

# Report on Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey 2015



BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING



# Report on Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey 2015

# August 2016



# **Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics**

Statistics and Informatics Division
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

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# Minister Ministry of Planning Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

## Message

It is my great pleasure to note the publication of this report on the Violence against Women Survey 2015, prepared by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Violence against women is a major concern all over the world and Bangladesh is no exception. Lack of education, exposure to child maltreatment or witnessing violence in the family, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes of accepting violence and gender inequality are some common factors influencing the perpetration of violence. It can have a negative impact on physical, mental, sexual, reproductive health and can lead to other health problems. The Government of Bangladesh is highly committed to eliminate all forms of violence against women and has prioritized the establishment of legal frameworks and institutional arrangements to support victims. We would like to see the country free of gender violence.Half of our populationis female and the government is focused on ensuring women are in the mainstream of development. I believe that violence could be reduced by changing mindsets and attitudes towards women.

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has successfully conducted the second round of the VAW survey in 2015. The main objective of the survey is to generate official statistics on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women. I believe that policy makers, planners, researchers, development partners, gender activists, and other stakeholders will find this report useful. It will also help the government to protect the rights of women and build a happy society along with achieving national Sustainable Development Goals.

My sincere thanks to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and European Union(EU) in Bangladesh for providing financial and technical support to BBS for conducting this important survey.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to all concerned officials of SID and BBS for their efforts in conducting the survey and bringing out this report.

I wish this report on the Violence against Women Survey 2015 a great success.

AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP

Dhaka, August 2016





State Minister
Ministry of Finance
and
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

## Message

I am glad to learn that the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), Ministry of Planning is now publishing the Violence against Women (VAW) Survey, 2015 Report. This is the second round of VAW survey conducted by the BBS.

Violence against women is a heinous crime and harmful for the mental and physical well-being of women. The government of Bangladesh is committed to eliminate all forms of violence against women and has prioritized establishing legal framework and institutional arrangements to support the victims. We would like to see our country free of gender based violence and disparity. The government of Bangladesh is working hard to bring women into the mainstream of development.

It is commendable that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has successfully conducted the second round of the VAW survey in 2015. I think the report will be useful for the planners, researchers, and other stakeholders in formulating appropriate programmes and policies towards elimination of violence against women.

My heartfelt thanks to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and his colleagues for their relentless efforts in conducting the survey and bringing out this report timely.

M.A. Mannan, MP





Secretary
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of
Bangladesh

#### **Foreword**

Violence against women is a widespread phenomenon, prevailing throughout the world. Home should be a safe haven, but, in reality, many women are at risk of experiencing violence committed by their husband or other family members. Violence against women can have a deeper impact than the immediate harm it causes. It has devastating consequences for the women who experience it and a traumatic effect on those who witness it, particularly children. Violence against women is a violation of human rights. This major concern for society must be eliminated by all means, including legal and social movement.

In Bangladesh, the government and other stakeholders have been observing VAW trends and trying to address the situation appropriately. Without adequate statistics it is not possible to take appropriate measures to end violence. Statistics on the prevalence of violence, characteristics of the survivors, as well as the causes and impacts, are only available by conducting VAW household surveys. As the national statistical organization, BBS has conducted the second VAW survey in 2015, with the first survey being conducted in 2011. Although the methodology and instrument differed between the two surveys, the results suggest that VAW has declined between the years.

I thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and European Union (EU) for providing financial and technical support to BBS for conducting the survey. I also thank the working group, comprising experts from government, research organizations, international organizations and non-government organizations (NGOs), for their technical backstopping in conducting the survey and finalization of the report.

I congratulate the Director General of BBS and his team, distinguished members of the technical committee for completing the survey successfully and bringing out this report in time.

I hope that the report will be useful to the planners and policy makers in addressing the root causes of violence against women in Bangladesh.

K M Mozammel Hoq





# Director General Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics Statistics and Informatics Division Ministry of Planning

#### **Preface**

This report is the outcome of the second round comprehensive survey on Violence against Women (VAW) conducted in 2015 by BBS. UNFPA and European Union (EU) provided financial and technical support for the survey. The main objective of the study was to generate official statistics on the prevalence of VAW in Bangladesh. To ensure geographical representation of each division and urban and rural areas, the survey was done using a subset of the existing Integrated Multi-purpose Sample (IMPS) of the BBS. The clusters were allocated from seven urban, seven rural and seven city corporation substrata representing seven administrative divisions of the country. The survey covered 911 primary sample units (PSUs) and 22,775 households. One woman was selected from each household as a respondent in the survey.

During the questionnaire design phase, experts from research organizations and NGOs were consulted and the UNSD recommendations were reviewed. The questionnaire was designed in intelligent character recognition (ICR) readable formatand consisted of two questionnaires: the household questionnaire, comprising household and individual modules; and the women's questionnaire, containing questions on partner and non-partner violence and help seeking behaviour.

Data were captured from the completed questionnaires by outsourcing the job to save time. Data processing, data analysis and report writing were done by BBS experts with guidance from atechnical committee.

I am grateful to UNFPA for their technical and financial assistance, and to representatives of universities, research organizations and NGOs for their support in designing the survey and conducting the field operation.

I like to express my sincere thanks to Mr. Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar, Project Director, Mr.A.K.M.Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, A.S.M Quamruzzaman, Deputy Director, Md. Maksud Hossain, Statistical Officerand other colleagues of the Geographical Information System (GIS) project of BBS for organizing the survey, processing and analyzing the data and bringing out this report. The members of the working group and report writing team deserve special thanks for their input to the analysis and improvement of the report.

I hope these survey results will be useful to planners, administrators, researchers, policy makers and development partners to combat the challenges of violence against women. Any constructive suggestions for further improvement of the report will be appreciated.

Mohammad Abdul Wazed
(Additional Secretary)

Dhaka, August 2016





### Message

Empowering women and promoting gender equality is crucial to achieving sustainable development. Ending all forms of discrimination against women and girls is not only a human right, but it also has a multiplier effect across all other development areas. Gender inequality and its extreme manifestation—gender-based violence (GBV)—inhibit women and girls from accessing reproductive health services, fully participating in community initiatives, attaining their individual full potential. As a result progress of the entire Society is considerably curtailed. UNFPA is a global leader in partnering with governments and others to address this human rights violation.

Gaps in data are a major obstacle to sound policies, evidence-based planning, good programming, monitoring and evaluation for accountability. As a long standing partner of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), UNFPA supports regular generation of population data, and now on violence against women (VAW). The experience of the first, 2011 VAW Survey has largely informed improvements in the present, 2015 survey, in terms of its methodology, content and coverage. Data presented in this report points to the urgent need to address harmful gender norms and practices. Unequal gender relations lead to discrimination, oppression, poor access and utilization of reproductive health information and services, and violence. They lie at the heart of many challenges Bangladesh and other countries around the world face. UNFPA strives for a world where all women and girls can live without fear. I sincerely hope that the data and information contained in this report will support policy-makers, civil society actors and development partners in making deliberate programmatic decisions and budget allocations that foster a more inclusive society, where women and girls are equal partners.

I thank the International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh (icddr,b), a key technical partner to BBS in ensuring that the second VAW survey adheres to international quality standards and United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) guidelines and methodologies. Special thanks go to the Delegation of the European Union in Bangladesh for their financial support without which this survey might not have been timely possible.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government of Bangladesh, especially Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), for taking the bold step to make VAW surveys an integral part of the data produced, their contribution towards addressing and eliminating this scourge from the society. The team of BBS worked tirelessly over many months to present us all with this important evidence. I sincerely thank the Director General, BBS and histeam for their continued commitment to timely and quality data in Bangladesh.

Argentina Matavel Piccin





Ambassador & Head of Delegation of the European Union in Bangladesh

## Message

I am glad that the second report on Violence against Women (VAW) Survey prepared by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) is being launched. Violence against women is a serious human rights, public health and developmental issue worldwide. That EU has contributed to the successful completion of this survey is a positive achievement at a time when VAW is duly acknowledged as a matter of highest concern by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Intimate partner violence is the most common type of VAW. But women are also exposed to other kinds of violence including sexual harassment in the workplace, violence inflicted because parents are unable to pay dowry demands, pregnant women's deaths associated with violence and injuries, girls and women subjected to trafficking, rapes and acid-throwing. All types of violence against women listed in the Beijing Platform for Action (PFA) occur in Bangladesh. Statistics show that nearly two out of three women have experienced Gender Based Violence (GBV) during their life time. The United Nations Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) recognized the importance of addressing and eliminating violence against women and has stressed that the State must take effective action to address this problem.

The VAW surveys, 2011 and 2015 under BBS filled the vacuum of nationally representative, quantitative data on violence against women in Bangladesh. I believe that the VAW Survey 2015 results are of real benefit to policy makers and civil society actors for policy planning, implementation and monitoring in view of progressing towards a society free form all forms of violence, discrimination and inequalities. Bangladesh will be in compliance with the United Nations declaration on making data available to measure the violence against women.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, to the Director General of BBS and all other concerned for their relentless efforts in conducting the survey and bringing out this report. I thank also UNFPA Bangladesh for providing technical assistance to BBS in conducting this Survey.

I wish the Violence against Women Survey 2015 the best possible follow-up. It is an important step stone in addressing a matter too often perceived as a taboo. To change the life of many.

HE Mr. Pierre MAYAUDON





Director
&
Project Director
P & G Using GIS Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Statistics and Informatics Division

## **Acknowledgements**

I am delighted to acknowledge the contributors who played important role in conducting the 2015 VAW survey and preparation of the report, the second of its kind in Bangladesh as a fully-fledged survey following United Nations guidelines. The staff members of BBS have professionally and successfully carried out this survey by overcoming the challenges of data collection on this sensitive issue.

I would like to express my humble gratitude and thanks to Mr. K M Mozammel Hoq, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division, and Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, for their valuable suggestions, patient guidance and support from the survey design stage through to the completion of this report. Mr. Md. Baitul Amin Bhuiyan, Deputy Director General of BBS also deserves special thanks for his overall supervision and support.

It is my immense pleasure to mention that UNFPA & European Union in Bangladesh provided support in undertaking the survey and preparation of the report. I wish to thank UNFPA for their partnership in the statistical business of BBS.

I am particularly grateful to Dr. Sadananda Mitra, Ex-Gender and Statistics Advisor, UN Women, Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam. Ex-Director, BBS, Mr. Ruhul Amin, Ex-Deputy Director, BBS, and BBS officials Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Director, Mr. A.K.M Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, ASM Quamuruzzaman, Deputy Director and Mr. Md. Maksud Hossain, Statistical officer, who were the active members of the core survey team.

My great appreciation goes to the members of the project management team of Strengthening Capacity of BBS in Population and Demographic Data Collection Using GIS Project for their relentless efforts in this exercise.

I am deeply indebted to the contributions of different stakeholders and agencies concerned, particularly those who provided their valuable suggestions and comments towards the successful completion of the survey and report. My heartfelt thanks are also due to the respondents themselves and the communities for their cooperation during data collection from the field.

Any valuable suggestions and recommendations for further improvement of this report will be gratefully acknowledged.

Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar

Dhaka, August 2016

# **Executive summary**

#### **Background and context**

Violence against women (VAW) is a global phenomenon in both developed and developing countries. Many women suffer from controlling behaviors, physical, economic, emotional and sexual violence, causing physical and mental harm. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) called upon member countries to establish systems for data collection and analysis of national VAW indicators and other methodological standards by 2015. Through this survey, Bangladesh has become one of the pioneers in measuring VAW through the rigorous efforts of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and Statistics and Informatics Division (SID).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by global leaders in September 2015, highlight the importance of statistics on VAW. In the past, lack of time series data on VAW has impeded monitoring of trends and the design of appropriate policies and programs in Bangladesh. The 2015 VAW survey is essential for addressing the scarcity of data on VAW in Bangladesh.

#### **Objectives**

The main objective of this survey is to generate official statistics on the prevalence and nature of VAW in Bangladesh. The information gained from this survey indicates the prevalence of various forms of violence, its causes and consequences, risk factors and perceptions regarding VAW. It provides data that can be disaggregated to the national, divisional, urban and rural levels and enables Bangladesh to comply with the United Nations recommendation to measure and make VAW data available. The end goal is to generate evidence that is used to guide policy formulation, programs and interventions and to improve existing legal frameworks.

#### Methodology

The VAW Survey 2015 methodology was based on UNSD and WHO recommendations and the sample design ensured representation of seven divisions, rural areas, city corporations and urban areas other than city corporations. By applying appropriate weights, national estimates of violence were also derived. In preparation for data collection, training based on the WHO training module, was delivered with special emphasis on gender training and ethical procedures for conducting a survey on such a sensitive topic. Total nine hundred and eleven local females were engaged as enumerators (interviewers) in data collection.

The total number of women (aged 15 and above) interviewed were 21,688. Among them 19,987 were ever-married and 1,701 were never married. Weights were used to correct differences in the selection probability of households per domain and of selection of survey participants per household. The tables presented in this report use weighted percentages and un weighted totals.

#### **Results**

#### Prevalence of partner violence against women

Partner violence, in the context of this survey, is a violent act that has been committed against a woman by their current or previous husband. The survey measures five forms of violence: physical violence, sexual violence, economic violence, emotional violence, and controlling behaviour (see section above on concepts and definitions). Almost two thirds (72.6%) of evermarried women experienced one or more such forms of violence by their husband at least once in their lifetime, and 54.7% experienced violence during last 12 months.

Of lifetime experiences, controlling behaviour was most common, reported by more than half of ever-married women (55.4%). This was followed by physical violence (49.6%), emotional violence (28.7% of women), sexual violence (27.3%) and economic violence (11.4%).

The experiences of one or more incidents of partner violence during the last 12 months were also measured. The most common form was controlling behaviour, experienced by more than one third (38.8%) of ever-married women, followed by emotional violence (24.2%), physical violence (20.8%), sexual violence (13.3%) and economic violence (6.7%).

Rates of lifetime partner violence (any form) were highest in rural areas (74.8% of ever-married women) and lowest in city corporation areas (54.4%). Rates in urban areas outside of city corporation areas were 71.1%, slightly lower than in rural areas. Of the divisions, Rajshahi had the highest rates of physical (60.1%) and sexual (34.2%) violence, followed by Rangpur and Khulna, whereas Chittagong had the lowest rates of partner physical violence (42.5%) and Sylhet the lowest rates of partner sexual violence (19.8%). These regional patterns hold for violence during lifetime and last 12 months. Rates of these forms of violence tend to decrease with increased wealth quintile and level of education of the women.

Experiences of controlling behaviour, both during lifetime (55.4%) and the last 12 months (39.8%), were much higher than experiences of emotional (28.7% lifetime and 24.2% current) or economic violence (11.4% lifetime and 6.7% current). Overall, the rates of controlling behaviour, emotional and economic violence tended to be lower for women with higher levels of education. The only exception was the category of women with primary education who reported higher controlling behaviour during lifetime and last 12 months compared to illiterate women.

#### Injury due to physical or sexual partner violence

A large proportion (41.7%) of women experiencing lifetime partner physical or sexual violence suffered from injuries as a result of that violence, while 12.9% reported injuries during the last 12 months. A higher proportion of women reported cuts, scratches, bruises or aches (32.3% in lifetime and 9.8% in the last 12 months), whereas other injuries were reported by a lower proportion of women.

#### Talking to others about experiences of partner violence

Despite high rates of partner violence, most women (72.7%) never reported their experience to others. When they do inform others, women most commonly told their immediate family

members, in-laws or neighbours. A low proportion of women reported their experience to a formal authority, such as police, medical practitioners, religious or community leader. Among formal sources, local leaders were most commonly mentioned (2.1%) and a small percentage of women sought help from the police (1.1%).

The main reason for not informing others was they did not consider it necessary to report it (39.3%). This was followed by concern about family honour (15.6%); being afraid of the perpetrator (12.0%); and shame or embarrassment (7.7%).

# Violence perpetrated by a non-partner (someone other than the current or previous husband)

More than one quarter (27.8%) of women reported lifetime physical violence by someone other than the husband (non-partner) and 6.2% reported experiencing such violence during the last 12 months. Rates were highest among adolescents for both lifetime (30.9%) and last 12 months (11.2%) non-partner physical violence. Three percent of the women experienced non-partner sexual violence during their lifetime and 2.5% during last 12 months.

#### Recent trends in partner violence against women in Bangladesh

A comparison between the 2011 and 2015 national surveys shows lower prevalence rates for all forms violence during lifetime and the last 12 months, except for physical violence. It is possible that these differences reflect methodological differences in 2011 and 2015 surveys rather than any true differences in the levels of violence.

#### **Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made:

- 1. Gender equality and ending violence against women must be addressed for achieving the SDGs. Initiate a campaign to create mass awareness about violence against women, the national goals to eliminate it, and the services offered by government agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, including the helpline (phone number 10921) and the one stop crisis centre.
- 2. Strengthen the ongoing programme to raise the status of women, both in terms of awareness of their rights, and through concrete measures in fields such as employment, education, political participation and legal rights. This should accelerate achievement of SDG 5, Target 5.2 on the elimination of violence against women and girls.
- 3. Data on recent experiences with sexual violence suggest women aged 20-44 years are more vulnerable to partner sexual violence compared to other age groups. For this reason, preventive and protective services could be strengthened for this group.
- 4. Based on lessons learned from the 2015 survey, the content of the questionnaire can be modified in the next VAW survey. The module on perception of place of violence can be

dropped and new modules to be included such as actual place of violence and causes of violence.

- 5. Follow-up surveys should be conducted every 4-5 years to cover new areas and to generate the data needed to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals and for use by government (e.g. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs) for the formulation of policies, adoption of protective measures and initiation of social movement for women's empowerment, equality and equity in all spheres of life.
- 6. Designate a team to conduct this survey on regular basis and ensure exposure to relevant issues and global development is available for the team.
- 7. Conduct additional analysis (including multivariate models) with the existing unit level data of VAW 2015 and produce in-depth thematic policy briefs/analytical papers on different types of violence.
- 8. Conduct further studies of GBV to capture data on violence of gender-based violence for both women and men. In Bangladesh, there is no baseline data on GBV other than women.
- 9. Strengthen collaboration between stake holders and BBS so that data needs are adequately met.
- 10. Administrative data on VAW (i.e. data from services such as police, health system and the courts) should be strengthened and existing data should be analysed and disseminated on a regular basis at various levels. Such information would provide policy makers with up-to-date data on the access and use of these services for informed decision making (it should be noted that administrative data are never able to provide VAW prevalence data).
- 11. Enhance legal and criminal justice systems to prevent further violence, facilitate recovery and ensure access to justice (e.g. specialized police units, restraining orders and multi-agency sectoral response teams).
- 12. Processes and procedures should be reviewed and changed to ensure quality and standard protocols are in place so that women can obtain justice without discrimination in stalking and rape cases. This includes post-rape care and free legal aid so that women understand their rights and options.
- 13. Information on social assistance programs should be disseminated and available in a variety of media and formats accessible to people with disabilities. This is needed to improve women's awareness of existing programs, eligibility criteria, and application procedures. Existing social assistance programs should be linked to the family courts.
- 14. Resource allocation to combat violence against women should be revisited to ensure adequate financial provision for the work that is urgently required to disseminate information, raise awareness and educate on Gender Based Violence (GBV).

- 15. Promote non-violent social norms by sending strong messages that violence against women and girls will not be tolerated. The media should be continuously engaged in shaping public opinion and challenging the harmful gender norms that perpetuate.
- 16. Interventions that target attitudinal change among adolescent boys and men should to be made to change harmful social and cultural norms and facilitate the development of new notions of masculinity associated with non-violence, respect and equality.
- 17. Further study and research on the experiences of violence by different professional groups of women should be done to inform policy development and design appropriate interventions.
- 18. Revisit existing rules and regulations on the protection of women from violence to make them more appropriate and realistic for the protection of women for all types of violence.

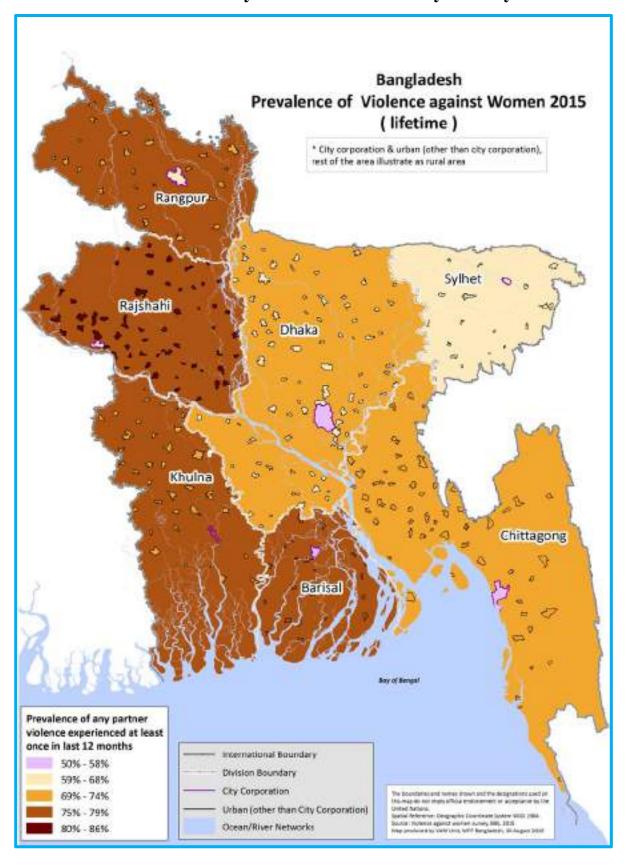


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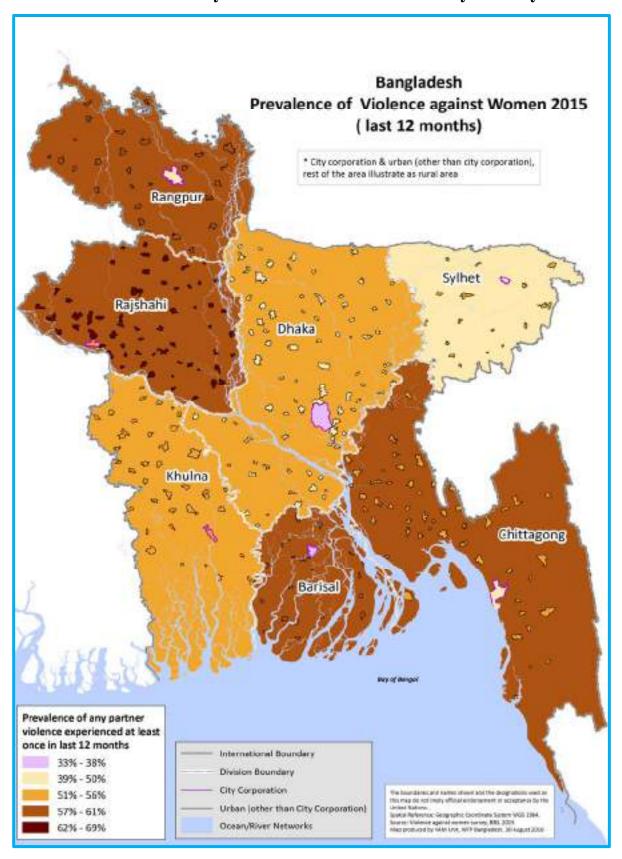
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### Prevalence of any Violence in Lifetime by Locality





### Prevalence of any Violence in Last 12 Months by Locality





# **Key findings A:** Trends in violence between 2015 and 2011

Indicators	Life	time	In last 12 months	
And Control of the Co	2015	2011	2015	2011
1 Prevalence of any partner violence experienced at least	st once an	nong ever	-married	women
Any physical violence	49.6	47.8	20.8	26.4
Any sexual violence	27.2	37.3	13.3	24.0
Any emotional violence	28.7	40.2	24.2	30.0
Any economic violence	11.4	17.8	6.7	13.9
Any controlling behavior	55.4	67.8	38.8	56.2
Any physical or sexual violence	54.2	57.8	26.9	37.0
Any physical or sexual violence or emotional violence	57.7	62.5	38.0	45.1
Any violence	72.6	79.4	54.7	66.9
2. Prevalence of any partner violence experienced at least	st once an	nong curr	ently-ma	rried
women				
Any physical violence	45.2	64.6	20.5	46.4
Any sexual violence	24.8	36.5	13.1	24.1
Any economic violence	40.2	53.2	15.2	32.3
Any controlling behavior	68.5	81.6	54.0	71.9
Any physical or sexual violence	55.0	67.2	30.0	-
Any violence	80.2	87.1	65.1	77.3

Note: Detailed tables are given in annexure A

B. Detailed findings of 2015

			Urban		
Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)	City Corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)
01. Prevalence of partner violence experienced at least once in lifetime among ever-married women					
Any physical violence	49.6	51.8	42.2	29.4	48.5
Any sexual violence	27.3	28.4	23.5	14.4	27.9
Any emotional violence	28.7	29.7	25.4	20.7	27.7
Any economic violence	11.4	12.0	9.7	8.8	10.2
Any controlling behavior	55.4	57.4	48.8	38.0	54.1
Any physical or sexual violence	54.2	56.6	46.5	33.3	52.9
Any violence	72.6	74.8	65.6	54.4	71.1

	National (%)			Urban			
Indicators		Rural (%)	Total (%)	City Corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)		
02. Prevalence of partner violence ex women	perienced at lea	ast once in	last twelv	ve months amor	ng ever-married		
Any physical violence	20.8	21.5	18.5	13.0	21.2		
Any sexual violence	13.3	13.7	12.2	7.6	14.4		
Any emotional violence	24.2	25.1	21.3	17.1	23.4		
Any economic violence	6.7	7.0	5.4	5.5	5.4		
Any controlling behavior	38.8	41.5	34.1	25.4	38.4		
Any physical or sexual violence	26.9	27.8	24.2	17.2	27.7		
Any violence	54.7	56.5	48.7	38.7	53.7		
03. Prevalence of partner physical vio group (years)	lence during las	st 12 mont	hs among	ever-married w	omen, by age		
15-19	23.8	23.7	23.8	20.7	25.3		
20-24	28.1	29.6	23.8	14.6	29.1		
25-29	24.5	24.6	23.9	17.2	27.1		
30-34	23.4	24.9	18.9	13.5	21.7		
35-39	20.8	21.9	17.1	11.7	20.3		
40-44	16.5	16.9	15.2	14.2	15.7		
45-49	15.5	16.4	12.8	7.6	15.2		
50-54	17.0	17.8	13.9	8.5	16.5		
55-59	13.7	14.0	12.4	6.4	15.1		
60+	13.2	13.3	12.9	8.6	14.3		
04. Prevalence of partner sexual violet group (years)	nce during last	12 months	among ev	ver-married wor	men, by age		
15-19	15.1	15.6	13.7	6.3	17.2		
20-24	18.3	19.0	16.3	11.5	19.2		
25-29	16.6	16.8	15.8	9.1	19.0		
30-34	15.4	16.0	13.3	7.4	16.3		
35-39	12.8	13.5	10.6	8.0	12.1		
40-44	11.0	11.1	10.6	6.2	12.4		
45-49	8.2	8.3	7.7	5.0	8.9		
50-54	9.7	10.3	7.5	5.4	8.5		

			Urban				
Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)	City Corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)		
55-59	5.9	5.8	5.9	2.4	7.6		
60+	9.8	9.8	9.8	3.2	12.0		
05. Physical violence during pregnancy among ever-married women who have ever been pregnant	4.7	4.9	4.3	3.6	4.6		
06. Sexual violence during pregnancy among ever-married women who have ever been pregnant	9.1	10.0	6.2	3.8	7.3		
07. Non-partner violence among ever-mart	07. Non-partner violence among ever-married women						
Physical violence	27.3	28.5	23.5	15.8	27.3		
Sexual violence	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.5	3.5		
Physical or sexual violence	28.2	29.3	24.5	16.6	28.3		
08. Non-partner violence among women who have never been married							
Physical violence	34.7	38.0	25.8	13.4	34.7		
Sexual violence	4.4	3.6	6.4	4.7	7.7		
Physical or sexual violence	35.3	38.7	27.9	16.1	36.4		
09. Age at which sexual violence by a non experienced forced or coerced sexual i					nen who		
05-09	5.2	6.0	3.0	3.3	2.9		
10-14	34.2	32.7	38.5	35.3	39.6		
15-19	39.7	37.6	45.3	44.6	45.6		
20-24	10.5	11.4	8.0	8.6	7.8		
10. Proportion of women injured as a result of partner physical or sexual violence during lifetime who received medical treatment for the related injuries	28.5	29.5	24.3	22.8	24.8		

				Urban			
Indicators	National (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)	City Corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)		
11. Proportion of ever-married women who took legal action after experiencing partner violence	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.6		
12. Proportion of ever-married who know about the government helpline phone number 10921	2.4	1.9	3.8	4.4	3.5		
13. Denmohor payment status among ever-	-married M	luslim wor	men				
Paid	12.0	11.4	14.0	16.3	12.9		
Paid in part	22.2	22.9	19.7	14.3	22.4		
Requested for waive	11.2	12.0	8.7	8.9	8.6		
Not paid	28.3	27.1	32.1	36.2	30.2		
Others	26.3	26.6	25.4	24.4	26.0		
14. Proportion of ever-married women who earn an income and have control over their own earnings	15.2	14.7	16.7	19.1	15.5		
<ol><li>Disclosure of partner physical or sexua such violence, by person/authority that</li></ol>		among eve	er-married	women who e	xperienced		
No one	72.7	72.5	73.4	73.8	73.3		
Own parents	16.6	17.0	14.8	12.3	15.6		
Husband's parents	10.3	10.4	9.9	8.4	10.4		
Brother/Sister	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.2		
Sister-in-law/Brother-in-law	4.1	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.1		
Others relatives	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2		
Friends	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.3	0.5		
Neighbors	9.1	9.0	9.5	8.9	9.7		
Police	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5		
Doctor/Health worker	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1		
Religious leader	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2		
Religious leader	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2		

# **Acronyms**

BBS Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics CSO Civil Society Organization Deff. Design Effect GBV Gender-based violence GIS Geographic Information System НН Household **ICR Intelligent Character Recognition** icddr,b International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh **IMPS** Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample JSA Junior Statistical Assistant NGO Non-Government Organization PPS Probability Proportional to Size PSU **Primary Sampling Unit** SDGs Sustainable Development Goals SID Statistics and Informatics Division SO Statistical Officer **SVRS** Sample Vital Registration System ToT **Training of Trainers UNFPA United Nations Population Fund** UNSD United Nations Statistics Division USO : Upazila Statistical Officer **UNGA** United Nations General Assembly VAW Violence against Women

World Health Organization

WHO

# **Concepts and Definitions**

Household	:	One or more members who usually live together and eat from the same kitchen using same cooking pot form a household.
Domestic helper	:	Considered as member of the household if he/she was living in the household for at least 6 months or more.
Eligible women	:	Women aged 15 years and above who live in the sample household.
Guest	:	Guest considered member of the household if he/she was living in the household for 6 months or more.
Partner	:	Her husband (current & previous).
Non-partner	:	Anybody other than husband.
Perpetrator	:	A criminal or offender.
Prevalence	:	The number or proportion of cases in a given population. The prevalence rate is the proportion of women in a population who have experienced a particular form of violence over a specified period of time (i.e. lifetime / last 12 months).
Jaa	:	Wife of husband's brother.
Nanad	÷	Husband's Sister (younger than him)
Current husband	:	Married in current time & having husband
Previous husband	:	Married previously without having that husband at present including widowed/divorced or married currently again
Denmohor	:	As per Muslim law, every Muslim married woman should receive denmohor (cash/ornaments) immediately after marriage.
Upazila	:	Upazila is a geographical region in Bangladesh used for administrative purposes. They function as sub-units of districts. It comprises of several unions along with Upazila Parishad institution
City corporation		The area is administered by the Ministry of Local Government under City Corporation Act, 2009.

Moderate physical violence	<ul> <li>a. Slapped, hit with fist, boxed or threw something that could hurt the victim.</li> <li>b. Pushed, shoved or pulled hair of the victim.</li> </ul>
Severe physical violence	<ul> <li>a. Kicked/dragged/beaten</li> <li>b. Choked on purpose</li> <li>c. Burnt on purpose</li> <li>d. Threatened to use, or actually used, a gun, knife or other weapon against the victim</li> </ul>
Ever-married women	Ever-married women are persons who have been married at least once in their lives although their current marital status may not be 'married'
Never married women	: A women/ man who has never been married. It is more usual to say that someone who is not married is single
Wealth quintiles	: The wealth quintiles giving each person in the population a score which represents how wealthy they are based on the characteristics of their household. With this score, we can create five 'wealth quintiles' as follows: put the poorest 20% into quintile one, the second poorest 20% into quintile two, the middle 20% into quintile three, the second wealthiest 20% into quintile four and the wealthiest 20% into quintile five.
Physical violence	<ul> <li>Experiencing one or more of the following acts:</li> <li>UN Standard Items (Acts)</li> <li>Slapped, punched or threw something at you by which you were injured.</li> <li>Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?</li> <li>Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up</li> <li>Intentionally suffocated you or choked you by hand?</li> <li>Intentionally burnt you?</li> <li>Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?</li> <li>Intentionally burnt you?</li> <li>Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?</li> <li>Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?</li> <li>Hit you with a stick or any other heavy things?</li> </ul>

#### Sexual violence Experiencing one or more of the following acts: UN Standard Items (Acts) Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts) • Did you ever have sexual intercourse • Did you ever have sexual with your husband against your will? intercourse with your husband • Did you ever have sexual intercourse against your will? with your husband against your will in Did you sexual ever have intercourse with your husband fear of future torture or any kind of against your will in fear of future harm? torture or any kind of harm? • Did your husband ever perform any unusual sexual behaviour which seems • Did your husband ever perform any degrading or humiliating to you? unusual sexual behaviour which seems defaming or disgraceful to you? Other kind of sexual torture(Describe) Economic Experiencing one or more of the following acts: violence UN Standard Items (Acts) Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts) • He refuses to give enough money • He refuses to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has for household expenses, even money for other things? though he has money for other things? • Refuses to provide regular Pocket money? • Are you married in condition with giving money or property as dowry? • Does he pressure you to get money or belongings from your father's house? **Emotional** Experiencing one or more of the following acts: violence UN Standard Items (Acts) Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts) • Did your husband insult you in a manner • Did your husband insult you in a by which you were humiliated or felt bad manner by which you were about yourself at any time? humiliated or felt bad about yourself at any time? • Did your husband belittle or humiliate • Did your husband belittle or you in front of other people? humiliate you in front of other • Did your husband do anything to scare or

intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)?

people?

break something)?

 Did your husband do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or

		<ul> <li>Did your husband verbally threat hurt you or act in a manner by you were terrified?</li> <li>Did your husband torture you for socializing with your neighbours or other women?</li> <li>Did your husband threaten to marry other women?</li> <li>Did your husband?</li> </ul>
Controlling behavior	Experiencing one or more of the following  UN Standard Items (Acts)  Does he try to restrict you from the company of your friends?  Does he restrict you from going to your parental house?  Does he insist on knowing (with suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times?  Does he ignore your feelings and opinions without caring or thinking about your priorities?  Is he angry if you speak with your relative or non-relative males?  Is he often suspicious that you are unfaithful?  Does he expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	<ul> <li>Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts)</li> <li>Does he try to restrict you from the company of your friends?</li> <li>Does he restrict you from going to your parental house?</li> <li>Does he insist on knowing (with suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times?</li> <li>Does he ignore your feelings and opinions without caring or thinking about your priorities?</li> <li>Is he angry if you speak with your relative or non-relative males?</li> <li>Is he often suspicious that you are unfaithful?</li> <li>Does he expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?</li> <li>Does he force you to maintain vail/hijab (Parda)?</li> <li>Does he obstruct your studies or employment?</li> <li>Does he forbid you in going out for recreation?</li> <li>Does he force you to use contraceptive method for birth control or forbid using it?</li> <li>Does he misbehave with you due to complain from your mother-in-</li> </ul>
		law or sister-in- law or other family members?  Does he often get angry without

any rea



# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

#### 1.1 Background

Violence against women (VAW) is a global issue experienced by societies in developed and developing countries alike. Many women are anxious about their safety and suffering, not only from the immediate harms of violence, but also their rights for access to financial and other resources, and to make decisions about their own lives. In many cases, husbands or other family members are the perpetrators of VAW, and the effects are not only on the women themselves, but also their children, family and society as a whole. This is a matter of great concern in Bangladesh, and there is an urgent need to address the issue, which impacts public health and creates stress on the society and economy.

Household surveys are essential for generating statistics on the extent and nature of VAW so that evidence-based policies and programs can be developed to combat the situation. This is because, even when strong legal and support mechanisms are in place, the percentage of women subject to violence who seek help from authorities is usually low. Global studies show the majority (ranging from 55-95%) of physically abused women never seek help from formal sources<sup>1</sup>. As awareness is raised and services improve, it is important to keep tracking VAW prevalence rates, as well as the number of cases reported to authorities and the legal outcomes.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) framework highlights the importance of tracking and eliminating VAW. A shortage of nationally representative data on VAW has made it difficult to monitor trends and adopt appropriate policies and programs in Bangladesh. The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) recommends nationally representative VAW surveys are carried out every 5-10 years as a basis for raising awareness and formulating the appropriate policies, laws and interventions. In line with these recommendations, BBS started conducting national VAW surveys in 2011. In 2015, BBS conducted a second VAW survey, this time one devoted entirely to measuring VAW. The results will be used as a source for research and to inform development of a comprehensive integrated program to combat all forms of violence against women in Bangladesh.

## 1.2 Objectives

VAW is a highly sensitive and stigmatized issue. Research into the phenomenon is challenged by the tendency for women to underreport their experiences. This requires application of careful

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>García-Moreno, C., Jansen, H. A. F. M., Ellsberg, M., Heise, L., & Watts, C. (2005).WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic violence against women – Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's response. Geneva: World Health Organization

strategies that encourage women to disclose that is extremely personal and difficult information to talk about.

The main objective of this survey is to generate official statistics on the prevalence and nature of violence against women in Bangladesh. The information gained indicates the prevalence of various forms of violence, its causes and consequences, risk factors and perceptions of violence against women. It provides data that can be disaggregated to the national, divisional, urban and rural levels. The end goal is to generate evidence that is used to guide policy formulation, programs and interventions and to improve existing legal frameworks.

The specific objectives of VAW 2015 were to generate official statistics on:

- (a) Prevalence of different forms of VAW;
- (b) Injury sustained due to VAW; and
- (c) Help seeking behavior of women exposed to VAW.

# **Chapter 2**

# Methodology

## 2.1. Survey design and sampling

BBS undertook the VAW 2015 in order to generate reliable data that can be disaggregated by locality such as rural, urban and city corporation areas. The survey was designed to represent seven divisions, the rural area, urban area and the city corporations. Divisions each segregated into rural, urban and city corporation areas were considered as independent study domains, resulting in 21 domains in total.

The survey used a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design with administrative divisions as the first level stratum and rural/urban/city corporation areas as the second level. Each first level stratum involved one *rural*, one *urban* area and one *city corporation*. The Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) design served as the sampling frame for the survey. In the first stage, Primary Sampling Units (PSU) were selected from the domains using the probability proportional to size (PPS) method, with the measure of size being the census count of number of households.

The IMPS master sample PSUs were used as the PSUs for the survey. Each of the PSUs was included in the 2011 population and housing census, and hence had clear geographic boundaries and information on the number of households within those boundaries. In the second stage of sampling, households were selected from the chosen PSUs using the sampling frame obtained from the vital statistics registration of the BBS.

The sample was calculated in a way so that separate estimates could be derived independently for each domain. The sample size was calculated using the following independent formula for each domain:

$$n = \frac{p(1-p)*Z\alpha_{/2}^{2}}{d^{2}}*deff \dots (1)$$

where, p is the expected true proportion,  $\alpha$  is the level of significance,  $Z\alpha_{/2}$  is the value of the standard normal distribution allowing  $\alpha$  level of significance, d is the allowable margin of error, and *deff* is the design effect. Using p=0.65, which is the VAW 2011 estimate for the proportion of women who experienced physical violence in the lifetime,  $\alpha = 0.05$  giving  $Z\alpha_{/2}=1.96$  and *deff*=2. The minimum required sample size obtained was approximately 700 per domain. In this particular survey, the number of households required in each domain will be kept to a minimum. Since the number of households in each of the defined strata is typically larger than 8,000, no adjustment for population size was made.

At the second stage of sampling, random selection of 25 households from each of the selected PSUs was planned, giving a minimum of  $\frac{700}{25} \approx 28$  PSUs required from each domain.

Proportional allocation of sample households is a commonly used strategy, but not appropriate

when the main domains are administrative regions for which separate survey estimates are required, and also not when those domains differ greatly in size, since proportional allocation assigns a small proportion of the sample to small domains. On the other hand, when the domains differ greatly in size, equal allocation results in substantial variation in the sampling fractions between domains, providing a large sampling fraction for the smallest domain compared to the largest domain. Therefore, a compromise between the proportional and the equal allocation –the Kish allocation – was the chosen method used to ensure that each domain has at least 28 PSUs. The Kish allocation formula is:

$$n_d = n \frac{\sqrt{\frac{1}{D^2} + W_d^2}}{\sum_{d=1}^{D} \sqrt{\frac{1}{D^2} + W_d^2}} \dots \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

Where  $n_d$  is the sample size in the domain, n is the sample size, D is the number of domains, and  $W_d$  is the proportion of households in domain d (Census 2011).

# 2.2. Allocation of samples

Using this allocation, with the restriction that a minimum of 28 PSUs be chosen from each domain, the minimum required total number of PSUs is 911. Allocating 25 households per PSU, the total number of households in the sample was 22,775. The resulting allocation, showing sample distributions across domains (divisions and regions), are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1. Distribution of sample PSUs and households (HHs) by domain using Kish allocation

		R	ural	U	Irban	City cor	porations	To	otal
Stratum No.	Division	No. of PSUs	No. of HHs	No. of PSUs	No. of HHs	No. of PSUs	No. of HHs	No. of PSUs	No. of HHs
1	Barisal	39	975	28	700	28	700	95	2,375
2	Chittagong	82	2,050	32	800	29	725	143	3,575
3	Dhaka	131	3,275	44	1,100	39	975	214	5,350
4	Khulna	59	1,475	29	725	28	700	116	2,900
5	Rajshahi	70	1,750	30	750	28	700	128	3,200
6	Rangpur	62	1,550	28	700	28	700	118	2,950
7	Sylhet	41	1,025	28	700	28	700	97	2,425
	Total	484	12,100	219	5,475	208	5,200	911	22,775

## 2.3. Selection of eligible women

One eligible woman, that is, aged 15 years or above, could be randomly selected to participate in the survey from each household in the sample by lottery basis. During the initial household interview, the eligibility of respondents (based on their age and sex) was noted by the enumerator (interviewer) and the supervisor by completing the 'woman selection form'. A household may or may not contain an eligible woman.

## 2.4. Questionnaire development and testing

In order to get internationally comparable results, a standard questionnaire recommended by UNSD was customized for the national context following the suggested customization process. All relevant government, United Nations, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working in this area were consulted, including representatives of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, and icddr,b.

The survey consisted of two questionnaires: the household questionnaire, comprising household and individual modules; and the women's questionnaire, containing questions on partner and non-partner violence and help seeking behavior. The questionnaire was pre-tested three times in an urban, a rural and in a city corporation area. Pre-tests were conducted to verify:

- appropriateness of the questionnaire structure and formulation of questions;
- time required to complete the questionnaire;
- comprehension of questions; and
- the range of variation in responses for different variables.

The findings of the pre-test were evaluated and used to determine the questions to be incorporated in the final questionnaire.

#### 2.5. Questionnaire structure

The questionnaire comprised the following sections, or modules:

- household characteristics, such as type of dwelling, source of water, and land tenure;
- person module, a listing of all household members and their characterristics, such as their age, sex, relationship to household head, level of education, etc.;
- the eligible women selection form for use by the enumerator to determine alibility and randomly select the respondent, and the informed consent statement and signature;
- woman's marital status module, used to determine current and previous marital status; and
- Three modules on experiences with violence by different perpetrators:
  - o violence by current husband;
  - o violence by previous husband; and
  - o non-partner violence.

Each of the three modules on experiences with violence includes questions on impacts of any violence experienced and the help seeking behavior of the women affected.

# 2.6. Operational definitions used in the survey

For the purpose of this survey, types of violence were defined and measured using the United Nations<sup>2</sup> and World Health Organisation<sup>3</sup> (WHO) guidelines. Unless otherwise stated, the prevalence rates presented in this report are based on the United Nations standard items of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>United Nations.(2014). Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women—Statistical Surveys. United Nations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Ellsberg, M., &Heise, L. (2005). Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists. Washington DC, United States: World Health Organization, PATH.

violence. The definitions, provided in the section on definitions above, together with other concepts used, were:

# 1. Physical violence

UN Standard Items (Acts)	Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts)
<ul> <li>Slapped, punched or threw something at you by which you were injured.</li> <li>Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?</li> <li>Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up</li> <li>Intentionally suffocated you or choked you by hand?</li> <li>Intentionally burnt you?</li> <li>Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Slapped, punched or threw something at you by which you were injured</li> <li>Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?</li> <li>Burnt you with hot things</li> <li>Threw acid intentionally</li> <li>Threw hot water/oil/ milk/peas etc. intentionally</li> <li>Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up</li> <li>Intentionally suffocated you or choked you by hand?</li> <li>Intentionally burnt you?</li> <li>Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?</li> </ul>
	• Hit you with a stick or any other heavy things?

#### 2. Sexual violence

UN Standard Items (Acts)	Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts)
• Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will?	• Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will?
<ul> <li>Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear of future torture or any kind of harm?</li> <li>Did your husband ever perform any unusual sexual behaviour which seems degrading or humiliating to you?</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear of future torture or any kind of harm?</li> <li>Did your husband ever perform any unusual sexual behaviour which seems defaming or disgraceful to you?</li> <li>Other kind of sexual torture(Describe)</li> </ul>

#### 3. Economic violence

UN Standard Items (Acts)	Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts)
• He refuses to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things?	<ul> <li>He refuses to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things?</li> <li>Refuses to provide regular pocket money?</li> <li>Are you married in condition with giving money or</li> </ul>
	property as dowry?  • Does he pressure you to get money or belongings
	from your father's house?

#### 4. Controlling behavior

#### **UN Standard Items (Acts)**

- Does he try to restrict you from the company of your friends?
- Does he restrict you from going to your parental house?
- Does he insist on knowing (with suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times?
- Does he ignore your feelings and opinions without caring or thinking about your priorities?
- Is he angry if you speak with your relative or non-relative males?
- Is he often suspicious that you are unfaithful?
- Does he expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?

