)	Western (N=160) (%)	number	Total (N=298) (%)
Ever left home because of violence	6.2	16.8	14.8	4.4	13.9	73	23.1
Number of times leaving home							
Never	25.3	47.3	18.3	15.0	39.6	214	72.9
Once	4.8	8.1	2.9	2.2	8.1	37	12.8
2 - 5 times	1.5	7.7	1.5	1.8	5.5	32	9.2
6+	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	4	1.1
Mean number of days away last time*	4.4	14.8	3.7	4.0	11.4	68	19.1
Where she went last time? (N=74)							
Her relatives	1.5	9.5	2.6	1.8	6.6	36	11.0
His relatives	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	5	1.5
Her friends/neighbours	3.7	4.0	0.7	1.8	4.8	22	7.7
Hotel/lodgings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Street	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Church/temple	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0
Shelter	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	3	1.1
Other	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	7	2.2
Refused/No answer	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1	0.4

Table 9.4. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who left home (N=73), Bhutan 2017

Reasons for leaving home *	number	%
No particular incident	7	6.3
Encouraged by friends/family	6	6.3
Could not endure more	29	39.7
Badly injured	9	12.7
He threatened or tried to kill her	9	11.1
He threatened or hit children	1	1.6
Saw that children suffering	6	7.9
Thrown out of the home	9	11.1
Afraid she would kill him	8	9.5
Encouraged by organization:	0	0.0
Afraid he would kill her	13	15.9
Other	9	12.7

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

Table 9.5. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned (N=68), Bhutan 2017

Reasons for returning *	number	%
Didn't want to leave children	27	40.4
Sanctity of marriage	3	5.3
For sake of family/children	24	31.6
Couldn't support children	4	7.0
Loved him	5	8.8
He asked her to go back	17	26.3
Family said to return	8	10.5
Forgave him	12	17.5
Thought he would change	14	17.5
Threatened her/children	0	0.0
Could not stay there (where she went)	1	1.8
Violence normal/not serious	2	1.8
Children need a father/both parents	11	17.5
Financially dependent on husband	1	1.8
Other	4	5.3

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

Table 9.6. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who never left home (N=214), Bhutan 2017

Reasons for not leaving home *	number	%
Didn't want to leave children	0	0.0
Sanctity of marriage	22	11.1
Didn't want to bring shame	31	14.6
Couldn't support children	0	0.0
Loved him	28	13.6
Didn't want to be single	3	1.5
Family said to stay	10	5.5
Forgave him	27	10.6
Thought he would change	31	14.6
Threatened her/children	0	0.0
Nowhere to go	26	12.6
Violence normal/not serious	49	21.1
The children need a father/Both parents	27	14.1
Dependent on husband	10	4.0
Other	0	0.0

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

Table 9.7. Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence (N=277), Bhutan 2017

Whether ever fought back	Area		Bhutan	
	Urban (N=90) (%)	Rural (N=187) (%)	Number	Total (N=277) (%)
Never	44.4	47.1	138	46.2
Once	28.6	29.3	75	29.1
Several times	21.8	18.1	52	19.4
Many times	3.8	3.1	9	3.3
Don't know	1.5	0.8	2	1.0
Refused	0.0	1.5	1	1.0

Table 9.8. Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence (N=139), BHUTAN 2017

Result of retaliation	Area		Bhutan	
	Urban (N=50) (%)	Rural (N=89) (%)	Number	Total (N=139) (%)
No change	29.7	17.5	31	21.8
Violence became worse	27.0	34.3	41	31.8
Violence became less	18.9	12.4	21	14.7
Violence stopped	21.6	24.1	37	23.2
Don't know	2.7	8.8	8	6.6
Refused	0.0	2.9	1	1.9