#### **Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts)**

- Does he try to restrict you from the company of your friends?
- Does he restrict you from going to your parental house?
- Does he insist on knowing (with suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times?
- Does he ignore your feelings and opinions without caring or thinking about your priorities?
- Is he angry if you speak with your relative or non-relative males?
- Is he often suspicious that you are unfaithful?
- Does he expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?
- Does he force you to maintain vail/hijab (Parda)?
- Does he obstruct your studies or employment?
- Does he forbid you in going out for recreation?
- Does he utter attacking words against your Parents?
- Does he force you to use contraceptive method for birth control or forbid using it?
- Does he misbehave with you for giving birth to a girl child?
- Does he misbehave with you due to complain from your mother-in- law or sister-in- law or other family members?
- Does he often get angry without any reason?
- Other

#### 5. Emotional violence

#### **UN Standard Items (Acts)**

- Did your husband insult you in a manner by which you were humiliated or felt bad about yourself at any time?
- Did your husband belittle or humiliate you in front of other people?
- Did your husband do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)?

#### **Bangladesh Context: all Items (Acts)**

- Did your husband insult you in a manner by which you were humiliated or felt bad about yourself at any time?
- Did your husband belittle or humiliate you in front of other people?
- Did your husband do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)?
- Did your husband verbally threaten to hurt you or act in a manner by which you were terrified?
- Did your husband torture you for socializing with your neighbours or other women?
- Did your husband threaten to marry other women?

#### 2.7. Training of supervisors and survey team members

About 71 district<sup>4</sup> coordinators (Joint Director, Deputy Director and Statistical Officers) were recruited as master trainers. Nine hundred and eleven female registrars from the BBS Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) were engaged in all the 911 PSUs as enumerators (interviewers). An equal number of Upazila Statistical Officers (USOs) or Junior Statistical Assistants (JSAs) were engaged as supervisors in this survey.

The training took place over several stages:

- 1) Master trainers received a five day training of trainers (ToT) which took place at the BBS office in Dhaka and was conducted by BBS, with the technical assistance of a local consultant and UNFPA regional and country office staff.
- 2) After a one week interval, the master trainers conducted five day training course for the enumerators and supervisors in each district. Each master trainer trained the same number of enumerators and supervisors as there were PSUs in that district.

Following postponement of the survey field operations for several weeks due to Ramadan, a three day refresher ToT was conducted for the master trainers by icddr,b outside Dhaka in two separate groups. Master trainers then conducted a four day refresher course for the enumerators and supervisors, which was also supported by icddr,b.

The training included concepts of gender and violence, myths around violence, familiarization with the questionnaire, interview techniques, ethical and safety measures, and support for interviewers and study participants.

# 2.8. Data collection and quality control

The fieldwork for the survey was conducted from 13 and 22 August 2015. Each enumerator was appointed to cover one PSU and had 15 days to conduct interviews in 25 households. For ethical reasons, enumerators were assigned to collect data in PSUs outside their usual working area. Every enumerator was assigned a supervising officer who oversaw their work throughout the data collection phase and was responsible for quality control. District coordinators, who were senior BBS officials and UNFPA representatives, were appointed as overall managers of the fieldwork.

Quality control involved several steps. Firstly, supervisors checked the completed questionnaires thoroughly to identify any inaccuracies or inconsistencies. If required, the enumerators were sent back to talk with the respondent to get corrected or missing information. The questionnaires were then sent to the district coordinator who checked them, and, if no correction was required at the field level, they were then sent to the BBS office in Dhaka. The district coordinators made regular field visits to assure quality. Field visits were also made by icddr,b researchers who checked questionnaires, discussed arising issues and suggested solutions.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>There are 64 districts in total.

#### 2.9. Ethics and safety

To ensure ethical and safety guidelines were applied in the survey, the following methods were used:

- All interviewers were females.
- Oral consent was obtained from the study participants. The study participants were assured that their responses will be kept confidential. The women were informed that participation in the study was completely voluntary and that they were free to refuse or withdraw from the interview at any point in time. The women were also informed that they could withhold a response to any question. The participants were warned about sensitive questions at the beginning of the sections on violence, and permission was sought to continue the interview.
- The survey team received strict instructions on how to maintain confidentiality and conduct interviews in a non-judgmental manner and in private. Strategies employed were:
  - interviewers did not conduct interviews in their own communities
  - the survey was introduced at the community and household levels as a 'Survey of women's status' and this title was also used on the questionnaire
  - only one woman per sample household was selected for interview
  - Interviewers were trained on how to deal with interruptions during the interview, such as the husband or partner wanting to know what is going on. If this occurred, the interviewer would change the topic, for example, by using a decoy questionnaire on women's health. The survey participants were forewarned that this would be the approach should that situation arise.
- At the end of every interview, information on support services for women who have experienced violence was given to all survey participants.

## 2.10. Response rates

A total of 22,775 households were included in the sample. In addition, there was a reserve list of households for each PSU to replace misplaced households (for change or absence in the field). As per the sampling plan, 25 households were selected systematically with a random start from each selected PSU with replacement. Thus, the sample size was 22,775 households and there were 33,533 eligible women in those households. Of these, 22,775 qualified women were selected for interview. In reality, 21,688 women were interviewed, giving a response rate of 95.2%.

Table 2.2. Response rate by division

Division	No. of HHs selected	No. of eligible women in the HH	No. of women selected for interview	No. of women interviewed	Response rate (%)
Barisal	2,375	3,566	2,375	2,320	97.7
Chittagong	3,575	5,687	3,575	3,467	97.0
Dhaka	5,350	7,670	5,350	5,021	94.0
Khulna	2,900	4,132	2,900	2,762	95.2
Rajshahi	3,200	4,501	3,200	3,025	94.5
Rangpur	2,900	4,137	2,900	2,785	96.0
Sylhet	2,425	3,840	2,425	2,308	95.2
Total	22,775	33,533	22,775	21,688	95.2

#### 2.11. Data processing, tabulation and weights

Completed questionnaires were edited manually and then outsourced for data entry using ICR technology.

A committee was formed to develop the tabulation plan, which was done with a view to maintaining the international comparability of the findings.

Weights were used to correct differences in the selection probability of households per domain and of selection of survey participants per household. The selection probability of households in each domain is calculated by dividing the number of households selected in that domain by the number of households in the entire domain. The household weight is the reciprocal of this selection probability. The selection probability for a woman in each household is calculated by dividing 1 (the number of women selected per household) by the total number of eligible women in the household. Individual weights are the reciprocal of this selection probability.

For each individual woman in the sample, the final sampling weight was the product of domain weight and individual weight, with this product then normalized to the total sample size.

The tables presented in this report use weighted percentages and unweighted totals. In the comparative analysis, data from the 2011 VAW survey was reanalyzed using the same weighting techniques (in the 2011 report women weights had not been used). The descriptive tabulation and analysis was done and finalised by the technical committee.

# **Chapter 3**

# **Background characteristics of respondents**

A total of 21,688 women responded to the survey, with just over half being in rural areas (11,480) and the remainder being from city corporation areas (4,997) or other urban areas (5,211). As shown in Table 3.1, three quarters (83.1%) of survey respondents were of reproductive age (15-49 years). About 8.2% were adolescents (aged 15-19 years), women aged 50-59 years constituted about 9.7%, and the rest (7.2%) were aged 60 years or more. Rural areas had the lowest proportion of participants from the adolescent age group 15-19 years (7.8%), while city corporation areas had the highest (10.9%). In the city corporation area, the five-year age group with the highest number of respondents were those aged 30-34 years (16.5% of respondents). In the other urban areas, the group aged 25-29 years held the largest percentage share (16.5%).

Just over one third (37.8%) of respondents did not have any education, 28.8% completed primary school, 27.6% completed secondary education, and 6.2% of the participants completed higher secondary or above. The level of education increased with the level of urbanization, with a lower proportion of illiterate women in the city corporation areas (30.2%) compared to rural (39.9%) and other urban areas (31.6%). So to, a higher proportion of women in city corporation areas hadcompleted higher secondary or above (14.3%) compared to other urban (10.7%) and rural areas (4.4%).

Most (84.0%) of the survey participants were currently married and 8.6% were either widowed or divorced/separated/abandoned, giving a combined total of 92.6% ever-married, and the remaining 7.4% being never married. The city corporation area has the highest percentage of never married women (10.7%) and rural areas the lowest (7.1%).

Households were predominantly male headed (85.2%) with female-headed households being most common in city corporation areas (16.5%) and slightly less likely to be found in rural areas (14.6%).

Table 3.1. Characteristics of survey participants by rural/urban residence, N=21,688

				Number		
<b>Background Characteristics</b>	National (%)	<b>Rural</b> (%)	Urban	City corporations	Other than city corporations	of women
Age group (years)						
15-19	8.2	7.8	9.3	10.9	8.6	1,838
20-24	12.5	12.3	13.5	14.6	12.9	2,732
25-29	15.4	15.1	16.2	15.5	16.5	3,324
30-34	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.5	15.9	3,489

		Rural (%)		Number		
Background Characteristics	National (%)		Urban	City corporations	Other than city corporations	of women
35-39	13.6	13.6	13.5	14.8	12.8	2,989
40-44	10.5	10.9	9.3	8.1	9.9	2,241
45-49	6.8	6.7	7.1	6.6	7.4	1,497
50-54	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	1,242
55-59	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.8	851
60 and above	7.2	7.7	5.9	4.4	6.6	1,485
Level of education						
Illiterate	37.8	39.9	31.1	30.2	31.6	7,736
Primary	28.8	29.3	25.4	24.5	25.8	5,962
Secondary	27.6	26.3	31.6	30.9	31.9	6,210
Higher secondary	4.6	3.4	8.3	9.3	7.9	1251
Graduation and above	1.6	1.0	3.5	5.0	2.8	529
Marital status						
Never married	7.4	7.1	8.6	10.7	7.5	1,701
Currently married	83.9	84.2	83.2	82.3	83.7	18,188
Widowed	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.9	1,138
Divorced/separated/abandoned	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	661
Female headed household	14.8	14.6	15.3	16.5	14.7	3,249
Total interviewed women	21,688	11,480	10,208	4,997	5,211	21,688

Table 3.2 shows the variation in respondent characteristics by division. More than 81% of the survey participants in all divisions were reproductive aged (15-49 years). Khulna had the lowest proportion of participants from the adolescent age group 15-19 years (6.1%), while Sylhet had the highest (10.4%). Between 9 and 11 percent of the survey participants in all divisions were from the 50-59 age group. Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions had the highest percentage of respondents in the 30-34 age groups. Barisal and Sylhet divisions had a relatively older sample with the highest proportion of participants being in the 35-39 age group. Dhaka differs from the other divisions in terms of age distribution with the highest proportion of participants' being the 25-29 age categories.

More than 31% of the survey participants were illiterate in all the divisions. Rajshahi division had the highest rate of illiteracy among respondents at 42.5%, and Barisal division has the lowest (31.7%). The overall level of education was lowest in Sylhet where a less than one third (28.4%) of respondents had completed secondary school or higher. Khulna had the highest education levels with 36.7% having completed secondary or higher, followed by Dhaka where the percentage was 35.0%.

Khulna had the highest proportion of currently married participants (88.0%). In Sylhet the percentage that were currently married (77.4%) was much lower than in other divisions and the rate of never married much higher (13.3%).

Table 3.2. Characteristics of survey participants by division, N=21,688

Characteristics	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)	Number of women
Age group (years)								
15-19	9.1	9.4	8.6	6.1	6.2	7.7	10.4	1,838
20-24	10.5	14.0	12.5	12.5	11.4	13.3	11.5	2,732
25-29	12.9	14.5	16.8	15.2	15.1	15.7	13.3	3,324
30-34	16.2	16.4	15.9	16.4	15.8	16.4	14.6	3,489
35-39	16.2	13.3	12.3	13.5	15.4	13.4	15.8	2,989
40-44	10.0	10.8	10.0	11.6	11.0	9.7	10.9	2,241
45-49	6.2	6.4	7.4	7.2	6.4	5.9	7.5	1,497
50-54	6.2	5.2	5.7	5.4	7.0	5.7	5.9	1,242
55-59	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.4	8,51
60 and above	8.5	6.2	6.8	7.9	8.1	8.3	6.7	14,85
Level of education								
Illiterate	31.7	34.8	38.1	34.4	42.5	41.2	42.2	7,736
Primary	34.5	31.1	26.9	28.9	26.3	26.2	29.4	5,962
Secondary	28.1	29.0	27.3	31.0	26.1	26.9	22.4	6,210
Higher secondary or more	5.6	5.1	7.7	5.7	5.1	5.7	6.0	1,780
Marital status					·			
Never married	8.2	9.4	7.0	5.0	5.4	6.4	13.3	1,701
Currently married	85.1	81.5	83.9	88.0	85.9	84.9	77.4	18,188
Widowed	3.9	5.7	6.2	4.3	5.6	6.1	5.7	1,138
Divorced/separ ated/abandoned	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.6	661
Female headed household	14.8	15.2	14.7	13.8	15.9	13.0	16.1	3,249
Total	2,320	3,467	5,021	2,762	3,025	2,785	2,308	21,688

# **Chapter 4**

# Violence against women by husband

This chapter presents prevalence rates of different forms of violence against ever-married women that was perpetrated by a current or former husband (partner violence). Women's experience of violence was measured by a series of behaviourally explicit questions related to each form of violence. Respondents were asked whether they have experienced specific acts of physical, sexual, emotional, and economic violence, and controlling behaviours, during their lifetime and during last 12 months. The results are presented by geographical area and other respondent characteristics.

#### 4.1 Different forms of violence

Almost two thirds (72.6%) of ever-married women in Bangladesh have experienced some form of partner violence in their lifetime, and more than half(54.7%) have experienced it in the last 12 months (Figure 4.1). The most common form of violence they experience is controlling behavior, which 55.4% of ever-married women have been subject to in their lifetime. This is followed closely by physical violence, which has been experienced by almost half (49.6%) of ever-married women. The lifetime rates of emotional and sexual violence are also high at 28.7% and 27.3% respectively. Economic violence has been experienced by 11.4% of ever-married women during their lifetime.

The rates of violence experienced during the last 12 months can indicate recent and potentially ongoing experiences of partner violence. These rates are particularly high for controlling behavior, which was experienced by 38.8% of ever-married women during the last 12 months. Emotional violence was the next most common form of violence experienced during the last 12 months, by almost one quarter (24.2%) of women. One in five (20.8%) ever-married women have experienced physical violence by their husband during the last 12 months.

Women can be subject to multiple forms of violence, either during the same incident or over a period of time. The data show this is often the case for women in Bangladesh. Almost three in every five ever-married women (57.7%) have experienced some combination of physical, sexual or emotional violence during their lifetime and 38.8% have experienced this during the last 12 months. Much of this relates to a combination of physical and/or sexual violence with 54.2% experiencing one or both of these forms of violence during their lifetime and more than a quarter (26.9%) during the last 12 months.

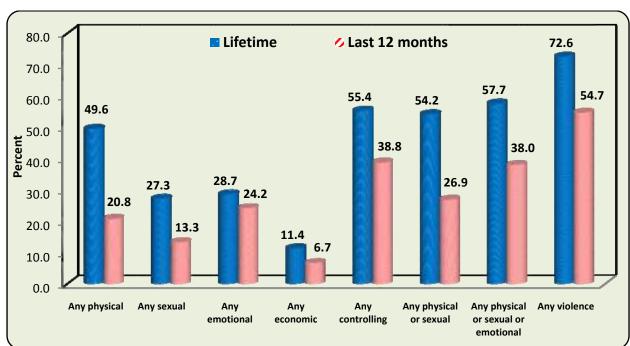


Figure 4.1. Prevalence of different forms of violence among ever-married women by husband

## **4.2 Physical Violence**

Experiences of physical violence differ based on geographical area of residence (Table 4.2.1). Violence is much more prevalent among women living in rural areas or urban areas outside city corporations. More than half of ever-married women in rural areas (51.8%), and close to half of those in urban areas outside city corporations (48.5%), have experienced partner physical violence in their lifetime. For women living in city corporation areas, rates of physical violence were lower at 29.4%. This pattern is similar for current experiences of violence, with 13.0% of ever-married women in citycorporation areas having experienced physical violence in the last 12 months, compared to a much higher rate in other urban areas (21.1%) and in rural areas (21.5%).

Table 4.2.1 Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of physical violence by husband, among evermarried women, by residence.

Residence	Any physical violence ever (lifetime) %	Any physical violence during last 12 months %	Total number of ever-married women interviewed
Total	49.6	20.8	19,987
Rural	51.8	21.5	10,691
Urban	42.2	18.5	9,296
Citycorporation	29.4	13.0	4,509
Other than city corporation	48.5	21.2	4,787

There are also variations in the experiences of partner physical violence across the divisions of the country (Figure 4.2).Lifetime and current rates were highest in Rajshahi division (60.1% and 26.3%) and lowest in Chittagong (42.5% and 16.5%).Lifetime physical violence was also high in Khulna (57.0%) and Rangpur (55.3%), and rates in the last 12 months were high in Rangpur (24.5%), Khulna (22.7%) and Barisal (22.6%).

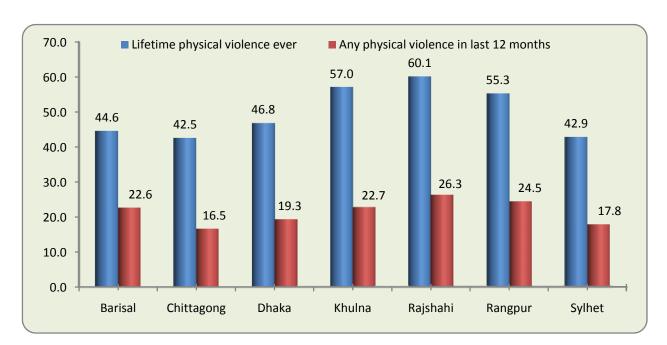


Figure 4.2 Prevalence of partner physical violence among ever-married, by division

Rates of lifetime physical violence experienced by ever-married women were highest among those aged 25-29 years (51.1%) followed by those aged 30-34 (50.7%), then those aged 60 and above (50.5%) (Table 4.2.2). Lifetime rates were lowest among ever-married women aged 15-19 (37.5%).

Prevalence rates of physical violence during the last 12 months were highest among the youngest age groups. More than a quarter (28.1%) of ever-married women aged 20-24 reported experiencing physical violence during the last 12 months The rates were similarly high rates among those aged 25-29 (24.5%), and adolescent women aged 15-19 (23.8%). The lowest rates of current physical violence was found in age group 60 year and above (13.2%).

#### 4.2.1 Acts and frequency of physical violence

The most common form of physical partner violence women experience is being slapped, punched, or having something thrown at them. Close to half (47.0%) of ever-married women have experienced this in their lifetime and almost one in five (18.6%) during the last 12 months (Table 4.2.2). Being pushed, shoved, or having her hair pulled is the second most common form of partner violence, experienced by 26.3% during their lifetime and 9.2% during the last 12 months. Using the United Nations standard definition, the third most common form is being kicked, dragged or beaten (14.2% experienced this in their lifetime and 4.8% during the last 12 months). The VAW 2015 included some additional forms of violence as part of the national

definition of physical violence, as shown in Table 4.2.3. Of these, being struck by a stick or a heavy object was experienced by almost one in five (18.7%) of ever-married women in their lifetime, and by 5.7% in the last 12 months, making it the third most common form of physical partner violence in Bangladesh.

The survey asks women who experienced any partner physical violence during the last 12 months, how frequently specific forms of violence had occurred. This revealed that many forms of physical violence are being experienced repeatedly. Of those women who experienced the most common forms of partner physical violence during the last year, around one third (32.5%) had experienced it one time only, and most (53.2%) had experienced it between two and five times during that year. Around 14% experienced the violence six or more times. Table 4.2.2 provides more information on the frequency of various forms of physical violence among those with experiences during the last 12 months.

Table 4.2.2 Percentage of ever-married women experiencing specific acts of partner physical violence during lifetime and the last 12 months, and distribution of the frequency of these acts during the last 12 months

			Frague	ency of p	hygioal	Number of
Types/Acts of physical violence	Lifetime	Last 12	abuse	during t  2 month	he last	women interviewed who experienced
Types/Acts of physical violence	Lifetime	months	1-time	2-5 time	6 or more times	physical violence in the last 12 months
Any physical violence(UN standard)	49.6	20.8	32.5	53.2	14.3	4,138
Slapped, punched or threw something to hurt her	47.0	18.6	34.3	52.9	12.8	3,678
Pushed her, shoved her or pulled her hair	26.3	9.2	35.5	48.3	16.3	1,929
Kicked, dragged or beaten	14.2	4.8	34.3	47.9	17.8	989
Choked on purpose	4.0	1.4	36.6	43.4	19.9	304
Burnt on purpose	0.1	0.1	28.1	31.0	40.9	12
Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapons against her	1.0	0.4	43.0	33.7	23.3	88
Any physical violence(Bangladesh context using all items)	50.3	21.6	44.6	35.0	24.2	4,269
Slapped, punched or threw something to hurt her	47.0	18.6	34.3	52.9	12.8	3,678
Pushed her, shoved her or pulled her hair	26.3	9.2	35.5	48.3	16.3	1,929
Kicked, dragged or beat her up	14.2	4.8	34.3	47.9	17.8	989
Choked her on purpose	4.0	1.4	36.6	43.4	19.9	304
Burnt her on purpose	0.1	0.1	28.1	31.0	40.9	12
Threatened with or actually used a g knife or other weapons against her	gun, 1.0	0.4	43.0	33.7	23.3	88
Burnther with hot things	0.5	0.2	21.7	58.5	19.8	32
*Threw acid intentionally						

Twos/Acts of physical violence	Lifetime	Last 12	abuse	ency of p during t 2 month	he last	Number of women interviewed who experienced
Types/Acts of physical violence	Lifetime	months	1-time	2-5 time	6 or more times	physical violence in the last 12 months
Threw hot water/ hot liquid intenti	onally 0.7	0.2	32.2	50.2	17.6	38
Struck her with a stick or heavy	things 18.7	5.7	38.0	44.8	17.2	1,124

Note: \*Data for the act "threw acid intentionally" suppress due to very low number of observations

#### 4.3 Sexual Violence

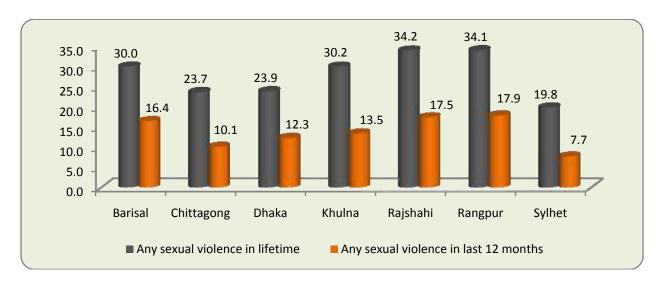
More than one quarter (27.3%) of ever-married women have experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their husband during their lifetime, and 13.3% during the last 12 months. The lifetime rates were 28.4% in the rural area, 23.5% in the urban area, 14.4% in the city corporation area and 27.9% in the urban area other than city corporation (Table 4.3.1). Partner sexual violence experienced by ever-married women in last 12 months was 13.3% at the national level, 13.7% in the rural area, 12.2% in the urban area, 7.6% in the city corporation area and 14.4% in the urban area other than city corporations.

Table 4.3.1. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of sexual violence by husband among evermarried women, by residence

Residence	Any sexual violence during lifetime	Any sexual violence during last 12 months	Total ever-married women interviewed		
Total	27.3	13.3	19,987		
Rural	28.4	13.7	10,691		
Urban	23.5	12.2	9,296		
City corporation	14.4	7.6	4,509		
Other than City corp.	27.9	14.4	4,787		

Lifetime rates of partner sexual violence were found to be highest in Rajshahi division at 34.2%, followed closely by 34.1% in Rangpur division and then 30.2% in Khulna and 30.0% in Barisal (Figure 4.3). The lowest prevalence of partner sexual violence was found in Sylhet (19.8%). Regional rates of partner sexual violence during the last 12 months followed a similar pattern to lifetime experiences, with the highest rates found in Rangpur division (17.9%) followed closely by Rajshahi (17.5%) and Barisal (16.4%). The lowest percentage of such type of violence was found in Sylhet (7.7%).

Figure 4.3 Prevalence of sexual violence by husband among ever-married women, by division



Sexual violence by age shows the experiences of lifetime violence are fairly consistent between the age groups, but rates during the last 12 months are higher among younger women(Table 4.3.2).Rates of sexual violence during lifetime was highest for the age groups 60 years and above (29.4%) and 20-24 (29.3%), followed by those aged 30-34 (28.3%) and 45-49 (28.1%). Lifetime experiences of sexual violence were the lowest among adolescents aged 15-19 years (21.9%) and those aged 55-59 (23.5%). Sexual violence experienced by ever-married women during the last 12 months was highest in the age group 20-24 (18.3%) followed by those aged 25-29 (16.6%) and 30-34 (15.4%). The lowest percentage of ever-married women currently experiencing partner sexual violence was in age group 55-59 (5.9%).

Table 4.3.2 Lifetime and 12-month prevalence rates of sexual violence by husband among ever-married women, by age group.

Age group	Any partner sexual violence during lifetime	Any partner sexual violence during last 12 months	Total ever- married women interviewed
15-19	21.9	15.1	542
20-24	29.3	18.3	2,449
25-29	26.6	16.6	3,263
30-34	28.3	15.4	3,475
35-39	26.1	12.8	2,969
40-44	26.9	11.0	2,232
45-49	28.1	8.2	1,489
50-54	26.3	9.7	1,239
55-59	23.5	5.9	849

Age group	Any partner sexual violence during lifetime	Any partner sexual violence during last 12 months	Total ever- married women interviewed
60 +	29.4	9.8	1,480
Total	27.3	13.3	19,987

#### 4.3.1 Acts and frequency of sexual violence

There are three forms of sexual violence measured in the VAW 2015: when a woman is physically forced by her husband to have sexual intercourse against her will; being compelled to have sexual intercourse against her will; or being forced to do something sexual that she found humiliating or degrading (Table 4.3.3). Among these, the most common form of sexual violence was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse, which was experienced by almost a quarter (22.1%) of ever-married women during their lifetime, and by 10.8% during the last 12 months.

Where women had experienced partner sexual violence during the last 12 months, in most cases it had happened multiple times. For over half of the women (53.5%) it occurred 2-5 times and for 14.4% of these women, the violence occurred six or more times. In the remaining one third or so of cases (32.1%), the incident occurred once during the 12 months.

Table 4.3.3 Proportion of ever-married women experiencing specific acts of partner sexual violence in lifetime and last 12 months, and distribution of the frequency of these acts in the last 12 months

	Frequency of abused in the pas 12 months				_	Total sexually
Types/Acts of sexual	Lifetime	months	··		6 or more times	abused in last 12 months
Any sexual violence	27.2	13.3	32.1	53.5	14.4	2616
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to.	22.1	10.8	32.7	54.4	12.9	2124
Being compelled to have sexual intercourse against will	18.7	8.2	38.6	47.4	14.0	1631
Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating	5.8	1.9	88.9	7.2	3.9	326

# 4.4 Characteristics of women who experience physical and/or sexual violence

Table 4.4.1 presents the prevalence of partner physical and/or sexual violence during lifetime and in last 12 months among ever-married women, disaggregated by different background characteristics. Further to the information on patterns of violence by age presented earlier, these data that, in all age groups except adolescents (age 15-19 years), most women have experienced

physical or sexual violence in their lifetime. Rates are highest among those aged 60 and above (56.1%), 25-29 (55.6%), 30-34 (55.5%) and 20-24 (54.4%). As could be expected, prevalence rates of lifetime physical and/or sexual violence was lowest in the age group 15-19 (42.8%).

Physical and/or sexual violence in last 12 months was found to be highest in age group 20-24 (35.4%), followed by age group 25-29 (32.2%) and 30-34 (30.8%). The lowest prevalence of physical or sexual violence during the last 12 months was for those aged 55-59 years (16.0%).

Women at all levels of education reported experiences with partner physical and/or sexual violence, although rates decline as education levels increase. Rates during lifetime and the last 12 months were highest among illiterate women and those with primary education, compared to women who attained a higher secondary education or above. For example, 57.7% of illiterate women have experienced partner physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, compared with 35.0% of women with a higher secondary education and 26.0% of women with a degree or above.

Physical and/or sexual violence is more prevalent among poorer households. More than three in every five women from the poorest households (61.4%) have experienced one or both of these forms of partner violence in their lifetime, compared with 36.7% of the richest. Experiences of violence during the last 12 months are also much higher in the poorest households (30.4%) than in the richest (18.4%).

Women who earn their own income experienced slightly higher rates of physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime (60.6%) compared to non-earning women (53.0%). The same pattern was also found for those experiencing violence in the last 12 months (32.9% of earners compared to 25.8% of non-earners).

Table 4.4.1. Proportion of ever-married women experiencing partner physical and/or sexual violence during lifetime and in last 12 months, by residence, division and background characteristics (age-group, level of education, marital status, wealth quintile)

Back ground	Physical violence (%)		Sexual violence (%)			l or sexual	Total ever married
characteristics	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	women interviewed
Age group (years)							
15-19	37.5	23.8	21.9	15.1	42.8	28.4	542
20-24	48.4	28.1	29.3	18.3	54.4	35.4	2449
25-29	51.1	24.5	26.6	16.6	55.6	32.2	3263
30-34	50.7	23.4	28.3	15.4	55.5	30.8	3475
35-39	49.3	20.8	26.1	12.8	53.4	27.1	2969
40-44	49.4	16.5	26.9	11.0	54.0	21.6	2232
45-49	50.2	15.5	28.1	8.2	53.8	19.7	1489
50-54	50.4	17.0	26.3	9.7	54.3	21.2	1239
55-59	47.8	13.7	23.5	5.9	50.3	16.0	849
60 +	50.5	13.2	29.4	9.8	56.1	18.2	1480

Back ground	——————————————————————————————————————	l violence %)		violence %)	_	or sexual %)	Total ever married
characteristics	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	Life time	Last 12 months	women interviewed
Level of education							
Illiterate	53.6	20.8	28.4	12.3	57.7	26.5	7488
Primary	52.5	23.3	28.6	14.7	56.9	29.0	5604
Secondary	45.1	20.4	25.8	14.1	50.7	27.5	5431
Higher Secondary	27.9	11.0	20.2	12.5	35.0	19.2	979
Degree and above	22.8	6.2	15.2	5.4	26.0	10.2	485
Marital status							
Currently married	50.6	22.7	27.9	14.5	55.4	29.4	18188
Widowed	43.9	2.0	23.2	1.4	47.9	2.6	1138
Divorced/Separated/D eserted	30.5	3.7	17.1	2.1	33.1	4.7	661
Earning status							
Income earner	56.2	25.1	30.6	16.6	60.6	32.9	3227
Not earner	48.3	20.0	26.6	12.7	53.0	25.8	16760
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	57.4	24.9	31.2	14.7	61.4	30.4	4055
Second	52.2	22.0	27.3	13.1	56.6	28.3	4041
Middle.	53.2	22.9	27.9	14.1	58.2	29.4	4045
Fourth.	47.1	19.0	27.9	13.8	52.1	25.3	3978
Richest.	31.9	12.2	19.5	10.1	36.7	18.4	3868
Residence							
Rural	51.8	21.5	28.4	13.7	56.6	27.8	10691
Urban	42.2	18.5	23.5	12.2	46.5	24.2	9296
City. cor.	29.4	13.0	14.4	7.6	33.3	17.2	4509
Other than City cor.	48.5	21.2	27.9	14.4	52.9	27.7	4787
Division							
Barisal	44.6	22.6	30.0	16.4	51.5	29.7	2148
Chittagong	42.5	16.5	23.7	10.1	47.8	21.9	3122
Dhaka	46.8	19.3	23.9	12.3	50.5	24.6	4676
Khulna	57.0	22.7	30.2	13.5	61.4	29.0	2603
Rajshahi	60.1	26.3	34.2	17.5	64.8	34.7	2839
Rangpur	55.3	24.5	34.1	17.9	60.5	32.2	2587
Sylhet	42.9	17.8	19.8	7.7	47.5	21.5	2012
Total	49.6	20.8	27.3	13.3	54.2	26.9	19987

Note: Wealth quintile is based on total households of interviewed women, however for total households of ever married women it differs due to classification by ever married women.

There was a substantial overlap between experiences of partner physical and sexual violence during lifetime (Figure 4.4). Almost one quarter (23%) of ever-married women experienced both physical and sexual violence during lifetime. Most of the women who experienced sexual violence also experienced physical violence. During the last 12 months, 7% of the ever-married experienced both forms of violence.

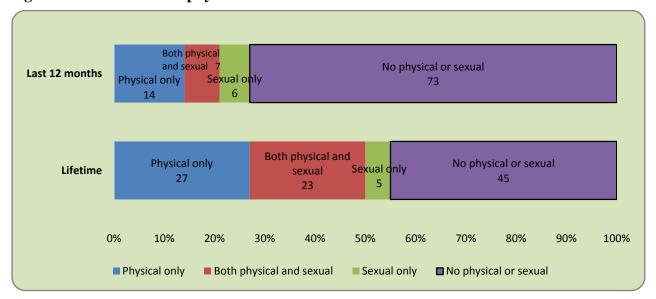


Figure 4.4 Stacked bar of physical and sexual violence of ever-married women.

#### 4.5 Injury due to physical or sexual violence

The VAW 2015 asked ever-married women who had been subjected to physical or sexual violence about any injuries they had sustained as a result (Table 4.5.1.). Using the Bangladesh classification, 41.7% of ever-married women who experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime sustained some form of injury, as did 12.9% of those who experienced violence in last 12 months. The most common form of injury were cuts, scratches, or bruises, sustained by 32.3% of women experiencing lifetime violence and 9.8% of those experiencing violence in last 12 months. Being unable to work or move normally due to injuries was the second most common form of injury with 11.1% of lifetime and 3.2% of women experiencing violence in the last 12 months. Eye or ear injury, dislocation or burns was experienced by 8.4% of lifetime victims of violence and 2.2% in last 12 months. Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries, or similar, were sustained by 5.5% of women experiencing lifetime physical or sexual violence and 1.3% of those experiencing such violence during the last 12 months. Losing a body part, such as a hand, leg, ear, nose, eye, etc. was experienced by 2.0% of lifetime and 0.7% of last 12 months. The United Nations classification of injury is slightly narrower than that adopted by Bangladesh, and based on that, 35.9% of women experiencing partner physical or sexual violence in their lifetime sustained injuries, as did 11.0% of women who experienced it during the last 12 months.

Table 4.5.1. Proportion of abused women reporting injuries due to partner physical or sexual violence

Type of injuries	Lifetime	Last 12 months
Any injuries (United Nations standard items)	35.9	11.0
01. Cuts, scratches or bruises	32.6	9.9
02. Eye or ear injury, dislocations, sprains, or burns	8.5	2.2
03. Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any similar type of injuries	5.6	1.3
Any injuries(Bangladesh context using all items)	41.7	12.9
01. Cuts, scratches or bruises	32.3	9.8
02. Eye or ear injury, dislocations, sprains, or burns	8.4	2.2
03.Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any similar type of injuries	5.5	1.3
04. Miscarriage	4.8	0.5
05.Unable to do normal work or movement due to injuries	11.1	3.2
06. Lost body part such as hand, leg, ear, nose, eye, etc.	2.0	0.7
07. Other serious wound	1.6	0.5

Note: In case of women reported injuries, denominator of UN standard acts=10473 and all act/items in Bangladesh context=10561

#### 4.5.1 Treatment received due to physical or sexual violence

Of those women who were injured due to physical or sexual violence, 28.5% received treatment. The corresponding percentages for rural and urban areas were 29.5% and 24.3%. The percentage of injured women who received some sort of treatment were 22.8% in city corporation areas and 24.8% in the urban areas other than city corporation.

#### 4.5.2 Physical and sexual violence during pregnancy

Women are particularly vulnerable during pregnancy due to complications that can arise from ill health or injury for both mother and child. In spite of that, some have experienced partner physical or sexual violence during pregnancy (Table 4.5.2.). The survey findings show that 4.7% of women experienced physical violence during pregnancy at the national level. Such percentages were 4.9% in the rural area, 4.3% in the urban area, 3.6% in the city corporation area and 4.6% in urban areas other than city corporation areas. The prevalence of sexual violence during pregnancy higher than for physical violence. Almost one in ten (9.1%) women experienced sexual violence during pregnancy. Such percentages were 10.0% in the rural area, 6.2% in the urban area, 3.8% in the city corporation area and 7.3% in the urban areas outside city corporations.

Table 4.5.2.1 Prevalence of partner physical or sexual violence experienced during pregnancy by ever-married women who have ever been pregnant, by residence

m 6 1 1 1 1				Urban			
Type of violence during pregnancy	National (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)	City Corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)		
Physical violence during pregnancy among ever-married women who have ever been pregnant		7 4.9	4.3	3.6	4.6		
Sexual violence during pregnancy am ever-married women who have ever by pregnant		10.	6.2	3.8	7.3		

### 4.6 Controlling behaviour, emotional violence and economic violence

In addition to physical and sexual violence, the VAW 2015 measured women's experiences with controlling behavior, emotional violence and economic violence perpetrated by their partner (Table 4.6.1.). Controlling behavior was the most common type of partner violence experienced by ever-married women in Bangladesh, having impacted on 55.4% in their lifetime and 39.8% in the last year. Lifetime experiences were highest in the age group 60 years and over (58.1%) and lowest in the age group 15-29 (47.6%). Experiences with controlling behavior during last 12 months were most common among those aged 20-24 (43.6%) and lowest in age group 55-59 (33.7%).

Emotional violence has been experienced by more than one quarter (28.7%) of ever-married women during their lifetime and around the same percentage (24.2%) in the last 12 months. The national definition of emotional violence, with additional acts beyond the United Nations standard, saw these rates increase to 34.5% and 29.1% respectively (Table 4.6.2). Being insulted was the most common form of emotional violence during lifetime and the last 12 months (20.2% and 16.4% respectively). Experiences of emotional violence during lifetime were found the highest in age group 50-54 (31.0%) and lowest in age group 15-19 (22.4%).

Economic violence has been experienced by 11.4% of ever-married women in their lifetime and 6.7% during the last 12 months. Lifetime economic violence was highest for the age group 55-59 (13.0%) and lowest among adolescents aged 15-19 (7.8%). Economic violence in last 12 months was highest in age group 20-24 (7.8%) and lowest in age group 60 and above (4.3%).

Controlling behavior, emotional violence and economic violence are experienced by women regardless of their level of education. However, it is noted that these sorts of violence are highest for those with no or little education and lowest for those having degree or above.

Disaggregation by marital status reveals that controlling behavior in both lifetime and the last 12 months was the highest among divorced, separated, or deserted women (86.7% and 64.0% respectively). It may be noted that though husband of divorced and separated women have no control on them but this is the case of last 12 months and actual divorce and separation may be held immediately before the survey, may be 15 days or one month, then for the rest of the period the controlling behavior may be imposed on her. The one of the cause of such separation may be

over control by the husband which also supports this view. Lifetime emotional violence was the highest among currently married women (29.0%) and lowest among divorced, separated or deserted women (25.5%). Experiences of emotional violence during the last 12 months were highest among currently married women (25.4%) and lowest among those who were divorced separated or deserted (11.7%). Economic violence during lifetime was highest among divorced, separated or deserted women (19.2%) and lowest among currently married women (11.2%). Economic violence during the last 12 months was highest among currently married women (7.2%) and lowest among widowed women (0.5%).

Interestingly, the rates of controlling behavior, emotional violence and economic violence were highest among the poorest households and decrease as wealth increases. Statistics by residence show a common pattern for all these forms of violence, with rates being highest in rural areas and lowest in city corporation areas for both lifetime and the last 12 months, except for economic violence. Regional variations show that controlling behavior and emotional violence for lifetime and last 12 months is highest in Chittagong and lowest in Dhaka. For economic violence, during lifetime and for the last 12 months, Rajshahi has the highest rates (15.4% and 9.1% respectively) and Sylhet the lowest (9.3% and 3.9% respectively).

Table 4.6.1 Percentage of ever-married women experiencing partner controlling behavior, emotional or economic violence during lifetime and the last 12 months, by residence, division and background characteristics.

Background	Controlling behavior			tional ence		omical ence	Ever married	
characteristics	Lifetime	last 12 months	Lifetim e	last 12 months	Lifetime	last 12 months	women interviewed	
Total	55.4	38.8	28.7	24.2	11.4	6.7	19987	
Age group (years	s)							
15-19	47.6	36.5	22.4	20.9	7.8	6.8	542	
20-24	56.9	43.6	28.1	24.3	11.7	7.8	2449	
25-29	55.4	41.1	27.4	24.0	11.2	7.2	3263	
30-34	55.7	40.6	29.9	25.9	10.1	7.1	3475	
35-39	53.9	39.4	28.2	23.5	10.8	6.3	2969	
40-44	54.5	39.4	29.3	24.9	12.9	7.1	2232	
45-49	54.2	36.9	30.5	25.2	11.8	6.1	1489	
50-54	57.0	38.9	31.0	25.6	12.7	5.9	1239	
55-59	56.1	33.7	26.5	19.6	13.0	6.3	849	
60+	58.1	38.4	29.8	22.5	12.6	4.3	1480	

Background characteristics	Controllin	g behavior		tional ence		omical ence	Ever married
cnaracteristics	Lifetime	last 12 months	Lifetim e	last 12 months	Lifetime	last 12 months	women interviewed
Level of educatio	n						
Illiterate	56.7	39.5	31.2	25.3	13.0	7.5	7488
Primary	58.5	43.4	30.2	26.0	12.5	7.0	5604
Secondary	53.0	38.5	25.9	22.5	9.2	5.8	5431
Higher Secondary	42.7	30.1	16.6	15.1	5.2	3.3	979
Degree and above	37.5	28.4	16.5	14.1	7.2	2.4	485
Marital status							
Currently married	53.8	39.1	29.0	25.4	11.2	7.2	18188
Widowed	62.1	37.3	25.6	12.7	11.8	0.5	1138
Divorced/ Separated/ Deserted	86.7	64.0	25.5	11.7	19.2	2.5	661
Wealth quintile							
Poorest	62.3	45.3	34.0	28.1	13.4	7.8	4055
Second	58.2	41.5	29.1	23.6	11.6	6.8	4041
Middle	56.1	40.5	29.2	24.8	11.7	6.3	4045
Fourth	53.0	37.8	28.7	25.3	11.6	7.2	3978
Richest	42.2	30.4	19.2	16.8	7.8	4.5	3868
Earning status							
Income earner	56.9	42.2	34.0	29.9	14.2	10.1	3227
Not earner	55.1	39.3	27.7	23.1	10.9	6.0	16760
Residence							
Rural	57.4	41.5	29.7	25.1	12.0	7.0	10691
Urban	48.8	34.1	25.4	21.3	9.7	5.4	9296
City corporation	38.0	25.4	20.7	17.1	8.8	5.5	4509
Other than City corporation	54.1	38.4	27.7	23.4	10.2	5.4	4787

Background characteristics	Controlling behavior		Emotional violence		Economical violence		Ever married
	Lifetime	last 12 months	Lifetim e	last 12 months	Lifetime	last 12 months	women interviewed
Division							
Barisal	60.9	43.6	28.9	24.9	10.7	6.1	2148
Chittagong	60.0	42.2	30.4	26.0	10.8	6.5	3122
Dhaka	49.7	35.1	24.7	20.7	10.5	6.2	4676
Khulna	55.8	41.1	31.2	25.1	11.5	6.3	2603
Rajshahi	58.9	43.7	34.0	29.5	15.4	9.1	2839
Rangpur	57.1	42.6	30.2	25.7	11.9	7.6	2587
Sylhet	55.0	38.8	25.9	20.7	9.3	3.9	2012

An expanded definition of controlling behavior, reflecting issues relevant to Bangladesh, was explored through the survey. This included a range of acts and behavior in addition to those used in the standard United Nations measurement (Table 4.6.2). The results show higher prevalence rates of controlling behavior experienced by ever-married women, with 70.9% having experienced one or more of these acts during their lifetime and 56.7% during the last 12 months.

Using the local definition, the most common form of controlling behavior was the husband becoming angry for no reason, with 47.6% of ever-married women having experienced this in their lifetime, and 33.1% in the last 12 months. The second most common form, and one that is part of the United Nations standard, is the husband expecting the woman to seek permission before taking any health care services for herself (36.1% of ever-married women experienced this during their lifetime and 22.7% in last 12 months).

Table 4.6.2 Proportion of ever-married women experiencing acts of controlling, economic and emotional behavior during lifetime and the last 12 months

	Proportion of ever-married women (%)			
Types(acts) of behavior	During lifetime	During the last 12 months		
Any controlling behavior (United Nations standard)	55.4	39.8		
Keeps her from seeing friends	16.2	10.3		
Restricts her contact with family	17.1	9.7		
Insists on knowing where she is at all times	10.6	5.6		
Ignores her, treats her indifferently	16.2	9.6		
Gets angry if she speaks with others	20.4	11.0		
Is suspicious that she is unfaithful	10.4	5.5		

	Proportion of ever-married women (%)			
Types(acts) of behavior	During lifetime	During the last 12 months		
Expects her to seek permission before taking any health care services for herself	36.1	22.7		
Any controlling behavior (Bangladesh context includes any of the acts above and below this line)	70.9	56.7		
Forces her to wear a Vail/hijab/parda	23.4	14.7		
Obstructs her in studying or employment	8.6	3.9		
Forbids her on going out for recreation	17.4	9.9		
Utters attacking words against her parents	17.4	9.5		
Forces her to use contraception for birth control	7.7	3.6		
Forbids her from using contraception for birth control	4.9	2.3		
Misbehaves due to her giving birth to a girl child	4.3	1.4		
Misbehaves due to complaints from her mother-in-law, sister-in-law or other family members	22.3	10.0		
Becomes angry for no reason	47.6	33.1		
Other controlling behavior	2.6	1.4		
Any economic violence as per UN standard items/acts	11.4	6.7		
Refuse to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things	11.4	6.7		
Any economic violence (Bangladesh context items/acts)	39.7	14.2		
Refuse to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things	11.4	6.7		
Refuse toprovide regular pocket money	16.5	9.6		
Was condition for giving money/property as dowry?	27.1	2.4		
Create pressure for bringing money/things from father's house	9.2	3.7		
Any emotional violence (UN standard items/acts)	28.7	24.2		
Insults	20.2	16.4		
Belittlement/Humiliation	11.1	8.4		
Intimidation	10.3	7.8		
Verbal threats of hurt	11.0	8.3		
Any emotional violence (Bangladesh context items/acts)	34.5	29.1		

	Proportion of ever-married women (%)			
Types(acts) of behavior	During lifetime	During the last 12 months		
01. Insults	20.2	16.4		
02. Belittlement/Humiliation	11.1	8.4		
03. Intimidation	10.3	7.8		
04. Verbal threats of hurt	11.0	8.3		
05. Misbehavior for visiting neighbors or other women	8.1	6.1		
06. Threats of marrying other women	8.8	6.4		
07. Threats of divorce	7.1	5.1		
08. Misbehavior for visiting/communicating natal family members	7.5	3.4		

#### 4.6.1 Denmohor received by Muslim Women

As per Muslim law, every Muslim married woman should receive denmohor (cash/ornaments) immediately after marriage. In practice, the rates of receiving it are not high with only 12.0% of Muslim women receiving denmohor in full, and 22.2% being paid it in part (Table 4.6.3). Broken down by area of residence, the rates of full payment are 14.0% in urban areas, 11.4% in rural, and 16.3% in the city corporation areas. Rates for receiving part of the denmohor were 19.7% in urban areas, 22.9% in rural area, and 14.3% for city corporation areas. It is notable that 11.2% women at national level reported that their counterpart requested to waive denmohor. The percentages for rural and urban areas were 12.0% and 8.7% respectively.

Table 4.6.3 Denmohor\* payment status among ever-married Muslim women

		Rural (%)	Urban			
Indicators	National (%)		Total (%)	City Corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)	
Paid	12.0	11.4	14.0	16.3	12.9	
Paid in part	22.2	22.9	19.7	14.3	22.4	
Requested for waive	11.2	12.0	8.7	8.9	8.6	
Not paid	28.3	27.1	32.1	36.2	30.2	
Others	26.3	26.6	25.4	24.4	26.0	

#### 4.6.2 Women's control over their earnings

Only 15.2% of ever-married women who earned their own income reported having control over their earnings. The figures were 14.7% in the rural area, 16.7% in the urban area, 19.1% in the city corporation area and 15.5% in urban areas other than city corporations.

## 4.7 Reporting (telling others) about Violence

Women who were physically or sexually abused by their husbands were asked whether they had ever told anyone about their experience, and if so, whom they had told (Table 4.7.1.). The majority (72.7%) of women who experienced partner physical or sexual violence did not disclose it to anyone with these rates being similar between urban and rural areas.

If women did tell someone about their experience with partner physical or sexual violence, it was most commonly to their own parents (16.6%), their husband's parents (10.3%), neighbors (9.1%) or their own brother or sister (6.7%). Only 1.1% of women in this situation reported the violence to the others.

Table 4.7.1. Disclosing experiences of partner physical or sexual violence among evermarried women who experienced such violence, by person/authority it was disclosed to and residence

Disclosed to	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)
No one	72.7	72.5	73.4	73.8	73.3
Own parents	16.6	17.0	14.8	12.3	15.6
Husband's parents (mother-in-law/father in- law)	10.3	10.4	9.9	8.4	10.4
Brother/Sister	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.2
Sister-in-law/Brother-in-law	4.1	4.4	3.0	2.5	3.1
Others relatives	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Friends	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.3	0.5
Neighbours	9.1	9.0	9.5	8.9	9.7
Doctor/Health worker	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Religious leader	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
NGO	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Local leader	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.1	2.3
Others	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
Total physical or sexual abused women	10,561	6,073	4,488	1,859	2,629

Regional variations (Table 4.7.2.) show the percentage of women who told no-one about their experience(s) with partner violence was the highest in Barisal (75.9%), followed by Rangpur and Dhaka (both 72.9%) and Chittagong and Rajshahi (both 72.8%). In Sylhet, 69.2% of women did

not disclose their experience with partner violence to anyone. Across the divisions of the country, Sylhet had the highest rate of disclosure to own parents (20.5%),followed by Rangpur and Khulna (both 18.3%), and then Dhaka (16.1%). The percentage of women who reported the violence to their husband's parents was highest in Dhaka (11.3%) and lowest in Chittagong (8.0%). Disclosure to sister/brother was the highest in Sylhet (9.4%) and lowest in Khulna (5.3%), and disclosure to sister-in-law/brother-in-law was the highest in Khulna (5.7%) and lowest in Rangpur (2.8%). Reporting the violence to neighbors was more common in Rajshahi (12.8%) and low in Barisal (4.9%).

Table 4.8.2. Disclosing experiences of partner physical or sexual violence by ever-married women to others, by person/authority it was disclosed to and division

Disclosed to	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
No one	75.9	72.8	72.9	71.3	72.8	72.9	69.2
Own parents	13.2	15.4	16.1	18.3	15.9	18.3	20.5
Husband's parents (mother-in-law/father in-law)	10.8	8.0	11.3	10.4	10.8	9.8	10.0
Sister/brother	6.4	6.9	6.7	5.3	6.8	7.2	9.4
Sister-in-law/ brother-in-law	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.7	2.9	2.8	3.4
Other relatives	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Friends	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.7
Neighbours	4.9	7.2	7.7	9.8	12.8	11.5	9.4
Doctor/health worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0
Religious leader	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Local leader	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.9
Others	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.0
Total abused women	1,018	1,419	2,309	1,609	1,772	1,476	958

#### 4.8 Reasons for not reporting violence

The main reason for not disclosing experiences of partner physical or sexual violence vary(Table 4.8.1.). The most common reason was the victim did not consider it necessary to report it (39.3%), with the rates being similar between urban and rural areas of residence (42.2% and 38.6% respectively). The second most given reason was that 'it would bring a bad name to the family', with 15.6% of women at the national level, 16.2% in the rural area, 13.0% in the urban area, and 14.8% in city corporation areas giving this as the main reason. Being 'afraid of husband' was given by 12.0% of women at the national level, 12.3% in the rural area, 11.1% in the urban area, 10.6% in the city corporation area and 11.3% in the urban other than city corporation areas.

Table 4.8.1. Reasons for not(telling others) among ever-married women who experienced partner physical or sexual violence and did not disclose it, by residence

Reasons for non-disclosure	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)
Afraid of husband	12.0	12.3	11.1	10.6	11.3
Afraid of other family members	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.2
Afraid of further violence	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6
Afraid would end relationship	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4
Shame/Embarrassment	7.7	7.8	7.1	8.9	6.5
Afraid of social prestige	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.2
Would bring bad name to the family	15.6	16.2	13.0	14.8	12.5
Did not consider it necessary to report	39.3	38.6	42.2	37.6	43.7
Did not consider it serious	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.9
Others	8.5	8.1	10.2	12.0	9.7
Number of abused women who did not tell anyone about the husband's behavior	7,780	4,477	3,303	1,347	1,956

In all divisions of the country, the main reason women did not report the violence was 'they did not consider it necessary to report it', with highest percentage being in Khulna (43.4%), followed by Rangpur (43.2%) and Rajshahi (42.7%) (Table 4.8.2). In Chittagong, just over one third (35.6%) of the affected women gave this as their reason. For the second highest reason –'it would bring a bad name to the family' – the rates were highest in Chittagong (19.6%), followed by Sylhet (16.7%) and Barisal (15.8%). Being 'afraid of husband' as the main reason was highest in Rangpur and Rajshahi (both 14.3%), followed by Chittagong (11.6%).

Table 4.8.2 Reasons for not reporting violence (telling others) among ever-married women who experienced partner physical or sexual violence and did not disclose it, by division

Reason	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Afraid of husband	11.4	11.6	11.1	10.2	14.3	14.3	11.4
Afraid of other family members	3.9	3.1	3.9	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.7
Afraid of further violence	2.4	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.9
Afraid would end relationship	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.6	1.6
Shame/embarrassment	9.3	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.3	4.8	5.9
Afraid of social prestige	4.9	2.9	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.5
Would bring bad name to the family	15.8	19.6	16.4	12.2	13.1	14.7	16.7

Reason	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)		
Did not consider it necessary to report	37.3	35.6	36.4	43.4	42.7	43.2	40.9		
Did not consider it serious	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.9	4.0	2.8	3.4		
Others	7.1	9.5	8.6	8.1	6.9	10.0	10.0		
Number of abused women who did NOT tell anyone about the husband's violent behavior									
	783	1060	1710	1171	1287	1087	682		

#### 4.9 Legal action

Few women (2.6%)took any legal action for partner physical or sexual violence (Table 4.9.1). Women in urban areas outside city corporations were most likely to do so (3.6%). Among the legal measures, mediation was the most common, with 1.1% of women at the national level accessing this option. The other legal measures taken were General Diary (0.4%), court case (0.4%), police case (0.4%), and first investigation report (0.2%).

Table 4.9.1. Percentage of ever-married women experiencing physical or sexual violence who took legal action, by type of legal action and residence

Type of legal action	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)
Took legal action	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.6
General Diary (GD)	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7
First Investigation Report (FIR)	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Police case	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8
Court case	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Neighbours	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Mediation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2
Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not reported	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total physical or sexual abused women	10,561	6,073	4,488	1,859	2,629

The type of institutions that victims went to for legal action is presented in Table 4.9.2. The most common place for victims to take legal action is the police/thana (0.8%), followed by village court (0.6%), union/upazila parishad/paurashava (0.5%), court (0.4%), and then government organization (0.1%) or NGO (0.1%).

Table 4.9.2 Percentage of ever-married women experiencing physical or sexual violence who took legal action, by type of institution they went to for legal action and residence

Type of institution	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)
Took legal action	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.6
Police/ Thana	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.5
Village court	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.9
Union/upazilla Parishad/ Paurashava	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Court	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Government Organization	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
One stop crisis center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NGO/private organization	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0
Not reported	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2

Data on the outcome of the legal measures show that 0.5% of perpetrators were punished satisfactorily, 1.0% women reported that the outcome of the legal case was not so satisfactory/partially satisfactory and 0.5% reported it was bad and the accused was not punished, 0.3% reported that the outcome is yet to be known and 0.2% reported that the case is ongoing. There is some variation in outcome by rural, urban, city corporation and with higher outcome in urban area than rural area (Table 4.9.3).

Table 4.9.3 Percentage of ever-married women experiencing physical or sexual violence who took legal action, by outcome of the action and locality

Status of outcome	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City Corporation(%)	Other than city corporation (%)
Total outcome	2.6	2.4	3.3	2.4	3.6
Good/punished	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.8
Not good/partial/so-so	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.4
Bad/ was not punished	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Haven't received yet	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Case is ongoing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Not Reported	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1

A summary of legal action taken by division shows that a higher percentage of women in Barisal (4/1%) took legal action than in other divisions, and it was lowest in Sylhet (1.9%). Mediation as the form of legal action was above the national average in Barisal (2.3%) and Rajshahi (2.1). The use of Police/Thana was the highest in Barisal (1.3%) and lowest in Rajshahi (0.3%). Use of the village court was the highest in Rajshahi(1.6%) and lowest in Dhaka (0.3%). Union Parisad/upazila parishad/paurashava was the highest in Barisal (1.6%) and the lowest in Rajshahi (0.3%), court was the highest in Dhaka (0.5%) and lowest in Barisal and Rangpur (both 0.1%).

Table 4.9.4 Percentage of ever-married women experiencing physical or sexual violence who took legal action, by the legal action taken, institution involved, outcome and division

Legal Action Taken and Type	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)			
Took legal action	4.1	2.3	2.4	2.2	3.2	2.4	1.9			
Type of legal action										
General Diary (GD)	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3			
First Investigation Report (FIR)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3			
Police Case	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1			
Court Case	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2			
Neighbour	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2			
Mediation	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.7			
Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1			
NR	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Institution involved in taking legal action										
Police/ Thana	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.4			
Village court	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.4			
Union/upazilla Parishad/ Paurashava	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4			
Court	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3			
Government Organization	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1			
One stop crisis center	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3			
NGO/private organization	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1			
NR	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0			
Outcome of legal action										
Good/punished	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2			
Not good/partial/so-so	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.7			
Bad/was not punished	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4			
Haven't received yet	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2			
Case is ongoing	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3			
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0			
NR	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1			
Total abused women	1018	1419	2309	1609	1772	1476	958			

The most common reason for not taking legal action was 'did not consider it necessary' (11.5%) followed by being 'afraid of husband' (8.3%), 'afraid of children's future' (8.3%), and then 'would bring bad name to the family' (8.1%) (Table 4.9.5). There was some variation by area of residence, with fear for children's future or of the husband being the main reasons given in city corporation areas, followed by 'did not consider it necessary'.

Table 4.9.5 Reported reasons for not taking legal action, among women who experienced partner violence, by residence

				Urban(%)	)
Reasons for not taking legal action	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Total	City corporation	Other than city corporation
Afraid of husband	8.3	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.2
Afraid of other family members	1.5	1.3	2.1	0.9	2.4
Husband has the right to abuse wife	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0
Afraid of children's future	8.3	8.7	6.4	8.4	5.8
Husband did not allow	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.3
Would bring bad name to the family	8.1	8.4	6.6	5.9	6.9
Did not consider it necessary	11.5	11.1	12.8	7.7	14.4
Financial crisis	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.5
Did not know about free govt./ non govt. legal services	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.3
Did not believe the legal system would help	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2
Not reported	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5
Total Abused Women	10,473	6,009	4,464	1,847	2,617

Divisional data show that those who considered that legal action was not necessary was highest in Rajshahi (13.5%) and the lowest was in Khulna (9.7%). The reason 'would bring bad name to the family' was reported the highest in Chittagong (10.8%) and the lowest was in Rangpur (5.1%). Not taking legal action due to being 'afraid of husband' was the highest in Rajshahi (10.8%) and lowest in Sylhet (5.8%). Being 'afraid of children's future' was the highest in Rangpur (11.1%) and the lowest in Khulna (6.4%).

Table 4.9.2 Reported reasons for not taking legal action, among women who experienced partner violence and did not take action, by division

Reasons	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Afraid of husband	8.8	8.2	7.6	8.1	10.8	8.3	5.8
Afraid of other family members	2.0	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.1
Husband has the right to abuse wife	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.3
Afraid of children's future	9.2	7.6	8.0	6.4	8.0	11.1	9.7
Husband did not allow	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.0	4.0
Would bring bad name to the family	8.4	10.8	7.9	6.0	9.1	5.1	9.0
Did not consider it necessary	13.2	10.7	11.3	9.7	13.5	11.0	12.2

Total Abused Women	1003	1404	2292	1600	1759	1463	952
Other	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6
Did not believe the legal system would help	1.3	2.0	1.7	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.8
Did not know about free govt./non govt. legal services	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Financial crisis	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.9

# 4.10 Knowledge of the government helpline and VAW-related services

Few ever-married women (2.4%) know about the government telephone helpline for reporting violence. However, 41.3% of women reported they knew about other places where they could report experiences of violence. The most well-known service responsible for dealing with reports of violence were police/thana (identified by 27.8% of women), and the Union Parishad/Upazila Parishad/Paurashava (12.1%). The village leader or mediator and village court were known as places to lodge reports by 11.0% and 7.5% of these women respectively. Other services such as courts(4.2%),NGOs or private organization (2.4%), government organizations(0.8%), and the one stop crisis centre(0.3%) were known to relatively few of the respondents. Knowledge of the police/thana ranks the highest in all geographic areas, the second highest was union/upazila/paurashava, and third highest was village leader or mediator (Table 4.10.1).

Table 4.10.1 Percentage of women who know where they can report partner violence among all ever-married women, by residence

Knowledge of VAW service	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)
Know where to report	41.3	40.4	44.0	42.5	44.8
Know about the govt. helpline no 10921	2.4	1.9	3.8	4.4	3.5
Place where to report					
Police/ Thana	27.8	26.5	31.9	32.4	31.6
Village court	7.5	8.0	6.0	3.0	7.5
Union Parisad/Upazilla Parishad/ Paurashava	12.1	12.4	11.0	6.0	13.4
Court	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6
Government Organization	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8

Knowledge of VAW service	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)
One stop crisis center	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
NGO or private organization	2.4	2.0	3.7	4.0	3.5
Village leader or mediator	11.0	11.8	8.5	4.9	10.2
Others	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
Total interviewed	19,987	10,691	9,296	4,509	4,787

Knowledge about the government helpline was the highest in Sylhet (2.8%) and lowest in Rangpur (1.6%). Knowledge of places where VAW can be reported was highest in Rangpur (46.2%) and lowest in Khulna (38.5%). Police/thana as the relevant place of reporting was consistently identified by more than a quarter of women in all divisions. Knowledge of local public institutions like union parishad/upazila/paurashava was higher in Rangpur (19.7%) than in other divisions, as was knowledge of the village court (11.0%) (Table 4.10.2).

Table 4.10.2 Percentage of women who know where they can report partner violenceamong all ever-married women, by division

Knowledge of VAW services	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Know where to report	44.2	42.3	40.1	38.5	40.6	46.2	39.3
Know about the govt. helpline no. 10921	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.6	2.8
Places where to report							
Police/ Thana	28.7	28.1	27.7	27.2	27.9	28.0	26.9
Village court	7.3	7.5	6.3	6.5	8.2	11.0	8.3
Union/upazilla Parishad/ Paurashava	13.8	12.8	9.3	9.2	13.9	19.7	10.7
Court	6.1	3.2	3.7	4.5	5.8	4.4	4.2
Government Organization	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.5
One stop crisis centre	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
NGO or private organization	3.3	1.1	2.7	2.2	1.9	3.9	2.0
Village leader or Mediator	9.9	13.3	10.5	9.0	11.6	11.5	9.8
Other	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Number of women interviewed	2148	3122	4676	2603	2839	2587	2012

## **Chapter 5**

### Non-partner (other than husband) violence against women

All women interviewed, regardless of marital status, were asked about their experience of physical and sexual violence perpetrated by anyone other than their husband (non-partner). This chapter presents findings on such violence. A comparison between the rates of physical violence perpetrated by husband (partner) and non-partner is also presented. As sexual violence was measured differently for partner and non-partner violence, those rates are incomparable.

#### 5.1 Non-partner physical violence

More than one quarter (27.8%) of women have experienced non-partner physical violence during their lifetime, and 6.2% of women reported experiencing it in the last 12 months. The rates were highest among adolescents aged 15-19 of which almost one third (30.9%) experienced it during their lifetime and 11.2% during the last 12 months. For lifetime physical violence, prevalence rates decrease as age and education level increased. The only exception was the category of women with primary education who reported a slightly higher level of non-partner physical violence compared to illiterate women. Women from the poorest households, and unmarried women reported the highest rates of physical violence during both reference periods (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1. Percentage of all women exposed to physical violence by perpetrators other than the husband (non-partners), in lifetime and during last 12 months, by background characteristics, N=21,688

Background characteristics	Physical v	Physical violence (%)				
	Lifetime	last 12 months	women interviewed			
Total	27.8	6.2	21,688			
Age group (years)						
15-19	30.9	11.2	1,838			
20-24	29.9	6.2	2,732			
25-29	28.5	5.1	3,324			
30-34	26.3	5.5	3,489			
35-39	27.9	5.5	2,989			
40-44	27.0	6.4	2,241			
45-49	29.7	4.7	1,497			
50-54	25.0	5.2	1,242			
55-59	26.4	5.7	851			
60 and above	25.2	5.3	1,485			

D. 1.1	Physical	Physical violence (%)				
Background characteristics	Lifetime	last 12 months	women interviewed			
Level of education	•					
Illiterate	27.7	5.4	7,736			
Primary	29.6	6.4	5,962			
Secondary	27.4	6.5	6,210			
Higher secondary	23.0	6.6	1,251			
Degreeand above	21.7	3.6	529			
Marital status						
Never married	34.7	13.0	1,701			
Currently married	27.5	5.6	18,188			
Widowed	28.0	4.8	1,138			
Divorced/Separated/Abandoned	19.8	2.1	661			
Wealth quintile						
1st (Poorest)	31.9	7.5	4,331			
2nd	30.1	6.5	4,338			
3rd	28.8	6.9	4,343			
4th	24.7	4.2	4,338			
5th (Richest)	21.1	4.0	4,338			
Residence						
Rural	29.2	6.4	11480			
Urban	23.7	4.9	10208			
City corporation	15.6	2.3	4997			
Other than city corporation	27.9	6.2	5211			
Division						
Barisal	33.3	8.2	2320			
Chittagong	30.3	5.6	3467			
Dhaka	25.2	5.5	5021			
Khulna	31.2	9.2	2762			
Rajshahi	28.8	4.9	3025			
Rangpur	25.3	5.5	2785			
Sylhet	26.0	5.0	2308			

#### 5.2. Non-partner sexual violence

Three percent of women have experienced non-partner sexual violence during their lifetime, and 2.5% in the last 12 months (Table 5.2). This rate is comparable with the South Asian regional estimate of non-partner sexual violence<sup>5</sup>.Rates of non-partner sexual violence were highest among those aged 20-24 years (4.3% during lifetime and 3.7% in last 12 months), followed by adolescents aged 15-19 and those aged 35-39. Women with a degree or higher level of education had the lowest rates of non-partner sexual violence during both reference periods (both 1.8%). Never married women reported the highest rate of lifetime non-partner sexual violence (4.4%), while a similar proportion (4.0%) of divorced, separated or abandoned women reported such violence as having occurred during the last 12 months. There was no major difference in non-partner sexual violence by wealth quintile.

Table 5.2. Proportion of all women exposed to sexual violence by perpetrators other than husband (non-partner) during lifetime and last 12 months, by background characteristics, N=21,688

	Sexual v	iolence (%)	Number of
Background characteristics	Lifetime	Last 12 months	women interviewed
Total	3.0	2.5	21,688
Age group (years)			
15-19	3.4	3.1	1,838
20-24	4.3	3.7	2,732
25-29	2.9	2.2	3,324
30-34	2.7	2.2	3,489
35-39	3.4	3.0	2,989
40-44	2.7	2.3	2,241
45-49	2.9	2.6	1,497
Level of education			
Illiterate	2.9	2.3	7,736
Primary education	3.1	2.6	5,962
Secondary education	3.0	2.6	6,210
Higher secondary	3.3	2.5	1,251
Degreeand above	1.8	1.8	529
Marital status			
Never married	4.4	3.9	1,701
Currently married	2.8	2.3	18,188
Widowed	3.4	2.1	1,138
Divorced/Separated/Abandoned	3.3	4.0	661
Wealth quintile			
1st (Poorest)	3.3	2.6	4,331

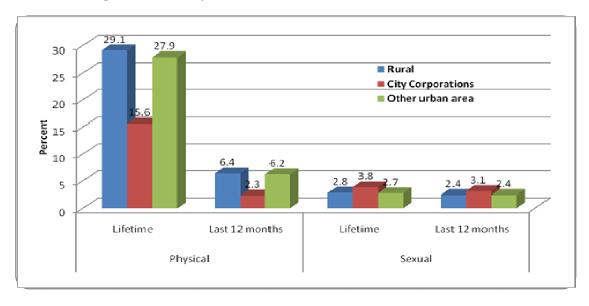
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>World Health Organization. (2013). Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. Geneva: World Health Organization.

D 1 11 4 4 4	Sexual v	iolence (%)	Number of
Background characteristics	Lifetime	Last 12 months	women interviewed
$2^{\mathrm{nd}}$	3.0	2.4	4,338
3 <sup>rd</sup>	3.0	2.5	4,343
4 <sup>th</sup>	3.0	2.6	4,338
5th (Richest)	2.5	2.2	4,338
Residence			
Rural	2.8	2.4	11480
Urban	3.4	2.8	10208
City corporation	3.8	3.1	4997
Other than city corporation	2.7	2.4	5211
Division			
Barisal	4.0	2.8	2320
Chittagong	3.2	2.6	3467
Dhaka	2.8	2.3	5021
Khulna	3.4	3.5	2762
Rajshahi	2.7	2.0	3025
Rangpur	2.8	2.0	2785
Sylhet	2.6	2.4	2308

# 5.3 Non-partner physical and sexual violence by residence and division

Figure 5.1 shows the prevalence of non-partner physical and sexual violence by residence. Almost similar proportions of women from rural and other urban areas reported non-partner physical violence during both reference periods. Women from city corporation areas reported the highest rate of non-partner sexual violence during lifetime (3.8%) and last 12 months (3.1%).

Figure 5.1. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of non-partner physical and sexual violence among all women, by rural/urban residence, N= 21,688



Across the divisions, Barisal had the highest rate of lifetime non-partner physical (33.3%) and sexual (4.0%) violence (Figure 5.2), while Khulna had the highest rate of last 12 month non-partner physical (9.2%) and sexual (3.5%) violence. Similar rates of non-partner sexual violence during lifetime were observed across divisions except for Barisal. Rajshahi and Sylhet had the lowest rates of non-partner physical violence during the last 12 months (5.0%).

# **5.4.** Comparison between partner and non-partner physical and sexual violence

As shown in Table 5.3, non-partner physical violence was highest among adolescent girls, while partner physical violence was the highest among women aged 25-34 years during lifetime and aged 20-29 during the last 12 months. Illiterate women reported the highest rates of partner physical violence (53.6%), whereas women with primary education reported higher percentage of non-partner physical violence during lifetime (29.6%). Women with primary, secondary and higher secondary levels of education reported higher rates of non-partner physical violence during last 12 months.

The rates of physical violence in rural and urban areas outside city corporation areas were similar for partner and non-partner physical violence. Women from Rajshahi reported the highest rate of partner physical violence during lifetime (60.1%) and last 12 months (26.3%), while Barisal had the highest rate of non-partner physical violence during lifetime (33.3%) and Khulna had the highest rate of this violence during last 12 months (9.2%).

Table 5.3. Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of partner and non-partner physical violence among all women, by background characteristics, rural/urban residence and division, N= 21,688

	Physical violence (%)*						
	Life	time	Last 12 months				
Back ground characteristics	Partner violence	Non-partner violence	Partner violence	Non-partner violence			
Total	49.6	27.8	20.8	6.0			
Age group (years)							
15-19	37.5	30.9	23.8	11.2			
20-24	48.4	29.9	28.1	6.2			
25-29	51.1	28.5	24.5	5.1			
30-34	50.7	26.3	23.4	5.5			
35-39	49.3	27.9	20.8	5.5			
40-44	49.4	27.0	16.5	6.4			
45-49	50.2	29.7	15.5	4.7			
50-54	50.4	25.0	17.0	5.2			
55-59	47.8	26.4	13.7	5.7			
60 and above	50.5	25.2	13.2	5.3			

	Physical violence (%)*						
	Life	time	Last 12 r	nonths			
Back ground characteristics	Partner violence	Non-partner violence	Partner violence	Non-partner violence			
Level of education	•	_	•	<u>-</u>			
Illiterate	53.6	27.7	20.8	5.4			
Primary	52.5	29.6	23.3	6.4			
Secondary	45.1	27.4	20.4	6.5			
Higher Secondary	27.9	23.0	11.0	6.6			
Degree and above	22.8	21.7	6.2	3.6			
Marital status							
Never married		34.7		13.0			
Currently married	50.6	27.5	22.7	5.6			
Widowed	43.9	28.0	2.00	4.8			
Divorced/separated/ abandoned	30.5	19.8	3.7	2.1			
Wealth quintile							
1 <sup>st (Poorest)</sup>	57.4	32.0	24.9	7.5			
2 <sup>nd</sup>	52.2	30.0	22.0	6.5			
3 <sup>rd</sup>	53.2	28.8	22.9	6.9			
4 <sup>th</sup>	47.1	24.7	19.0	4.2			
5 <sup>th</sup> (Richest)	31.9	21.1	12.2	4.0			
Residence							
Rural	51.8	29.1	21.5	6.4			
Urban	42.2	18.5	23.7	4.9			
City corporations	29.4	15.6	13.0	2.3			
Urban area other than city corporation	48.5	27.9	21.2	6.2			
Division							
Barisal	44.6	33.3	22.6	8.2			
Chittagong	42.5	30.3	16.5	5.6			
Dhaka	46.8	25.2	19.3	5.5			
Khulna	57.0	31.2	22.8	9.2			
Rajshahi	60.1	28.8	26.3	4.9			
Rangpur	55.3	25.3	24.5	5.5			
Sylhet	42.9	26.0	17.8	5.0			

Note: Denominator of partner violence was considered as all ever-married women and for non-partner, it was all interviewed women. Calculation of partner and non-partner violence with same denominator (all interviewed women) has been presented in annex table I-1 and II-1.

## Chapter 6

## Women's perception of violence

Survey respondents were asked to express their opinions about the places where physical, sexual and emotional violence generally occurs. The women were also asked about their opinions regarding vulnerability to violence by marital status.

#### 6.1 Perception of place of physical violence

Women were of the view that 'husband's house' is the most common place for physical violence to occur (76.8%), followed by 'working place' (21.9%)(Table 6.1.1.)Respondents also felt that physical violence occurs in educational institutions (11.4%), and in vehicles, roads and streets (9.4%). There was little difference in the perceptions of women residing in rural versus urban areas.

Table 6.1.1: Perception of places that physical violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by residence

Place of occurrence (physical violence)	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)
Parent's house	16.3	16.9	14.4	11.4	15.9
Husband's house	76.8	76.8	76.9	74.7	78.0
Working place	21.9	21.3	23.7	24.5	23.3
Hat/Bazar/Market	6.0	5.7	6.9	7.4	6.6
Crowded/Solitary place/ Travelling site	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.7	3.5
Educational Institution	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.3	11.9
Coaching Center	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5
Hospital/Nursing home/Health Center	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.8	6.2
Station (Bus, Launch and Train)	5.5	5.6	5.3	6.4	4.8
Vehicles/Roads & Streets	9.4	8.9	11.0	11.8	10.5
Others	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.7
Total interviewed women	21,688	11,480	10,208	4,997	5,211

Perceptions by division shows that 81.9% respondents in Rangpur gave the husband's house as the most likely place for physical violence to occur, followed by 78.3% in Rajshahi (Table 6.1.2). There was slight variation between the divisions about the work place being a likely

place for violence to occur, with more than a quarter (26.8%) of women in Chittagong, followed by 24.9% in Sylhet believing so, compared to 19.9% in Dhaka and 16.6% in Barisal.

Tab 6.1.2: Perception of places that physical violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by division

				Division			
Place of occurrence (physical violence)	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Parent's house	21.8	18.1	15.9	10.1	16.0	17.3	18.1
Husband's house	75.2	76.3	75.0	76.6	78.3	81.9	78.6
Working place	16.6	26.8	19.9	20.9	22.7	20.7	24.9
Market/Bazar	4.9	6.8	5.7	4.5	5.1	7.3	8.5
Crowded/Solitary place/Travelling site	3.5	3.1	3.8	5.5	2.6	2.9	4.5
Educational Institution	9.7	12.7	12.2	8.1	13.3	10.1	9.4
Coaching Center	5.2	6.7	7.4	7.8	5.4	5.1	4.6
Hospital/Nursing home /Health Center	5.9	7.4	6.1	8.0	7.8	5.7	7.2
Station (Bus, Launch, Train)	6.8	8.3	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.3	6.1
Vehicles/Roads & Streets	8.3	11.0	9.1	7.9	11.3	7.1	9.3
Others	0.2	0.8	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8
Interviewed women	2320	3467	5021	2762	3025	2785	2308

Almost three quarters (70.4%) of women felt that married women are likely to become victims of physical violence, while less than a quarter (21.4%) identified unmarried women as being vulnerable (Table 6.1.3). Over a quarter (26.1%) were of the view that separated women are likely to be victims of physical violence and 18.8% thought divorced women were. There was minimal variation by residence of the respondents.

Table: 6.1.3 Perception of places that physical violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by marital status/situation and residence

Marital Status/Situation	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)
Unmarried	21.4	20.8	23.4	25.2	22.5
Married	70.4	70.6	69.5	66.5	71.1
Separated	26.1	26.2	25.8	24.3	26.5
Divorced	18.8	19.0	18.1	18.1	18.2
Husband living abroad	2.9	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Others	2.0	1.8	2.8	3.5	2.5

The main regional difference in the perception of vulnerability to physical violence by marital status was that residents of Khulna were less likely to consider unmarried women as vulnerable (only 14.9% thought so), compared to women in other divisions (Table 6.1.4).

Table: 6.1.4 Perception of all women interviewed on likelihood of physical violence occurring for each marital status/situation, by division

Marital		Division						
Status/Situation	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)	
Unmarried	22.1	23.6	21.9	14.9	21.4	21.7	22.9	
Married	70.2	69.2	69.4	72.3	72.1	71.8	69.1	
Separated	26.2	27.8	24.0	28.0	28.1	23.7	29.6	
Divorced	18.1	20.1	16.4	23.5	20.9	17.0	18.1	
Husbandliving abroad	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.5	3.7	
Others	1.2	1.1	3.2	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	
Total interviewed women	2,320	3,467	5,021	2,762	3,025	2,785	2,308	

#### **6.2** Perception of place of sexual violence

Opinions about the places where sexual violence is likely to occur show that 'husband's house' as the most commonly cited location (45.5%), followed by 'working place' (32.8%) and vehicles, roads or streets (18.3%) (Table 6.2.1). Women residing in city corporation areas were more likely to identify public places, such as 'working place', 'educational institution', 'coaching center' and hat/bazar/market, than women in other areas.

Table: 6.2.1 Perception of places that sexual violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by residence

Place of occurrence (sexual violence)	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)
Parent's house	11.3	11.8	9.9	9.3	10.2
Husband's house	45.5	46.6	42.0	35.5	45.3
Working place	32.8	31.7	36.2	40.5	34.0
Hat/Bazar/Market	8.5	8.1	9.8	12.6	8.3
Crowded/Solitary place/ Travelling site	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.4	4.4
Educational Institution	13.9	13.3	15.9	18.6	14.5

Place of occurrence (sexual violence)	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)
Coaching center	12.6	12.1	14.4	16.4	13.4
Hospital/Nursing home/Health center	10.9	11.1	10.3	9.8	10.6
Station (Bus, Launch and train)	9.8	9.7	10.2	11.4	9.6
Vehicles/Roads/Streets	18.3	17.5	20.9	20.8	21.0
Other	2.1	1.7	3.3	4.1	3.0

Table 6.2.2 shows regional variations in respondents' perceptions about the places where sexual violence generally takes place. The view that 'husband's house' is a likely location lies slightly below the national average for women who live in Barisal (45.2%), Khulna (45.4%) and Dhaka (42.2%), and above in Chittagong (45.6%), Rajshahi (47.7%), Rangpur (50.1%) and Sylhet (51.1%). Another variation is that Chittagong has a higher percentage (14.3%) of women who perceive 'stations' as a place for sexual violence to occur, when compared to the other divisions.

Table: 6.2.2 Perception of places that sexual violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by residence and division

DI				Division			
Place of occurrence (sexual violence)	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Parent's house	13.9	12.0	10.6	8.4	10.7	13.5	13.2
Husband's house	45.2	45.6	42.2	45.4	47.7	50.1	51.1
Working place	32.6	36.7	30.7	33.3	30.8	32.9	35.1
Hat/Bazar/Market	7.6	10.9	7.9	8.0	6.7	7.9	10.9
Crowded/Solitary place/ Travelling site	3.7	3.7	4.6	5.4	3.8	3.9	3.9
Educational Institution	10.9	14.3	15.8	12.1	16.2	9.7	12.1
Coaching center	13.1	13.3	12.5	13.2	11.2	13.0	11.8
Hospital/Nursing home/Health center	11.2	13.2	10.4	12.6	9.1	8.8	11.3
Station (Bus, Launch and train)	9.4	14.3	8.9	6.8	8.4	9.4	10.4
Vehicles/Roads & Streets	15.6	22.0	19.3	16.1	19.6	12.9	15.8
Others	0.5	1.0	3.4	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.4

As with physical violence, respondents were asked their opinions about vulnerability to sexual violence by marital status (Table 6.2.3). Women in urban areas consider unmarried women as the most likely victims of sexual violence (45.4%), as do women residing in city corporations (51.3%). Women in rural areas and urban areas other than city corporations are more likely to consider married women as vulnerable (44.3% and 43.9% respectively). Perceptions of women by division (Table 6.2.4) show that Khulna residents more often consider separated or divorced women as vulnerable to sexual violence than do women residing in other divisions.

Table: 6.2.3 Perception of all women interviewed on likelihood of sexual violence occurring for each marital status/situation, by residence

Marital status	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than Citycorporation (%)
Unmarried	42.2	41.2	45.4	51.3	42.4
Married	43.6	44.3	41.3	36.4	43.9
Separated	34.7	34.5	35.3	33.0	36.4
Divorced	24.2	24.4	23.3	23.2	23.4
Husband in abroad	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.0
Others	2.8	2.5	3.8	5.0	3.2

Table: 6.2.4 Perception of all women interviewed on likelihood of sexual violence occurring for each marital status/situation, by division

		Division					
Marital status	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka (%)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Unmarried	35.6	44.6	45.3	34.7	40.3	40.6	44.9
Married	46.4	45.9	40.9	43.0	44.0	44.8	46.8
Separated	33.1	35.9	31.1	42.4	35.4	35.7	35.3
Divorced	23.9	22.2	21.8	30.3	27.2	25.1	23.9
Husband in abroad	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5
Others	1.2	1.7	4.1	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.6
Total interviewed women	2320	3467	5021	2762	3025	2785	2308

#### 6.3 Perception of place of emotional violence

The findings in this section reveals similar trend as were observed for perceptions of physical violence. The 'husband's house' is the most commonly cited place, with three quarters (74.0%) of women identifying it as where emotional violence is likely to occur (Table 6.3.1). This is followed by working place (26.0%), then parent's house (17.2%), educational institution(9.6%) and vehicles, roads and streets (9.3%).

Table: 6.3.1 Perception of places that emotional violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by residence

Place of occurrence (emotional violence)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than City corporation (%)	Total (%)
Parent's house	17.8	15.3	12.4	16.8	17.2
Husband's house	73.8	74.7	75.0	74.5	74.0
Working place	25.0	29.3	27.9	30.0	26.0
Hat/Bazar/Market	5.1	6.2	6.8	6.0	5.4
Crowd/Solitary place/Travelling site	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.2
Educational Institution	9.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	9.6
Coaching canter	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.4
Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre	7.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	7.1
Station (Bus, Launch and Train)	5.3	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.2
Vehicles/Road & Streets	9.2	9.5	10.5	8.9	9.3
Others	1.3	2.3	2.9	2.0	1.5

'Husband's house'was identified as a place where emotional violence occurs irrespective of residence and division. This perception was strongest in Rangpur (77.4%), followed by Sylhet (75.4%) and 74.9% in Chittagong. Working place was also identified as the second most commonplace where emotional violence is likely to occur. About one third (32.5%) of women in Chittagong division reported that emotional violence is likely to occur at the 'working place', followed by Rangpur (27.9%) and the least is in Barisal (22.0%)

Table: 6.3.2 Perception of places that emotional violence is likely to occur among all women interviewed, by division

Place of occurrence			I	Division			
(emotional violence)	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka( %)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Parent's house	22.2	18.0	16.2	12.9	18.1	17.4	21.6
Husband's house	72.0	74.9	73.2	71.9	73.7	77.4	75.4
Working place	22.0	32.5	23.4	23.6	26.9	27.9	23.6
Hat/Bazar/Market	4.8	7.3	4.9	4.1	5.5	4.4	6.6
Crowd/Solitary place/ Travelling site	4.2	2.2	3.3	4.5	2.9	2.8	3.2
Educational Institution	8.8	11.8	9.5	8.2	10.9	7.6	8.5
Coaching center	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.6	4.0	5.6	5.6

Place of occurrence	Division						
(emotional violence)	Barisal (%)	Chittagong (%)	Dhaka( %)	Khulna (%)	Rajshahi (%)	Rangpur (%)	Sylhet (%)
Hospital/Nursing home/Health center	7.2	7.9	5.9	8.5	7.6	6.5	9.1
Station (Bus, Launch and Train)	6.5	7.5	4.3	3.9	5.3	4.0	5.6
Vehicles/Road & Streets	9.4	12.0	8.2	8.6	9.9	8.2	8.2
Others	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.1

Susceptibility to emotional violence by marital status reveals that almost two thirds (62.2%) of women felt that married women are likely to become victims, followed by women who are separated (37.3%). There was not much variation between women's perceptions based on whether they reside in a rural or urban area.

Table: 6.3.3 Perception of all women interviewed on likelihood of sexual violence occurring for each marital status/situation, by residence

Marital status/Situation	Total (%)	Rural (%)	Urban (%)	City corporation (%)	Other than city corporation (%)
Unmarried	20.5	20.3	20.9	19.8	21.5
Married	62.2	61.4	64.8	66.3	64.1
Separated	37.3	38.2	34.5	32.4	35.5
Divorced	27.8	28.4	26.1	23.1	27.6
Husband in abroad	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1
Others	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.2	2.8

## **Chapter 7**

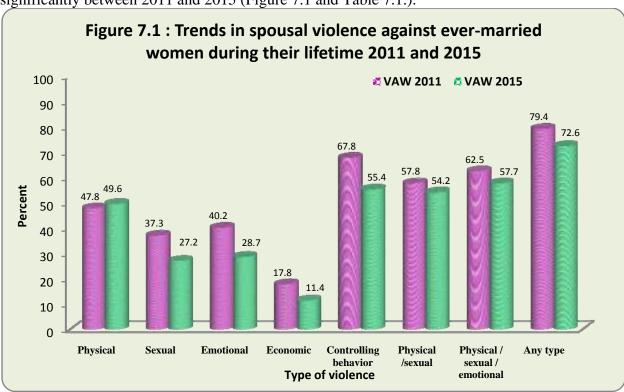
#### Trends in partner violence against women between 2011 and 2015

This chapter analyse strends in VAW prevalence between 2011 and 2015 and explains the methodological approaches taken in the two surveys to assist readers to interpret the results. To determine whether the changes between the 2011 and 2015 VAW surveys were statistically significant, a two-sample mean (proportion) test has been applied (Box 7.1 for more information).

For comparability purposes, the data of VAW 2011 was recalculated using the United Nations standard acts of violence, as used in VAW 2015 survey. In both the surveys, weights were considered at both individual and domain levels.

#### 7.1 Trends in partner violence against women during lifetime

With the exception of physical violence, which increased slightly, the prevalence of all other forms of partner violence (sexual, emotional, economic and controlling behavior) decreased significantly between 2011 and 2015 (Figure 7.1 and Table 7.1.).



BOX 7.1: Z-test for differences between two proportions from two independent samples (VAW 2011 and VAW 2015)

A z-test has been adopted to see whether the prevalence (proportion) estimated in VAW 2011 differs significantly or not from the prevalence (proportion) estimated in VAW 2015. The value of z- statistic (proportional distribution) is calculated using the following formula:

$$z = \frac{\hat{p}_1 - \hat{p}_2}{\sqrt{\hat{p}(1 - \hat{p})(\frac{1}{n_1} + \frac{1}{n_2})}}$$

Where,  $p_1$  and  $p_2$  are the proportions of violence for the year 2015 and 2011;  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  are the sizes of the samples for the year 2015 and 2011; and  $p = \sqrt{(p_1n_1+p_2n_2)/(n_1+n_2)}$ 

 $H_0$  = there is no significant difference between the estimated proportions of VAW 2011 and VAW 2015,  $H_1$  = there is significant difference between the estimated proportions of VAW 2011 and VAW 2015

Two tailed test was done and the corresponding p-values obtained from the z-table. The test is called significant (reject the null hypothesis  $H_0$  and accept the  $H_1$ ) for the level of significance 0.05 or less. It indicates that the conclusion will be true for 95 or more cases (samples). The results of the tests are shown in Table 7.1 and Table 7.2.

The prevalence of physical violence during lifetime increased from 47.8% in 2011 to 49.6% in 2015. This increase of 1.8 percentage points is statistically significant with the confidence level 99% (p<0.01). There is a significant difference in the prevalence of lifetime sexual violence, falling 10.1 percentage points from 37.3% in 2011 to 27.2% in 2015. Likewise, the prevalence of lifetime emotional violence decreased from 40.2% in 2011 to 28.7% in 2015, a fall of 11.5 percentage points.

The prevalence of lifetime economic violence also decreased from 17.8% in 2011 to 11.4% in 2015, representing a 6.4 percentage point reduction. The prevalence of lifetime controlling behavior decreased from 67.8% in 2011 to 55.4% in 2015. The reduction in prevalence of controlling behavior (12.4 percentage points) is the biggest fall of all forms of violence during the last four years.

The combined indicator of any act of physical and/or sexual violence decreased from 57.8% in 2011 to 54.2% in 2015.Likewise, any act of physical, sexual and/or emotional violence also decreased from 62.5% and 57.7% over the same period. The prevalence of any partner violence during lifetime fell from 79.4% in 2011 to 72.6% in 2015.The difference of around seven percentage points is statistically significant with confidence level 99%.

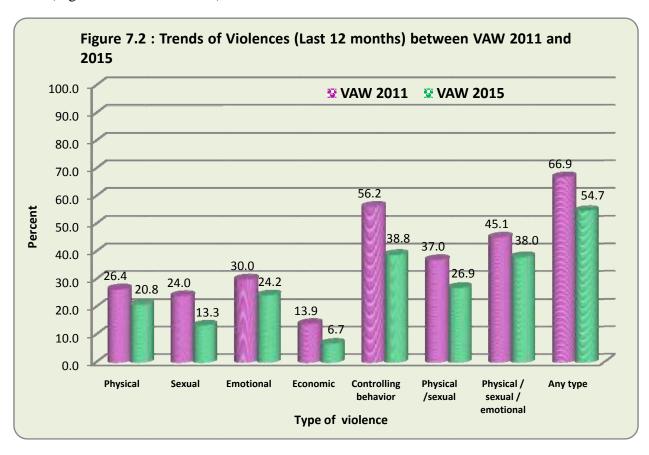
Table 7.1: Trends in partner violence against ever-married women during their lifetime, 2011 and 2015

	Prevale	Prevalence (%)		Remarks
Type of partner violence*	2011	2015	(percentage points)	(z-score for proportion)
Physical violence	47.8	49.6	-1.8	Significant (z=-3.2, p<0.01)
Sexual violence	37.3	27.2	10.1	Significant (z=16.8, p<0.01)
Emotional violence	40.2	28.7	11.5	Significant (z=19.2, p<0.01)
Economic violence	17.8	11.4	6.4	Significant (z=10.9, p<0.01)
Controlling behavior	67.8	55.4	12.4	Significant (z=24.4, p<0.01)

	Prevalence (%)		Change	Remarks		
Type of partner violence*	2011	2015	(percentage points)	(z-score for proportion)		
Physical or sexual violence	57.8	54.2	3.6	Significant (z=6.8, p<0.01)		
Physical or sexual or emotional violence	62.5	57.7	4.8	Significant (z=9.4, p<0.01)		
Any type of violence	79.4	72.6	6.8	Significant (z=16.4, p<0.01)		
* United Nations standard definitions are used to measure the violence						

# 7.2 Trends in partner violence against women during the last 12 months

The prevalence rates for partner violence during last 12 months decreased for all types of violence (physical, sexual, emotional, economic and controlling behavior) between 2011 and 2015 (Figure 7.2 and Table 7.2.).



The prevalence of physical violence during last 12 months decreased from 26.4% in 2011 to 20.8% in 2015. The prevalence of sexual violence fell from 24.0% in 2011 to 13.3% in 2015, a reduction of 10.7 percentage points. Likewise, the prevalence of emotional violence (last 12 months) decreased from 30.0% in 2011 to 24.2% in 2015 and the prevalence of economic violence decreased from 13.9% in 2011 to 6.7% in 2015. The greatest change was in the

prevalence of controlling behavior over the last 12 months, which fell17.4 percentage points from 56.2% in 2011 to 38.8% in 2015.

The combination of any act of partner physical and/or sexual violence during the last year decreased from 37.0% in 2011 to 26.9% in 2015. Likewise, any act of physical, sexual and/or emotional violence declined about seven percentage points from 45.1% in 2011 to 38.0% in 2015. The prevalence of any partner violence during last 12 months decreased from 66.9% in 2011 to 54.7%, a fall of about 12 percentage points over the last four years.

Table 7.2: Trends in partner violence against ever-married women during the last 12 months, 2011 and 2015

Type of Violence's*	Prevalence (%)		Change	Remarks	
Type of violence s	2011	2015	(percentage points)	(z-score for proportion)	
Physical violence	26.4	20.8	5.6	Significant (z=9.2, p<0.01)	
Sexual violence	24.0	13.3	10.7	Significant (z=-7.9, p<0.01)	
Emotional violence	30.0	24.2	5.8	Significant (z=9.6, p<0.01)	
Economic violence	13.9	6.7	7.2	Significant (z=12.9, p<0.01)	
Controlling behavior	56.2	38.8	17.4	Significant (z=30.5, p<0.01)	
Physical or sexual violence	37.0	26.9	10.1	Significant (z=16.7, p<0.01)	
Physical or sexual or emotional violence	45.1	38.0	7.1	Significant (z=12.2, p<0.01)	
Any Type of violence	66.9	54.7	12.2	Significant (z=24.8, p<0.01)	
* United Nations standard items (acts) are used to measure the violence					

# 7.3 Methodological differences between the VAW 2011 and VAW 2015 surveys

Methodological differences such as varying questions, training and background of interviewers<sup>6</sup>, difference in sample size and whether the survey is a dedicated solely to VAW or about another topic that includes questions of VAW<sup>7</sup> can all impact on the data collected and therefore the comparability of results between surveys. It is important to understand the differences in survey methodology, operation and processing of the results in 2011 and 2015, and to take these into consideration when interpreting results at the national level and making international comparisons.

The methodological differences are summarized in Box 7.2. The key changes that took place were:

<sup>7</sup>Ellsberg M et al. Researching domestic violence against women: methodological and ethical considerations. Studiesin Family Planning, 2001, 32(1):1–16.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Jansen HAFM et al. Interviewer training in the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence. Violence Against Women, 2004, 10(7):831-849.

- Use of the standard United Nations definitions for the various forms of violence (in addition to national definitions) to facilitate international comparability of the results
- Recruitment of enumerators from outside the area they conduct the interviews
- Increased intensity of the training to master trainers and enumerators
- Quality assurance procedures

Acts of violence relevant to the national context were retained in VAW 2015 in addition to the standard items recommended by the United Nations. Prevalence rates are based on the standard United Nations definitions to enable international comparability. The definitions of violence and questions used were adopted following consultation with local gender and statistical experts from government, academia, civil society, and development partners. They were tested in the field before finalization. A comparison of international and national definitions used is provided in Section 2.6 above.

More intensive training for master trainers was provided in preparation for VAW 2015 than was the case for VAW 2011. An initial seven days of training, which included theoretical training as well field visits, was conducted by renowned international experts and national gender experts with detailed knowledge on VAW surveys. Following this, a three-day refresher training course was provided to the same master trainers (held in Bogra and Comilla) before they commenced training of the interviewers in the field.

In VAW 2015, the interviewers were recruited so that, in most cases, their residence was outside the area they were allocated to cover, so they were not likely to be known to the respondents. This new technique was applied keeping in mind that respondents may feel more comfortable discussing the sensitive issues with strangers (interviewers) rather than someone they know. In VAW 2011, the interviewers were more likely to be known to the respondents as they lived in the same locality. In both surveys, only female interviewers were employed. To assist the interviewer, a staff member from BBS was employed as supervisor who remained nearby but was not present during the interviews.

For VAW 2015, improved monitoring procedures were used to assure quality of the data collected. A high-level monitoring team was formed, comprising senior officials from SID and BBS. These officials were on board during field operations and regularly visited data collection locations to ensure the quality of data collected from the field. The main activities they conducted were:

- Checking the accuracy of non-response cases
- Building rapport with local authorities to gain support and ensure smooth field operations
- Ensuring interview procedures are being properly followed (rapport building, timing of interview, duration of interview (e.g. not to be hurried), not to go for rechecking)

In VAW 2011, the monitoring system was not as organized and intensive as in 2015. In 2015, a separate monitoring team from the GIS project was also in the field to ensure the quality of the data.

The gender unit of icddr,b provided third-party monitoring of the survey starting from training of the master trainers and interviewers through to the completion of the data collection phase in the field. They were assigned the task to oversee the whole process and ensure the quality of the survey. The main activities they conducted were:

- Oversee the quality of the training and provide technical assistance, if necessary
- Ensure the quality of the data collection
- Play a bridging role between field staff and project management
- Provide technical assistance to finalize the tabulation plan of the survey and drafting the report

In VAW 2011, there was also third-party monitoring by BRAC University, but they were only involved in overseeing the data collection phase in the field, and not during the training phase and other activities.

Several consultation meetings were held with international and national experts while estimating the prevalence of VAW 2015 in order to cross check national against United Nations standard definitions. For VAW 2011, there were also a consultation meetings but with local experts only.

Box 7.2 Summary of differences in methods used for VAW 2011 and VAW 2015

Activities	VAW 2011 Survey	VAW 2015 Survey
Sample size and allocation	Two stage stratified cluster sampling with a sample size of 12,600 and with equal allocation	Two stage stratified cluster sampling with a sample size of 22,775 and with Kish allocation
Interviewer	Interviewers were likely to be known to the respondents, as they were hired from the same locality of the residence of the respondents	In most of the cases, interviewers were not known to the respondents as they were hired from the different locality from the residence of the respondents
Training	One round of training	Two rounds of training
-Training module	Ethics module by experts	Gender and ethics training by experts
-Facilitator	Local experts	Training of trainersfacilitated by local and international experts
-Number of days	7-day training of master trainers 7-day training of enumerators	8-day training of master trainers 9-day training of enumerators
-Number of master trainers	70 trainees in one group	70 trainees in the first round, 35 trainees in each groupduringthe second round
-Training venue	Dhaka office	Residential training in Dhaka and later at field level
Quality assurance	Quality control team comprising senior officials from BBS visited the field to ensure the quality of the data	Special quality control team comprising senior officials from SID and BBS. The team visited the field to ensure the quality of the data A tool was developed to control non-sampling errors during data collection
Third Party Monitoring	CSOs were involved in field monitoring during data collection	Exclusive third party monitoring of the field operation by icddr,b, in addition to involvement of CSOs
Expert consultation during data processing and tabulation phase	Consultation took place with local experts	Consultation took place with local and international experts

#### **Definitions used**

Items (acts) used in measuring violence (physical, sexual, emotional, economic and controlling behaviors) in VAW 2015 are not same with the items used in VAW 2011. To generate comparable statistics, the data of 2011 has been recalculated using UN standard items (acts) as follows:

#### **Physical**

- Slapped, punched or threw something at you by which you were injured.
- Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?
- Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up
- Intentionally suffocated you or choked you by hand?
- Intentionally burnt you?
- Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?

#### Sexual

- Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will?
- Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear of future torture or any kind of harm?
- Did your husband ever perform any unusual sexual behaviour which seems degrading or humiliating to you?

#### **Emotional**

- Did your husband insult you in a manner by which you were humiliated or felt bad about yourself at any time?
- Did your husband belittle or humiliate you in front of other people?
- Did your husband do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)?

#### **Economic**

• He refuses to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things?

#### **Controlling**

- Does he try to restrict you from the company of your friends?
- Does he restrict you from going to your parental house?
- Does he insist on knowing (with suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times?
- Does he ignore your feelings and opinions without caring or thinking about your priorities?
- Is he angry if you speak with your relative or non-relative males?
- Is he often suspicious that you are unfaithful?
- Does he expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?

The prevalence of controlling behavior, physical, sexual, economic and emotional violence has reduced significantly between the 2011 and 2015 surveys. These results cannot be entirely attributed to the interventions taking place to eliminate violence against women, but are also likely a result of methodological differences between the two surveys. Further qualitative research and multivariate analysis can provide insight into the causes and consequences of violence that can be used to guide policy development in this area.

## **Chapter 8**

#### **Recommendations**

This VAW survey has provided critical evidence to show the extent and nature of violence against women in Bangladesh. Based on the concepts and definitions applied in 2015, women who experienced any sort of partner violence has fallen to 72.6% in 2015, down from 79.4% in 2011. The statistics show that all types of violence, except lifetime physical violence, were reduced in 2015 compared to 2011. Although still extremely high, it seems that the prevalence of violence against women is decreasing in Bangladesh. However, methodological differences between the two surveys are likely to account for some of the difference in prevalence rates.

A large percentage of women do not tell others about their experiences with partner violence, mainly because they do not consider it necessary to report it, they are concerned about the social stigma towards the family, or the impact it may have on their children's future. Also, knowledge about the government helpline was low and the role of government institutes and the one stop crisis centre are not yet widely known. These results illustrate the value of evidence on VAW and suggest the need for urgent action to increase awareness and availability of services to prevent violence and to support women who experience it. The following recommendations are made.

The following recommendations are made:

- 8.1. Gender equality and ending violence against women must be addressed for achieving the SDGs. Initiate a campaign to create mass awareness about violence against women, the national goals to eliminate it, and the services offered by government agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders, including the helpline (phone number 10921) and the one stop crisis centre.
- 8.2. Strengthen the ongoing programme to raise the status of women, both in terms of awareness of their rights, and through concrete measures in fields such as employment, education, political participation and legal rights. This should accelerate achievement of SDG 5, Target 5.2 on the elimination of violence against women and girls.
- 8.3. Data on recent experiences with sexual violence suggest women aged 20-44 years are more vulnerable to partner sexual violence compared to other age groups. For this reason, preventive and protective services could be strengthened for this group.
- 8.4. Based on lessons learned from the 2015 survey, the content of the questionnaire can be modified in the next VAW survey. The module on perception of place of violence can be dropped and new modules to be included such as actual place of violence and causes of violence.

- 8.5. Follow-up surveys should be conducted every 4-5 years to cover new areas and to generate the data needed to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals and for use by government (e.g. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs) for the formulation of policies, adoption of protective measures and initiation of social movement for women's empowerment, equality and equity in all spheres of life.
- 8.6. Designate a team to conduct this survey on regular basis and ensure exposure to relevant issues and global development is available for the team.
- 8.7. Conduct additional analysis (including multivariate models) with the existing unit level data of VAW 2015 and produce in-depth thematic policy briefs/analytical papers on different types of violence.
- 8.8. Conduct further studies of GBV to capture data on violence of gender-based violence for both women and men. In Bangladesh, there is no baseline data on GBV other than women.
- 8.9. Strengthen collaboration between stakeholders and BBS so that data needs are adequately met.
- 8.10. Administrative data on VAW (i.e. data from services such as police, health system and the courts) should be strengthened and existing data should be analysed and disseminated on a regular basis at various levels. Such information would provide policy makers with up-to-date data on the access and use of these services for informed decision making (it should be noted that administrative data are never able to provide VAW prevalence data).
- 8.11. Enhance legal and criminal justice systems to prevent further violence, facilitate recovery and ensure access to justice (e.g. specialized police units, restraining orders and multiagency sectoral response teams).
- 8.12. Processes and procedures should be reviewed and changed to ensure quality and standard protocols are in place so that women can obtain justice without discrimination in stalking and rape cases. This includes post-rape care and free legal aid so that women understand their rights and options.
- 8.13. Information on social assistance programs should be disseminated and available in a variety of media and formats accessible to people with disabilities. This is needed to improve women's awareness of existing programs, eligibility criteria, and application procedures. Existing social assistance programs should be linked to the family courts.

- 8.14. Resource allocation to combat violence against women should be revisited to ensure adequate financial provision for the work that is urgently required to disseminate information, raise awareness and educate on Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- 8.15. Promote non-violent social norms by sending strong messages that violence against women and girls will not be tolerated. The media should be continuously engaged in shaping public opinion and challenging the harmful gender norms that perpetuate.
- 8.16. Interventions that target attitudinal change among adolescent boys and men should to be made to change harmful social and cultural norms and facilitate the development of new notions of masculinity associated with non-violence, respect and equality.
- 8.17. Further study and research on the experiences of violence by different professional groups of women should be done to inform policy development and design appropriate interventions.
- 8.18. Revisit existing rules and regulations on the protection of women from violence to make them more appropriate and realistic for the protection of women for all types of violence.

## Annexure

## Annexure-A:UN, SDG Indicators and tables for strict compression with 2011 findings

Indicator I: Total and age-specific rate of women subject to physical violence in the past 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency

Table I-1. Women reporting physical violence in the past 12 months by age and relationship to perpetrator [N=21688]

		Perpetrator %		
Age group (years)	Partner	Non partner	All	Total interviewed women
15-19	6.9	11.2	17.6	1838
20-24	25.6	6.2	29.2	2732
25-29	24.1	5.1	27.1	3324
30-34	23.4	5.5	26.8	3489
35-39	20.6	5.5	24.1	2989
40-44	16.4	6.4	20.6	2241
45-49	15.5	4.7	18.8	1497
50-54	16.9	5.2	20.2	1242
55-59	13.7	5.7	17.8	851
60+	13.1	5.3	16.6	1485
Total	19.3	6.0	23.3	21688

<sup>\*</sup>Prevalence rate for partner violence has been recalculated including all women instead of ever partnered women

Table I-2. Women reporting physical violence by non-partner perpetrators in the past 12 months by age and detailed relationship to per petrator , N=21688

Age		Parents	S		family mber				1	Non family 1	members				
group	Father/ Step father	Mother/ Step mother	Father-in law/Mother- in-law	Male	Female	Someone at work	Friend	Recent acquaintance	Stranger	Teacher	Doctor	Religious leader	Member of law enforcing	Pervert	Others
15-19	2.1	3.8	0.2	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
20-24	0.5	0.8	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
25-29	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
30-34	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
35-39	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
40-44	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
45-49	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
50-54	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
55-59	0.5	1.9	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
60+	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1
Total	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1

Table I-3. Women reporting physical violence by partner or non-partner in the past 12 months by age and by severity of violence, N=21688

			Type of perpe	etrator (%)			
Age group (years)	Partn	er	Non-par	rtner	Any	7	Number of women interviewed
	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	
15-19	5.0	1.9	8.5	2.7	4.9	12.5	1838
20-24	19.3	6.4	5.1	2.3	18.4	11.4	2732
25-29	17.7	6.4	4.9	1.5	17.4	10.6	3324
30-34	17.8	5.6	4.8	2.1	17.2	10.5	3489
35-39	15.6	5.0	5.4	1.7	15.1	9.9	2989
40-44	11.6	4.8	5.2	1.8	11.5	9.5	2241
45-49	12.9	2.5	5.0	2.1	12.4	8.2	1497
50-54	12.2	4.8	4.3	2.2	12.1	9.3	1242
55-59	10.3	3.4	5.7	0.8	10.1	8.4	851
60 +	10.1	3.0	3.8	1.4	10.1	6.6	1485
Total	14.5	4.8	5.2	1.9	14.1	10.0	21688

<sup>\*</sup>Prevalence rate for partner violence has been recalculated including all women instead of ever partnered women

Table I-4. Women reporting physical violence by partner or non-partner in the past 12 months by age and by frequency, N=21688

				Туре	of perpetrate	or (%)				
Age group (years)	Partner				Non-partner	r		Any		Number of women interviewed
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	- interviewed
15-19	2.4	3.5	1.0	6.3	4.2	0.8	2.1	7.5	7.2	1838
20-24	7.4	15.2	3.3	2.6	3.0	0.5	7.1	16.3	5.7	2732
25-29	8.3	12.7	3.6	2.5	2.0	0.6	7.6	13.6	6.1	3324
30-34	7.7	12.5	3.5	2.9	2.2	0.5	7.2	13.3	6.3	3489
35-39	7.6	10.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	0.3	7.2	11.4	5.7	2989
40-44	5.7	8.3	2.7	3.1	2.7	0.6	5.1	9.8	5.6	2241
45-49	5.0	8.6	2.4	2.0	2.2	0.5	4.6	10.1	4.4	1497
50-54	5.1	9.0	3.1	2.6	2.2	0.5	4.8	10.2	5.1	1242
55-59	4.2	7.8	1.7	2.1	2.7	0.9	3.9	9.6	3.7	851
60+	4.1	7.8	1.6	2.3	2.4	0.6	3.7	8.7	3.9	1485
Total	6.4	10.4	2.8	2.9	2.6	0.5	5.9	11.8	5.6	21688

Indicator II: Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to physical violence during their lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency

Table II-1. Women reporting physical violence during their lifetime by age and relationship to perpetrator [N=21688]

A za zwany (maana)		Type of perpetrator (%)		Number of women
Age group (years)	Partner	Non-partner	Any	interviewed
15-19	10.9	30.9	30.9	1838
20-24	44.1	29.9	29.9	2732
25-29	50.3	28.5	28.5	3324
30-34	50.5	26.3	26.3	3489
35-39	48.9	27.9	27.9	2989
40-44	49.1	27.0	27.0	2241
45-49	50.0	29.7	29.7	1497
50-54	50.3	25.0	25.0	1242
55-59	47.8	26.4	26.4	851
60 +	50.3	25.2	25.2	1485
Total	45.9	27.8	27.8	21688

<sup>\*</sup>Prevalence rate for partner violence has been recalculated including all women instead of ever partnered women

Table II-2. Women reporting physical violence by non-partner perpetrators during their lifetime by age and detailed relationship to perpetrator, [N=21688]

Age		Parent	s		r family mber				No	on family	membe	rs			
group	Father/ Step father	Mother/ Step mother	Father-in law/Mother- in-law	Male	Female	Some one at work	Friend	Recent acquaintance	Stranger	Teacher	Doctor	Religious leader	Member of law enforcing	Pervert	Others
15-19	5.6	9.9	1.4	9.4	3.4	0.6	4.4	4.1	1.9	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.5
20-24	5.3	8.4	5.4	8.2	4.6	0.5	2.9	3.3	1.9	4.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.4
25-29	4.8	7.9	5.4	8.5	5.5	0.5	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.6
30-34	4.1	5.9	5.0	8.4	6.3	0.3	1.5	3.4	1.6	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.4
35-39	4.3	7.2	5.0	9.3	6.4	0.5	1.7	2.8	1.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.3
40-44	3.8	6.3	5.6	8.7	5.5	0.2	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.4
45-49	4.8	7.5	5.7	8.4	7.5	0.3	2.2	2.4	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.8
50-54	4.2	5.8	4.5	9.1	4.8	0.1	1.2	2.4	0.7	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
55-59	4.4	8.6	5.6	9.2	5.6	0.6	1.2	3.6	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2
60+	4.1	6.7	5.6	7.9	5.3	0.3	0.9	3.7	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.3
Total	4.5	7.3	5.0	8.6	5.6	0.4	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.5

Table II-3. Women reporting physical violence by partner or non-partner during their lifetime by age and by severity of violence

		Type of perpetrator (%)									
Age group (years)	Partr	ier	Non-par	tner	Any	y	Number of women interviewed				
	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	Moderate	Severe	interviewed				
15-19	7.8	3.0	21.6	5.3	5.3	28.8	1838				
20-24	30.7	13.4	21.3	5.8	19.6	33.6	2732				
25-29	35.2	15.1	20.6	5.5	22.6	34.4	3324				
30-34	35.3	15.2	19.0	5.3	24.0	33.3	3489				
35-39	32.3	16.6	20.9	5.1	21.0	35.6	2989				
40-44	32.6	16.5	19.4	5.7	22.5	34.6	2241				
45-49	36.4	13.6	21.7	5.5	22.7	34.5	1497				
50-54	34.6	15.7	17.9	5.8	24.0	32.8	1242				
55-59	32.8	14.9	20.6	4.4	21.3	33.7	851				
60+	36.0	14.3	19.4	4.5	24.3	32.4	1485				
Total	31.8	14.1	20.3	5.4	21.0	33.6	21688				

Table II-4. Women reporting physical violence by partner or non-partner during their lifetime by age and by frequency

		Type of perpetrator (%)										
Age group (years)		Partner		I	Non-partne	r		Any		Number of women interviewed		
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	- interviewed		
15-19	4.4	7.6	3.6	11.5	10.8	8.6	1.2	14.1	13.8	1838		
20-24	16.2	34.4	15.5	9.4	10.9	9.7	5.8	22.0	20.1	2732		
25-29	17.4	36.9	18.5	10.0	10.9	7.7	6.3	24.5	23.4	3324		
30-34	16.9	37.3	18.1	8.4	9.2	8.7	6.7	25.7	21.8	3489		
35-39	15.3	32.9	19.2	8.7	10.7	8.5	5.5	24.0	22.9	2989		
40-44	13.6	31.7	18.7	8.0	10.6	8.4	5.7	25.4	22.6	2241		
45-49	11.8	35.0	18.0	10.1	10.9	8.7	4.7	26.4	24.1	1497		
50-54	11.5	34.0	19.3	9.3	8.0	7.7	4.8	24.5	23.4	1242		
55-59	12.0	30.4	16.3	7.1	9.1	10.3	6.4	23.4	21.2	851		
60+	11.0	32.3	19.0	7.7	9.4	8.2	5.0	26.1	23.1	1485		
Total	14.0	32.3	16.9	9.1	10.2	8.6	5.4	23.8	21.7	21688		

Indicator III: Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence in the past 12 months by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency

Table III-1. Women reporting sexual violence in the past 12 months by age and relationship to perpetrator

A		Type of perpetrator (%)		Number of women
Age group (years)	Partner	Non-partner	Any	interviewed
15-19	4.4	3.1	7.3	1838
20-24	16.7	3.7	19.4	2732
25-29	16.3	2.2	17.8	3324
30-34	15.3	2.3	17.1	3489
35-39	12.7	3.0	15.4	2989
40-44	11.0	2.4	13.1	2241
45-49	8.1	2.4	10.4	1497
50-54	9.7	1.5	10.9	1242
55-59	5.9	1.0	6.8	851
60+	9.8	1.4	11.1	1485
Total	12.4	2.5	14.4	21688

Table III-2. Women reporting sexual violence by non-partner perpetrators in the past 12 months by age and detailed relationship to perpetrator

Age group	Father/Ste p Father	Uncle	Male member of family	Man of working place	Male friends	Recently known man	Unknown man	Teacher- man	Doctor/ Health worker- man	Religious leader/ Fatuabaj- man	Member of law enforcing- man	Pervert	Others	Total interviewed women
15-19	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	1838
20-24	3.6	3.6	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	2732
25-29	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	3324
30-34	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	3489
35-39	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.9	2989
40-44	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.2	2241
45-49	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.4	1497
50-54	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.5	1242
55-59	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	851
60+	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1485
Total	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	21688

Table III-4. Women reporting sexual violence by partner or non-partner in the past 12months by age and by frequency

		Type of perpetrator (%)									
Age group (years)		Partner		N	Non-partnei			Any		Total number of women interviewed	
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	interviewed	
15-19	1.6	2.5	0.6	2.8	0.3	0.0	1.6	2.7	3.4	1838	
20-24	5.8	8.9	2.6	3.3	0.3	0.0	5.3	8.6	5.8	2732	
25-29	5.3	9.5	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	5.0	9.2	4.3	3324	
30-34	5.5	8.0	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	5.3	7.8	4.9	3489	
35-39	4.0	7.5	1.7	2.7	0.1	0.1	3.9	7.3	4.4	2989	
40-44	2.8	6.3	1.8	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	6.3	4.0	2241	
45-49	3.3	4.2	0.8	2.0	0.3	0.2	3.2	4.3	2.7	1497	
50-54	2.3	6.1	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	2.3	6.1	2.9	1242	
55-59	3.1	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	851	
60+	2.9	6.2	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.0	2.8	6.3	2.8	1485	
Total	4.1	6.9	1.9	2.3	0.1	0.1	3.9	6.8	4.1	21688	

Indicator IV: Total and age-specific rate of women subjected to sexual violence during their lifetime by severity of violence, relationship to the perpetrator and frequency

Table IV-1. Women reporting sexual violence during their lifetime by age and relationship to perpetrator

A		Type of perpetrator (%)		Total number of
Age group (years)	Partner	Non-partner	Any	women interviewed
15-19	6.4	3.4	3.4	1838
20-24	26.7	4.3	4.3	2732
25-29	26.2	2.9	2.9	3324
30-34	28.2	2.7	2.7	3489
35-39	25.9	3.4	3.4	2989
40-44	26.8	2.7	2.7	2241
45-49	28.0	2.9	2.9	1497
50-54	26.2	2.4	2.4	1242
55-59	23.5	1.8	1.8	851
60 +	29.3	2.0	2.0	1485
Total	25.2	3.0	3.0	21688

<sup>\*</sup>Prevalence rate for partner violence has been recalculated including all women instead of ever partnered women

Table IV-2. Women reporting sexual violence by non-partner perpetrators during their lifetime by age and detailed relationship to perpetrator, N=21688

Age group	Father/Step Father	Uncle	Male member of family	Man of working place	Male friends	Recently known man	Unknown man	Teacher- man	Doctor/ Health worker- man	Religious leader/ Fatoabaj- man	Member of law enforcing- man	Pervert	Others
15-19	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1
25-29	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
30-34	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
35-39	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1
40-44	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
45-49	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.2
50-54	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
55-59	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1
60+	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
Total	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1

Table IV-4. Women reporting sexual violence by partner or non-partner during their lifetime by age and by frequency

				Type o	of perpetrato	or (%)					
Age group (years)		Partner		Non-partner			Any			Total number of women interviewed	
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	interviewed	
15-19	0.6	2.2	3.3	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	2.3	3.8	1838	
20-24	1.7	8.0	17.2	3.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	8.1	18.9	2732	
25-29	1.7	8.1	17.2	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	8.1	18.9	3324	
30-34	2.0	11.4	15.8	2.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	11.5	17.8	3489	
35-39	2.0	9.3	15.9	2.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	9.4	17.9	2989	
40-44	1.2	10.2	16.5	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	10.2	17.7	2241	
45-49	1.4	10.7	16.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	11.3	18.0	1497	
50-54	1.0	8.3	18.0	1.9	0.4	0.1	0.2	8.4	19.0	1242	
55-59	2.1	8.0	14.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	8.1	16.6	851	
60+	2.1	8.9	20.0	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	9.1	22.1	1485	
Total	1.6	8.8	15.7	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	8.9	17.3	21688	

Table V-1. Women reporting physical, sexual, physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in past 12 months by age

				Туре	of perpetra	ator (%)				Number of
Age group (years)	C	Current par	tner	Former partner			Any partner			ever married women
	Physical	Sexual	Physical or sexual	Physical	Sexual	Physical or sexual	Physical	Sexual	Physical or sexual	interviewed
15-19	22.9	14.6	27.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	23.8	15.1	28.4	542
20-24	27.8	18.2	35.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	28.1	18.3	35.4	2449
25-29	24.2	16.5	32.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	24.5	16.6	32.2	3263
30-34	23.2	15.2	30.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	23.4	15.4	30.8	3475
35-39	20.5	12.4	26.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	20.8	12.8	27.1	2969
40-44	16.3	10.8	21.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	16.5	11.0	21.6	2232
45-49	15.5	8.1	19.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	15.5	8.2	19.7	1489
50-54	16.4	9.2	20.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	17.0	9.7	21.2	1239
55-59	12.6	5.6	14.9	1.1	0.2	1.1	13.7	5.9	16.0	849
60 +	12.9	9.4	17.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	13.2	9.8	18.2	1480
Total	20.5	13.1	26.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	20.8	13.3	26.9	19987

Table V-2. Women reporting physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months by age and frequency

				Type o	of perpetrate	or (%)				Number of ever
Age group	Cı	urrent partn	er	F	Former partner			Any partner		
(years)	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	women interviewed
15-19	8.0	11.6	3.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	8.3	12.0	3.5	542
20-24	7.9	16.5	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	8.0	16.5	3.6	2449
25-29	8.1	12.5	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.2	12.7	3.6	3263
30-34	7.4	12.3	3.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	7.5	12.4	3.5	3475
35-39	7.7	9.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	7.7	10.1	3.0	2969
40-44	5.6	8.2	2.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.6	8.3	2.7	2232
45-49	4.9	8.3	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.8	8.5	2.3	1489
50-54	4.9	8.5	3.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.9	9.0	3.1	1239
55-59	4.0	7.1	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	4.2	7.8	1.7	849
60+	3.9	7.5	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	3.9	7.7	1.6	1480
Total	6.7	10.9	2.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.7	11.1	3.0	19987

Table V-3. Women reporting sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months by age and frequency

				Type of	f perpetrator	· (%)				Number of
Age group (years)	Cı	urrent partne	er	]	Former parti	ner	,	Any partner		ever married
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	women interviewed
15-19	4.5	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.5	8.5	2.0	542
20-24	6.0	9.5	2.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	6.0	9.6	2.7	2449
25-29	5.1	9.2	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	5.1	9.3	2.2	3263
30-34	5.3	7.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	5.3	7.6	2.5	3475
35-39	4.0	6.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.0	7.1	1.7	2969
40-44	2.8	6.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.8	6.4	1.8	2232
45-49	3.3	4.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.3	4.1	0.8	1489
50-54	2.3	5.4	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	2.2	5.8	1.7	1239
55-59	3.1	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.1	2.0	0.8	849
60 +	2.8	5.2	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.8	5.6	1.5	1480
Total	4.2	7.0	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	4.2	7.2	1.9	19987

Table V-4. Women reporting sexual and/or physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months by age and frequency

				Type o	of perpetrato	r (%)				Number of
Age group (years)	C	Current partn	er		Former part	ner		Any partner		ever married
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	- women interviewed
15-19	6.5	16.0	4.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	6.7	16.7	4.9	542
20-24	8.3	21.2	5.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	8.4	21.2	5.8	2449
25-29	9.1	17.7	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	9.2	17.8	5.2	3263
30-34	9.1	16.1	5.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	9.2	16.3	5.4	3475
35-39	8.3	14.0	4.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	8.4	14.2	4.5	2969
40-44	5.8	12.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	5.8	12.1	3.7	2232
45-49	5.8	11.1	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.7	11.3	2.7	1489
50-54	4.7	11.4	4.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	4.7	11.9	4.6	1239
55-59	5.0	7.9	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	5.2	8.5	2.3	849
60 +	4.7	10.3	2.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	4.7	10.7	2.8	1480
Total	7.4	14.7	4.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	7.5	15.0	4.5	19987

Table VI-1. Women reporting physical, sexual, physical or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetime by age

				Type o	of perpetrate	or (%)				Number of
Age group (years)	C	Current partne	er	I	Former partner			Any partne	er	ever married
	Physical	Sexual	Physical or sexual	Physical	Sexual	Physical or sexual	Physical	Sexual	Physical or sexual	women interviewed
15-19	35.3	20.9	40.6	2.3	1.1	2.5	37.5	21.9	42.8	542
20-24	46.8	28.1	52.7	2.1	1.3	2.2	48.4	29.3	54.4	2449
25-29	49.2	25.4	53.7	2.5	1.5	2.7	51.1	26.6	55.6	3263
30-34	47.7	26.5	52.8	3.6	2.2	3.9	50.7	28.3	55.5	3475
35-39	45.4	24.2	49.3	5.2	2.4	5.5	49.3	26.1	53.4	2969
40-44	45.1	24.4	49.4	5.0	2.8	5.6	49.4	26.9	54.0	2232
45-49	44.5	24.4	47.4	7.1	4.8	8.1	50.2	28.1	53.8	1489
50-54	43.0	22.9	46.2	8.3	3.9	9.0	50.4	26.3	54.3	1239
55-59	38.3	18.2	40.3	9.9	5.4	10.4	47.8	23.5	50.3	849
60 +	37.6	22.7	42.0	14.1	7.3	15.5	50.5	29.4	56.1	1480
Total	45.2	24.8	49.5	5.2	2.9	5.7	49.6	27.3	54.2	19987

Table VI-2. Women reporting physical violence by a current or former intimate partner duringtheir lifetime by age and frequency

				Туре	of perpetrator	·(%)				
Age group (years)	C	urrent partne	er	Former partner			Any partner			Number of ever married women interviewed
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	interviewed
15-19	8.8	15.5	9.5	0.0	2.1	0.2	6.9	14.2	8.6	542
20-24	9.1	23.5	12.8	0.1	0.9	1.1	9.4	20.8	13.3	2449
25-29	9.2	25.0	14.4	0.2	1.1	1.3	9.1	24.4	15.1	3263
30-34	8.2	24.2	14.3	0.5	2.2	0.8	9.1	24.4	14.5	3475
35-39	8.2	21.2	14.7	0.2	3.1	1.9	7.6	22.6	16.1	2969
40-44	7.6	21.3	14.9	0.5	2.7	1.9	7.7	23.2	16.1	2232
45-49	6.5	23.8	13.6	0.5	4.1	2.5	6.7	26.2	15.6	1489
50-54	5.6	21.5	14.9	0.8	5.1	2.4	6.3	24.9	16.3	1239
55-59	6.2	19.0	11.3	0.8	5.5	3.6	7.5	22.4	14.6	849
60 +	6.4	17.3	12.9	1.0	8.5	4.7	6.7	24.6	17.1	1480
Total	7.9	22.3	13.9	0.4	3.0	1.8	9.1	24.4	16.1	19987

Table VI-3. Women reporting sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetime by age and frequency

				Type	of perpetrate	or (%)				Number of
Age group (years)	(	Current part	ner	Former partner			Any partner			ever married women
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	interviewed
15-19	2.0	7.4	11.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	1.4	7.1	11.3	542
20-24	1.5	7.7	18.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.4	7.8	18.7	2449
25-29	1.5	7.4	16.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	7.5	17.0	3263
30-34	1.6	9.7	14.8	0.4	0.8	1.0	2.0	10.0	15.7	3475
35-39	1.7	7.6	14.4	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.8	7.7	15.6	2969
40-44	1.0	8.2	14.8	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	8.8	16.4	2232
45-49	1.6	9.3	13.2	0.3	1.7	2.9	1.2	9.9	16.3	1489
50-54	0.5	7.0	15.1	0.1	1.4	2.4	0.7	7.6	17.5	1239
55-59	1.7	5.6	10.3	0.3	2.3	2.8	1.3	7.1	13.7	849
60 +	1.0	6.0	15.1	0.3	2.8	4.2	1.5	7.3	19.7	1480
Total	1.4	7.9	15.1	0.2	1.1	1.6	2.4	8.3	16.6	19987

Table VI-4. Women reporting sexual and/or physical violence by a current or former intimate partner during their lifetime by age and frequency

				Туре	e of perpetra	tor (%)				Number of	
Age group (years)	Cı	urrent partne	r	Former partner			Any partner			ever married	
	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	Once	Few times	Many times	women interviewed	
15-19	6.3	16.3	16.6	0.0	0.7	1.0	6.3	17.4	17.7	542	
20-24	5.8	20.2	25.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	5.9	20.6	26.8	2449	
25-29	6.7	21.5	25.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	6.6	22.3	26.2	3263	
30-34	6.1	22.2	23.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	6.3	23.6	24.8	3475	
35-39	5.9	19.0	23.6	0.1	0.9	1.8	6.1	20.7	25.8	2969	
40-44	5.7	19.2	23.6	0.1	1.2	1.7	5.9	21.1	26.0	2232	
45-49	4.5	20.3	21.9	0.0	1.7	3.2	4.8	23.2	25.2	1489	
50-54	3.5	18.5	23.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	4.0	22.2	27.2	1239	
55-59	4.7	16.9	16.9	0.4	2.3	3.5	5.6	21.0	21.9	849	
60+	3.9	15.1	22.4	0.4	2.3	4.7	4.5	21.8	29.1	1480	
Total	5.6	19.7	23.4	0.1	1.0	1.9	6.7	21.8	25.8	19987	

Table VII-1. Women reporting emotional abuse, controlling behaviors and emotional abuse and/or controlling behaviors by any intimate partner in the past 12 months by age

		Type of violence		
Age group (years)	Controlling behaviors	Emotional abuse	Controlling behaviors and/or emotional abuse	Number of ever married women interviewed
15-19	36.5	20.9	42.6	542
20-24	43.6	24.3	50.7	2449
25-29	41.1	24.0	48.9	3263
30-34	40.6	25.9	48.9	3475
35-39	39.4	23.5	47.6	2969
40-44	39.4	24.9	47.2	2232
45-49	36.9	25.2	46.9	1489
50-54	38.9	25.6	48.9	1239
55-59	33.7	19.6	42.4	849
60+	38.4	22.5	46.7	1480
Total	38.8	24.2	48.0	19987

Table VIII-1. Women reporting economic violence by a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months by age

Age group		Type of violence								
(years)	Current partner	Former partner	Any partner	married women interviewed						
15-19	6.6	0.2	6.8	542						
20-24	7.6	0.2	7.8	2449						
25-29	7.1	0.1	7.2	3263						
30-34	6.9	0.2	7.1	3475						
35-39	6.1	0.2	6.3	2969						
40-44	6.9	0.2	7.1	2232						
45-49	5.9	0.2	6.1	1489						
50-54	5.5	0.4	5.9	1239						
55-59	6.3	0.0	6.3	849						
60 +	4.2	0.1	4.3	1480						
Total	6.5	0.2	6.7	19987						

## **Tables for SDG Indicators (Proposed)**

Indicator 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 last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group

	Type of violence (%)						
Age group (years)	Physical	Sexual violence	Emotional (psychologic al) violence	Any form of physical and/or sexual violence	Any form of physical, sexual and/or emotional (psychological) violence	ever married women interviewed	
15-19	23.8	15.1	20.9	28.4	34.7	542	
20-24	28.1	18.3	24.3	35.4	43.2	2449	
25-29	24.5	16.6	24.0	32.2	40.8	3263	
30-34	23.4	15.4	25.9	30.8	41.1	3475	
35-39	20.8	12.8	23.5	27.1	38.5	2969	
40-44	16.5	11.0	24.9	21.6	34.5	2232	
45-49	15.5	8.2	25.2	19.7	34.8	1489	
50-54	17.0	9.7	25.6	21.2	35.5	1239	
55-59	13.7	5.9	19.6	16.0	29.3	849	
60 +	13.2	9.8	22.5	18.2	31.7	1480	
Total	20.8	13.3	24.2	26.9	38.0	19987	

Indicator 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 last 12 months, by age group [N=21688( All women interviewed)]

A go group (voorg)	Sexual violence by non-partner perpetrators in the past 12 months				
Age group (years)	N	%			
15-19	1838	3.13			
20-24	2732	3.66			
25-29	3324	2.17			
30-34	3489	2.27			
35-39	2989	2.95			
40-44	2241	2.38			
45-49	1497	2.44			
50-54	1242	1.45			
55-59	851	0.96			
60 +	1485	1.41			
Total	21688	2.45			

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 [N= 2991 (Total number of women aged 20-24 interviewed)]

Age at marriage	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years					
Before 15	0.6					
Before 18	44.5					

## Tables for strict compression with 2011 findings

Table 01: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of controlling behavior at least once in lifetime by her husband

				Urban			
Acts (controlling behavior)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation		
01. Keeps her from seeing friend	14.4	14.9	12.9	9.9	14.5		
02. Restrict her to contact with family	14.9	15.7	12.5	9.3	14.2		
03 Insist on knowing where she is at all times	8.9	9.1	8.0	6.7	8.7		
04. Ignores her, treats her indifferently	14.1	14.5	12.8	10.6	14.0		
05. Gets angry if she speaks with others	18.6	19.3	16.3	12.6	18.3		
06. Is suspicious that she is unfaithful	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.3	8.7		
07. Expects her to seek the permission before taking any health care services for herself	35.0	36.3	30.6	21.9	35.2		
08. Force you to maintain parda	22.2	23.9	16.8	12.0	19.4		
09. Obstruct you in studying or doing work	7.1	6.8	8.3	8.1	8.4		
10. Forbid you on going out for recreation	15.6	16.6	12.3	9.3	13.9		
Utter attacking words against your parents	15.5	16.0	13.9	11.1	15.4		
12. Force you to use family planning	6.4	6.7	5.4	3.3	6.5		
13. Forbid you taking family planning	3.4	3.6	2.9	1.8	3.5		
14. Misbehave due to female birth	2.6	2.8	1.9	1.2	2.3		
15. Misbehave due to complain from your mother-in-low/sister-in-low	20.7	21.6	17.5	12.4	20.1		
16. Become angry if you talk on word	46.9	48.3	42.5	33.6	47.1		
17. Other controlled behavior	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6		
Any acts of controlling behavior	68.5	70.4	62.6	52.2	68.0		

Table 02: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of controlling behavior at least once in last 12 months by her husband

			Urban				
Acts (controlling behavior)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation		
01. Keeps her from seeing friend	7.9	8.2	6.8	5.3	7.6		
02. Restrict her to contact with family	8.7	9.1	7.4	5.6	8.3		
03 Insist on knowing where she is at all times	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.5	5.3		
04. Ignores her, treats her indifferently	9.5	9.9	8.2	6.3	9.2		
05. Gets angry if she speaks with others	10.9	11.3	9.6	7.9	10.4		

			Urban			
Acts (controlling behavior)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
06. Is suspicious that she is unfaithful	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.7	5.2	
07. Expects her to seek the permission before taking any health care services for herself	23.6	24.8	19.9	13.4	23.3	
08. Force you to maintain parda	15.1	16.1	12.0	8.1	14.1	
09. Obstruct you in studying or doing work	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	
Forbid you on going out for recreation	9.9	10.5	8.1	5.6	9.4	
11. Utter attacking words against your parents	9.2	9.4	8.5	6.7	9.5	
12. Force you to use family planning	3.4	3.6	2.9	1.6	3.6	
13. Forbid you taking family planning	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.8	2.0	
14. Misbehave due to female birth	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.7	
15. Misbehave due to complain from your mother-in-low/sister-in-low	9.7	10.1	8.3	6.3	9.3	
16. Become angry if you talk on word	33.5	34.5	30.3	23.4	33.8	
17. Other controlled behavior	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Any acts of controlling behavior	54.0	55.7	48.5	39.1	53.4	

Table 03: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of economic violence at least once in lifetime by her husband

Acts (Francisco de Joseph	National	Rural	Urban			
Acts (Economical violence)			Total	City corporation	Other than city corporation	
01. Refuse to pay money for family expenditure in spite of having enough money	10.8	11.1	9.5	9.3	9.6	
02. Refuse to pay pocket money in spite of having enough money	16.0	16.7	13.6	11.2	14.8	
03. Was condition for giving money/property as dowry	28.2	30.5	20.6	13.1	24.5	
04. Create pressure for bringing money/things from father's house	8.3	9.0	6.2	4.8	6.9	
Any economic violence in lifetime	40.2	42.8	31.6	23.6	35.7	

Table 04: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of economic violence at least once in last 12 months by her husband

			Urban			
Acts (Economical violence)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
01. Refuse to pay money for family expenditure in spite of having enough money	7.1	7.5	6.2	6.6	5.9	
02. Refuse to pay pocket money in spite of having enough money	10.3	10.8	8.4	7.2	9.0	
03. Was condition for giving money/property as dowry	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.5	2.4	
04. Create pressure for bringing money/things from father's house	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.6	3.3	
Any economic violence in last 12 months	15.2	16.0	12.5	9.9	13.9	

Table 05: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of emotional violence at least once in life time by her husband

			Urban			
Acts (Emotional violence)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
01. Insults	19.4	19.7	18.2	16.0	19.4	
02. Belittlement/Humiliation	10.6	10.9	9.7	9.5	9.8	
03. Intimidation	9.8	10.2	8.4	7.1	9.2	
04. Verbal threats of hurt	10.2	10.5	9.1	8.0	9.7	
05. Misbehavior for visiting neighbors or other women	8.0	8.5	6.3	4.6	7.1	
06. Threats of marrying other women	7.8	8.1	7.0	6.0	7.5	
07. Threats of divorce	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.9	6.5	
Any emotional violence	32.3	33.3	28.9	23.6	31.7	

Table 06: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of emotional violence at least once in last 12 months by her husband

	National		Urban		
Acts (Emotional violence)		Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation
01. Insults	17.0	17.3	16.1	14.4	17.0
02. Belittlement/Humiliation	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.0	7.8
03. Intimidation	8.1	8.4	6.9	5.7	7.5
04. Verbal threats of hurt	8.5	8.7	7.6	6.5	8.2
05. Misbehavior for visiting neighbors or other women	6.9	7.5	5.1	3.8	5.7
06. Threats of marrying other women	6.5	6.6	6.0	5.5	6.3
07. Threats of divorce	5.1	5.3	4.7	3.9	5.2
Any emotional violence	28.8	29.8	25.6	21.1	28.0

Table 07: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of physical violenceat least once in lifetime by her husband

		Rural	Urban			
Acts (Physical violence)	National		Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
01. Slapped, punched or threw something to hurt her	47.0	49.1	40.1	28.9	46.0	
02. Pushed or shoved or pulled hair	26.0	27.0	22.7	16.1	26.2	
03. Kicked, dragged or beaten	14.1	14.9	11.5	8.2	13.2	
04. Choked on purpose	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.7	
05. Burnt on purpose	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
06. Threatened or used gun, knife or other weapons against her	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	
07. Burnt her with hot things	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	
08. Threw acid	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
09. Threw hot water/ hot liquid	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	
10. Struck you with stick or heavy things	18.1	19.3	14.2	9.1	16.8	
Any acts of physical violence	50.2	52.6	42.6	30.9	48.8	

Table 08: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of physical violenceat least once in last 12 months by her husband

A to (Director)	National		Urban			
Acts (Physical violence)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
01. Slapped, punched or threw something to hurt her	20.3	21.0	18.0	14.0	20.2	
02. Pushed or shoved or pulled hair	10.0	10.2	9.4	7.5	10.4	
03. Kicked, dragged or beaten	5.4	5.6	4.7	4.2	5.0	
04. Choked on purpose	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	
05. Burnt on purpose	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	
06. Threatened or used gun, knife or other weapons against her	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	
07. Burnt her with hot things	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	
08. Threw acid	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
09. Threw hot water/ hot liquid	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
10. Struck you with stick or heavy things	6.1	6.5	4.9	4.3	5.2	
Any acts of physical violence	23.7	24.6	20.6	15.6	23.2	

Table 09: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of sexual violence at least once in lifetime by her husband

				Urban		
Acts(sexual violence) Nati		Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
01. Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to.	22.1	22.9	19.4	44.2	6.4	
02. Being compelled to have sexual intercourse against will	18.6	19.8	14.7	34.0	4.6	
03. Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating	4.1	4.3	3.4	7.2	1.3	
04. Other sexual torture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	
Any sexual violence	27.4	28.6	23.3	53.6	7.4	

Table 10: Percentage of currently married women who experienced any acts of sexual violence at least once in last 12 months by her husband

·				Urban			
Acts(sexual violence)	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation		
01. Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to.	11.6	11.9	10.5	23.7	3.5		
02. Being compelled to have sexual intercourse against will	8.9	9.4	7.3	16.5	2.5		
03. Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating	1.8	1.9	1.3	2.9	0.5		
04. Other sexual torture	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0		
Any sexual violence	14.4	15.0	12.6	28.7	4.1		

Table 11: Percentage of women who experienced any physical or sexual violence at least once by her husband

Physical or sexual violence with reference				Urban		
period	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation	
Any physical or sexual violence in lifetime	55.0	57.5	46.9	34.2	53.6	
Any physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	30.0	31.2	26.3	19.5	29.8	

Table 12: Percent of currently married women who experienced any acts of violenceat least once by her husband

				Urban	Urban		
Violence with reference period	National	Rural	Total	City corporation.	Other than city corporation		
Any violence in lifetime	80.2	82.2	73.9	64.3	78.9		
Any violence in last 12 months	65.1	66.8	59.6	49.7	64.8		

## **AnnexureB: Standard Error and Design Effect**

Table A7.1: Sampling Errors: Total, VAW 2015

		Standard		Design	Sq. root of	Weighted	Unweighted	Confidence Limit	
Indicators	Estimate	Error	CV	Effect	Design Effect	Count	Count	Lower	Upper
Any physical violence in lifetime	49.57	0.857	.017	5.869	2.423	44758044	19987	47.86	51.29
Any physical violence in last 12 months	20.82	0.564	.027	3.849	1.962	44758044	19987	19.69	21.95
Any sexual violence in lifetime	27.25	0.832	.031	6.974	2.641	44758044	19987	25.59	28.91
Any sexual violence in last 12 months	13.34	0.553	.041	5.277	2.297	44758044	19987	12.24	14.45
Any emotional violence in lifetime	28.7	0.713	.025	4.966	2.228	44758044	19987	27.27	30.12
Any emotional violence in last 12 months	24.19	0.667	.028	4.850	2.202	44758044	19987	22.86	25.53
Any economic violence in Lifetime	11.44	0.434	.038	3.712	1.927	44758044	19987	10.58	12.31
Any economic violence in last 12 months	6.66	0.31	.046	3.081	1.755	44758044	19987	6.04	7.28
Any controlling behavior in lifetime	55.36	0.872	.016	6.150	2.480	44758044	19987	53.62	57.11
Any controlling behavior in last 12 months	38.79	0.807	.021	5.485	2.342	44758044	19987	37.17	40.4
Any physical or sexual violence in lifetime	54.21	0.868	.016	6.061	2.462	44758044	19987	52.48	55.95
Any physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	26.93	0.657	.024	4.390	2.095	44758044	19987	25.62	28.25
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in lifetime	57.66	0.85	.015	5.913	2.432	44758044	19987	55.96	59.36
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in last 12 months	37.98	0.766	.020	4.980	2.232	44758044	19987	36.44	39.51
Any violence in Lifetime	72.61	0.777	.011	6.059	2.462	44758044	19987	71.06	74.16
Any violence in last 12 months	54.68	0.823	.015	5.463	2.337	44758044	19987	53.03	56.32

Table A7.2: Sampling Errors: Rural, VAW 2015

		Standard		Design	Sq. root of	Weighted	ghted Unweighted	Confiden	Confidence Limit	
Indicators	Estimate	Error	CV	Effect	Design Effect	Count	Count	Lower	Upper	
Any physical violence in lifetime	51.83	1.035	.020	4.591	2.143	34283622	10691	49.76	53.9	
Any physical violence in last 12 months	21.53	0.683	.032	2.956	1.719	34283622	10691	20.16	22.89	
Any sexual violence in lifetime	28.4	1.031	.036	5.584	2.363	34283622	10691	26.34	30.46	
Any sexual violence in last 12 months	13.7	0.682	.050	4.201	2.050	34283622	10691	12.34	15.06	
Any emotional violence in lifetime	29.71	0.874	.029	3.909	1.977	34283622	10691	27.96	31.46	
Any emotional violence in last 12 months	25.07	0.819	.033	3.813	1.953	34283622	10691	23.44	26.71	
Any economic violence in Lifetime	11.97	0.537	.045	2.924	1.710	34283622	10691	10.89	13.04	
Any economic violence in last 12 months	7.03	0.385	.055	2.430	1.559	34283622	10691	6.26	7.8	
Any controlling behavior in lifetime	57.37	1.065	.019	4.960	2.227	34283622	10691	55.24	59.5	
Any controlling behavior in last 12 months	40.52	0.987	.024	4.325	2.080	34283622	10691	38.54	42.49	
Any physical or sexual violence in lifetime	56.58	1.045	.018	4.754	2.180	34283622	10691	54.49	58.67	
Any physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	27.77	0.8	.029	3.413	1.848	34283622	10691	26.17	29.37	
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in lifetime	59.93	1.022	.017	4.647	2.156	34283622	10691	57.88	61.97	
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in last 12 months	39.31	0.931	.024	3.880	1.970	34283622	10691	37.45	41.17	
Any violence in Lifetime	74.76	0.925	.012	4.843	2.201	34283622	10691	72.91	76.61	
Any violence in last 12 months	56.49	0.994	.018	4.297	2.073	34283622	10691	54.5	58.48	

Table A7.3: Sampling Errors: Municipality and other urban, VAW 2015

		Standard		Sq. root Design of	Weighted	Unweighted	Confidence Limit		
Indicators	Estimate	Error	CV	Effect	Design Effect	Count	Count	Lower	Upper
Any physical violence in lifetime	50.27	2.142	.043	5.952	2.440	4717001	3243	45.98	54.55
Any physical violence in last 12 months	21.23	1.415	.067	3.883	1.971	4717001	3243	18.4	24.06
Any sexual violence in lifetime	27.54	1.887	.069	5.784	2.405	4717001	3243	23.77	31.31
Any sexual violence in last 12 months	14.7	1.331	.091	4.580	2.140	4717001	3243	12.04	17.36
Any emotional violence in lifetime	29.08	1.694	.058	4.513	2.124	4717001	3243	25.69	32.47
Any emotional violence in last 12 months	24.75	1.552	.063	4.190	2.047	4717001	3243	21.65	27.86
Any economic violence in Lifetime	11.11	0.964	.087	3.050	1.747	4717001	3243	9.18	13.04
Any economic violence in last 12 months	5.78	0.599	.104	2.134	1.461	4717001	3243	4.58	6.97
Any controlling behavior in lifetime	56.04	1.987	.035	5.195	2.279	4717001	3243	52.06	60.01
Any controlling behavior in last 12 months	38.28	2.021	.053	5.602	2.367	4717001	3243	34.24	42.32
Any physical or sexual violence in lifetime	54.02	2.19	.041	6.260	2.502	4717001	3243	49.64	58.4
Any physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	27.59	1.69	.061	4.637	2.153	4717001	3243	24.21	30.97
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in lifetime	57.19	2.135	.037	6.038	2.457	4717001	3243	52.92	61.47
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in last 12 months	37.85	1.906	.050	5.007	2.238	4717001	3243	34.04	41.67
Any violence in Lifetime	73.03	1.939	.027	6.191	2.488	4717001	3243	69.15	76.91
Any violence in last 12 months	54.49	2.05	.038	5.496	2.344	4717001	3243	50.39	58.59

Table A7.4: Sampling Errors: City corporation, VAW 2015

		Standard		Design	Sq. root of	Weighted	Unweighted	Confidence Limit	
Indicators	Estimate	Error	CV	Effect	Design Effect	Count	Count	Lower	Upper
Any physical violence in lifetime	44.86	3.07	.068	5.879	2.425	2307628	1544	38.72	51
Any physical violence in last 12 months	21.14	1.904	.090	3.355	1.832	2307628	1544	17.33	24.95
Any sexual violence in lifetime	28.71	2.555	.089	4.922	2.219	2307628	1544	23.6	33.82
Any sexual violence in last 12 months	13.89	1.755	.126	3.975	1.994	2307628	1544	10.38	17.4
Any emotional violence in lifetime	24.78	2.374	.096	4.664	2.160	2307628	1544	20.04	29.53
Any emotional violence in last 12 months	20.58	2.347	.114	5.202	2.281	2307628	1544	15.88	25.27
Any economic violence in Lifetime	8.26	1.126	.136	2.584	1.608	2307628	1544	6.00	10.51
Any economic violence in last 12 months	4.63	0.821	.177	2.357	1.535	2307628	1544	2.99	6.27
Any controlling behavior in lifetime	50.01	3.039	.061	5.701	2.388	2307628	1544	43.93	56.09
Any controlling behavior in last 12 months	35.41	2.548	.072	4.380	2.093	2307628	1544	30.31	40.5
Any physical or sexual violence in lifetime	50.74	3.066	.060	5.803	2.409	2307628	1544	44.61	56.87
Any physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	27.84	2.086	.075	3.341	1.828	2307628	1544	23.67	32.01
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in lifetime	54.00	3.017	.056	5.653	2.378	2307628	1544	47.96	60.03
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in last 12 months	36.51	2.616	.072	4.557	2.135	2307628	1544	31.28	41.74
Any violence in Lifetime	67.09	2.983	.044	6.220	2.494	2307628	1544	61.13	73.06
Any violence in last 12 months	52.00	3.067	.059	5.815	2.411	2307628	1544	45.87	58.14

Table A7.5: Sampling Errors: Total, VAW 2011

		Standard		Design	Sq. root Design of	Weighted	Unweighted	Confidence Limit	
Indicators	Estimate	Error	CV	Effect	Design Effect	Count	Count	Lower	Upper
Any physical violence in lifetime	47.81	1.743	.036	12.55	3.543	43097491	10313	44.32	51.29
Any physical violence in last 12 months	26.36	1.474	.056	11.54	3.397	43097491	10313	23.41	29.31
Any sexual violence in lifetime	37.28	2.037	.055	18.29	4.277	43097491	10313	33.21	41.35
Any sexual violence in last 12 months	24.04	1.662	.069	15.59	3.949	43097491	10313	20.71	27.36
Any emotional violence in lifetime	40.21	1.741	.043	12.99	3.605	43097491	10313	36.73	43.69
Any emotional violence in last 12 months	30.04	1.55	.052	11.79	3.434	43097491	10313	26.94	33.14
Any economic violence in Lifetime	17.77	1.377	.077	13.38	3.658	43097491	10313	15.02	20.52
Any economic violence in last 12 months	13.89	1.31	.094	14.80	3.847	43097491	10313	11.27	16.51
Any controlling behavior in lifetime	67.81	1.745	.026	14.37	3.792	43097491	10313	64.32	71.3
Any controlling behavior in last 12 months	56.23	1.935	.034	15.69	3.961	43097491	10313	52.36	60.1
Any physical or sexual violence in lifetime	57.78	1.718	.030	12.47	3.532	43097491	10313	54.35	61.22
Any physical or sexual violence in last 12 months	37.00	1.745	.047	13.47	3.671	43097491	10313	33.51	40.49
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in lifetime	62.46	1.656	.027	12.05	3.472	43097491	10313	59.14	65.77
Any physical or sexual or emotional violence in last 12 months	45.09	1.774	.039	13.10	3.620	43097491	10313	41.54	48.64
Any violence in Lifetime	79.42	1.286	.016	10.43	3.230	43097491	10313	76.84	81.99
Any violence in last 12 months	66.91	1.746	.026	14.19	3.768	43097491	10313	63.42	70.4

(Confidential)



### Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh Ministry of Planning Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)

## **POSITION OF WOMEN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE -2015**

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Strengthening Capacity of BBS in Data Collection and
Analysis Using GIS Project.
Parishankhan Bhaban E-27/A Agargaon, Dhaka 1207.

# POSITION OF WOMEN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE -2015

	Ar	ea Identification		
PSU Number 8	Code	Zila 8	Code	
Upazilla 8	Code	Union/ Ward 8	Code	
Mouza/Moholla 8	Code	RMO Code 8	Code	
Household Number 8	Code			
Name Of Household Head 8		Name of the Respondent 8		
	Identi	ification Of interviewer 8		
Name 8		Mothers Name 8		
Fathers Name 8	Village/Moholla 8	Household no. of Local Registrar 8		

						I	<b>Househo</b>	ld Mod	ule										
Code	1. Type of living house in the household	Number	2. Sourc water	e of drink	ing	4. Sour	ce of light	t		6. Т	Toilet fac	ilities			and rela mation	ted		ouse rela	nted
	Straw/Bamboo/polishi ng/plastic/canvas/Jupri Tin (GI sit)		well-2, 1	ube-well/ Ring well/ River/Ditc		electric	city-1, Sol city-2, kero s-4, Other	osene-3,	7)	San	itary (No	ter seal)-l, t water - Sanitary		hous	Do any cehold meland?		hou	Do any o	
3	Tally/semi-pacca			(Identify)		-5	5-4, Other	s (Identily	,,	/kar		pen space	/	Yes	lanu:	No	own	house?	No
4	Pacca (Brick & cement)														<u> </u>				
	Mud Others (Identify)		_												nswer 18 Q-9a	s No then		Answer in go to Q-	
1.a. C	Ownership of living how	ise	water	nce to dr	Ü	Wood/B	Cooking amboo-1, G-3, Electr	Karosine	-2,	fa	Distance acilities le the hou					yes. How have land			s yes. How have house
Rent	2		Within	n 200 mete e 200 mete	er -2,	Straw/di	ry leaf/dry 6, Others	cow dun		With	in 200 m ve 200 m	eter-2,		Male		Female	Mal	e	Female
Others	3												Ц	Ш	Ш				
	hich items are owned														is no u	se cross b	ox 2)		
Boat /launce/ Tralor	Cart/ Van Tractor	Rickshaw	Bicycle	Motor cycle	Motor car / Bus / Truck	Scoter/ CNG/ Ato Rickshaw	Telephone	Mobile	Sewin Mach:	in	/ Radio	antenna	Comp		Interne t	Freeze/ Deep freeze	Air- cooler	IPS/ Gener or	

### 2- Person Module

11.	12. Name of	13. Age	14. Relation with house	15. Sex	16. Religion	17. Marital	Starting fro	m 7 years old	and above	21. Descriptio	
Line	house hold	(complete	hold head	Male - 1	Islam-1	Status				Economic acti	
no.	member	year)	House hold head -1,	Female -2	Hindu - 2	Unmarried-1				(Starting from	10 years and
		(If under	Husband/Wife -2, Child -3,	Trans-	Buddha -3	Married - 2	10 D 1	10	bo C	above)	1
		one year then write	Father-Mother/ Father-in	gender-3	Christian- 4	Widowed/	18. Passed which	19.	20. Can you	a-What do you do for a	b.
		00 and if	law/Mother-in-law-4,		Others- 9	Widower-3 Divorce-4	Highest	Educational side	write or read	living?	Occupation code
		100+ than	Daughter-in-law/ Son- in law-5, Brother/sister/ Brother			Separated-5	class?	General-1,	letter? Cannot read &	(Occupation	(BSOC
		write 99)	-in-law/sister in-law-6,			Abandoned-6	(See	Technical/	write-1, Only	)	code)***
		,	Grandson /grand-daughter/			1 Touristics	education	Vocational-	can read-2, Can	/	
			grand-children-7, Other				code) *	2,	read & write-3		
			Relative- 8, Not Relative-9				,	**Religious-4			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

<sup>\*</sup> Use code for question 18. (See education code) \*\* Q.19 Code for Religious side will be equivalent to general side \*\*\* \(\bar{\gamma}\) 21. For this question Supervisor will write two digit BSOC code, (SSC= Dakhil; HSC = Alim; B.Sc/B.A/B. Com = Fajel; M.Sc/M.A/M.Com = Kamel)

Name of Supervisor	Sign & Date	Name of Enumerator	ঝরমহ & Date
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#### Levels of Education (For Question no. 18)

Levels of Education	Code	Levels of Education	Code	Levels of Education	Code	Levels of Education	Code	Levels of Education	Code
Not passed class 1	0	Class 4	4	Class 8	8	Degree & Equivalent	12	Vocational / Technical	16
Class 1	1	Class 5	5	Class 9	9	Master's degree & Equivalent	13	Others (Identify)	17
Class 2	2	Class 6	6	S.S.C & Equivalent	10	Doctor/Engineer/Agriculturist	14		
Class 3	3	Class 7	7	H.S.C & Equivalent	11	Diploma	15		

#### 2- Person Module

11. Line no.	12. Name of house hold member	13. Age (complete year)	14. Relation with house hold head House hold head -1,	15. Sex Male - 1 Female -2	16. Religion Islam-1	17. Marital Status Unmarried-1	Starting fro	a		*	on of Economic arting from 10 ove)
		(If under one year then write 00 and if 100+ than write 99)	Husband/Wife -2, Child -3, Father-Mother/ Father-in law/Mother-in-law-4, Daughter-in-law/ Son- in law-5, Brother/sister/ Brother -in-law/sister in-law-6, Grandson/grand-daughter/ grand-children-7, Other Relative- 8, Not Relative-9	Trans- gender-3	Hindu - 2 Buddha -3 Christian- 4 Others- 9	Married - 2 Widowed/ Widower-3 Divorce-4 Separated-5 Abandoned-6	18. Passed which Highest class? (See education code) *	Educational side General-1, Technical/ Vocationa-2, **Religious-3	20. Can you write or read letter? Cannot read & write-1, Only can read-2, Can read & write-3 only can write-2	a-What do you do for a living?/ Occupation	b. Occupation code (BSOC code)***
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
16											

# **Position of Women Survey-2015**

## Questions in this module are four grouped as follows:

- R Questions related to the respondent (All interviewee)
- V Husband/Partner Violence (for only married person)
- N Non-partner Violence(for unmarried and married person)
- Z Completion of interview (All interviewee)

to know the situation of women in the family and in the society. For conducting survey, I will ask you some questions. Please respond accurately.

	ou please tell me how many people live in the I	<u> </u>	Total no. of people in the	1	ead of the		old m	nale or	ſ	
	Does this include children (including infant)		ude any	Household	female?					
other peo	ple who may not be members of this house	ehold, such as domestic v	workers,					_		
lodgers or	friends who live here or share food?				Male	1	Fema	ale	2	
(Make Sur	e whether these people are included in the to					L				
	Female Household Members	Relationship to Head o	f HH		Residenc	e	Age		Eligi	ible
									Won	nen
3.	(For some of the questions) We would	What is the relationship	p with he	ad of the household?	Does/Do l	ne/she/	What	's	See	
Line	like to talk with only one woman from	*(Use the following co	des:)		they usual	ly live in	the ag	ge?	Crite	eria
Number	your household who should be able to	1. Head of the H/H 7.	Mother i	n law 11. Adopted	the housel	nold?	(B)		Belo	)W
(Put the	give right answers. Would you please	2. Husband/Wife 8.	Sister	12. Step Daughter	In special	cases see			(A+I)	B)
line number	give me the nick names of all girls or	3. Daughter 9.5	Sister in I	law 13. Domestic workers	the instruc	ction (A)			l	
from	women who usually live in your	4. Daughter in law 10.	Other rel	lative 14. Tenant	in the next	t page.			L	
Personal	household (and share food).	5. Grandson & daughte	er	15. Friends	Yes	No			Ye	No
Module)	(Please give x mark in the right answer)	6. Mother		99. Other non- relative					S	
					1	2			1	2
					1	2			1	2
					1	2			1	2
					1	2		靣	1	2
					1	2		Ħ	1	2
					1	2			1	2
					1	2			1	2
					1	2			1	2
					1	2			1	2
					1	2			1	2

- **(A)** Special Cases to be considered for the member of household:
  - Domestic servants if they live in the household for 6 months or more.
  - Visitors if they stay in the household for 6 months or more.
- (B) ELEGIBLE WOMEN: Any women of minimum 15 years and older living in this household.

#### MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH :-

- Select randomly one eligible woman for interview. To do this, write the line numbers of eligible women on pieces of paper, and put in a bag or box. Ask a household member to pick up a number-in this way one woman will be selected for interview.
- Put Cross(X) on Line Number of selected Woman. Talk with the selected women. If she is not available or not at home, fix the date for next interview/visit.
- Go through the informed consent part and take consent from participant (eligible women) of survey accordingly.

#### No Eligible woman in the HH:

- Thank you for your assistance and say "I cannot continue because I can only interview women of the age 15 and above." Say "Thank you for your assistance but I cannot continue because I can only interview women of the age 15 and above."
- \* if both (male and female) are the head of HH, give preference to the male.

#### Informed Consent<sup>1</sup>

#### Purpose of the survey

BBS are conducting a "Women's Status related Survey" to learn about how, where, when, why and what type of violence is being faced by the women in our Bangladesh.

#### Why are we inviting you to participate in the study?

Women have been chosen to participate in the survey for sharing different kind of torture which they have suffered in their own life, female family members, relatives and others as well as increasing their competency to break the silence also feeling the magnitude of the type, nature, depth and brutality of the violence.

### What is expected from the participants of the Survey?

If you agree to participate in this survey, we would like to interview you in a private setting of your choice, where you will feel comfortable to talk with us. During the interview, you will be asked questions about your and your husband's background (such as age, education, employment status, and marital status), your family information and the violence related sensitive life experiences and related to services available. Every person has both good and bad moments in their lives. We would like to talk about both kinds of experience that you had. The interview will take about an hour or an hour and a half. With your consent I will write all the topics of our interview, otherwise we won't be able to remember it all. We will present all the correct and accurate information that you will provide us.

#### Risk and benefits

Your participation in this survey will help the policy makers to recognize how, where and what kind of torture is being faced by the women in our country and how to improve their situation. If you refuse to participate in this study, no one will be aware about this kind of violence in our family and society and there will be no way to stop the violence against women.

Informed Consent for participation in this survey is voluntary and it is given without any direct/indirect pressure or incentive. Generally informed consent is given based on adequate briefing to the participants about the details of the objective, procedure, privacy, risks and benefits of the survey.

Privacy, anonymity and confidentiality  We want to assure you that all of your answers and your name and address will be kept strictly concealed. Your name will not appear on the interview or on any documents based on the study. The interviews will be kept in a locked cabinet and will be used for survey purpose only.										
Right not to participate and withdraw  As a right you are free not to give the interview. But if you agree, you have the right to stop the interview at any time, or to skip any questions that you don't want to answer. Put the   mark, where applicable in the following box.  If the woman doesn't agree then end the discussion by thanking her.										
And if she agrees than thank her then start the interview.										
If you have any	questions about this survey then fe	el free to ask now or if you have any	questions later than you are requested	l to call Mr at telephone no						
I, the undersign interviewee.	ed, have taken consent after expla	ining the objectives and procedures	to be followed as well as the privacy,	risks and benefits of the survey involving the						
Interviewer's sig	gnature		Date							
(Read for interv Now I would like to as have found it useful to	sk some questions about some important aspects	of your life. Generally we don't get the opportuni ou that all of your answers will be kept strictly cond	ity to discuss these types of topics or we are not able	to provide necessary assistance to every person. Many women to want to talk with you privately. Here or any other place, that						
R01	Are you married at the moment and living with your present husband? (Correct answer will be crossed)	Married, at the moment living with husband ⇒ R02	2 Married, at the moment not living with husband ⇒ R02	3 previously amarried ⇒ Not married ⇒ No1						
R02	Previously were you married and living with your husband? (Correct answer will be cross)	Previously married, lived with husband	Previously married, did not lived with husband	Never Married before present married⇒ <b>R04</b>						
R03	What caused the ending of your last marriage? (If more than one marriage, answer will be multiple) (Correct answer will be crossed)	1 Divorced 2 Abandoned 5 Due to husband's 2 <sup>nd</sup> marriage 8 No answer 9 Lack 10 Others	3 Death of husband 6 ysical inability of husband 7 of Maintenance by the husband Describe	Due to torture by the husband's family member Lack of understanding with husband						

R03A	Why are you not living with your present husband? or Why were you not living with your previous husband? Correct answer will be crossed)  Working 2 Educational need 3 Due to sickness(Husband/wife) 4 Husband live and country  Others (describe)									
R04	(Include current husband and count one person only one time).	Number of marriage b) Bridal position of husband 1 2 3 4  Currently, does any other wife of your husband exist? Yes 1 No 2								
R04A	R04A See Q R01 Q R01 If code is 1 or 2 (Currently Married) $\boxed{1} \Rightarrow V01$ Q R01 If code is 3 (Previously Married) $\boxed{2} \Rightarrow V017a$									
	8 Present Husband Related 8									
V01	Name of the Husband Age Islam-1, H Buddha-3, 4, others-9	indu-2, Christian-		ucation	Profession (per profess code)		d? H 1 Within country 2	Monthly Income (Approximately)		
We know	he Respondent : w when two people marry, they usually share bot ring our conversation if anyone interrupts us we w				w I would like	to ask some qu	estions about how your current h	usband behaves with		
V 02	A) Thinking about your current husband, did any of the following events occur by your present husband?	Q. No.	YES-1	A No-2	No Answer-3	Not Applicable	B) Only ask if 'yes' in V02A: D in the past 12 months?  Yes-1	oid this event happen  No-2		
	a) Does he try to restrict you from the company of your friends?	(a)	1	2	3	4	1	2		
	b) Does he restrict you from going to your parental house?	(b)	1	2	3	4	1	2		
	c) Does he insist on knowing (with suspicious mind) what you are doing and where you are at all times	?	1	2	3		1	2		
	d) Does he ignore your feelings and opinions withou caring or thinking about your priorities?		1	2	3		1	2		
	e) Is he angry if you speak with your relative or non-relative males?	(e)	1	2	3	4	1	2		

		1.0						
	f) Is he often suspicious that you are unfaithful?	(f)	1	2	3	4	1	2
	g) Does he expect you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	(g)	1	2	3		1	2
	h) Does he force you to maintain vail/hijab (Parda)?	(h)	1	2	3	4	1	2
	i) Does he obstruct your studies or employment?	(i)	1	2	3		1	2
	j) Does he forbid you in going out for recreation?	(j)	1	2	3		1	2
	k) Does he utter attacking words against your Parents?	(k)	1	2	3		1	2
	Does he force you to use contraceptive method for birth control or forbid using it?	(1)	1	2	3		1	2
	m)Does he misbehave with you for giving birth to a girl child?	(m)	1	2	3		1	2
	n) Does he misbehave with you due to complain from your mother-in- law or sister-in- law or other family members?	(n)	1	2	3	4	1	2
	o) Does he often get angry without any reason?	(n)	1	2	3		1	2
	p) Other	(n)	1	2	3		1	2
V02C	Are you a Voter?	Yes	1	No 2			If answer is 'Yes' go	f answer is 'No go ⇒ V
V02D	C) Can you choose your candidate freely during		Yes	No	No		V02D1- If the answer is 'no' then	ask why not?
	voting?		1	2	An 3		<b>Husband pressure</b>	
							1 Family pressure	
							<b>3</b> Lack of suitable candidate	
							4 Others Des	scribe

V 03	A) Again thinking about your current	t husband, did any o	f the followi	ng events occur b	y your present husbar	ıd?	B) Only ask if 'Yes' in happened in the last	
	a) He refuses to give enough money for household expenses, even though he has money for other things?	(a) Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	Not Applicable	4	Yes 1	No 2
	b) Refuses to provide regular Pocket money?	(b) Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	3 Not Applicable	4	Yes 1	No 2
	c) Are you married in condition with giving money or property as dowry?	(c) Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	3 Not Applicable	4	Yes 1	No 2
	d) Does he pressurize you to get money or belongings from your father's house?	Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	3 Not Applicable	4	Yes 1	No 2
V03C	Has the Dower (denmohor) been paid by your husband? (For Muslims only)	Yes, full pa	id 1	Paid in Part 2	No 3	Requested	d for waive 4 N	To Answer 5
V03D	Do you have any assets of your own	Yes-1 N	0-2	No answer-3	2) Only ask if answ this Asset?	ver is 'Yes'	in V03D. From which	, -
	a) Land	1 2		3	1 Inherited from father 4 Owned 5 C	Inher	rited from mother 3  Describe	given by husband
	b) House/Flat	1 2		3	1 Inherited from father 4 Owned 5	nher 2	Describe	given by husband
	c) Car	1 2		3	1 Inherited from father 4 Owned 5 0	Inher	Describe	given by husband
	d) Deposited in the Bank Account	1 2		3	Inherited from father  Owned 5	Tallnher 2 Inher 2 Others	Describe	given by husband

	e) Savings certificate, Share, fixed deposit etc.	1 2	3	1 Inherited fro	om father 2 Inherited from mother 3 given by husband  5 Others Describe
	f) Ornaments(Gold)	1 2	3	1 Inherited fro	
	g) Others(describe)	1 2	3	1 Inherited fro	om father 2 Inherited from mother 3 given by husband  5 Other) Describe
V03E	Who is the main earner of your Household?	a) Husband 1	b)Wife 2	c) Other 3	
V03F	Do you earn?	Yes 1	No	No answer 3	V03F1- If the answer is 'Yes' then what kind of job or what's the source of income? School-1 College-2 Govt. Office-3 Private Office-4 Business-5 Health center-6 hospital-7 Garments -8 Agriculture or livestock-9 Chatal -10 House wife-11 other informal sector12 Others-99
V03G	What is the reaction of your husband about your earnings?	a) Good 1	b) Bad 2	C)Reasonable 3	No Response 4 Others 5
V03H	Can you Spend your Earning as per your wish?	Yes 1	No 2	Not Applicable 3	If the answer is 'Yes' then go to QV03j If the answer is 'No' then go to QV03i
V03I	Did he ever take your earnings forcefully?	Yes 1	No 2	No answer 3	Not Applicable 4 If Answer is yes, give $\checkmark$ mark  Partly 1 Full 2
V 03J	Due to the job does he question about your character or movements or dress-up and misbehave with you due to these reasons?	Yes 1	No 2	No Answer 3	
V 03K	After your office if you are not able to return home in time, does he misbehave with you?	Yes 1	<b>No</b> 2	No Answer 3	
V 03L	If household activity is hampered because of your employment, does he misbehave with you?	Yes 1	<b>No</b> 2	No Answer 3	Not Applicable 4
V 03M	Does he obstruct you from any employment or any kind of income?	Yes 1	<b>No</b> 2	No Answer 3	Not Applicable 4

V03N	The property you have right to get are you being deprived of it?	legally,	Yes 1	No 2	2 No answ	ver 3	Not App	licable 4				
V03O	Are you being deprived from any presents that you got in your wedding	?	Yes 1	No 2	No answ	ver 3	V03.01:	Pe Di	ersonal 4	Cash [	hat type of gired of the second of the secon	sts 2 Furniture 3
V03P	Did anyone ever try to transfer or so movable or immovable property your permission?		Yes 1	No 2	No answ	ver 3	Not App	olicable yo Lar Orr	ou deprived	from? House/Fla	at 2 (	Car/Motor bike 3  I deposit/Savings 5
V 04	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and has your current husband ever acted in following manners?	A) If Ye contin B. If No to nex	ue with o, skip	the past	happened in 12 months? C and D. If nly.)	would happer	e past 12 m you say that ned once, a y times?	this has	IF YES w	ould you		past 12 months? has happened nes?  Many Times
	a) Did your husband insult you in a manner by which you were humiliated or felt bad about yourself at any time?	1	2	1	2	1	(2-5 times) <b>2</b>	(5 + times) 3	0	1	(2-5 times) 2	(More than 5 times)
	b) Did your husband belittle or humiliate you in front of other people?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Did your husband do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Did your husband verbally threaten to hurt you or act in a manner by which you were terrified?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

	e) Did your husband torture socializing with your neight other women?	you for hbors or	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) Did your husband threaten tother women?	o marry	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g)Did your husband threaten divorce you?	to	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 04E	keeping relation or	your current A) If Yes,		2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
		-											
V 05	Has your current husband ever acted in following manner?	and ever acted in continue			Has this ed in the months? (If C and D. If D only.)	that this h	past 12 months nas happened o many times?			•	uld you sa	y that this has	st 12 months? s happened once, a
					No	Once	Few (2-5 times)	Mar (5 + tir		No	Once	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5+times)
	a) Slapped, punched or threw something at you by which you were injured.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3		0	1	2	3
	b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3		0	1	2	3
	d) Burnt you with hot things.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3		0	1	2	3
	d) Threw acid intentionally.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3		0	1	2	3
	e) Threw hot water/oil/ milk/peas etc. intentionally.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3		0	1	2	3

	f) Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) Intentionally suffocated you or choked you by hand?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	h) Intentionally burnt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	i) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	j) Hit you with a stick or any other heavy things?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V05E	Did your husband ever physically torture you during Pregnancy or after child-birth.		Yes-1			N0-2		No answer-	3		Not Aplic	able-4

V08	Has your current husband ever acted in following manner?	contin B. If N	ue with	past 12		ned in the (If Yes ask C only.)	say that th	ast 12 month iis has happer or many time	ned once, a	month IF YES	s? would yo	oen before the u say that thi es or many ti	s has happened
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Not Aplicable	Once	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5+ times)	No	Once	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)
	a) Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will?	1	2	1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear of future torture or any kind of harm?	1	2	1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	c) Did your husband ever perform any unusual sexual behavior which seems defaming or disgraceful to you?	1	2	1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	d. Other kind of sexual torture(Describe)	1	2	1	2		1	2	3	1	2	3	4
V08E	During intercourse does your husband discuss about any kind of contraceptive method that you should use?	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
V08F	During intercourse does your husband use any contraceptive method which tends to hurt you or you do not approve of?	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
V08G	During your pregnancy, even when there was prohibition from the doctor, did your husband try to have intercourse with you against your consent?	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4

V08H	Were you forced to have intercourse immediately after child-birth (between 4 weeks)?	1	2	1	2	3	1		2	3	1	2	3	4			
V08I	Have you suffered from any sexual torture or trauma during pregnancy period or post birth?	1	2	1	2	3	1		2	3	1	2	3	4			
V 11	Verify Whether answered YES physical violence, See Question column A	n V05. A	At least one			Yes No				is 'Yes' to V is NO' TO E			o V14 hen go to V15j				
V 12	Verify Whether answered YES violence, See Question V08.At					Yes No		-									
V14	A) Have your current husb you in the following ma		er torture	d	I	Life Time					es Marked 'Yes' in 14A: past 12 months?						
					Yes		No		•	Yes		No					
	a) Got hurt due to physical of smashing or any other see	vere inju	ıry.		1		2		1			No 2					
	b) Injured your eye or ear, di or burn.	•			1		2			1			2				
	c) Did you get any deep wor broken teeth, internal inju similar injury?				1		2		I				2				
	d) Were you ever forced to h	nave abo	ortion?		1		2			1			2				
		e) Did you ever get injured/ hurt in a manner by which you were unable to do normal work o					2		1			2					
	(f) Did you ever lose an organ ear, nose, eye etc.?		1		2	1				2							
	g) Others				1		2			1			2				
V14C	If Q14d 's Answer is yes. Wh Female birth	For	Birth of gir	1 -1 Due to	dower -2	N	No answer-	3 N	ot Aplicat	ole-4	Of	hers-5					

V14D	Verify Q14a answered YES to any question did you receive treatment?	Yes1         No 2         No Need- 3         Ans is 'Yes' go to QV14E           Ans is 'No' go to QV14I         Ans is 'No Need' go to QV15								
V14E	What type of treatment?	Alopathic-1, Kabirazi-2, Ayurbedic-3, Homiyopatic-4, Others-5								
V14F	Where did you receive treatment?	Doctor								
V14G	Who has taken you for treatment?	Self								
V14H	Who paid the bills for treatment?	Self								
V14I	What are the Reasons for not taking treatment?	Afraid of Husband								
V15	Would you say that your husband's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental well-being? (Refer to specific acts of Physical and /or Sexual Violence she described earlier.)	Refused/ No Answer 9								
V15a	If your Physical and Mental impact which effect occurred. If there was an impact Physically or Mentally then what was it?	Mental sickness 1, Drug addicted 2, Attempted to suicide 3, No appetite 4 sleep deprived 5, Miscarriage 6 Others(specify) 7								
V15b	Did you inform any person about the ill behaviour of your husband? (Answer can be Multiple) Yes 1 No 2	<b>V15b1</b> A - Parents, B - Father in law/Mother in law, C - Brother/Sister, D - Brother in law/Sister in law, E - Other where is inform.  A - Parents, B - Father in law/Mother in law, C - Brother/Sister, D - Brother in law/Sister in law, E - Other relative, F - Friends, G - Neighbor, H - Police, I - Doctor/Nurse, J - Religious Leader, K - NGO, L - Local Leader/Member/Chairman, M - Others (describe) X								
V15c	If the answer of 15b is no, why haven't you informed anyone?	Fear of husbandA, Fear of husbands family membersB, Fear of parental family membersC, Fear of repeated tortureD, Fear of divorceE, Fear of public talksF, Fear of social bindingsG, Fear of Own and family respect								
V15d	Did you take any Legal Action against the ill behavior of your husband?	Yes -1 No-2 No Need- 3 Answer is Yes then go V15e, Answer is No go to V15i and Answer is No need go to V15j								
V15e	What type of Legal Action was taken?	First ask type of the action:           GD1, FIR								

V15f V15g V15h V15i	Where Legal Action was taken?  If the answer of 15d is yes, what's the result of legal Action?  If answer of V15c is yes and legal action was taken then from which organization or institute you were provided legal support?  Why no Legal action was taken?	ASK Where? Police/ Thana
		Thinking future of children
V15j	Do you know where you need to first report after this kind of torture or occurrence?	Yes No If Answer is Yes then go to V15k If Answer is No then go to V15i
V15k	Generally where do you lodge report?	Police/ Thana
V15l	Do you know the government's 24 hours help line 10921 at your service?	Yes1 No2
V16	Are you frightened or scared of your husband?	Never2, Always3 Most of the time4, No answer5
V16a	Does your husband have any relationship with other women?	Yes 1 No No answer 3 If the Answer is Yes, go to V16b, Other then go to V17
V16b	How did you get to know about the relationship?	Have seen 1, Suspicion 2 Heard from others 3, Others(describe) 9
V17	Check answer of the question number R04A(more than 1 marriage of women)	If 2 or More than one marriage go to V17a  If only 1 go to Question N01
		Previous Husband Related 8
V17a	Name of the Husband Age Islam-1, Hir Buddha-3, 6 4, others-9	

#### READ TO RESPONDENT: I would now like to ask you some questions about your previous husband. We know when two people marry, they usually share both good and bad moments, Now I would like to ask some questions about how your previous husband behaved with you. During our conversation if anyone interrupts us we will change the topic. **B)** Only ask if 'yes' in V18A: Did this event happen in the past 12 months? V 18 A) Did any of the following events occur Life Time Yes No answer Not YES Not applicable NO by your previous husband? applicable a) Did he try to restrict you from the company of (a) your friends? b) Did he try to restrict you from going to your (b) parent house? c) Did he insist on knowing (with suspicious (c) mind) What were you doing and where you were at all times? d) Did he ignore your feelings and opinions (d) without even caring or thinking about your e) Did he get angry if you speak with your relative (e) or non-relative males? f) Was he often suspicious that you are unfaithful? (f) g) Did he expect you to ask his permission before (g) seeking health care for yourself? h) Did he force you to maintain vail/hijab (Parda)? (h) i) Did he obstruct your studies or employment? (i) j) Did he forbid you in going out for recreation? (j) k) Did he utter bad/attacking words against your (k) parents? 1) Did he force you to use contraceptive method for birth control? m) Did he force you to forbid using contraceptive method for birth control it? n) Did he misbehave due to giving birth to a girl (m) o) Did he misbehave with you due to complain (n) from your mother-in- law or sister-in- law or other family members? p) Did he often get angry without any reason? (o)

(p)

g) Other

V18C	Are you a Voter?	Yes 1	No 1	No Answe	r 3	If 'Ye	s' go ⇒ V18D, If 'No	go ⇒ V21
V18D	C) Could you choose your candidate freely during voting?	Yes 1	No 2	No Answe	r 3	1 Husban	answer is 'no' then as d pressure 2 uitable candidate 4	sk why not? Family pressure Other Describe
V21	A) Again, thinking about your previous	A) Life	Time				B) Only ask if 'Yes' in	V21 Has this
V 21	husband, did any of the following events ever occur by your previous husband?	A, Elli	. Time				happened in the last	
	a) Did he refuse to give enough money for household expenses, even when he had money for other things?	(a) Yes 1	No	2 No	Answer 3 N	ot Applicable 4	Yes 1	No 2
	b) Did he regularly refuse to pay for your pocket money?	(b) Yes 1	No	2 No	Answer 3 N	fot Applicable 4	Yes 1	No 2
	c) Were you married in condition with giving money or property as dowry?	(c) Yes 1	No	2 No	Answer 3 N	ot Applicable 4	Yes 1	No 2
	d) Did he pressurize you to get money or belongings from your father's house?	(d) Yes 1	No	2 No	Answer 3 N	ot Applicable 4	Yes 1	No 2
*****	hr a B	37 0 11 1 1	р	:1: D :				
V21C	Was the Dower been paid by your previous husband? (For Muslims only)	Yes, full paid  1	Pa	id in Part  2	No 3 Ro	equested for waive	No Ar	nswer 5
V21D	1) Did you have any assets of your own?	Yes-1 No	o-2 No	o answer-3	2) Only ask if this Asset?	answer is 'Yes' in '	V21D. From which s	source you got
	a) Land				1 Inherited from	m father 2 Inherited	from mother 3 giv	en by husband
		1	2	3		5 Other	Describe	
	b) House/Flat	1	2	3	1 Inherited from 4 Owned	n father 2 Inherite  5 Other	d from mother 3 giv	en by husband
					L4 Owned L	5 Journ	Describe	

	c) Car	I			Inherited	from father	Inherited	from mother	.	given by h	uchand
	c) Cai		2	3			2	nom mome	3	given by n	usbanu
		1			4 Owned	5 Oth	ner	Describ			
	d) Deposited in the Bank Account				1 Inherited	from father	2 Inherited	l from mothe	r 3 g	iven by hus	band
		1	2	3	4 Owned	5 Oth	ner	Describ	e		]
	e) Savings certificate, Share, fixed deposit etc.			3	1 Inherited	from father	2 Inherite	d from moth	er 3	given by hu	sband
		1	2	3	4 Owned	4 Oth	ner	Describ	е		
	f) Ornaments (Gold)				1 Inherited	from father	2 Inherite	d from moth	er 3	given by hu	sband
		1	2	3	4 Owned	5 Oth	ner	Describ	e		
	g) Others (describe)	1	2	3	1 Inherited	d from father	2 Inherite	d from moth	er 3	given by	husband
					4 Owned	5 Oth	ner	De	scribe		
V21E	Who was the main earner of your household?	a) Husband	1	b)V	Vife 2	c) (	Other 3		d) No	answer	4
V21F	Did you earn?				,		V21F1				
		Yes	1	No 2	No answ		f answer is 'Yes', v School-1 Colleg				
					_	H	Business-5 Hea	lth center-6 l	nospital-	7 Garments	-8
							Agriculture or li nformal sector.			House wife	e-11 other
V21G	What was the reaction of your previous husband about your earnings?	a) Good 1		b) Bad 2	C)Reaso		No Response		ners-9	Descr	ribe
V21H	Did you spend your earning as per your wish?	Yes 1		No 2	Not App	licable 3	If answer is I				
V21I	Did he ever take your earnings forcefully?	Yes 1		No 2	No ans	wer 3	Not Applicable 4	If Answer	is yes, gi	ive ✓ marl	ζ
					_			Partly	1	Full	2

V21J	Due to the job, did they question about yo character or movements or dress-up and misbehave with you?  After your office if you were not able to rhome in time, did they misbehave with you If household activity was hampered beca			Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	r 3					
V21K				Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	r 3					
V21L	If household activity was hamper your employment, did they misbe			Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	r 3 N	ot Applicable	4			
V21M	Did he obstruct your employment income?	or any kir		Yes 1	No 2	No Answer	3 N	ot Applicable	4			
V21N	The property you had right to g you deprived of it?	et legally.		Yes 1	No 2	No answer	3 N	ot Applicable	4			
V210	Were you deprived from any gifts you got in your wedding?	s or presen		Yes 1	No 2	No answer					of gift or present?  Dress E b	pelongings F Others  Describe
V21P	Did anyone ever try to transfi movable or immovable propert permission?			Yes 1	No 2	No answer  Not Applical	ble 4		/Flat B Ca	ar/Motor bik	n what kind of prope C Ornaments/	
V24	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and did your previous husband ever acted in following manners?	A) If answ continue answer is to next it	with B. If No skip	B) Has this in the past (If YES ask No ask D o	12 months? C and D. If	you say th	ast 12 mont at this has h w times or m	appened	IF YES wor			months? ppened once, a few  Many
		103	110	1 03	140	Office	(2-5 times)	(5 + times)	110	Once	(2-5 times)	(5 + times)
	a) Did he insult you in a manner by which you felt humiliated or felt bad about yourself in any time?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Did he belittle or humiliate you in front of other people?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Did he do anything to scare or intimidate you on purpose (such as scream at you or break something)?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

	d) Did he verbally threaten to hurt you or act in a manner by which you were terrified?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Did he torture you for socializing with your neighbors or other women?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f- Did he threaten to marry other women?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g- Did he threaten to divorce you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 24E	Did he torture you for communicating with your parental family members?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 27	Did your previous husband ever act in following manners?	A) If and Yes con with B. answer skip to item.	tinue If is No	happene past 12 (If YES	as this ed in the months? ask C and lo ask D	you sa	ne past 12 mor y that this has a few times or	happened	IF YES wo		ay that this ha	st 12 months? s happened once, a few
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Once	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	No	Once	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5+times)
	a) Did he slapped, punched you or threw something at you by whom you were injured?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Did he pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Did he ever burn you with hot things?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Did he ever throw acid intentionally?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Did he ever throw hot water/oil/ milk/peas etc. intentionally?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f- Did he ever kick you, dragged you or beat you up?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

	g) Did he ever intentionally suffocate you or choke you by hand?	1	2	1	2	1	2		3	0	1	2		3
	h) Did he intentionally burn you?	1	2	1	2	1	2		3	0	1	2		3
	i) Did he ever threaten you with or actually used a gun, knife or any other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2		3	0	1	2		3
	j) Did he ever hit you with a stick or any other heavy things?	1	2	1	2	1	2		3	0	1	2		3
V27E	Did your husband physically torture you for giving birth to a female child during and after time of your pregnancy?	es 1			No	2			Not Answ	er 3			Not Applic	able 4
V32	Did your previous husband ever act in the following manner?	/		s continue w skip to next Not		in the past months?	s happened : 12 (If Yes ask If No ask D	you sa	the past 12 m by that this has a few times c	s happened	month IF YE	s? S would yo	ou say that this s or many times	has happened
			INO	Applical	ble	ies	No	One	(2-5 times)			time	(2-5 times)	(5 + times)
	Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your previous husband against your will?		2			1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your previous husband against your will in fear of future torture or any kind of harm?	,	2			1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Did your previous husband ever perform any unusual sexual behavior which seems defaming or disgraceful to you?		2			1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d- Other sexual torture (describe)	1	2			1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V32E	During intercourse did your previous husband discuss about any the kind of contraceptive method that you should use?	1	2			1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V32F	Did your previous husband use any contraceptive method which tends to hurt you or you do not approve of during intercourse?	:	2	3		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

V32G	During your pregnancy, did your previous husband try to have intercourse with you against your consent?	1 2	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
V32H	Did your previous husband force you to have intercourse immediately (within 4 weeks) after child-birth?	1 2	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
V32I	Did you suffer from any sexual torture or trauma during pregnancy period or post birth?	1 2	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
V 37	Verify Whether answered YES to any question on physical violence, See Question V27 At least one '1' in column A				Yes1 No2						V39 If 'Yes' to V37 Or V38 then go to V40 IF 'NO' TO Both V37 And V38 then go to V46			
V 38	Verify Whether answered YES to any que violence, See Question V32 At least one '1' in column A	estion on Sexual												
V40	A) Did your previous husband ever torture you in the following manner?									en in th	or responses Marked 'Yes' in 40A: en in the past 12 months?			
	a) Did you get hurt by physical cut, tear or any other severe injury?	ring, bruising, sma	ashing		1		2		1			2		
	b) Did you injure in eye or ear, displaced				1		2		1			2		
	c) Did you get any deep wounds, broker internal injuries or any other similar		eeth,		1		2		1			2		
	d. Did your husband ever force you to h	nave abortion?			1		2		1			2		
	e- Did you ever get injury /hurt in a ma unable to do normal work or move		ere		1		2		1			2		
	f) Did you ever lose an organ such as hetc.?	and, leg, ear, nos	e, eye		1 2		1	1		2				
	g) Others				1		2		1			2		
V40C	If Q40d 's Answer is yes. What did abortion to Female birth	For Female b	oirth -1	Due	to dower -2	1	No answe	r-3	Not Aplic	able-4		Others		
V40D	Verify Q V40A answered YES to any qu	uestion.		Yes -1					No Need -3		'No	nswer is 'Yes' o' go V40I, Ot		
V40E	Type of treatment?			Doctor	1, Kal	birazi	2 Ayı	urbedic	- 3 Homiyopath-	4 C	Others(des	cribe)9		
V40F	Where did you receive treatment?			Dooton	1 Clinia	2 0	4 TT 14	1 2 D	rivate Hospital	4 041-	/ 1 ·1			

V40G	Who had taken you for treatment?	Self					
V40H	Who paid the bills for treatment?	Self1, Husband2, Other family member3, Paternal family member4.  Neighbor5, NGO representative6, Free (govt. hospital)7, Other: 8(describe)					
V40I	What were the reasons for not taking treatment?	Afraid Husband 1, Afraid of family member2, Husband did not allow3					
		Afraid of social prestige 4 Didn't feel the necessity5, Financial disability6					
		Others: 7(describe)					
V41	Would you say that your husband's behaviour towards you has	No Effect 1, A Little 2, A Lot 3 If Answer of V41 is Code 3 then go					
	affected your physical or mental well-being? (Refer to specific acts of Physical or Sexual Violence she	Don't know4, Don't Remember 5, V4a other then go to V44					
	described earlier.)	Refused/ No Answer 6					
V41a	If there was an impact physically or mentally then what was it?	Mental sickness 1, Drug addicted2, Attempted to suicide 3, No appetite 4					
		Sleep deprived5, Miscarriage 6 Others: 7(describe)					
V44	Did you inform any person about the ill behaviour of your husband? Yes1 No2	Where was Informed  None A, Parents B, Father in law/Mother in law C, Brother/Sister D, Brother in law/Sister in law E Other relative F, Friends G, Neighbor H, Police I, Doctor/Nurse J, Religious Leader K, NGO L Local Leader/Member/Chairman M, Others (describe) X					
V44b	If the answer is none, why didn't you informed anyone?	Fear of husbandA, Fear of husbands family membersB, Fear of parental family membersC,					
		Fear of repeated tortureD, Fear of divorceE, Fear of public talksF, Fear of social bindingsG, Fear of Own and family respectH, Didn't have to necessityI, Didn't understand the importance of tellingJ,					
		Others(describe)K					
V45	Did you take any Legal Action against the ill behavior of your husband?	Yes     1     No     2     No Need     3     Answer is Yes then go V45a, and answer is No go V45e ⇒ Otherwise go to V46 ⇒					
V45a	What type of Legal Action was taken?	First ask type of the action:           GD1, FIR					
V45b	Where was taken legal Action	Then Ask where: Police/ Thana1, Village court2, Union/upazilla Parishad/Pourasova3 Court4, Government Organization5, One stop crisis center6 NGO/Clinic7, Others9					
V45c	What's the result of legal Action?	Good/Punished—1, Not good/Partial2, Bad/Released3, Pending4 Ongoing—5 Others9					
V45d	Which organization or institute you were provided legal support?	Direct (personally)1, Police/ thana2, Village court3, Union/upazilla Parishad/Pourasova4, Court5, Govt. legal aid6, One stop crisis center7, NGO8, Other9					

V45e	Why no Legal action was taken?	In fear of husband1, In fear of members of the household2, Husband has the rigst to torture wife3 Thinking future of children4, Husband did not allow5, Thinking of family or own defame6 Not necessary 7, Due to financial instability8, Lack of knowledge of the free service providers9, Lack of trust over the law10, Others
V46	Do you know where you need to first report after this kind of torture or occurrence?	Yes 1 No 2 Answer is Yes then go V46a, and answer is No go V46b ⇒
V46a	Where need to lodge report?	Police/ ThanaA, Village courtB, Union/upazilla Parishad/PourasovaC CourtD, Government OrganizationE, One stop crisis center F, NGO/ClinicG, Villege Head H Others X
V46b	Do you know about the government 24 hours helpline 10921?	Yes 1 No 2
V46c	Are you frightened or scared of your husband?	Never1, Sometimes2, Always3 Most of the time4, No answer5 Others6
V47	Did your previous husband have any relationship with other women?	Yes 1 No2 No answer 3 If Answer of 47 is Yes than go V47a, Other than go N01
V47a	How did you get to know about the relationship?	Have seen 1, Suspicion 2, Heard from others 3, Others(describe) 9

# N- OTHERS (NON-PARTNERS) N-1

## (MARRIED/UNMARRIED)

N01	READ TO RESPONDENT &  A number of women In their lives have unwanted experiences by men known or unknown persons. If you don't mind, I would like to be Everything that you say will be kept confidential. First, I will ask about and there after during the past 12 months.		
N02	In your whole life has anyone ever hit, beat, kicked or done anything else to hurt you physically-  a) Slapped, punched or thrown something at you by whom you were injured?	Yes 1 No 2	If any one answer is yes go to the next question(N02), and if all answer is no then go N06 ⇒
	b) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	Yes 1 No 2	
	c) Intentionally suffocated you or chocked you by hand?	Yes 1 No 2	
	d) Threatened you or actually used a gun, knife or weapon against you?	Yes 1 No 2	
	e) Threw acid intentionally?	Yes 1 No 2	
	f) Threw hot things.(water, milk, peas, oil etc.) on purpose?	Yes 1 No 2	
	g) Touch your body with bad intensions?	Yes 1 No 2	
	h) Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up?	Yes 1 No 2	
	i) Hit you with a stick or any heavy things?	Yes 1 No 2	

	j) Intentionally burnt you w	ith something hot	)							
	j) intentionally built you w	itii sometiing not:	•		Yes	$ \boxed{1} $	No 2	2		
	k) Burnt you on purpose into	entionally?								
					Yes	1	No 2	2		
N03	a) Who did this to you?			(b) Ask only	for those marke	ed in (a).How	c) Ask only	y for those mark	ed in (a). How	many times did
1103	(answer may be multiple)				did this happen i	n in the past 12 n				
				Once	A few times	Many times	No	Once	A few	Many times
					(2-5 times)	(6 + times)			times	(6 + times)
			A			_			(2-5 times)	
	Father/Step father	Father/Step father			2	3	0	1	2	3
	Uncle/(paternal)maternal/in-law)		В	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Mother/step mother		C	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Father-in-law/Mother-in-law		D E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	IN-LAWs (Nanad/Jaa/Bhai-bau))			1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Other Male member of family			1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Other Female member of family		G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Working place	Male	H	1	2	3	0		2	3
		Female	l	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Friends	Male	J	l	2	3	0	l	2	3
	7 1 W	Female	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Recently Known	Male	L	l l	2	3	0		2	3
	** 1	Female	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Unknown	Male	N	I 1	2	3	0		2	3
	Teacher	Female Male	O P	1	2	3	0	1	2 2	3
	Teacner	Maie Female	1 -	1	2 2	3 3	0	1	2 2	3 3
	Doctor/Health workers	Male	Q R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Doctor/nearm workers	Female	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	D. I			1				1		
	Religious leader/ fatuabaj	Male Female	T U	1	2 2	3 3	0 0	1	2 2	3 3
	Member of law Enforcing agency	Male	V	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Member of law Emoreing agency	Female	W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Culprit(Drop out boys, unemploye		X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Others	a youns)	Y	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Others		1	1		]	1 0	1	2	]

N04	Indicate below the letters for the perpetrators that were mentioned before. If more than 3 perpetrators have been mentioned ask which 3 were the most serious and indicate the letters from above list here:										
	Did the following ever happen as result of what (	use sa	ame words	A) Perper	rator -	1 B	Perpe	trator - 2		C ) Perpetrate	or - 3
N05	to refer to the perpetrator as prespondent) did to			yes	No	Yes		No	Yes		No
	a) Did you cuts, scratches, bruises or aches?			1	2	1		2	1		2
	b) Did you have injuries to eye or ear, sprains, disl Burnt?	ocatio	ons or	1	2	1		2	1		2
	c) Did you have deep wounds, broken bones, brok injuries or any other similar injury?	en tee	eth, internal	1	2	1		2	1		2
	d) Did you get injury in a way by which you were perform regular tasks or move freely?	unab	ole to	1	2	1		2	1		2
	e) Did you lose any organ ( such as hand, leg, no	r, eyes etc)	1	2	1		2	1		2	
N06	In your whole life has any of your family member or anyone by force p or compelled you to sexual intercourse.  (if necessary: make her understand)					intercourse	YES NO	1 2		yes go N06a ⇔ No then go N07	⇒
N06a	If Q N06 answer is yes, what was the age at first	occu	rrence of sex	ual violence	?	Age					
N 07				nes did this happen in your life time? happen in th				those marked in the state of th	in a)How many		
	( Answer can be multiple)		once	A few time (2-5 times)		Many times 5 + times)		No	once	A few times (2-5 times)	Many times (5 + times)
	1) Father/Step father	A	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	2) Uncle/(paternal)maternal/in-law	В	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	3) Other Male member of family	С	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	4) Working place Man	D	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	5) Friend Man	Е	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	6) Recently Known Man	F	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	7) Unknown Man	G	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	8) Teacher Man	Н	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
	9) Doctor/Health Man worker	I	1	2		3		0	1	2	3
10) Religious leader/ fatuabaj Man			1	2		3		0	1	2	3

	11) Member of law Enforcing Man	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	12) Culprit (Drop out boys, unemployed youths)	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	13) Others(Describe)	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
N10A	What is your opinion about the place where the	e Phy	sical violen	ce occurs in gen	eral? (Answer c	an be Multiple)	•		
	1) Parent's house1, (2) Husband's	hous	se	2, (3) Work pla	.ce3, (	(4) Bazar	4, (5) Crow	dy place/ Solitar	v place/ Travel
				•		` '	,	• •	
	-5, (6) Educational Institution6, (7) Coaching center9, (8) Hospital/Nursing home/Health center8, (9) Station(Bus, Launch, Train)9,								
	(10) Vehicles/Roads & Streets10, (11) Other(Specify)11								
N10B	What is your opinion about the place where the	e Me	ntal violenc	e occurs in gene	ral? (Answer ca	n be Multiple)			
	(1) Parent's house1, (2) Husbar	ıd's h	ouse	2, (3) Work	place	-3, (4) Bazar	4, (5) Cr	owdie place/ So	litary
	place/ Travel5, (6) Educational Institut							-	•
	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *			,	, , ,			o,	
	(9) Station(Bus, Launch, Train)9, (10					· • /			
N10C	What is your opinion about the place generally	whe	re the Sexu	al violence occu	rs in general? (A	ns can be Multiple	<u>e)</u>		
	(1) Parent's house1, (2) Husband's ho							ce/ Solitary plac	e/ Travel5,
	(6) Educational Institution6, (7)	Coa	ching center	:7, (8) Ho	ospital/Nursing ho	me/Health center	8,		
	(9) Station(Bus, Launch, Train)9, (10)	Veh	nicles/Roads	& Streets	-10, (11) Other(S <sub>1</sub>	pecify) 11			
N11A	In which state do you think generally women b	ecom	ie victims o	f physical violen	ce? (Answer can	be Multiple)		Othe	ers - 8
			Г						
	Unmarried 1 Married 2	Se	parated	3 Divorced	l 4 Husbai	nd live another cou	ntry 5	Des	cribe
N11B	In which state do you think generally women b	ecom	e victims o	f mental violenc	e? (Answer can b	e Multiple)			
						<u>-</u> _		Othe	ers - 8
	Unmarried 1 Married 2	Se	parated	3 Divorced	d 4 Husbai	nd live another cour	ntry 5	Des	cribe
N11C	In which state do you think generally women b	econ	e victims o	f sexual violence	2? (Answer can be	e Multiple)			
THE						<u> </u>		Othe	ers - 8
	Unmarried 1 Married 2	Se	parated	3 Divorced	d 4 Husbai	nd live another cou	ntry 5	Des	cribe
N12	Have you ever experienced abuse during Yes	$\overline{}$	If onex	yor is yos yybot	xxos aga than?	Ago [		Jo If angress	is yes ⇒N12a
1112	your childhood?	· L	1 II alisw	ei is yes what	was age then?	Age	2 N		is No ⇒N12a
								11 allswel	15 INU -> IN12II
N12a	Type of Violence Physics	ical v	iolence	A Mental violen	ceB Sexual	l harassment/Teasin	g—C Stalking	gD Other(S	Specify)X

N12b	If answer of N12 is yes then ask, have you been able to take medical treatment after abuse?  Yes1  No2  Not needed3	_	N12c N12g N12h
N12c	Type of treatment?	Doctor1, Kabirazi Homiyopath4	2 Ayurbedic 3 Others(describe) 9
N12d	Where did you receive treatment?	Doctor 1, Clinic 4	Govt. Hospital 3 Others(describe) 9
N12e	If answer of N12b is yes then ask who has taken you for treatment?	Self	.2, Other family member3, ghbor5, NGO representative6,
N12f	Who paid the bills for treatment?		
N12g	What were the reasons for not taking treatment?	•	r member2, Husband did not allow3 feel the necessity5, Financial disability6
N12h	If answer of N12 is yes then ask, have you been able to take legal action after the abuse/violence? (Example-General diary to thana, Lodge Police case, FIR, Arbitration etc.	Yes1, No—2, Not needed -3, No answer-4	If answer Yes   If answer No   N12i  SN12m  If answer Others   N12i
N12i	What type of Legal Action was taken and where?		Case
N12j	Where was taken legal Action		ege court2 ,Union/upazilla Parishad/Pourasova3 One stop crisis center6, NGO/Clinic7, Others9
N12k	What the result of legal Action?	Good/Punished—1, Partial2, Bac	d/Release3, Pending4 On going5 Others-9
N121	If answer of N12h is yes, which organization or institution provided the legal support	Direct (personally)1, Police/ thana2 Pourasova4, Court5, Govt. legal NGO8, Other-9:	

N12m	If Q.N. 12h the answer is no then why wasn't any legal action taken?	Due to shame/afraid
N12n	Do you know where to report or complain after this kind of torture or occurrence for legal action?	Yes—1 No2 If answer Yes ⇒N12o If answer No ⇒N12
N120	If answer of N12n is yes then where need to report or complain?	Then Ask where: Police/ Thana1, Villege court2, Union/upazilla Parishad/Pourasova3 Court4, Government Organization5, One stop crisis center6, NGO/Clinic7, Village head -8, Others9
N12p	Do you know about the government 24 hours helpline 10921?	Yes No
N13	How old were you during your first marriage?	Age 8 Not applicable 3 If answer NA(3) ⇒N14
N13a	Was your consent considered during your marriage?	Yes 1 No 2
N14	Did anyone of your family die within last one year as consequence of physical/ Mental/Sexual violence?	Yes—1, No2       If answer Yes       ⇒N14a         If answer yes how long ago       If answer No       ⇒N14b
N14a	If answer of N14 is yes, who was the victim?	What was the age?   Daughter   A   Age   Niece   B   Age   Sister in law(nanad)  Grand daughter  F  Age  Other  X  Age  Age  Grand daughter  F  Age  Other  Other  F  Age  Other  Other  F  Age  Other  Other  Other  Age  Other  Oth
N14b	Either you or any of your female family members have ever attempted or committed suicide as a consequence of physical/ Mental/Sexual violence?	Yes—1, No2       If answer Yes       ⇒N14c         If answer yes how long ago       month       If answer No       ⇒N15
N14c	If answer of N14b is yes, who was the victim?	What was the age? Own  A Age Daughter B Age  Niece C Age Sister D Age Sister in law(nanad) E Age Grand daughter G Age Other X Age

N 15	Have you ever been victim of sexual harassment (eve teasing) by your family member or others or workplace within one year	Yes—1, No2 If answer yes how long ago  month  If answer Yes  ⇒N15a  If answer No  ⇒N16
N15a	If answer of N15 is yes, who experienced?	What was the age? Own  Age Daughter  B Age
		Niece C Age Sister D Age
		Sister in law(nanad) E Age Sister in law(jaa) F Age
		Grand daughter  G Age  Other  X Age
N15b	If the answer of QN15 is yes then what kind of torture or harassment occurred?	Unwelcome sexual determined behavior (whether directly or by implication) as physical contact and advances1, Sexually coloured verbal representation, demand or request of sexual presentation2, Showing pornography3, Indecent gesture, teasing through abusing language, stalking, joking having sexual implication4, Insult through letters, telephone calls SMS, pottering, notice, cartoon, writing in bench, chair, table, notice board, wall of office, factory, classroom, washroom having sexual implication5, Talking still or video photographs for the purpose of blackmailing and character assassination6, Making love proposal and exerting pressure or posing threats in case of refusal to love proposal7, Attempt to establish sexual relation by intimidation, deception or false assurance8, Rape/Gang rape9, Others10
N15c	By whom you faced the sexual harassment?	Father/Step fatherA, Other Male member of familyC, Friend(male)E, Completely unknown maleG, Doctor/Health workerI, Member of law enforcement (male)k, Culprit (Drop out boys, unemployed youths)l Other( Describe)m
N16	Did anyone of your family become victim of women trafficking/abducting in last one year?	Yes—1, No2 If answer yes how long ago  month  If answer Yes  N16a  If answer No  N16b
N16a	If answer of N16 is yes, who was the victim?	What was the age? Own A Age Daughter B Age Niece C Age Sister D Age Sister in law(nanad) E Age Sister in law(jaa) F Age Grand daughter G Age Other X Age
N16b	Did any one of your female family member /kidnapping (under 18) within last one year?  (Answer can be more than one)	Yes—1, No2       If answer Yes       ⇒N16c         If answer yes how long ago       month       If answer No       ⇒N16d

****	TO 037171 1 1 10	William A
N16c	If answer of N16b is yes, who experienced?	What was the age? Own  A Age Daughter  B Age
		Niece C Age Sister D Age
		Sister in law(nanad) E Age Sister in law(jaa) F Age
		Grand daughter  G Age  Other  X Age
N16d	If any women missing/kidnap of your family	Yes—1, No2       If answer Yes       ⇒N16e         If answer yes how long ago       If answer No       ⇒N16f
N16e	If answer of question N16d is yes, who missing and what was her age?	What was the age? Own  A Age Daughter  B Age
		Niece C Age Sister D Age
		Sister in law(nanad) E Age Sister in law(jaa) F Age
		Grand daughter G Age Other X Age
N16f	How may marriage happened in your family during last three years?	Number of marriage
N16g	Age of bride and groom of last three marriage	Bride Groom Bride Groom Bride Groom
N16h	Did you or anybody of your family member physically/sexually or any abused During pregnancy or abused (within 4 weeks) after child-birth?	Yes-1 No-2 Not applicable-3 If answer yes how long ago month
N16i	Did anyone ever try to transfer or sell your movable or immovable property without your permission?	Yes 1 No 2 Not Applicable 3
N16j	The property you had right to get legally, did you deprive of it by any of your family member?	Yes 1 No 2 Not Applicable 3
N16k	Do you have control over your own earning?	Yes 1 No 2 Not Applicable 3

	Z. COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW
Z01	We have finished the interview. Is there anything else that happened to you that was not asked? Do you have any comments, or Is there anything else you would like to add?
Z02	I have asked you about many difficult and sensitive issues. How do you feel about that?
	GOOD/BETTER 2 BAD/WORSE 3 SAME/NO DEFFERENCE
	Write down any specific comments given by the respondent:
Z03	FINISH ONE 8 (3) IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE:
	I would like to thank you very much for helping me. I realize that these questions may have been difficult and sensitive for you to answer, & I am only hearing from women about their condition & realizing about their experiences of violence.
	From what you have told, I am very sorry that you faced very difficult situation in your life. No one has the right to treat to someone else in that way. However, I
	understand that in your life you faced very difficult situation strongly and you survived challenging circumstances in your life.
	Here is a list of organization that provides necessary support such as legal advice, legal assistance and counseling services for women in this area. Please do contact
	them if you would like to talk over your situation with any one. Their services are free, and they will keep anything you say confidential. You can go there whenever
	you feel free. Also the government has created a helpline for this kind of harassments. The number is 10921. You can call there at any time from any mobile or
	telephone number to take advice.
	FINISH TWO : IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE:
	I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer & I am only hearing from women about their condition & realizing about their experiences of violence.
	In case you hear about another woman who needs help, here is a list of organizationsthat provide support, legal advice and counseling services to women
	in this area. Please tell them to contact if necessary. Their services are free, and they will keep the information confidential. Also the government has created a
	helpline for this kind of harassments. The number is 10921. You can call there at any time from any mobile or telephone number to take advice.
Z04	Interviewer's observations (Check the final questionnaire with carefully whether any question omitted or not asked. If there are any comments or opinion please written here).



(গোপনীয়)

জনকল্যাণে পরিসংখ্যান

## গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

পরিকল্পনা মন্ত্রণালয় পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ

## নারীদের অবস্থান সম্পর্কীয় জরিপ ২০১৫

# প্রশ্নপত্র



বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো স্ট্রেনদেনিং ক্যাপাসিটি অব বিবিএস ইন পপুলেশন অ্যান্ড ডেমোগ্রাফিক ডাটা কালেকশন ইউজিং জিআইএস প্রকল্প পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ই-২৭/এ আগারগাঁও, ঢাকা-১২০৭

## Form Filling Instructions

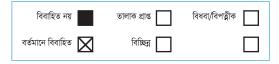
The form should be completed in CAPITAL LETTERS. Follow the example below

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 🖂

- 1. All letters should be in English. Bangla is not allowed.
- 2. Letters should not cross the box
- 3. Over writting is not allowed.
- 4. Read & Green inked pen is not allowed. Use only Black inked Pen/2B Pencils. (Sharp the Pencil before writing, if you want to erase please make sure you erased it properly.)
- 5. Put a cross sign instead of tick mark for the check mark boxes, 

  ☐ This is very important.

Do not put multiple checks where it is not allowed. If you do it by mistake please follow the example below to correct it.



6. Avoid writing letters as shown below

Do not write "1" / write "1"

Do not write "5" / write "0"

Do not write "4" / write "4"

Do not write "1000" / write "1000"

7. Make sure the forms are not getting dirty.

## নারীদের অবস্থান সম্পর্কীয় জরিপ ২০১৫

			এলাকা পরিচিতি	(সকল সংখ্যা ইংরেজিতে লিখতে হবে)
পিএসইউ নং-		কোড	জেলা:	কোড
উপজেলা/থানাঃ		কোড	ইউনিয়ন/ওয়ার্ড:	কোড
মৌজা/মহল্লা:		কোড	আরএমও কোড:	কোড
খানার নং:		কোড		
খানা প্রধানের নাম:			উত্তরদাতার নাম:	
			তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর পরিচিতি	
নাম:			পিতার নাম:	
মাতার নাম:			গ্রাম/ মহল্লা:	স্থানীয় গণনাকারীর খানা নং:
			সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনের তথ্য	
		১ম পরিদর্শন	২য় পরিদর্শন	৩য় পরিদর্শন
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনের	র তারিখ	দিন মাস বছর	দিন মাস বছর	দিন মাস বছর
		1 সম্পূর্ণ 2 অসমাত 3 উত্তরদাতা অনুপস্থিত	1 সম্পূর্ণ 2 অসমত 3	উত্তরদাতা অনুপস্থিত
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনের	র ফলাফল	4 স্থগিত 5 আংশিক সম্পূর্ন	4 স্থগিত 5 আংশিক সম্পূর্ন	4 স্থগিত 5 আংশিক সম্পূৰ্ন
		9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	ত্র অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু ক	নার সময়			
সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ ব	করার সময়			

## ১-খানা মডিউল

কোড	1.খানার প্রধান বাসগৃহের ধরন	সংখ্যা	2. খাবার পানির প্রধান উৎস	4. আলোর প্রধান উৎস	6. পায়খানার ধরন	8. জমি সংক্রান্ত	9. বাড়ি সংক্রান্ত
1	ঝুপড়ি (খড়/ছন/পাতা/বাঁশ/পলিথিন/ পাস্টিক/ক্যানভাস)		(একটি উত্তর হবে) ট্যাপ-1, নলক্প/গভীর নলক্প-2 কুয়া/ইন্দারা-3, পুকুর-4,	(একটি উত্তর হবে) বিদ্যুৎ-1, সৌরবিদ্যুৎ-2, কেরোসিন-3, বায়োগ্যাস-4. অন্যান্য-5	(একটি উত্তর হবে) সেনিটারি (ওয়াটার সিল)-1 সেনিটারি (ওয়াটার সিল নয়)-2	8a. খানার কোন সদস্যের নিজের নামে কোন জমি আছে কি?	9a. খানার কোন সদস্যের নিজস্ব বাড়ি আছে কি?
2	টিন (জিআই শিট)		নদী/ডোবা/খাল-5, অন্যান্য-6 (উলেখ ককন)	(উল্লেখ করুন)	সেনিটারি নয়/কাঁচা-3 খোলা জায়গা /ঝোঁপঝাড়-4	হাঁ- 1 ন 2	হাাঁ- 1 না 2
3	টালি/ আধাপাকা		1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4	প্রশ্ন 8a-এর উত্তর না হলে, প্রশ্ন- 9a-তে যান	প্রশ্ন 9a-এর উত্তর না হলে, প্রশ্ন ১০ যান
4	পাকা (ইট-সিমেন্ট)		3. খাবার পানির উৎসের দূরত্ব	5.রান্নার প্রধান জ্বালানি	7. পায়খানার দূরত্ব	প্রশ্ন 8b উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, বাড়ীতে জমির	প্রশ্ন 9b উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, বাড়ীতে জমির
5	মাটি/কাঁচা		বাসস্থানের অভ্যন্তরে-। ২০০ মিটারের মধ্যে-2 ২০০ মিটারের অধিক দূরত্বে-3	কাঠ/বাঁশ-1, কেরোসিন-2, গ্যাস/এলপিজি-3, বিদ্যুৎ-4, খড়/পাতা/ শুকনা গোবর-5, বায়োগ্যাস-6, অন্যান্য-7	বাসস্থানের অভ্যন্তরে-1 ২০০ মিটারের মধ্যে-2 ২০০ মিটারের অধিক দূরত্বে-3	পরিমান কত (শতকে)?	পরিমান কত (শতকে)?
6	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		GOO INDICKK MICHA TRICK-2	(উল্লেখ করুন)	אראיין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין אין	প্রশ্ন ৪c. কত জনের নিজের নামে জমি আছে?	9c. কত জন সদস্যের নিজস্ব বাড়ি আছে?
1.a	বাসগৃহের মালিকানার ধরন: নিজস্ব-1, ভাড়া-2, অন্যান্য- 3	2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3	পুরুষ	পুরুষ মহিলা

10. এ খানায় নিজস্ব কী কী সম্পদ/সুবিধা আছে? (প্রতিটি আইটেমের জন্য প্রশ্ন করুন। উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, 1 -এর ঘর ক্রস করুন এবং উত্তর না হলে 2 -এর ঘর ক্রস দিন))

F	নৌকা/ লঞ্চ/ টুলার/ পড় বে	' গ		হিষের ট্রাকটর/ ট্রার শার	রিব	গাড়ি/ কশা যান		াই কেল		টর কেল	মটর বাস্	গাড়ি/ /ট্রাক	1	/ সিএনজি সিমন / য়ন/ অটো রি চালিত) জিবাইক	টেলি	ফোন	মোব	াইল	সে মে	শাই শন	টেলি রের	ভশন/ উও	ডিসঙ /সং		কম্পি	াউটার	ফ্রিজ/ ফ্রি ওরে		এয়ার	কুলার	আইণি জেনা			রনেট যোগ			<u> અન્કાન્ક</u>
3	য়াঁ ন	t	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	হ্যাঁ	না	
			1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	(উল্লেখ করুন)

### ২- ব্যক্তি মডিউল

22	১২। খানার সদস্যদের নাম	১৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ	১৪। খানাপ্রধানের সাথে	৫। लिञ्	১৬। ধর্ম	১৭। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা	৭ বছর	া ও তদৃধ্ব বয়সের সা	নস্যদের জন্য	২১। অর্থনৈতিক কাজের বিবরণ ১০ বছর ও তদর্ধ্ব বয়সের সদস্য	
লাইন নং	(নাম লেখার সময় প্রথমে খানা প্রধান, অতঃপর স্বামী বা স্ত্রীর নাম, এরপর অবিবাহিত সন্তানদের মধ্যে সর্বকনিষ্ঠ হতে	বছরে) (এক বছরের নিচে হলে 00 লিখন	সম্পর্ক খানাপ্রধান-1, স্বামী/স্ত্রী-2, সন্তান-3, বাবা-মা/শ্বভর-শাশুড়ি-4,	পুরুষ -1 নারী -2 হিজড়া-3	ইসলাম-1 হিন্দু- 2 বৌদ্ধ- 3	অবিবাহিত-1 বিবাহিত - 2 বিধবা/বিপত্নীক -3	১৮। সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণি পাশ করেছেন	১৯। শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্র সাধারণ-1	লিখতে পারে কি?	১০ বছর ও তদ্বব বর্গের জন্য	<i>শদস্য</i> দের
	শুরু করে সর্বজ্যেষ্ঠের নাম লিখতে হবে। তবে বিবাহিত সপ্তান হলে তার নামের পরে তার স্ত্রী বা স্বামীর নাম এবং ছোট সস্তান থেকে বড় সন্তানের নাম লিখতে হবে। তারপর মাতা, পিতা এবং অনাত্মীয় সদস্যদের নাম লিখতে হবে)	এবং 100 ও তদুর্ধ্ব হলে 99 লিখুন)	পুত্রবধু/জামাই-5, ভাই-বোন / শ্যালক-শ্যালিকা-6, নাভি-নাতনি/ পৌত্র-পৌত্রী-7, অন্যান্য আত্মীয়- 8, অনাত্মীয়-9	1,1,2	খ্রিস্টান- 4 অন্যান্য- 9	তালাক- 4 বিচ্ছিন্ন /পৃথক বসবাস-5 পরিত্যক্ত- 6	(শিক্ষা কোড দেখে লিখুন)*	টেকনিক্যাল/ ভোকেশনাল-2 **ধর্মীয়-3 প্রযোজ্য নয়-4	পড়তে ও লিখতে পারেন না -1 শুধু পড়তে পারে -2 পড়তে ও লিখতে পারে -3	a. কী কাজ করেন/ পেশা কী?	b. পেশার কোড (BSOC কোড)***
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** <b>১</b> ৯ यम	নং প্রশ্নের জন্য পৃষ্ঠার নিচে উলেখিত কোড ব্য নং প্রশ্নে ধর্মীয় লাইনে লেখাপড়া করলে সাধা নে: (এসএসসি= দাখিল; এইচএসসি=আলিম ১১ নং প্রশ্নের জন্য সুপারভাইজারগণ দুই অংনে	রণ লাইনে লেখাপড়ার ; স্লাতক= ফাজিল; স্ল	াতকোত্তর= কামিল)	শিক্ষার স্তর্ ১ম শ্রেণি <sup>†</sup> ১ম শ্রেণি <sup>†</sup> ২য় শ্রেণি <sup>†</sup> ৩য় শ্রেণি <sup>†</sup>	উত্তীৰ্ণ হয়নি 0 পাশ 0 পাশ 0	1 ৫ম শ্রেণি পাশ 2 ৬ঠ শ্রেণি পাশ	কোড শিক্ষার স্তর 04 ৮ম শ্রেণি 05 ৯ম শ্রেণি 06 এসএসসি 07 টেকনিক্যা	পাশ 08 পাশ 09 বা সমমান 10	এইচএসসি বা সমমান 1 ডিপোমা 1	কাড শিক্ষার স্তরসমূহ 2 ডাজার/ইঞ্জিনিয়ার/কৃষি 3 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ কক্ষন) 4	

সুপারভা	ইজারের নাম	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ	গণনাকারীর নাম	স্বাক্ষর ও তারিখ

### ২- ব্যক্তি মডিউল

১১। লাইন	১২। খানার সদস্যদের নাম (নাম লেখার সময় প্রথমে খানা প্রধান,	১৩। বয়স (পূর্ণ বছরে)	১৪। খানাপ্রধানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	<ul><li>৫। লিঙ্গ</li><li>পুরুষ -1</li></ul>	১৬। ধর্ম ইসলাম-।	১৭। বৈবাহিক অবস্থা অবিবাহিত-1		ও তদৃধর্ব বয়সের সদ		২১। অর্থনৈতিক কাজে ১০ বছর ও তদুর্ধ্ব বয়সেঃ	
नः	অতঃপর স্বামী বা স্ত্রীর নাম, এরপর অবিবাহিত সন্তানদের মধ্যে সর্বকনিষ্ঠ হতে শুরু করে সর্বজ্যেষ্ঠের নাম লিখতে হবে।	(এক বছরের নিচে হলে 00 লিখন	খানাপ্রধান-1, স্বামী/স্ত্রী-2, সন্তান-3, বাবা-মা/শ্বণ্ডর-শাণ্ডড়ি-4,	নারী -2 হিজড়া-3	হিন্দু- 2 বৌদ্ধ- 3	বিবাহিত - 2 বিধবা/বিপত্নীক -3	১৮। সর্বোচ্চ কোন শ্রেণি পাশ করেছেন	১৯। শিক্ষার ক্ষেত্র সাধারণ-1 টেকনিক্যাল/	২০। পড়তে ও লিখতে পারে কি? পড়তে ও লিখতে	জন্য	
	তর বিবাহিত সন্তান হলে তার নামের পরে তরে বিবাহিত সন্তান হলে তার নামের পরে তার স্ত্রী বা স্বামীর নাম এবং ছোট সন্তান থেকে বড় সন্তানের নাম লিখতে হবে। তারপর মাতা, পিতা এবং অনাত্মীয় সদস্যদের নাম লিখতে হবে)	এবং 100 ও তদৃধ্ব হলে 99 লিখুন)	পুত্রবধু/জামাই-5, ভাই-বোন / শ্যালক-শ্যালিকা-6, নাতি-নাতনি/ পৌত্র-পৌত্রী-7, অন্যান্য আত্মীয়- 8, অন্যাত্মীয়-9		খ্রিস্টান- 4 অন্যান্য- 9	তালাক- 4 বিচ্ছিন্ন /পৃথক বসবাস-5 পরিত্যক্ত- 6	(শিক্ষা কোড দেখে লিখুন)*	ভোকেশনাল-2 **ধর্মীয়-3 প্রযোজ্য নয়-4	পারেন না -1 শুধু পড়তে পারে -2 পড়তে ও লিখতে পারে -3	a. কী কাজ করেন/ পেশা কী?	b. পেশার কোড (BSOC কোড)***
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### নারীদের অবস্থান সম্পর্কীয় জরিপ-২০১৫

### এই জরিপের প্রশ্নগুলো ৪ ভাগে বিভক্ত

- R উত্তরদাতার (Respondent) বৈবাহিক অবস্থা সম্পর্কিত প্রশ্ন (পৃষ্ঠা-7 এবং প্রশ্ন R01 থেকে R04A পর্যন্ত)।
- V স্বামী কর্তৃক নির্বাতন (Husband / Partner Violence) : দুই ভাগে বিভক্ত (একটি বিয়ে হলে প্রথম ভাগ পূরণ করলেই হবে দ্বিতীয় ভাগে যাবার কোন প্রয়োজনীয়তা নেই।
- প্রথমত বর্তমান স্বামী সংক্রান্ত তথ্য (পৃষ্ঠা নং 07-14 এবং প্রশ্ন V01 থেকে V17 পর্যন্ত)। দ্বিতীয়ত পূর্বের স্বামী সংক্রান্ত তথ্য (পৃষ্ঠা নং 15-23 এবং প্রশ্ন V17a থেকে V47a পর্যন্ত)।
- N অন্যান্যদের দ্বারা নির্যাতন (Non-partner Violence) : এটা বিবাহিত এবং অবিবাহিত সকল নারীর জন্য পূরণ করতে হবে। এ অংশে স্বামী ব্যতিত অন্যান্যদের
- আচরণ বা নির্যাতন সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন করা হবে (পৃষ্ঠা নং 23-31 এবং প্রশ্ন N01 থেকে N16k পর্যন্ত)।
- Z সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন: সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর জন্য প্রযোজ্য (পৃষ্ঠা নং 31 এবং প্রশ্ন Z01 থেকে Z04) ।

		জরিপে সাক্ষাৎকারের জন্য যোগ্য নারী	<u> নির্বাচন মডিউল</u>				
আস্সালামু আল	াইকুম/আদাব/নমস্কার। আমার নাম-	ı	আমি বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর পক্ষ থেবে	ম্প্রিচি। আমরা সমাজ ও প	রিবারে নারীদের	অবস্থা জানার জন্য	
একটি জরিপ পরি	রিচালনা করছি। জরিপের কাজের জন্য আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ন করবো। দয়া ব	চরে সঠিক উত্তর দেবেন।					
যাচাই করুন: খানায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত	র আমাকে বলবেন কি, এই খানার মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা কত? খানার ছেলে-মেয়েরা (শিশুসহ) যারা এই খানায় বসবাস করে তাদের অভ চ করা হয়েছে কি যে এ খানার সদস্য নয়, যেমন- গৃহকর্মী, ভাড়াটে অথবা হোন এমন কাউকে খানার মোট সদস্য সংখ্যায় অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে কিনা?	বন্ধু-বান্ধব যে এখানে থাকে এবং একসঙ্গে	খানার মোট সদস্য সংখ্যা	2. খানাপ্রধান পুরুষ অথব		উত্তরে ক্রস দিন) নারী [2]	
3	খানার নারী সদস্য	খানাপ্রথ	ানের সাথে সম্পর্ক	বাসস্থান	বয়স	যোগ্য নারী	
লাইন নং (ব্যক্তি মডিউলের ১১নং প্রশ্নের লাইন নং ব্যবহার করুন)	কিছু প্রশ্ন সম্পর্কে আমরা আপনার খানার শুধুমাত্র একজন নারীর সাথে কথা বলতে চাই। যিনি উত্তর ভাল দিতে পারবেন। আপনার খানার সকল মেয়ে অথবা নারী সদস্যদের ডাক নামগুলো বলুন যারা এই খানায় বাস করে এবং একসঙ্গে খায়।	খানাপ্রধানের সাথে (নাম) তার সম্পর্ক কী?  * (নিচের কোড ব্যবহার করুন)।  খানাপ্রধান - 01 নাতনি - 05 প্রী - 02 মাতা - 06 কন্যা - 03 শান্তড়ি - 07 পুত্রবধৃ - 04 বোন - 08	ননদ - 09 গৃহকর্মী - 13 অন্যান্য আত্মীয় - 10 ভাড়াটে - 14 দত্তক - 11 বন্ধু-বাদ্ধব - 15 সৎ মেয়ে - 12 অনাত্মীয় - 99	তিনি কি সাধারণত এই খানায় বসবাস করেন? বিশেষ ক্ষেত্রে পৃষ্ঠার নিচের (A) বর্ণনা দেখুন।	বয়স কত?	পৃষ্ঠার নিচের (A) এবং (B) বৈশিষ্ট্য দেখুন	
				হ্যাঁ- <u>1</u> না- <u>2</u>		হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	
				হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2		হাাঁ-1 না-2	
				হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2		হাাঁ-1 না-2	
				হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2		হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	
				হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2		হাাঁ- 1 না- 2	
				হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2		হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2	
				হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2		হ্যাঁ-1 না-2	
				হাাঁ- 1 না- 2		হাাঁ-1 না-2	

হাাঁ-1 না-2

হ্যাঁ- 1 না- 2

হাাঁ- 1 না- 2

হাাঁ-1 না-2

- (A) খানার সদস্যর ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষ বিবেচনা করতে হবে-\* গৃহকমীর ক্ষেত্রে যারা এই খানায় ৬ মাস অথবা তার বেশি সময় ধরে থাকছে। \* অতিথির ক্ষেত্রে যারা এই খানায় গত ৬ মাস অথবা তার বেশি সময় ধরে থাকছে।
- (B) **জরিপের জন্য যোগ্য নারী:** এই খানায় বসবাসকারী ১৫ বছর ও তদৃর্ধ্ব বয়সী সকল নারী সদস্য। ।

#### এই খানার একের অধিক জরিপের জন্য যোগ্য নারী:

- সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের জন্য দৈবচয়ন পদ্ধতিতে (Randomly) একজন নারী নির্বাচন করুন। এটা ঠিক করার জন্য জরিপের জন্য যোগ্য নারীদের লাইন নম্বর এক একটি টুকরো কাগজে লিখে ব্যাগের মধ্যে রাখুন। খানার একজন সদস্যকে একটি কাগজ তুলতে বলুন। এভাবে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করার জন্য একজনকে নির্বাচিত করুন।
- নির্বাচিত নারীর লাইন নম্বর ক্রস দিন। আপনি নির্বাচিত নারীর সাথে কথা বলুন। যদি তিনি বাড়িতে না থাকেন, তাহলে তার সঙ্গে পুনঃসাক্ষাতের সময় ঠিক করতে হবে ।
- জ্ঞাতসারে প্রদত্ত সম্মতির অংশ পূরণ করতে থাকুন এবং সাক্ষাৎকারের জন্য নির্বাচিত নারীর সম্মতি গ্রহণ করুন ।

#### খানায় জরিপের জন্য যোগ্য নারী না থাকলে:

• সহযোগিতার জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে বলুন "দুর্গখিত । আমি সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করতে পারছি না কারণ আমি শুধু ১৫ এবং তার অধিক বয়সী নারীর সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করতে পারবো"।

#### জ্ঞাতসারে প্রদত্ত সম্মতি<sup>১</sup>

#### কেন আমরা আপনাকে এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের জন্য আমন্ত্রণ জানাচ্ছি?

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো সারা বাংলাদেশে নারীদের অবস্থান এবং তাদের জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতা জানার জন্য "নারীদের অবস্থান সম্পর্কীয় জরিপ ২০১৫" পরিচালনা করছে। এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণকারী হিসেবে নারীদের বেছে নেয়া হয়েছে যাতে তারা তাদের নিজের অবস্থান এবং অভিজ্ঞতা সম্পর্কে প্রয়োজনীয় তথ্য দিতে পারে।

#### এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণকারীদের নিকট থেকে আমরা কী প্রত্যাশা করছি?

আপনি যদি জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে রাজি থাকেন, তবে আমরা আপনার সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করবো আপনার পছন্দমত নিরিবিলি জায়গায় যেখানে আপনি আমাদের সাথে কথা বলতে স্বচ্ছন্দবোধ করবেন। সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় আমরা আপনার আপনার আপনার সামী ও পরিবার সংক্রোন্ত কিছু তথ্য জানতে চাইব। আপনার জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতা এবং সেবা গ্রহন বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করবো। প্রত্যেকটি মানুষের জীবনে কিছু তাল এবং কিছু খারাপ ঘটনা থাকে। আমরা আপনার সাথে দু'ধরনের ঘটনা নিয়েই আলোচনা করবো। সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণে আমাদের এক ঘন্টা থেকে দেড় ঘন্টা সময় লাগতে পারে। আপনার অনুমতি সাপেক্ষে আমরা আপনার উত্তরগুলি এই প্রশ্নপত্রে লিপিবদ্ধ করবো। আমরা আপনার দেয়া তথ্যসমূহ সঠিক ও নির্ভুলভাবে জরিপে উপস্থাপন করতে চাই।

#### জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের ঝুঁকি এবং সুবিধা

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণের ফলে আপনার কোন ধরনের ঝুঁকির সম্ভাবনা নেই। এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করলে আপনি হয়তো সরাসরি কোন উপকার পাবেন না কিন্তু নীতিনির্ধারকদের বুঝতে সুবিধা হবে আমাদের দেশে নারীর অবস্থান ও জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতা কি, কিভাবে নারীর অবস্থানের উন্নয়ন ঘটানো যায় এবং নারীর জীবনের অভিজ্ঞতাকে ইতিবাচক করে তোলা যায়। আপনি জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে না চাইলে এই সুযোগ পাওয়া যাবে না।

#### গোপনীয়তা, অপ্রকাশ্যতা

আমরা আপনাকে নিশ্চয়তা দিচ্ছি যে, আপনার প্রত্যেকটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর, আপনার নাম এবং ঠিকানা কঠোরভাবে গোপন রাখা হবে। এ জরিপের উপর ভিত্তি করে তৈরীকৃত কোন কাগজপত্রে বা কোন সাক্ষাৎকারে আপনার নাম-পরিচয় কোনভাবেই ব্যবহার করা হবে না। এই সাক্ষাৎকারের কাগজসমূহ নিরাপদ স্থানে একটি তালাবদ্ধ কেবিনেটে রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র জরিপের কাজে ব্যবহাত হবে।

#### জরিপে অংশ না নেয়া কিংবা অংশগ্রহন প্রত্যাহার করার অধিকার

এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্ণভাবে আপনার ইচ্ছার উপর নিভ্র করছে, আপনি চাইলে সাক্ষাৎকার নাও দিতে পারেন। আপনি যদি সাক্ষাৎকার দিতে সম্মতি দিয়েও থাকেন যে কোন সময় সাক্ষাৎকার বন্ধ করতে পারবেন বা ইচ্ছে করলে কোন প্রশ্নের উত্তর নাও দিতে পারেন। তবে পৃথিবীরে যে সব দেশে এই জরিপ হয়েছে সবখানেই বেশীরভাগ নারী এই জরিপে অংশগ্রহণ করতে পেরে ভাল বোধ করেছে।

চের প্রযোজ্য ঘরে ( ✓ ) চিহ্ন দিন। ] যদি কোন নারী সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানে সম্মতি না দিয়ে থাকেন, তবে তাকে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার সমাপ্ত করুন। ] সম্মতি প্রদান করলে ধন্যবাদ জানিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শুরু করুন।
ই জরিপ সম্পর্কে আপনার যদি কোন প্রশ্ন থাকে; তবে এখনই তা করতে পারেন। পরবর্তীতে যদি আপনি কোন প্রশ্ন করতে চান, তবে বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর জনাব মো: মাকসুদ হোসেন, পরিসংখ্যান কর্মকর্তার মোবাইল নম্বরে ০১৭১৫৯৭০৯৪ থবা ফোন নম্বরে- ০২-৮১৮১১২৬ ফোন করতে পারেন।
মি নিমুস্বাক্ষরকারী, সাক্ষাৎকারদাতাকে এই জরিপের উপরোক্ত উদ্দেশ্য, ঝুঁকি, সুবিধা এবং পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে তার ভাষায় সহজবোধ্যভাবে ভালভাবে ব্যাখা করে সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানে তার সম্মতি গ্রহণ করেছি।
ক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর স্বাক্ষর : তারিখ:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>১</sup>জ্ঞাতসারে প্রদন্ত সম্মতি সম্পূর্ণ স্বাধীনভাবে, স্বেচ্ছায় প্রদান করা হয়। এর জন্য প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষভাবে বলপ্রয়োগ করা হয় না বা কোন বিনিময় প্রদান করা হয় না। সাধারণত জরিপে অংশগ্রহণকারী হিসেবে জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য, পদ্ধতি, ঝুঁকি, সুবিধা এবং গোপনীয়তা সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিতভাবে জানার পর সাক্ষাৎকারদাতা স্বেচ্ছায় সাক্ষাৎকার প্রদানে সম্মতি প্রদান করে থাকেন।

		R - नो	রীদের বৈবারি	ইক অবস্থান সম্পৰ্কীয় মডি	<b>উল</b>							
জরিপে সাক্ষাৎকারে	রর জন্য নির্বাচিত নারীর লাইন নাম্বারঃ											
আপনার জীবনের	চের অংশটুকু পড়ে শোনান) কিছু গৃরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় নিয়ে আমি আপনাকে কিছু বাধ করেন। আমি আপনার সাথে একান্তভাবে এং					যোগিতা করতে পারি ০	না। তবে অনেক নারী এ সুযোগে	বলতে পেরে				
R01	আপনি কি বর্তমানে বিবাহিত এবং স্বামীর সাথে থাকেন?	বিবাহিত, বর্তমানে স্বামীর সাথে একসঙ্গে বসবাস করি ⇒R02	2	বিবাহিত, স্বামীর সাথে একসঙ্গে করি না ⇔R02	বসবাস পূর্বে বিব	হিত	4 অবিবাহিত ⇒NO′	1				
R02	বর্তমানে বিবাহিত হলে: বর্তমান বিয়ের পূর্বে কখনও বিয়ে হয়েছিল কি? তখন স্বামীর সাথে বসবাস করতেন কি? বর্তমানে বিবাহিত না হলে: পূর্বের বিয়েতে স্বামীর সাথে বসবাস করতেন কি?	বিবাহিত, স্বামীর সাথে বসবাস করতেন	2	বিবাহিত, স্বামীর সাথে বসবাস করতেন না	্ব বৰ্তমান	্য বিয়ের পূর্বে কখনো বিব	াহ হয়নি ⇔R04					
R03	আপনার পূর্বের বিবাহিত জীবন কী কারণে শেষ হয়েছে?	তালাক প্রাপ্ত     ত্রামীর শারীরিক     তাক্ষমতার কারণে     ত্রামীর কারণে	পরিত্যাগ/পরিত্য স্বামীর সাথে বনি না হওয়ার কারণে	বনা 🛭 স্বামী ভরণপো	অত্যাচা	পরিবারের সদস্যদের রের কারণে নে অস্বীকৃতি	5 স্বামীর দ্বিতীয় বিয়ের ব আন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন					
	R01 এর কোড 2 হলে R03A জিজ্ঞেস করুল, অন্যথায় R04 এ চলে যান।											
R03A	আপনি এবং আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী এক সাথে বসবাস করেন না কেন?	1 কাজের জন্য 2	পড়াশোনার জন	্য <u>ব</u> অসুস্থতার কার্র (স্বামী/স্ত্রী)	ণে 4 সামী বি	দেশে থাকার কারণে	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন	ī)				
R04	a) বর্তমান বিবাহসহ আপনি মোট কয়টি বিবাহ করেছেন? (গণনার সময় বর্তমান স্বামীকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করতে হবে এবং একজনকে একবারই গণনা করতে হবে)।	নিজের বিবাহের সংখ্যা		b) আপনি আপনার স্বামীর কততম স্ত্রী	1 2 3 4	c) বর্তমানে আপ আরও কোন স্ত্রী		1 2				
R04A	প্রশ্ন R01 দেখুন:	R01 এ কোড 1 অথবা 2 ক্রস যে	ন্য়া (বৰ্তমানে বি	বিবাহিত)	1 ⇒V01							
		R01 এ কোড 3 ক্রস দেয়া (পূর্বে	বিবাহিত)		2 ⇒V017a							
			V-বর্ত	মান স্বামী সংক্রান্ত								
ক্রমিক নং	স্বামীর নাম		বয়স	ধর্ম (ইসলাম -1, হিন্দু -2 বৌদ্ধ -3, খ্রিস্টান -4 অন্যান্য -9)	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা (শিক্ষা কোড দেখুন)	পেশা লিখুন	স্বামী কোথায় বসবাস করেন? খানায় বসবাস করে- 1 দেশে অন্যত্র থাকে-2 বিদেশে থাকে-3	মাসিক আয় কত? (আনুমানিক) (000) হাজারে				
V01						(পেশা কোড লিখুন)						

উত্তরদাতাকে পড়ে শোনাবেন: আমরা জানি যে যখন কারও বিয়ে হয়, তখন তারা দু'জনের জীবনে অনেক ভালমন্দ একসাথে ভাগাভাগি করে। আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী আপনার প্রতি কেমন আচরণ করেন সে সম্পর্কে আমি কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করবো। আমাদের দুজনের কথার মাঝখানে কেউ চলে আসলে সাথে সাথে আমরা অন্য প্রসঙ্গে চলে যাব। আমি কি সাক্ষাৎকার শুক্ত করব?

V02	আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী কর্তৃক নিম্নের ঘটনাগুলো ঘটেছিল কি?	Д	৻) সারা জী	বিনে		B) প্রশ্ন V02Aএর উত্তর যদি গত ১২ মাসে এমনটি ঘটে	r হাাঁ হয়: টছিল কি?
		হ্যাঁ	না	উত্তর দেননি	প্রযোজ্য নয়	হ্যাঁ	না
	a) আপনার স্বামী আপনার বন্ধুদের সাথে সাধারণত দেখা সাক্ষাৎ করতে বাধা দেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2
	b) আপনাকে বাপের বাড়ি যেতে বাধা দেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2
	c) আপনি কোথায় থাকেন, কিভাবে সময় কাটান, কী করেন তা সন্দেহজনকভাবে জানতে চান কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	d) আপনার ভাল বা মন্দ লাগা বিষয়ে কোন তোয়াক্কা না করে বা গুরুত্ব না দিয়ে আপনাকে অগ্রাহ্য করে চলেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	e) আপনাকে আত্মীয় বা অনাত্মীয় পুরুষ লোকের সাথে কথা বলতে দেখলে রেগে যান কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2
	f) আপনার স্বামী প্রায়ই আপনাকে কোন না কোন কারণে সন্দেহ বা অবিশ্বাস করেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	g) আপনার নিজের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নেয়ার আগে স্বামীর অনুমতি নিতে হয় কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	(h) আপনাকে পর্দা করতে বাধ্য করে কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2
	(i) আপনাকে পড়াশোনা বা চাকুরি করতে বাধা দেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	(j) আপনাকে বাইরে বেড়াতে যেতে বাধা দেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	(k) আপনার মা-বাবা সম্পর্কে খারাপ মন্তব্য করে বা তাদেরকে গালাগালি করে বা অসম্মান করে কথা বলেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	<ul><li>(I) জন্ম নিয়য়্রণ প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণে বাধ্য করে কি?</li></ul>	1	2	3		1	2
	(m) জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া গ্ৰহণে বাধা দেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	(n) কন্যা সম্ভান প্রসবের কারণে খারাপ কথা বলেন বা খারাপ আচরণ করেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2
	(o) ননদ/দেবর/শৃশুর/শাশুড়ি/ছেলে/ছেলের বউয়ের বা পরিবারের অন্য কোন সদস্যের নালিশের কারণে আপনার সাথে খারাপ আচরণ করেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2
	(p) কথার প্রতিউত্তর দিলে রাগ করেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2
	(q) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	1	2	3		1	2
V02C	আপনি কি ভোটার ? হ্যাঁ 🗍 না 🔼 উ দেশ	ত্তর 🛐 ননি	_	উত্তর	া <b>"হ্যাঁ"</b> হলে ⇒	V02D যান, উত্তর <b>"না"</b> হে	ল বা "উন্তর দেননি" হলে ⇒ V03 তে যান
V02D	ভোট দেয়ার সময় আপনার পছন্দের প্রার্থীকে ভোট দিতে পারেন কি ? হ্যাঁ 🗍 না 🙎 উ	ত্তর ননি	V02	2D.1	উত্তর না হলে বি স্বামী চাপে	েকেন পারেননি? র	্র সামাজিক বা বাহিরের চাপে ডিল্লেখ কন্দন)

V 03	আপনার স্বামী কি?			A)	সারা জীবনে		B) প্রশ্ন V03A	এর উত্তর য	াদি হ্যাঁ হয়:	গত ১২ মাসে এমনটি ঘটেছিল কি?
	a) যথেষ্ট টাকা থাকা সত্ত্বেও সংসার খরচের জন্য টাকা দিতে অস্বীকৃতি জানা	ন?	হাাঁ 🚹	না 2	উত্তর দেননি	প্রযোজ্য নয় 4		হাাঁ 🚹	না 2	
	b) সামর্থ্য থাকা সফ্লেও ব্যক্তিগত হাতখরচের জন্য টাকা দিতে অস্বীকৃতি জান	নান?	হাাঁ 🚹	না 2	উত্তর দেননি  3	প্রযোজ্য নয় 4		1	2	
	<ul> <li>টাকাপয়সা/জিনিসপত্র/দ্রব্যসামগ্রী/সম্পদ/সম্পত্তি দেয়ার শর্তে বিয়ে হয়ে</li> </ul>	ছে?	হ্যাঁ 🚹	না 2	উত্তর দেননি 3			1	2	
	d) আপনার বাবার বাড়ি থেকে টাকা পয়সা/ জিনিসপত্র আনার জন্য চাপ দে	য়?	হাাঁ 🚹	না 2	উত্তর দেননি 3	প্রযোজ্য নয় 4		1	2	
V 03C	আপনার স্বামী দেনমোহরের টাকা পরিশোধ করেছেন কি? (শুধুমাত্র মুসলমানদের জন্য)	হাঁ	াহলে: অ	াংশিক 1	সম্পূর্ণ 2	না 3	প্রযোজ্য নয় 4	মার্জ- মাফ চেয়ে	াবা ছেন <u>5</u>	উত্তর দেননি 6
V 03D	1) আপনার নামে নিম্মলিখিত কোন সম্পদ/সম্পত্তি আছে কি ?	হ্যাঁ	না	উত্তর দেয়নি	2) V03E	) তে প্রশ্ন-1 এর উত্ত	র হ্যাঁ হলে এই সম্পা	দ কোথা থে	কে পেয়েছে•	T <b>?</b> (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)
	a) জমি	1	2	3	পৈত্ৰিক 🛕	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত 📙	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে 🕞	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ করুন)
	b) বাড়ি/ফ্লাট	1	2	3	পৈত্রিক 🛕	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত <u>B</u>	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে D	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ ককন)
	c) গাড়ি	1	2	3	পৈত্রিক 🔼	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত <u>B</u>	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে D	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ করুন)
	d) ব্যাংক অ্যাকাউন্ট	1	2	3	পৈত্রিক 🗛	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত <u>B</u>	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে D	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ করুন)
	e) স্থায়ী আমানত/সঞ্চয়পত্র/শেয়ার/সমবায় জমা/বিমা	1	2	3	পৈত্ৰিক 🔼	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত <u>B</u>	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে D	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ করুন)
	f) গহনা (স্বৰ্ণালঙ্কার)	1	2	3	পৈত্ৰিক 🔼	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত 🖪	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে 🗋	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ করুন)
	g) जन्गन्ग	1	2	3	পৈত্রিক 🛕	মাতা প্ৰদত্ত 📙	স্বামী প্রদত্ত 🔼	নিজের	আয়ে 🗅	অন্যান্য 🗶 (উল্লেখ করুন)
V 03E	আপনার পরিবারের প্রধান উপার্জনকারী কে?	স্বামী 🚹	f	नेज 2	অ	ন্য কেউ হলে	(উল্লেখ করুন)		•••••	
V 03F	আপনি নিজে কোন উপার্জন করেন কি?	হাাঁ 🚹	না 2	উত্তর ''হ্যাঁ' V03F.1 যা						স কি? (একটি উত্তর হবে)
		উত্তর ে	দয়নি 3	''না'' হলে দেয়নি'' হে V03M এ ফ	ল প্শু	কেন্দ্র-6, ই	হাসপাতাল-7, গার্মেন্টস	-৪, কৃষি/পশু	পালন-9, চাত	, ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান-5, স্বাস্থ্য ঢাল-10, গৃহকর্মী- 11, থাও-99 (উল্লেখ করুন)
V 03G	আপনার আয়মূলক কাজ বিষয়ে আপনার স্বামীর প্রতিক্রিয়া কি?	ভাল 1	,	খারাপ 2	মোটামুটি 3	উত্তর দেয়নি 4	অন্যান্য   (	উল্লেখ করু	F)	
V 03H	আপনার উপার্জনের টাকা আপনি স্বাধীনভাবে খরচ করতে পারেন কি ?	হাাঁ 🚹		না 2	উত্তর "হ্যাঁ" হলে	প্রশ্ন V03J যান, উত্তর	"না" হলে প্রশ্ন V03I ফ	যান		
V03I	আপনার অর্জিত টাকা জোর করে নেন কি?	হ্যা 🚹		না 2	উত্তর দেয়নি 3		(উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আর্ং সম্পূর্ণতে ক্রস দি		াংশিক 🚹	ञम्भूर्व 2
V 03J	চাকুরী বা বাইরে কাজ করার কারণে আপনার চরিত্র বা চলাফেরা বা পোশাক নিয়ে কোন কট্টিভ করে বা খারাপ আচরণ করেন কি?	হ্যা 🚹		না 2	উত্তর দেয়নি 3					
V 03K	অফিস বা কাজ শেষে সময়মত বাড়ি ফিরে না আসতে পারলে আপনার সাথে খারাপ আচরণ করেন কি?	হ্যা 🚹		না 2	উত্তর দেয়নি 3					

V 03L	চাকুরী বা কাজের কারণে সাংসারিক কাজে ব্যাঘাত ঘটলে খারাপ আচরণ করেন কি?	হ্যা 1	না 2	উত্তর	দেয়নি 3	প্রযোজ	্য নয় 4							
V 03M	আপনাকে চাকুরী বা উপার্জনমূলক কাজ করতে বাধা দেন কি?	হ্যা 1	না 2	উত্তর	দেয়নি 3	প্রয়োজ	্য নয় 4							
V 03N	আপনি যে সকল সম্পদ বা সম্পত্তি লাভের আইনগত অধিকারী হয়েছেন বা নিজে অর্জন করেছেন আপনার স্বামী সে সকল সম্পদ বা সম্পত্তি থেকে আপনাকে কোনভাবে বঞ্চিত করেছেন কি?	হ্যা 1	না 2	উত্তর	দেয়নি 3	প্রযোজ	্য নয় 4							
V 03O	বিবাহের সময় যে সকল উপহার বা দান পেয়েছেন সে ধরনের কোন সম্পদ বা সম্পত্তি হতে আপনার স্বামী আপনাকে বঞ্চিত করেছেন কি?	হ্যা 1	না 2	উত্তর	দেয়নি	V03 O.1	. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে			দান থেকে বহি	ঞ্চত করা	হয়েছে? (	এক বা একাধিক	উত্তর হতে পারে)
	২তে আসনার স্বামা আসনাকে বাঞ্চত করেছেন কি? (এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে। উল্লেখিত সবগুলো উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি সম্পদের কথা উল্লেখ করার পর আর কোন সম্পদ থেকে বঞ্চিত। করেছেন কিনা জানতে প্রোব					নগদ টাকা	গহনা	আসবাবপুর ইলেকটুনিব দ্রব্যাদি	1/ p	পোশাক- পরিচ্ছদ	f	নত্য ব্যবহা সামগ্রী		<b>অন্যান্য</b> টল্লেখ করুন)
	করণন।)			প্রযো	জ্য নয় 4	А	В	C		D		Ε		X
V 03P	আপনার মালিকানাধীন কোন স্থাবর বা অস্থাবর সম্পত্তি বা সম্পদ আপনার	হ্যা 1	না 2	উত্তর	দেয়নি 3	V 03	P.1 উত্তর হ	গুঁ হলে বে	গন সম্পদ	থেকে বঞ্চিত	করা হ	য় <b>ছে?</b> (এক	বা একাধিক উত্ত	র হতে পারে)
	অনুমতি ব্যতিত আপনার স্বামী হস্তান্তর/বিক্রয় করেছেন কি? (এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে। উল্লেখিত সবগুলো উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি সম্পদের কথা উল্লেখ করার পর আর কোন সম্পদ থেকে বঞ্চিত করেছেন কিনা	_				জমি	বাড়ি বা ফ্লাট	গাড়ি/মটর সাইকেল	ı	মূল্যবান সম্পদ/ গহনা/ নগদ টাকা	' স্থ	ায়ী আমান সঞ্চয়পত্র/ শেয়ার		<b>অন্যান্য</b> উল্লেখ করুন)
	জানতে প্রোব করুন।)			প্রযো	জ্য নয় 4	А	В	С		D		Е		X
V 04	আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী কি কখনও :	A) সারাজীবর বললে B তে হলে পরবর্তী	যান। "না'		B) গত ১২ ম কি? (উত্তর হ তে যান। উত্ত	্যাঁ <b>হলে</b> কল	ম C এবং D	মধ্যে এ	র হ্যাঁ হলে, গ মন ঘটনা কি ার বা বহুবার	, , ,	ঘটেছি	ল কি? হ	সের পূর্বে এ গাঁ হলে এট হুবার ঘটো	া কি একবার,
		হাঁ	না		হাঁা		না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	a) আপনাকে কথায় কথায় ছোট করেন বা অপমান করেন?	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) অন্য লোকের সামনে আপনাকে নাজেহাল বা হেয় বা অপদস্থ করেন?	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	<ul> <li>ত) উদ্দেশ্য হাসিলের জন্য ভয় বা আতয় দেখিয়েছেন? (য়েমন জােরে চিৎকার করা বা জিনিসপত্র ভাংচুর করা )।</li> </ul>	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) আপনাকে কষ্ট বা দুঃখ দেয়ার জন্য মৌখিকভাবে ভয় দেখান? অথবা এমন আচরণ করেন যা দেখে আপনি ভয় পান বা আতংকিত হয়ে পড়েন?	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) প্রতিবেশি বা অন্য মহিলাদের সাথে আপনার সম্পর্ক বা দেখা সাক্ষাৎ বা কথাবার্তা বলার কারণে খারাপ আচরণ করেন?	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) আর একটা বিয়ে করার হুমকি দিয়েছেন?	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) আপনাকে তালাক দেয়ার হুমকি দিয়েছেন?	1	2		1		2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

	আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী কি কখনো:	A) সারাজীবে B তে যান। পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে	ৰ্যা <b>হলে</b>	কি? (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হরে	মধ্যে এটা ঘটেছিল ল কলাম C এবং D হলে, D তে যান।)	মধ্যে এ	া হ্যাঁ হলে, গ মন ঘটনা কি র বা বহুবার	,	ঘটেছি	ল কি? হ	সের পূর্বে এ গাঁ হলে এটা হুবার ঘটো	ি কি একবার,
		হাঁ৷	न	याँ	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
V 04E	আপনার বাবার পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের সাথে সম্পর্ক রাখা বা দেখা সাক্ষাৎ বা কথাবার্তা বলার কারণে খারাপ আচরণ করেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 05	আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী আপনাকে কি কখনো:	A) হ্যাঁ বললে না হলে পরব	B তে যান। তী প্রশ্নে যান।	B) গত ১২ মাসের (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে ক যান। উত্তর না হলে		মাসের	র হ্যাঁ হলে. মধ্যে এমন ৷ ঘটেছিল?		ঘটেছি	ল কি?	সের পূর্বে এ ার ঘটেছিল	
		হাা	না	श्रा	र्गा	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	a) চড়, কিল, ঘুষি মারা বা আপনার গায়ে কোনো শক্ত বস্তু ছুঁড়ে মেরেছেন কি যাতে আপনি আঘাত পেয়েছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) ধাক্কা মেরেছেন বা চুল ধরে টেনেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) গরম কিছু দিয়ে ছ্যাঁকা দিয়েছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিতভাবে এসিড মেরেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) গরম পানি/দুধ/ডাল/ভাতের মাড়/তেল অথবা অন্য কোন গরম তরল পদার্থ ছুঁড়েছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) আপনাকে লাথি মেরেছেন, মাটির উপর দিয়ে টানা হেঁচড়া বা আঘাত করেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিতভাবে আপনার শ্বাসরোধ করেছেন বা গলা টিপে ধরেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	h) উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিত ভাবে আপনাকে অগ্নিদগ্ধ করেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	i) বন্দুক, ছুরি বা অন্য কোন অস্ত্র ব্যবহার করে আপনাকে হুমকি দিয়েছেন বা এ সকল অস্ত্র ব্যবহার করে আপনাকে আঘাত করেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	j) লাঠি বা ভারি বস্তু দিয়ে আঘাত করেছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 05E	আপনার স্বামী আপনাকে গর্ভাবস্থায় বা বাচ্চা প্রসবের পর পরই শারীরিক নির্যাতন করেছেন কি?	<u>1</u> হ	Ť	2 না	3 উত্তর ফে	ায়নি	4 প্র	যোজ্য নয়				

V08	আপনার বর্তমান স্বামী কি কখনও:	A) সারাজী যান। না হ	বনে (হ্যাঁ বলে লে পরবর্তী প্রা	ল B তে শ্লে যান।)	(উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কলা	াধ্যে এটা ঘটেছিল কি? য C এবং D তে যান। মাত্ৰ) D তে যান।)	এমন হ	১২ মাসের টেনা একবা াার বা বহুবা		ঘটেছি	ল কি? হ	সের পূর্বে এ গাঁ হলে এটা হবার ঘটেছিল	কি একবার,
		হাঁ	না	প্রযোজ্য নয়	হাঁ	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	<ul> <li>a) আপনার অনিচ্ছাসত্ত্বেও আপনার স্বামী কি কখনও শরীরের জোর খাটিয়ে আপনাকে সহবাস/দৈহিক মিলনে বাধ্য করেছিলেন কি?</li> </ul>	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	<ul> <li>b) আপনার অনিচ্ছাসত্ত্বেও আপনি কি কখনও আপনার স্বামীর ভয়ে সহবাস/দৈহিক মিলনে বাধ্য হয়েছিলেন?</li> </ul>	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	<ul> <li>ত) আপনার স্বামী আপনাকে এমন কোন যৌন আচরণে বাধ্য করেন কি যা আপনার কাছে অপমানজনক বা অপদস্থমূলক মনে হয়।</li> </ul>	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) অন্যান্য যৌন নিৰ্যাতন থাকলে (উল্লেখ কৰুন)	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V08E	আপনার স্বামী সহাবাস/যৌন মিলনের সময় জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণের জন্য এমন ধরনের পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন কি যাতে আপনি আঘাত বা কষ্ট পান?	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V08F	আপনার স্বামী গর্ভাবস্থায় ডাক্ডারের নিষেধাজ্ঞা থাকা সত্ত্বেও আপনার ইচ্ছার বিরুদ্ধে আপনাকে জোরপূর্বক সহবাস/যৌন মিলনে বাধ্য করেছিল কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V08G	বাচ্চা প্রসবের পর পরই (৪ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে) সহাবাস/যৌন মিলনে বাধ্য করেছিল কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V08H	আপনি গর্ভাবস্থায় অথবা বাচ্চা প্রসবের পর পরই (৪ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে) কোন যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V08I	আপনার স্বামী আপনাকে কখনো গর্ভপাতে বাধ্য করেছেন কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 11	শারীরিক নির্যাতনের ক্ষেত্রে উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে যাচাই করুন প্রশ্ন V05 দেখুন কলাম A তে যে কোন একটির উত্তর হ্যাঁ বা 1 আছে কিনা	1	2	V 13	প্রশ্ন V11 অথবা	V12 এর যে কোন এ	একটির উ	ত্তর হ্যাঁ আ	ছে	1	⇒ প্র*	† V14 এ য	ান
V 12	যৌন নির্যাতনের ক্ষেত্রে হ্যাঁ এর উত্তর যাচাই করুন প্রশ্ন V08 দেখুন কলাম A তে যে কোন একটির উত্তর হ্যাঁ বা 1 আছে কিনা ।	1	2		প্রশ্ন V11 এবং	V12 এর উত্তর না অ	াছে	•••••	•••••	. 2	⇒ প্রশ্ন	V 15j دو	্যান
V14	আপনার বর্তমান স্বামীর আচরনের কারণে কখনো:			A) সারা জীবা যান।)	নে (হ্যাঁ হলে B তে যান	, না হলে পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে	B) ≥	ার V14A ট	তে যদি হ্যাঁ হয়	য়: গত ১	২ মাসে এ	।মনটি ঘটেছি	ল কি?
	a) আপনার শরীর/মুখ কেটে, ছিঁড়ে বা থেতলে গিয়ে মারাত্মক ব্যাথা পেয়েছিলেন	কি?			থাঁ 1	না 2			হাাঁ 🚹			না 2	
	b) আপনার চোখ বা কানে আঘাত বা কোন অঙ্গ স্থানচ্যুত হয়েছিল, মচকে বা পুর	ড় গিয়েছিল কি	5?		হাাঁ 🚹	না 2			হাাঁ 🚹			না 2	
	c) আপনার শরীরের ভিতরে বা বাইরে গভীর ক্ষত হয়েছিল, বা হাড় বা দাঁত ভেংগে গিয়ে কোন ক্ষত হয়েছিল কি?	ছিল, বা একই ধ	রেনের অন্য		হাাঁ 🚹	না 2			হাাঁ 🚹			না 2	
	d) আপনার কি কখনো গর্ভপাত হয়েছিল ?				থাঁ 🚹	না 2			হাাঁ 🚺			না 2	
	e) আপনি কি কখনো এমন ভাবে আহত হয়েছেন যার ফলে স্বাভাবিক কাজ করে অক্ষম হয়ে পড়েছেন?	তে বা চলাফের	া করতে		হাাঁ 🚺	না 2			হাাঁ 🚹			না 2	
	f) আপনার কি কোন অঙ্গহানি হয়েছে (যেমন-হাত, পা, নাক, কান, চোখ ইত্যাদি	)?			হাাঁ 1	না 2			হাাঁ 🚹			না 2	
	g) অন্যান্য শারীরিক ক্ষতি (উল্লেখ করুন)				হাাঁ 1	না 2			হাাঁ 🚹			না 2	

V14C	প্রশ্ন V14d এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে, গর্ভপাত কি কন কারণে হয়েছিলো?	্যা সম্ভানের	কন্যা সন্তান হবার কারণে	1	যৌতুকে কারে		উত্তর দেয়নি	4 প্রযোজ্য নয়	্ৰ অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
V14D	প্রশ্ন V14A এর যেকোনো একটির উত্তর হ্যাঁ হয়ে নিয়েছিলেন কি?	ল জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: এই	ই ব্যাপারে কোন	চিকিৎসা	इ	it [1]	না 2	3 প্রয়োজন হয়নি	উত্তর "হাঁ" হলে প্রশ্ন V14E তে যান উত্তর "না" হলে প্রশ্ন V14। তে যান উত্তর "প্রয়োজন হয়নি" হলে প্রশ্ন V15 তে যান
V14E	চিকিৎসার ধরন কি ছিল?	1 ডাক্তারী		2 কবিরাজি		3	আয়ুর্বেদিক	4 হোমিপ্যাথিক	<ul><li>অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)</li></ul>
V14F	কোথায় চিকিৎসা নিয়েছিলেন?	া ডাক্তার (ব	্যক্তিগত)	2 ক্লিনিক		3	সরকারি হাসপাতাল	4 বেসরকারি হাস <sup>্</sup>	পাতাল
V14G	কে আপনাকে চিকিৎসার জন্য নিয়ে গিয়েছিল?	নিজেই     প্রতিবেশী		<ul><li>থ্ৰামী</li><li>এনজিও</li></ul>	প্রতিনিধি	9	স্বামীর পরিবারের সদস্য অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	4 পিতার পরিবারে	রে সদস্য
V14H	আপনার চিকিৎসা খরচ কে দিয়েছিল?	নিজেই     প্রতিবেশী		<ul><li>থামী</li><li>এনজিও</li></ul>	প্রতিনিধি	7	স্বামীর পরিবারের সদস্য সরকারি হাসপাতাল	পিতার পরিবারে     অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ	
V14I	চিকিৎসা না নেওয়ার কারণ কি?	স্বামীর ভবে     প্রয়োজন প্র		=	অন্য সদস্যদের ভয়ে মক্ষমতার কারণে	7	স্বামী যেতে দেয়নি প্রযোজ্য নয়	সামাজিক লোকল     অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ	
V15	আপনার স্বামীর অত্যাচারের কারণে আপনার শারীরিক বা মানসিক শক্তি লোপ পেয়েছিল কি? (পূর্বে আলোচিত যে কোন শারীরিক বা যৌন আচরণের কথা উলেখ করুন যেটা উত্তরদারী আগে বলেছিল।)	কোন প্রভ     জানি না/		2 সামান্য ও উত্তর দে	ধভাব পড়েছে য়নি	9	প্রচুর প্রভাব পড়েছে অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		5 এর উত্তরে কোড -2 অথবা -3 হলে প্রশ্ন V15a তে । উত্তর কোড অন্য কিছু হলে প্রশ্ন V15b তে যান
V15a	শারীরিক বা মানসিক ভাবে প্রভাব পড়ে থাকলে কি ধরনের প্রভাব পড়েছিল?	মানসিক ব     অনিদ্রা	মসুস্থতা/বিষন্নতা	<ul><li>2 নেশায় ভ</li><li>6 গর্ভপাত</li></ul>	য়াসক্ <u>তি</u>	9	আত্মহত্যার চেষ্টা অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	4 খাদ্যে অনীহা	
V15b	আপনার স্বামীর এসব আচরণ/নির্যাতন		V15b1	(উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে	কাকে বলেছিলেন	ক্রস দি	ন) (এক বা একাধিক ন	ব্যক্তি হতে পারে)	
V 150	সম্পর্কে অন্য কাউকে কি বলেছিলেন? (উত্তর হাাঁ হলে কাকে বলেছিলেন) (সঠিক উত্তরে ক্রস দিন )	1 হাাঁ	V 1301	নির্যাতনের নারীর পি	িশিকার তামাতা	В	শ্বশুড়/শাশুড়ি	ে ভাই/বোন	চ দেবর/ননদ/জা
	্ এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে। উলেখিত সবগুলো			E অন্য আর্থ	ोग्न	F	বন্ধুবান্ধব	<u>G</u> প্রতিবেশি	H পুলিশ
	উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একজনের কথা উল্লেখ করার পর এসব আচরণের কথা আরও কারও	2 না		া ডাক্তার/স্ব	স্থ্য কর্মী	J	ধর্মীয় নেতা	K NGO	
	কাছে বলেছিলেন কিনা জানতে প্রোব করুন।)			📘 স্থানীয় নে	তা/ গ্রাম্য মোড়ল /চে	য়ারম্যান/মে	मात	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ	ক্রুন)
V15c	V15b উত্তর না হলে কেন বলেননি?	বি স্বামীর ভয়ে	Г	2 পরিবারের	অন্য সদস্যদের ভয়ে	3	পুনরায় নির্যাতনের ভয়ে	4 তালাকের ভয়ে	5 লোকলজ্জার ভয়ে
	(স্বামীর এসব আচরণ/নির্যাতন সম্পর্কে অন্য কাউকে না বলার কারণ)	6 সমাজের ভ	য়ে	7 পারিবারি হানি হবে	্/নিজের সম্মানের	8	বলার প্রয়োজন মনে করিনি	9 ঘটনাকে গুরুত্ব দে	रहेंनि
		10 বলার প্রয়ো	জনীয়তা বুঝতে পারি		(0()	88	প্রযোজ্য নয়	99 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ	ক্রুন)
V15d	আপনার স্বামীর এসব আচরণ/নির্যাতনের জন্য কোনো ধরনের আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন কি?	1 ফাঁ		2 না		3 &	ধয়োজন হয়নি	উত্তর ব	15d এর উত্তর হয়াঁ হলে প্রশ্ন V15e যান না হলে প্রশ্ন V15 i যান ন হয়নি হলে প্রশ্ন V15 j তে যান

V15e	কি ধরনের আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন?	ধরন:	1 জেনারেল ডাইরী	2 এজাহার বা এফআইআর	3 পুলিশ কেইস 4 আদালতে মামলা	
			5 সালিস	7 তদন্ত	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
V15f	কোথায় আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন?	কোথায়:	1 পুলিশ / থানা	2 গ্রাম্য আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষদ	
		5 সরকারী সংস্থা	<ul><li>ওয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার</li></ul>	<ul><li>এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা</li></ul>	্ৰ অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ কক্ষন)	
V15g	আইনি ব্যবস্থায় কি ধরনের ফলাফল পেয়েছিলেন?	ভাল বা সাজা হয়েছে     অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	2 মোটামুটি/আংশিক	্র খারাপ বা কোন সাজা হয়নি	4 এখনও পাইনি 5 মামলা চলমান	
V15h	কোন সংস্থা বা প্রতিষ্ঠানের সহায়তায় আইনী ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন?	1 সরাসরি বা ব্যক্তিগত	2 পুলিশ/থানা	্ত্র গ্রাম আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষদ	
	ব্যবস্থা নিরোহলেন?	6 সরকারী লিগ্যাল এইড	্তুয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার	<ul><li>এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা</li></ul>	<ul><li>ত্র্বান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)</li></ul>	
V15i	V15d প্রশ্নের উত্তর না হলে কেন আইনি ব্যবস্থায় যান নি?	1 স্বামীর ভয়ে	পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের ভয়ে	স্বামীর স্ত্রীকে নির্যাতন করার অধিকার আছে	সন্তানের ভবিষ্যতের     কথা চিস্তা করে     বিষ্যাতির     বিষয়তির     বিষয়তির	
	गुपश्चित्र पान ।नः	6 পারিবারিক/নিজের সম্মানের হানি হবে	7 প্রয়োজন হয়নি	্ত্ত আর্থিক অসচ্ছলতার কারণে-৮	্র বিনা মূল্যে সরকারি/বেসরকারি আইনগত সেবাদানকারী সম্পর্কে জানা ছিল না	
		10 আইন ব্যবস্থার উপর ভরসা	বা বিশ্বাস না থাকার কারণে	88 প্রযোজ্য নয়	99 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
V15j	আপনি জানেন কি এ ধরনের ঘটনা ঘটার পর আপনাকে কোথায় রিপোর্ট বা অভিযোগ করতে হবে?	1 হাঁ 2 না		উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে উত্তর না হলে পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে \		
V15k	সাধারণত কোথায় রিপোর্ট বা অভিযোগ করতে হয়?	🛕 পুলিশ/থানা	B গ্রাম্য আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষদ /পৌরসভা	আদালত 🗵 সরকারি সংস্থা	
	(এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে। উল্লেখিত সবগুলো উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোথায় জানতে শ্রোব করুন।)	ভয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার	্র এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	প্রামের মাতব্বর বা সালিসকারী	💢 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
V15l	উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না. একটি উত্তর	ি ওয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার 1 হ্যাঁ 2 না		প্রামের মাতব্বর বা সালিসকারী	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ কলন)	
V15l V16	উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোথায় জানতে প্রোব করুন।)  আপনি সরকারি ২৪ ঘন্টার টোল ফ্রি (বিনা খরচে) হেল্প লাইন ১০৯২১ সম্পর্কে জানেন কি?  আপনি কি আপনার বর্তমান স্বামীকে ভয়	□ সেন্টার		প্রামের মাতব্বর বা সালিসকারী  অনেক সময়	<ul> <li>সন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)</li> <li>বিশির ভাগ সময়</li> </ul>	
	উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোথায় জানতে পোব করুন।) আপনি সরকারি ২৪ ঘন্টার টোল ফ্রি (বিনা খরচে) হেল্প লাইন ১০৯২১ সম্পর্কে জানেন কি?	্রা হা	্র বেসরকারি সংস্থা			
	উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোথায় জানতে প্রোব করুন।)  আপনি সরকারি ২৪ ঘন্টার টোল ফ্রি (বিনা খরচে) হেল্প লাইন ১০৯২১ সম্পর্কে জানেন কি?  আপনি কি আপনার বর্তমান স্বামীকে ভয়	্রা হার্য হ	্র মাঝে মাঝে	্র অনেক সময়	4 বেশির ভাগ সময়	
V16	উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোথায় জানতে প্রোব করুন।)  আপনি সরকারি ২৪ ঘন্টার টোল ফ্রি (বিনা খরচে) হেল্প লাইন ১০৯২১ সম্পর্কে জানেন কি?  আপনি কি আপনার বর্তমান স্বামীকে ভয় পান? হ্যাঁ হলে, কত ঘন ঘন?  আপনার স্বামীর অন্য নারীর সাথে সম্পর্ক	্ৰ সেন্টার  1 হ্যাঁ  2 না  1 কখনও না  5 সব সময়	্র বেসরকারি সংস্থা  ্র মাঝে মাঝে  ভি উত্তর দেয়নি	<ul><li>আনক সময়</li><li>আন্যান্য (উল্লেখ ককল)</li><li>প্রশ্ন V16a এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে</li></ul>	4 বেশির ভাগ সময়	

			পূর্বের স্বামী	া সংক্রান্ত			
ক্রমিক নং	পূর্বের স্বামীর নাম	বয়স	ধর্ম (ইসলাম- 1, হিন্দু- 2, বৌদ্ধ- 3 খ্রিস্টান - 4, অন্যান্য- 9)	শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যাতা (শিক্ষা কোড দেখুন)	পেশা লিখুন	স্বামী সচরাচর কোথায় বসবাস করতেন খানায়বসবাস করে- 1, দেশে অনত্র থাকে- 2 বিদেশে থাকে- 3	মাসিক আয় কত ছিল <b>?</b> (000) হাজারে
V17a					(পেশা কোড দেখুন)		

উত্তরদাতাকে পড়ে শোনাবেন। আমি আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী সম্বন্ধে কিছু কথা জানতে চাই। আমরা জানি যে যখন কারও বিয়ে হয় তখন তারা দু'জনের জীবনে অনেক ভালমন্দ একসাথে ভাগাভাগি করে। আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনার প্রতি কেমন আচরণ করেছিল সে সম্পর্কে আমি কিছু প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করবো। আমাদের দুজনের কথার মাঝখানে কেউ চলে আসলে। সাথে সাথে আমরা অন্য প্রসংগে চলে যাব।

V18	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী নিম্নের আচরণগুলো করেছিলেন কি?	Д	.) সারা জঁ	n বিনে		B) প্রশ্ন V18 গত ১২ মাসে	A একটির উত্ত এমনটি ঘটেছিল	রও যদি হ্যাঁ হয়: 1 কি?
	and the fact that to the contract of the contr	হ্যাঁ	না	উত্তর দেননি	প্রযোজ্য নয়	হ্যাঁ	না	প্রযোজ্য নয়
	a) আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনার বন্ধুদের সাথে সাধারণত দেখা সাক্ষাৎ করতে বাধা দিতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	b) আপনাকে বাপের বাড়ি যেতে বাধা দিতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	c) আপনি কোথায় থাকেন, কিভাবে সময় কাটান, কী করেন তা সন্দেহজনকভাবে জানতে চাইতেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2	3
	d) আপনার ভাল বা মন্দ লাগা বিষয়ে কোন তোয়াক্কা না করে বা গুরুত্ব না দিয়ে আপনাকে অগ্রাহ্য করে চলতেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2	3
	e) আপনাকে আত্মীয় বা অনাত্মীয় পুরুষ লোকের সাথে কথা বলতে দেখলে রেগে যেতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	f) আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী প্রায়ই আপনাকে কোন না কোন কারণে সন্দেহ বা অবিশ্বাস করতেন কি?	1	2	3		1	2	3
	g) আপনার নিজের স্বাস্থ্যসেবা নেয়ার আগে পূর্বের স্বামীর অনুমতি নিতে হতো কি?	1	2	3		1	2	3
	(h) আপনাকে পর্দা করতে বাধ্য করতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(i) আপনাকে পড়াশোনা বা চাকুরি করতে বাধা দিতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(j) আপনাকে বাইরে বেড়াতে যেতে বাধা দিতেন  কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(k) আপনার মা-বাবা সম্পর্কে খারাপ মন্তব্য করতেন বা তাদেরকে গালাগালি করে বা অসম্মান করে কথা বলতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(া) জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণ প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণে বাধ্য করতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(m) জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্ৰণ প্ৰক্ৰিয়া গ্ৰহণে বাধা দিতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(n) কন্যা সন্তান প্রসবের কারণে খারাপ কথা বলতেন বা খারাপ আচরণ করতেন কি?	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
	(o) ননদ/দেবর/শ্বণ্ডর/শাণ্ডড়ি/ছেলে/ছেলের বউয়ের বা পরিবারের অন্য কোন সদস্যের নালিশের কারণে আপনার সাথে খারাপ আচরণ করতেন কি ?	1	2	3		1	2	3

V18	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী নিম্নের আচরণগুলো করেছিলেন কি?				А	৻) সারা জী	ীবনে			B) প্রশ্ন \ গত ১২ ম	/18A একটির াসে এমনটি ঘটে	উত্তরও যা ইছিল কি?	দি হ্যাঁ হয়:
					হ্যাঁ	না	উত্তর দেননি	প্রযোজ্য নয়	Γ		হ্যাঁ		ना
	(p) কথার প্রতিউত্তর দিলে রাগ করতেন কি?				1	2	3				1		2
	(q) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)				1	2	3	4			1		2
V18C	আপনি কি ভোটার ছিলেন ?				1	2	3	উত্তর "হ	गुाँ" হেলে 🗢	V18[	D তে যান , উ	ত্তর "না"	বা "দেননি" হলে ⇨ V21এ যান
V18D	ভোট দেয়ার সময় আপনার পছন্দের প্রার্থীকে ভোট দিতে পারও	চন কি?			1	2	3	V1	18D.1	উত্তর ন	না হলে কেন প	ারতেন না	?
								<u>বি</u> স্বাহ	গীর প		2 পরিবার্নি চাপে	রক	
								<u>3</u> সা বা	য়াজিক বা হরের চাপে		4 অন্যান্	্ডিল্লেখ ক	হরণ)
		া ঘটেছিল কি?											
V 21	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী কর্তৃক নিম্নের ঘটনাগুলো ঘটেছিল কি?				А	৻) সারা জী	ণবনে -				B) প্রশ্ন V21 গত ১২ ম	IA এর উ IIসে এমন	ত্তর যদি হ্যাঁ হয়: টি ঘটেছিল কি?
, 21	वा । तात्र रिवय तात्रा कर्तक । तत्त्रीय वक्तावत्ता वत्त्वादन । कः				হাাঁ	না	উত্তর দেননি	প্রযোজ্য নয়	হ্যাঁ	না			প্রয়োজ্য নয়
	a) যথেষ্ট টাকা থাকা সত্ত্বেও সংসার খরচের জন্য টাকা দিতে অস্বী	চৃতি জানাতেন কি?			1	2	3	4	1		2		3
	b) সামর্থ থাকা সত্ত্বেও ব্যক্তিগত হাত খরচের জন্য টাকা দিতে অ	স্বীকৃতি জা•	নাতেন কি:	?	1	2	3	4	1		2		3
	c) টাকাপয়সা/জিনিসপত্ৰ/দ্রব্যসামগ্রী/সম্পদ /সম্পত্তি দেয়ার শর্তে	বিয়ে হয়েছি	ইল কি?		1	2	3		1		2		3
	d) আপনার বাবার বাড়ি থেকে টাকা পয়সা/ জিনিসপত্র আনার জ	য্য চাপ দিতে	তন কি?		1	2	3	4	1		2		3
V 21C	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী দেনমোহরের টাকা পরিশোধ করেছিল কি? (গুধুমাত্র মুসলমানদের জন্য)		হ্যাঁ হ	লে: আংশি	ণক 🚹		সम्भृर्व 🔼	<u>3</u> না	4 প্রয়ে	াজ্য নয়	5 মার্জনা চেয়ছে	া বা মাফ ন	6 উত্তর দেননি
V 21D	<ol> <li>আপনার নামে নিম্নলিখিত কোন সম্পদ/সম্পত্তি ছিল/আছে কি (একক অথবা যৌথ মালিকানায়)?</li> </ol>	হ্যাঁ	না	উত্তর দেননি	2)	V21D তে	প্শু-1 এর উ	ন্তুর হ্যাঁ হলে এ	ই সম্পদ কে	দ কোথা থেকে পেয়েছে•		·	
	a) জমি	1	2	3	A 7	পত্ৰিক	B भ	াতা প্রদত্ত	<u>ে</u> স্বামী	প্রদত্ত	নিজের	আয়ে	🗙 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
	b) বাড়ি/ফ্লাট	1 2 3			A	'পত্ৰিক	B ম	াতা প্রদত্ত	<u>ে</u> স্বামী	প্রদত্ত	নিজের	আয়ে	🗙 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
	c) গাড়ি	1 2 3			A 7	পত্রিক	B ম	াতা প্রদত্ত	<u></u> স্বামী	প্রদত্ত	নিজের	আয়ে	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
	d) ব্যাংক একাউন্ট	1 2 3			A	'পত্ৰিক	B भ	াতা প্রদত্ত	<u>ে</u> স্বামী	প্রদত্ত	নিজের	আয়ে	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
	e) স্থায়ী আমানত/সঞ্চয়পত্ৰ/শেয়ার/সমবায় জমা/বিমা	1	2	3	A	পত্ৰিক	B ম	াতা প্রদত্ত	ে স্বামী	প্রদত্ত	🔃 নিজের	আয়ে	🗙 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)

V 21D	<ol> <li>আপনার নামে নিম্নলিখিত কোন সম্পদ/সম্পত্তি ছিল/আছে কি (একক অথবা যৌথ মালিকানায়)?</li> </ol>	হ্যাঁ	না	উত্তর দেননি	2) V21D	তে প্রশ্ন-1 এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ :	হলে এই সম্পদ কোথা য	থেকে পেয়েছেন?		
	f) গহনা (স্বর্ণালংকার)	1	2	3	A পৈত্ৰিক	B মাতা প্ৰদত্ত	ে স্বামী প্রদত্ত	ি নিজের আয়ে	🗙 অন্যান্য (উর	ল্লখ করুন)
	g) जन्मान्	1	2	3	A পৈত্ৰিক	B মাতা প্রদন্ত	ে স্বামী প্রদত্ত	🗋 নিজের আয়ে	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল	ল্লখ করুন)
V 21E	আপনার পরিবারের প্রধান উপার্জনকারী কে ছিলেন?	1	স্বামী	2 নিজে		3 অন্য কেহ হলে (উ	ল্লেখ করুন)			
V 21F	আপনি নিজে কোন উপার্জন করতেন কি?			উত্তর ''হ্যাঁ''	V 21F.1	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে	কোথায় চাকুরি করতেন	বা উপার্জনের উৎস কি?	(একটি উত্তর হবে)	
		<u>2</u> र	উত্তর দৈননি		4	1 ऋ्ल	2 কলেজ	3 সরকারি অফিস	4 বেসরকারি অ	- ফস
			3	উত্তর ''না'' হলে		5 ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠানে	6 স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ	7 হাসপাতাল	৪ গার্মেন্টস	
		2	T	প্রশ্ন V 21M যান		9 কৃষি/পণ্ডপালন	10 চাতাল	11 গৃহকর্মী		
						12 অন্য কোন অপ্রতিষ্ঠ	ানিক জায়গায় (নাম বলুন)	99 অন্য কোথাও (উ	ল্লখ করুন)	
V 21G	আপনার আয়মূলক কাজ বিষয়ে পূর্বের স্বামীর প্রতিক্রিয়া কি ছিল?	1 3	চা <b>ল</b>	2 খারাগ	7	3 মোটামুটি	4 উত্তর দেয়নি	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ ব	হর্কন)	
V 21H	আপনার উপার্জনের টাকা আপনি স্বাধীনভাবে খরচ করতে পারতেন কি ?	1	<b>য়াঁ</b>	2 না	উত্তর "র উত্তর "র	হাাঁ" হলে প্রশ্ন V21J তে যান না" হলে প্রশ্ন V21I তে যান	ন			
V21 I	আপনার অর্জিত টাকা জোর করে কেড়ে নিতেন কি?	1	হ্যাঁ	2 না		3 উত্তর দেয়নি		(উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে আংশিক বা সম্পূর্ণতে ক্রস দিন)	1 আংশিক	2 সম্পূর্ণ
V 21J	চাকুরী বা বাইরে কাজ করার কারণে আপনার চরিত্র বা চলাফেরা বা পোশাক নিয়ে কোন কটুক্তি করতেন বা খারাপ আচরণ করতেন কি?	1	হাাঁ	2 না		3 উত্তর দেয়নি				
V 21K	অফিস বা কাজ শেষে সময়মত বাড়ী ফিরে না আসতে পারলে আপনার সাথে খারাপ আচরণ করতেন কি?	1	হ্যাঁ	2 না		3 উত্তর দেয়নি				
V 21L	চাকুরী বা কাজের কারণে নারীদের সাংসারিক কাজে ব্যাঘাত ঘটলে খারাপ আচরণ করতেন কি?	1	হ্যাঁ	2 না		3 উত্তর দেয়নি	4 প্রয়োজ্য নয়			
V 21M	আপনাকে চাকুরী বা উপার্জনমূলক কাজ করতে বাধা দিতেন কি?	1	হাাঁ	2 না		3 উত্তর দেয়নি	4 প্রযোজ্য নয়			
V 21N	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনি যে সকল সম্পদ বা সম্পত্তি লাভের আইনগত অধিকারী ছিলেন বা নিজে অর্জন করেছিলেন সে সকল সম্পদ বা সম্পত্তি থেকে আপনাকে বঞ্চিত করেছিলেন কি?	1	য়াঁ	2 না		3 উত্তর দেয়নি	4 প্রযোজ্য নয়			

V 210	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনি আপনার বিবাহের সময় যে সকলু					V21 O.	1. উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কি	ধরনের	উপহার বা	দান				
	উপহার বা দান পেয়েছিলেন সে ধরনের কোন সম্পদ বা সম্পত্তি হতে আপনাকে বঞ্চিত করেছিলেন কি?	1 খাঁ	2 না	3 উক্ত	র দেয়নি	<u>A</u>	দ টাকা	В	গহনা		С	আসবাবপ	ত্ৰ/ইলেক্ট্ৰনিক	দ্রব্যাদী
	(এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)			4 প্রয়ে	াজ্য নয়	D পে	াশাক-পরিচ্ছেদ	Е	নিত্য ব্যবহার্য	সামগ্রী	Χ	অন্যান্য (	উল্লেখ করুন	)
V 21P	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনার মালিকানাধীন কোন স্থাবর বা					V 21 P.	1 উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে বে	গৰ সম্পা	ৰ থেকে বা	ঞ্চিত করা হ	য়ছে (এ	ক বা একা	ধিক উত্তর হা	তে পারে)
	অস্থাবর সম্পত্তি বা সম্পদ আপনার অনুমতি ব্যতিত হস্তান্তর/বিক্রয় করেছিলেন কি?	1 খাঁ	2 না	3 উক্ত	র দেয়নি	A জ	मे	В	বাড়ী বা ফ্লাট		С	গাড়ী/মটর	া সাইকেল	
				4 প্রয়ে	াজ্য নয়		্যবান সম্পদ/ না/নগদ টাকা	Е	স্থায়ী আমান সঞ্চয়পত্ৰ /শে	•	Χ	অন্যান্য (	উল্লেখ করুন	)
V 24	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী কি কখনও:		B তে যান।	নে (হ্যাঁ বললে হী প্রশ্নে যান।)	কি? (উত্তর	হ্যাঁ হলে	মধ্যে এটা ঘটেছিল া কলাম C এবং D হলে, D তে যান।)	মধ্যে এ	া হ্যাঁ হলে, গ মন ঘটনা কি র বা বহুবার	একবার,	ঘটেছি	ল কি? হ	সের পূর্বে এ গাঁ হলে এটা হুবার ঘটেছি	কি একবার,
			হাঁা	না		হাঁ	नो	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	a) আপনাকে কথায় কথায় ছোট করতেন বা অপমান করতেন?		1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) অন্য লোকের সামনে আপনাকে নাজেহাল বা হেয় বা অপদস্থ কর	তেন?	1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) উদ্দেশ্য হাসিলের জন্য ভয় বা আতঙ্ক দেখিয়েছিলেন?(যেমন জো জিনিসপত্র ভাংচুর করা )।	র চিৎকার করা বা	1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) আপনাকে কষ্ট বা দুঃখ দেয়ার জন্য মৌখিকভাবে ভয় দেখিয়েছিলে আচরণ করেছিলেন যা দেখে আপনি ভয় পেয়েছিলেন বা আতংবি		1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) আপনাকে প্রতিবেশি বা অন্য মহিলাদের সাথে সম্পর্ক রাখা বা দে কথাবার্তা বলার কারণে আপনার সাথে খারাপ আচরণ করতেন?	খা সাক্ষাৎ বা	1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) আরএকটা বিয়ে করার হুমকি দিয়েছিলেন?		1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) আপনাকে তালাক দেয়ার হুমকি দিয়েছিলেন?		1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 24E	আপনার বাবার পরিবারের কোন সদস্যের সাথে সম্পর্ক রাখা বা দেখ বলার কারণে খারাপ আচরণ করতেন কি?	া সাক্ষাৎ বা কথাবাৰ্তা	1	2	[	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

V 27	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনাকে কি কখনও:	A) সারা জীব (হ্যাঁ বললে B হলে পরবর্তী গ	তে যান। না	B) গত ১২ মাসের কি? (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হে তে যান। উত্তর না		মধ্যে এ	া হ্যাঁ হলে, গ মন ঘটনা কি র বা বহুবার '	,	ঘটেছি	ল কি? হ	সের পূর্বে এ য়াঁ হলে এটা হুবার ঘটো	কি একবার,
		হাঁ	না	याँ	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	a) চড়, কিল, ঘুষি মারা বা আপনার গায়ে কোনো শক্ত বস্তু ছুঁড়ে মেরেছিলেন কি যাতে আপনি আঘাত পেয়েছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) ধাক্কা মেরেছেন বা চুল ধরে টেনে ছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) গরম কিছু দিয়ে ছাাঁকা দিয়েছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) উদ্দেশ্য প্রনোদিতভাবে এসিড মেরেছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) গরম পানি/দুধ/ভাল/ভাতের মাড়/তেল অথবা অন্য কোন গরম তরল পদার্থ ছুঁড়েছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) আপনাকে লাথি মেরেছেন, মাটির উপর দিয়ে টানা হেঁচড়া বা আঘাত করেছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) উদ্দেশ্য প্রনোদিতভাবে আপনার শ্বাসরোধ করেছেন বা গলা টিপে ধরেছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	h) উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিত ভাবে আপনাকে অগ্নিদগ্ধ করেছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	i) বন্দুক, ছুরি বা অন্য কোন অস্ত্র ব্যবহার করে আপনাকে হুমকি দিয়েছিলেন কি? বা এ সকল অস্ত্র ব্যবহার করে আপনাকে আঘাত করেছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	j) লাঠি বা ভারি বস্তু দিয়ে আঘাত করেছিলেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 27E	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনাকে গর্ভাবস্থায় বা বাচ্চা প্রসবের পর পরই শারীরিক নির্যাতন করেছিলেন কি?	1 शौ		<u>1</u> ना		1	উত্তর দেয়নি			1	প্রযোজ্য নয়	

V 32	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনাকে কি কখনও:	(হ্যাঁ বললে B তে যান।		B) গত ১২ মাসের মধ্যে এটা ঘটেছিল কি? (উত্তর হাাঁ হলে কলাম C এবং D তে যান। উত্তর না হলে(খধুমাত্র)D তে যান।)			১২ মাসের টনা কতবা	মধ্যে র ঘটেছিল।	D) গত ১২ মাসের পূর্বে এমনটি ঘটেছিল কি? হ্যাঁ হলে এটা কতবার ঘটেছিল।				
		হাঁ	না	প্রযোজ্য নয়	হাঁ	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	a) আপনার অনিচ্ছাসত্ত্বেও আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী কি কখনও শরীরের জোর খাটিয়ে আপনাকে সহবাস/দৈহিক মিলনে বাধ্য করেছিলেন?	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) আপনার অনিচ্ছাসত্ত্বেও আপনি কি কখনও আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীর ভয়ে সহবাস/দৈহিক মিলনে বাধ্য হয়েছিলেন?	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনাকে এমন কোন যৌন আচরনে বাধ্য করেছিলেন কি যা আপনার কাছে অপমানজনক বা অপদস্থমূলক মনে হয়েছিল?	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) অন্যান্য যৌন নির্যাতন থাকলে (উল্লেখ করুন)	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V32E	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী সহবাস/যৌন মিলনের সময় জন্ম নিয়ন্ত্রণে জন্য এমন ধরনের পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করতেন কি যাতে আপনি আঘাত বা কষ্ট পেতেন?	1	2		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V32F	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী গর্ভাবস্থায় ডাজারের নিষেধাজ্ঞা থাকা সত্ত্বেও আপনার ইচ্ছার বিরুদ্ধে আপনাকে জোরপূর্বক সহবাস/যৌন মিলনে বাধ্য করেছিলেন কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 32G	বাচ্চা প্রসবের পর পরই (৪ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে) সহবাস/যৌন মিলনে বাধ্য করেছিলেন কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 32H	আপনি গর্ভাবস্থায় অথবা বাচ্চা প্রসবের পর পরই (৪ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে) কোন যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিলেন কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 32I	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামী আপনাকে কখনো গর্ভপাতে বাধ্য করেছিলেন কি?	1	2	3	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V37	শারীরিক নির্যাতনের ক্ষেত্রে উত্তর হাাঁ হলে যাচাই করুন। প্রশ্ন V27দেখুন কলাম A তে যে কোন একটির উত্তর হাাঁ বা 1 আছে কিনা	1 হা	2 না										
V38	যৌন নির্যাতনের ক্ষেত্রে হ্যাঁ এর উত্তর যাচাই করুন। প্রশ্ন V32দেখুন কলাম A তে যে কোন একটির উত্তর হ্যাঁ বা 1 আছে কিনা ।	1 হ্যা	2 না										
V39	প্রশ্ন V37 অথবা প্রশ্ন V38 এর যেকোনো একটির উত্তর হ্যাঁ আছেপ্রশ্ন V37 এবং V38 উভয়ের উত্তর না আছে	_	প্রশ্ন V40 এ প্রশ্ন V46 এ										

V40	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীর আচরনের কারণে:			A) সারা জীবনে (হ্যাঁ হলে B তে যান, না হ	লে পরবর্তী প্রশ্নে যান।)	B) প্রশ্ন V40A একটিও যদি এমনটি ঘটেছিল কি?	B) প্রশ্ন V40A একটিও যদি হ্যাঁ হয়: গত ১২ মাসে এমনটি ঘটেছিল কি?		
	a) শরীর/মুখ কেটে, ছিঁড়ে বা থেতলে গিয়ে আপনি ম	াারাত্মক ব্যথা পেয়েছিলেন কি?		<b>হাঁ</b> 1	नों 2	হাাঁ 1	না 2		
	b) আপনার চোখ বা কানে আঘাত লেগেছিলো, কোন	৷ অঙ্গ স্থানচ্যুত হয়েছিলো, মচকে	বা পুড়ে গিয়েছিল কি?	হাাঁ 1	नां 2	হাাঁ 1	ना 2		
	c) আপনার শরীরের ভিতরে বা বাইরে গভীর ক্ষত হা ধরনের অন্য কোন ক্ষত হয়েছিল কি?	য়েছিল, বা হাড় বা দাঁত ভেঙ্গে গি	য়েছিল, বা একই	হাঁ 1	ना 2	হাঁ 1	नो 2		
	d) আপনার কি কখনো গর্ভপাত হয়েছিল?			<b>যাঁ</b> 1	नों 2	হাাঁ 1	না 2		
	e) আপনি কি এমন ভাবে আহত হয়েছেন যে স্বাভাবি কি?	কি কাজ করতে বা চলাফেরা কর	তে অক্ষম হয়েছিলেন	হাাঁ 1	नो 2	शाँ 🚹	नों 2		
	f) আপনার কি কোন অঙ্গহানি হয়েছিল (যেমন-হাত,	পা, নাক, কান, চোখ ইত্যাদি)?		হাঁ 🚹	नों 2	হাাঁ 1	না 2		
	g) অন্যান্য শারীরিক ক্ষতি (উল্লেখ করুন)			হাাঁ 1	नो 2	হাাঁ 1	नो 2		
V40C	প্রশ্ন V40d এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে গর্ভপাতের ঘটনা কেন ঘটেছিল?	কন্যা সন্তান হবার কারণে	্র যৌতুকের কারণে	উত্তর দেয়নি	9 অন্যান্য	(উল্লেখ করুন)			
V40D	প্রশ্ন V40A এর যে কোন একটির উত্তর হাাঁ হলে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন: এই ব্যাপারে কোন চিকিৎসা নিয়েছিলেন কি?	1 হা	2 না	3 প্রয়োজন হয়	নি প্রশ্ন V40D এর উত্তর উত্তর প্রয়োজন হয়নি	হাাঁ হলে প্রশ্ন V40E তে যান আর হলে প্রশ্ন V41 এ যান	উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন V40I তে যান		
V40E	চিকিৎসার ধরন কি ছিল?	1 ডাক্তারী	2 কবিরাজি	3 আয়ুর্বেদিক	4 হোমিপ্য	থিক 🧿 অন্যান	া (উল্লেখ করুন)		
V40F	কোথায় চিকিৎসা নিয়েছিলেন?	1 ডাক্তার (ব্যক্তিগত)	2 ক্লিনিক	3 সরকারি হাস	নপাতাল 4 বেসরকা	রি হাসপাতাল   অন্যান	🕠 (উল্লেখ করুন)		
V40G	কে আপনাকে চিকিৎসার জন্য নিয়ে গিয়েছিল?	1 নিজেই	2 স্বামী	3 স্বামীর পরিব	ারের সদস্য 4 পিতার গ	ারিবারের সদস্য			
		5 প্রতিবেশী	6 এনজিও প্রতিনি	ধি অন্যান্য (উ	ল্লখ করুন)				
V40H	আপনার চিকিৎসা খরচ কে দিয়েছিল?	1 নিজেই	2 স্বামী	3 স্বামীর পরিব	ারের সদস্য 4 পিতার গ	ারিবারের সদস্য			
		5 প্রতিবেশী	6 এনজিও প্রতিনি	ধি সরকারি হাস	নপাতাল	(উল্লেখ করুন)			
V40I	প্রশ্ন V40D এর উত্তর না হলে	1 স্বামীর ভয়ে	2 পরিবারের অন্য সদ	স্যদের ভয়ে  🏻 স্বামী যেতে	দেয়নি 4 সামাজিক	লোকলজ্জার ভয়ে			
	চিকিৎসা না নেওয়ার কারণ কি?	5 প্রয়োজন পড়েনি	6 আর্থিক অক্ষমত	ার কারণে 7 প্রযোজ্য নয়	9 অন্যান্য	(উল্লেখ করুন)			
V41	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীর অত্যাচারের কারণে আপনার শারীরিক বা মানসিক শক্তি লোপ পেয়েছিল কি? (পর্বে আলোচিত যে কোন শারীরিক বা যৌন আচরণের কথা	1 কোন প্রভাব পড়েনি	2 সামান্য প্রভাব গ	ণড়েছে  3 প্রচুর প্রভাব	পড়েছে	V41 এর উত্তরে কোড -2 অথব যান উত্তর কোড অন্য কিছু হলে			
	(পূবে আলোচত যে কোন শারারিক বা যোন আচরণের কথা উলেখ করুন যেটা উত্তরদাত্রী আগে বলেছিল।)	4 জানি না/ মনে নাই	5 উত্তর দেয়নি				•		

V41a	শারীরিক বা মানসিক ভাবে প্রভাব পড়ে	া মানসিক অসুস্থতা/বিষন্নতা	2 নেশায় আসক্তি	3 আত্মহত্যার চেষ্টা	4 খাদ্যে অনীহা	5 অনিদ্রা					
	থাকলে কি ধরনের প্রভাব পড়েছিল? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	6 গৰ্ভপাত	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)								
V44	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীর এসব	V44.a	(উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কাকে বলেছিলেন	(উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কাকে বলেছিলেন টিক চিহ্ন দিন) (এক বা একাধিক ব্যক্তি হতে পারে)							
V 44	আচরণ/নির্যাতন সম্পর্কে অন্য কাউকে কি বলেছিলেন? (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কাকে	1 হাঁ <b>V 44.</b> a	A নির্যাতনের শিকার নারীর পিতামাতা	📙 শ্বশুড়/শাশুড়ি	্ৰ ভাই/বোন	ে দেবর/ননদ/জা					
	বলেছিলেন) (উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কাকে বলেছিলেন)		🗏 অন্য আত্মীয়	F বন্ধুবান্ধব	G প্রতিবেশি	<u>H</u> পুলিশ					
	(সঠিক উত্তরে ক্রস দিন )	2 না	া ডাক্তার/স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী	J ধর্মীয় নেতা	K NGO	স্থানীয় নেতা/ গ্রাম্য মোড়ল /চেয়ারম্যান/মেম্বার					
	(এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে। উল্লেখিত সবগুলো উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একজনের কথা উলেখ করার পর স্বামীর এসব আচরণের কথা আরও কারও কাছে বলেছিলেন কিনা জানতে শ্রোব করুন।)		স্থান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)								
V44b	V44 উত্তর না হলে কেন বলেননি?	শুমীর ভয়ে	2 পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের ভয়ে	3 পুনরায় নির্যাতনের ভয়ে	4 তালাকের ভয়ে	5 লোকলজ্জার ভয়ে					
		6 সমাজের ভয়ে	পারিবারিক/নিজের সম্মানের হানি হবে ভেবে	8 বলার প্রয়োজন মনে করিনি	9 ঘটনাকে গুরুত্ব দেইনি	10 বলার প্রয়োজনীয়তা বুঝতে পারিনি					
		88 প্রযোজ্য নয়	99 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)			~					
V45	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীর এসব আচরণ/নির্যাতনের জন্য কোনো ধরনের আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন কি?	ा ह्याँ	2 <b>न</b> ा	3 প্রয়োজন হয়নি	প্রশ্ন V45 এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন V45e উত্তর প্রয়োজন হয়নি হলে প্রশ্ন	यान 🔱					
V45a	কি ধরনের আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন?	ধরন :	1 জেনারেল ডাইরী	2 এজাহার বা এফআইআর	3 পুলিশ কেইস	4 আদালতে মামলা					
		5 প্রতিবেশী	6 সালিস	7 তদন্ত	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)						
V45b	কোথায় আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন?	কোথায়:	1 পুলিশ / থানা	2 গ্রাম্য আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষদ /পৌরসভা	4 আদালত					
		5 সরকারী সংস্থা	<ul><li>ওয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার</li></ul>	প্রনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)						
V45c	আইনি ব্যবস্থায় কি ধরনের ফলাফল পেয়েছিলেন?	1 ভাল বা সাজা হয়েছে	2 মোটামুটি/আংশিক	থারাপ বা কোন সাজা হয়নি	4 এখনও পাইনি	5 মামলা চলমান					
	0 104170 [1]	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)									
V45d	কোন সংস্থা বা প্রতিষ্ঠানের সহায়তায় আইনী ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন?	1 সরাসরি বা ব্যক্তিগত	2 পুলিশ/থানা	3 গ্রাম আদালত	4 ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষদ /পৌরসভা	5 আদালত					
	V A . X	6 সরকারী লিগ্যাল এইড	<ul> <li>ওয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার</li> </ul>	৪ এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)						

V45e	V45 প্রশ্নের উত্তর না হলে কেন আইনী ব্যবস্থা নেননি?	বামীর ভরে     পারিবারিক/নিজের     সন্মানের হানি হবে	পরিবারের     অন্য সদস্যদের ভয়ে     বিশ্বাস না থাকার কারণে	স্বামীর স্ত্রীকে নির্যাতন করার অধিকার আছে     অার্থিক অসাছলতার কার্বকে      অার্থিক অসাছলতার করার      অার্থিক অসাছলতার করার      অার্থিক অসাছলতার      অা্থিক অসাছলতার      অা্থিক অসাছলতার      অা্থিক অসাছলতার      অা্থিক অসাছলতার	_	ত্রামী যেতে দেয়নি সরকারি আইনগত সেবাদানকারী
7712	আপনি জানেন কি এ ধরনের ঘটনা ঘটার পর	অহিন ব্যবস্থার ভগর ভর্ম		৪৪ প্রযোজ্য নয়	99 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
V46	আপনাকে কোথায় রিপোর্ট বা অভিযোগ করতে হবে?	1 হাঁ 2 না	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে প্রশ্ন V46a উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন V46			
V46a	সাধারণত কোথায় রিপোর্ট বা অভিযোগ করতে	<u>A</u> পুলিশ/থানা	B গ্রাম্য আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষ /পৌরসভা	াদ 🔃 আদালত	🗏 সরকারি সংস্থা
	হয়? (এক বা একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে। উল্লেখিত সবগুলো উত্তরে ক্রস দিন। পড়ে শোনাবেন না, একটি উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোথায় জানতে প্রোব করুন।)	্র ওয়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার	্র এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	া থামের মাতব্বর বা সালিসকারী	🗙 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
V46b	আপনি সরকারি ২৪ ঘন্টার টোল ফ্রি (বিনা খরচে)	) হেল্প লাইন ১০৯২১ সম্পর্কে জা	নেন কি?	1 হাাঁ	2 না	
V46c	আপনি আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীকে কত ঘন ঘন	1 কখনও না	2 মাঝে মাঝে	3 অনেক সময়	4 বেশীর ভাগ সময়	5 সব সময়
	ভয় পেতেন?	6 উত্তর দেয়নি	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)			
V47	আপনার পূর্বের স্বামীর অন্য নারীর সাথে সম্পর্ক ছিল কি?	1 হাঁ 2 না	3 উত্তর দেয়নি	প্রশ্ন V47 এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হ উত্তর অন্য কিছু হলে  প্রশ্ন		
V47a	অন্য নারীর সাথে সম্পর্ক ছিল আপনি কিভাবে বুঝলেন?	1 প্রত্যক্ষ ভাবে দেখে	আচার-আচরণ দেখে সন্দেহ করা	3 লোক মুখে গুনে	4 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
		(ACCOL THERE)	N অন্যান্য (স্বামী ব্যক্তি	চত) N-1 মবিবাহিত  নারীর জন্য প্রযোগ	<del></del> \	
		(জারসে সাক্ষাৎক	ার বোগ্য সকল ।ববা।২৩ / ৩	মাববাহিত নারার জন্য প্রবোগ	<i>₩</i>	
N01	(উত্তরদাতাকে নিচের অংশটুকু পড়ে শোনান) অনেক নারীর জীবনেই কোন পুক্ষ বা মহিলা কর্তৃ সবই গোপন রাখা হবে। আমি প্রথমে আপনার জীবং					বিষয়ে কিছু প্রশ্ন করবো। আপনি যা কিছু বলবেন
N02	স্বামী ছাড়া অন্য কেউ কি কখনো আপনাকে:				হাাঁ	ना
	a) চড়, কিল, ঘুষি মেরেছে বা শক্ত কোনো বম্ভ ছুঁড়ে	মেরেছে যাতে আপনি আঘাত পে	য়েছেন?		1	2
	b) ধাক্কা মেরেছে বা চুল ধরে টেনেছে?				1	2
	c) উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিতভাবে শ্বাসরোধ করেছে বা গলা	টিপে ধরেছে?			1	2
	d) বন্দুক, ছুরি বা অন্য কোন অস্ত্র দ্বারা ভয় দেখিয়ে	ছ? বা বন্দুক, ছুরি বা অন্য কোন	অস্ত্র আপনার বিরুদ্ধে প্রকৃত পক্ষেই	ই ব্যবহার করেছে?	1	2

N02	স্বামী ছাড়া অন্য কেউ কি কখনো আপনা	ক:				হাাঁ	না		
	e) এসিড ছুঁড়ে মেরেছে?					1	2		
	f) গরম পানি/দুধ/ডাল/ভাতের মাড়/তেল	বা অন্য	কোন গরম তরল পদার্থ ছুঁড়েছে ব	বা ঢেলে দিয়েছে?		1	2		
	g) খারাপ উদ্দেশ্যে আপনার গায়ে হাত ি	নয়েছে?				1	2		
	h) লাথি মেরেছে বা মাটির উপর দিয়ে ট	না হেঁচড়	া করেছে?			1	2		
	i) লাঠি বা ভারি  বস্তু দিয়ে আঘাত করে	₹?				1	2		
	j) গরম কিছু দিয়ে ছ্যাঁকা দিয়েছে?					1	2		
	k) উদ্দেশ্য প্রণোদিত ভাবে অগ্নিদগ্ধ করে		1	2					
	Check: N02 এর a-k পর্যন্ত যে কোন একটির উত্তর ''হাাঁ" হলে প্রশ্ন N03 তে যান। N02 এর a-k পর্যন্ত সবগুলো প্রশ্নের উত্তর ''না" হলে প্র					প্রশ্ন N06 এ যান ।			
N03	a) এ আচরণটি কে করেছিল?	b) a তে উল্লেখিত বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন	c) a তে উল্লেখিত বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করুন গত ১২ মাসে এ রকম ঘটনা কতবার ঘটেছিল?						
	(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)     এক বার কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার) বছবার (৫ এর অধিক)					না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	পিতা/সৎ পিতা	Α	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	চাচা/মামা/খালু	В	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	মাতা/সৎ মাতা	С	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	শ্বন্থর/শ্বান্তড়ি	D	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	ননদ/জা/ভাইবৌ/ছেলের বৌ	Ε	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	পরিবারের অন্য পুরুষ সদস্য	F	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	পরিবারের অন্য নারী সদস্য	G	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	কর্মক্ষেত্রের কেউ পুরুষ	Н	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	কর্মক্ষেত্রের কেউ নারী	Ι	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	বন্ধুবান্ধব পুরুষ	J	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	বন্ধুবান্ধব নারী	K	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	সম্প্রতি পরিচিত ব্যক্তি পুরুষ	L	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	সম্প্রতি পরিচিত ব্যক্তি নারী	M	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
	সম্পূর্ণ অপরিচিত পুরুষ	N	1	2	3	1	2	3	4

N03	a) এ আচরণটি কে করেছিল?		b) a তে উল্লেখিত বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন ব	করুন আপনার সারা জীবনে	ন এরকম ঘটনা কতবার ঘটেছিল?		c) a তে উল্লেখিত ৰ্	বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করুন গত	১২ মাসে এ রকম ঘটন	া কতবার ঘটেছিল?
	(একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)		এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫	এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)
	সম্পূর্ণ অপরিচিত নারী	0	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	শিক্ষক পুরুষ	Р	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	শিক্ষক নারী	Q	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	ডাক্তার/স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী পুরুষ	R	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	ডাক্তার/স্বাস্থ্যকর্মী নারী	S	1	2	I	3	1	2	3	4
	ধৰ্মীয় নেতা/ফতোয়াবাজ পুৰুষ	Τ	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	ধর্মীয় নেতা/ফতোয়াবাজ নারী	U	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী পুরুষ সদস্য	V	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী নারী সদস্য	W	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	বখাটে লোক	X	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	Υ	1	2		3	1	2	3	4
N04	যে সমস্ত ব্যক্তির কথা উপরে উল্লেখ করা যদি উল্লেখিত ব্যক্তির সংখ্যা ৩ জনের অ জন সবচেয়ে মারাত্মক ছিল তাদের পার্শ্বে লিখুন	ধিক হয় দ	হবে জিজ্ঞাসা করুন কোন ৩	নির্যাতনকারী 1	নিৰ্যা	তনকারী 2	নির্যাতনকারী	† 3		
N05	অন্যের আচরনের কারণে কি কখনও:				A) <sup>1</sup>	নির্যাতনকারী 1	В	) নির্যাতনকারী 2	C) নি	র্যাতনকারী 3
1103					হাঁ৷	না	হাঁা	না	হাঁা	না
	a) আপনার শরীর কেটে, ছিঁড়ে বা থেঁতে	ন গিয়েছে	্, বা আপনি মারাত্মক ব্যাথা পেয়ে	াছেন?	1	2	1	2	1	2
	b) আপনার চোখ বা কানে আঘাত লেগে	ছে, বা থে	তিলে বা পুড়ে গিয়েছে?		1	2	1	2	1	2
	c) আপনার শরীরের ভিতরে বা বাইরে গ অন্য কোন ক্ষত হয়েছে?	ভীর ক্ষত	হয়েছে, বা হাড় বা দাঁত ভেঙ্গে গি	ায়েছে,বা একই ধরনের	1	2	1	2	1	2
	d) এমন ভাবে আহত হয়েছেন যার ফলে	আপনি ৰ	য়াভাবিক কাজ করতে বা চলাফের	া করতে পারেননি?	1	2	1	2	1	2
	e) আপনার কোন অঙ্গহানি হয়েছে (যেমন-হাত, পা, নাক, কান, চোখ ইত্যাদি)?				1	2	1	2	1	2
N06	আপনার জীবনে জোরপূর্বক বা ভয় দেখি কর্মস্থলের কোন পুরুষ আপনাকে দৈহিক বুঝিয়ে বলুন)				1 হাাঁ			র "হাাঁ" হলে প্রশ্ন NC র "না" হলে প্রশ্ন N1		

N06a	প্রশ্ন N06 এর উত্তর ''হ্যাঁ'' হলে কত বছ	র বয়সে	প্রথম এই ঘটনা ঘটেছিল?	বয়স:		উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কত দিন পূর্বের ঘটনা?						
N07	a) N06 এ উল্লেখিত নির্যাতন বা আচরণা করেছিল? প্রযোজ্য বক্সে ক্রস দিন।	ট কে	b) a তে উল্লেখিত বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন : আপনার সারা জীবনে এরকম ঘ			c) a তে উল্লেখিত	বিষয়ে প্রশ্ন করুন গত	১২ মাসে এ রকম ঘটন	না কতবার ঘটেছে?				
	এবে।জ্য বিজ্ঞে জ্বলা ।পশ। (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)		এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)	না	এক বার	কয়েক বার (২-৫ বার)	বহুবার (৫ এর অধিক)				
	পিতা/সংপিতা	Α	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	চাচা/মামা/খালু	В	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	পরিবারের অন্য কোন পুরুষ সদস্য	С	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	কর্মক্ষেত্রের কেউ (পুরুষ)	D	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	বন্ধুবান্ধব (পুরুষ)	Ε	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	সম্প্রতি বা স্বল্প পরিচিত ব্যক্তি (পুরুষ)	F	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	সম্পূর্ণ অপরিচিত (পুরুষ)	G	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	শিক্ষক (পুরুষ)	Н	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	ডাক্তার/স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী (পুরুষ)	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	ধৰ্মীয় নেতা/ফতোয়াবাজ (পুরুষ)	J	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী সদস্য (পুরুষ)	K	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	বখাটে লোক	L	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
	অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	M	1	2	3	1	2	3	4				
N10A	আপনার মতে নারীরা সাধারণত কোথায় শারীরিক নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়? (একাধিব	চ উত্তর	A বাবা মায়ের বাগি	ট় <mark>В</mark> স্বামীর বাড়ি	ে কর্মক্ষেত্র	🗋 হাট-বাজা	র <u>চ</u> জনসমাগ স্থান/ভ্রম	াম/নির্জন ণে	শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান				
	হতে পারে, উল্লেখিত ঘরে বা ঘরগুলিতে ক্রস দিন)		G কোচিং সেন্টার	া হাসপাতাল/না হেল্থ সেন্টার	র্সং হোম/ তেন্দ্রন (ব লঞ্চ, টেন্	রাস, আনবাহন ) পথ-ঘাট	/ 💢 जन्मान्म (	(উল্লেখ করুন)					
N10B	আপনার মতে নারীরা সাধারণত কোথায় মানসিক নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়? (একাধিক	উত্তর	A বাবা মায়ের বাণি	ট স্বামীর বাড়ি	ে কর্মক্ষেত্র	🔃 হাট-বাজা	র <u> </u>	াম/নির্জন ণে	শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান				
	হতে পারে, উল্লেখিত ঘরে বা ঘরগুলিতে ক্রস দিন)		G কোচিং সেন্টার	া হাসপাতাল/না হেল্থ সেন্টার	র্সং হোম/ তেটশন (ব লঞ্চ, টেন্	রাস, আনবাহন ) পথ-ঘাট	/ 💢 जनग्रानग्र (	(উল্লেখ করুন)					
N10C	আপনার মতে নারীরা সাধারণত কোথায় যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয় ? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে		A বাবা মায়ের বাণি	ট্ট সামীর বাড়ি	ে কর্মক্ষেত্র	🗋 হাট-বাজা	র 🔳 জনসমাগ স্থান/ভ্রম	াম/নির্জন ণে	শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান				
	পারে, উল্লেখিত ঘরে বা ঘরগুলিতে ক্রস দিন)		G কোচিং সেন্টার	া হাসপাতাল/না হেল্থ সেন্টার	সং হোম/ ফেউশন (ব লক্ষ, টেন্		/ অন্যান্য (	(উল্লেখ করুন)					

N11A	আপনার মতে সাধারণত কোন অবস্থায় নারীরা বেশি শারীরিক নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, উল্লেখিত ঘরে বা ঘরগুলিতে ক্রস দিন)	<u>A</u> অবিবাহিত	<b>B</b> বিবাহিত	্বামীর থেকে আলাদা থাকেন বা বিচিছন্ন	<b>্রালাকপ্রাপ্ত</b>	E স্বামী বিদেশে থাকলে	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
N11B	আপনার মতে সাধারণত কোন অবস্থায় নারীরা বেশি মানসিক নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, উল্লেখিত ঘরে বা ঘরগুলিতে ক্রুস দিন)	<u>A</u> অবিবাহিত	<u>B</u> বিবাহিত	্বামীর থেকে আলাদা থাকেন বা বিচ্ছিন্ন	তালাকপ্রাপ্ত	E স্বামী বিদেশে থাকলে	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
N11C	আপনার মতে সাধারণত কোন অবস্থায় নারীরা বেশি যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে, উল্লেখিত ঘরে বা ঘরগুলিতে ক্রস দিন)	<u>A</u> অবিবাহিত	<b>B</b> বিবাহিত	্বামীর থেকে আলাদা থাকেন বা বিচিছন্ন	তালাকপ্রাপ্ত	🖹 স্বামী বিদেশে থাকলে	🗶 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
N12	শৈশবে (বাল্যকালে) আপনি কি কখনো নিৰ্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিলেন?	1 হ্যাঁ উত্তর হ্যাঁ হ	লে তখন বয়স কত ছিল?	বয়স: বছৰ	র	2 না	উত্তর হাাঁ হলে প্রশ্ন N12a তে যান উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন N12n এ যান
N12a	নির্যাতনের ধরন কী ছিল? (একাধিক উত্তর হতে পারে)	A শারীরিক নির্যাতন	B মানসিক নির্যাতন	কারো দ্বারা যৌন হয়রা বা উত্ত্যক্তকরণের শিকা	નિ র	আরাপ উদ্দেশ্যে শরীরে হাত দেয়া	🗶 जन्मान्म (উল্লেখ করুন)
N12b	প্রশ্ন N12 এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নির্যাতনের পর চিকিৎসা নিতে পেরেছিলেন কি?	1 হা	2 না	3 প্রয়োজন হয়নি		ার উত্তর ''হ্যাঁ'' হলে N12c তে যা জন হয়নি'' হলে প্রশ্ন N12h এ যান	ন; উত্তর ''না'' হলে প্রশ্ন N12g তে যান ন
N12c	চিকিৎসার ধরন কি ছিল?	1 ডাক্তারী	2 কবিরাজি	3 আয়ুরে	র্বদিক	4 হোমিপ্যাথিক	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
N12d	কোথায় চিকিৎসা নিয়েছিলেন?	্র ডাক্তার (চেম্বার)	2 ক্লিনিক	3 সরকা	রি হাসপাতাল	4 বেসরকারি হাসপাতাল	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)
N12e	প্রশ্ন N12b এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে আপনাকে চিকিৎসার জন্য নিয়ে গিয়েছিল? (যে কোন একটি উত্তরে ক্রস দিন)	নিজেই     এনজিও প্রতিনিধি	<ul><li>থামী</li><li>প্রান্য (উল্লেখ করুন</li></ul>		পরিবারের সদস্য	4 পিতার পরিবারের সদস্য	্য 5 প্রতিবেশী
N12f	আপনার চিকিৎসা খরচ কে দিয়েছিল? (যে কোন একটি উন্তরে ক্রস দিন)	নিজেই     এনজিও প্রতিনিধি	<ul><li>খামী</li><li>সরকারি হাসপাতাল</li></ul>		পরিবারের সদস্য ন্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	4 পিতার পরিবারের সদস্য	্য 5 প্রতিবেশী
N12g	চিকিৎসা না নেওয়ার কারণ কি? (যে কোন একটি উত্তরে ক্রস দিন)	শ্বামীর ভয়ে     আর্থিক অক্ষমতার	পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের     অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন		যেতে দেয়নি	4 সামাজিক লোকলজ্জার ভয়ে	্য 5 প্রয়োজন পড়েনি
N12h	প্রশ্ন N12 এর উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে নির্যাতনের পর আইনি কোনো পদক্ষেপ নিতে পেরেছিলেন কি? (যেমন-থানায় জিডি করা, পুলিশ কেইস করা, পুলিশ কর্তৃক তদন্ত করা, শালিসী ব্যবস্থা করা ইত্যাদি)	1 হা	2 না	3 প্রয়োজন পরেনি	4 উত্তর দেয়নি	উত্তর "না" হ	হলে প্রশ্ন N12i তে যান হলে প্রশ্ন N12m এ যান ল প্রশ্ন N12n এ যান

N12i	প্রশ্ন N12h উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কী ধরনের	1 জেনারেল ডাইরী	2 এজাহার বা এফআইআর	3 পুলিশ কেইস	4 আদালতে মামলা	
	আইনি পদক্ষেপ নিয়েছিলেন? (যে কোন একটি উত্তরে ক্রস দিন)	5 সালিস	6 তদন্ত	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		
N12j	কোথায় আইনি ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন? (যে কোন একটি উত্তরে ক্রস দিন)	1 পুলিশ / থানা	2 গ্রাম্য আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষ /পৌরসভা	ষদ 4 আদালত	
	(स स्थान वयाण ७७६५ व्या मिन)	5 সরকারী সংস্থা	<ul><li>৪য়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার</li></ul>	7 এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
N12k	আইনি ব্যবস্থায় কি ধরনের ফলাফল পেয়েছিলেন?	1 ভাল বা সাজা হয়েছে	2 মোটামুটি/আংশিক	3 খারাপ বা কোন সাজা হয়নি	4 এখনও পাইনি	5 মামলা চলমান
	(যে কোন একটি উত্তরে ক্রস দিন)	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)				
N12l	N12h প্রশ্নের উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কোন সংস্থা বা	1 নিজে	2 পুলিশ/থানা	3 থাম আদালত	4 ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিষদ /পৌরসভা	5 আদালত
	প্রতিষ্ঠানের সহায়তায় আইনী ব্যবস্থা নিয়েছিলেন ? (যে কোন একটি উন্তরে ক্রস দিন)	6 সরকারি সংস্থা	তুরান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার	৪ এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
N12m	N12 h প্রশ্নের উত্তর না হলে কেন আইনি ব্যবস্থায় যান নি?	া লজ্জায় বা ভয়ে	পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের ভয়ে	্র পারিবারিক/নিজের সম্মানের হানি হবার ভরে	্ব প্রয়োজন মনে করিনি য়	5 আর্থিক অসচ্ছলতার কারণে
	774 814 1111	ি বিনামূল্যে সরকারি / বেসরকারি আইনগত সেবাদানকারী সম্পর্কে জানা ছিল না	আইন ব্যবস্থার উপর ভরসা বা বিশ্বাস না থাকার কারণে	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		
N12n	আপনি জানেন কি এ ধরনের ঘটনা ঘটার পর আপনাকে কোথায় রিপোর্ট বা অভিযোগ করতে হবে?	1 হাঁ 2 না		উত্তর হাাঁ হলে প্রশ্ন ⇔N12 উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন ⇔N′		
N120	N12 n প্রশ্নের উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে সাধারণত কোথায় রিপোর্ট বা অভিযোগ করতে হয়?	1 পুলিশ/থানা	2 থাম্য আদালত	ইউনিয়ন/উপজেলা পরিফ /পৌরসভা	ষদ 4 আদালত	5 সরকারি সংস্থা
	ત્યાંથાલ લિલ્લાઇ વા આઝલ્લાંગ યેલલ્હ રહ્યું?	<ul><li>৪য়ান স্টপ ক্রাইসিস সেন্টার</li></ul>	7 এনজিও বা বেসরকারি সংস্থা	<ul> <li>গ্রামের মাতব্বর বা সালিসকারী</li> </ul>	9 অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
N12p	আপনি সরকারী টোল ফ্রি বা বিনা মূল্যের হেল্পলাইন ১০৯২১ সম্পর্কে জানেন কি?	1 হাঁ 2 না				
N13	প্রথম বিয়ের সময় আপনার বয়স কত ছিল?	বয়স	প্রয়োজ্য নয়	উত্তর প্রযোজ্য নয় হলে প্রশ্ন 🗘	N14 যান	
N13a	বিয়েতে আপনি নিজের ইচ্ছায় সম্মতি দিয়েছিলেন কি?	1 হাঁ 2 না				
N14	আপনার খানাতে কেউ শারীরিক/ মানসিক/যৌন নির্যাতনের কারণে মারা গেছেন কি?	1 शॉं 2 ना	উত্তর হাাঁ হলে কতদিনের মধ্যে উল্লেখ করুন	মাস	উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে প্রশ্ন ⇔N14a যান উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন ⇔N14b যান	

N14a	প্রশ্ন N14 উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে এই নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিল এবং তখন তার বয়স কত	কে এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল?
	ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার পর প্রোব করতে হবে আর কে এমন ঘটনার শিকার হয়েছিল)	কন্যা 🛕 বছর   জাতিজি 🖪 বছর   বোন 🖸 বছর   ননদ 🔘 বছর   জা 🖹 বছর   জান্যান্য 💢 বছর
N14b	শারীরিক/ মানসিক/যৌন নির্যাতনের কারনে আপনি বা আপনার খানার কোন নারী আত্মহত্যা করার চেষ্টা করেছিললেন কি বা আত্মহত্যা করেছিললেন কি?	1 হ্যাঁ 2 না উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে মাস উত্তর হাাঁ হলে প্রশ্ন N14c এ যান উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন N15 তে যান
N14c	প্রশ্ন N14b উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে এই নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিল এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার পর প্রোব করতে হবে আর কে এমন ঘটনার শিকার হয়েছিল)	কে এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল?  নিজে 🛕 বছর 🌎 কন্যা B বছর 📄 ভাতিজি 🖸 বছর 🌅 বেন 🗋 বছর 🔲  ননদ 🖹 বছর 🌑 জা 🖹 বছর 🌑 নাতনি 🌀 বছর 🌑 অন্যান্য 💢 বছর 🔲
N15	আপনার খানার কোন নারী যৌন নিপীড়ন/ হয়রানি/উত্ত্যক্তকরণের শিকার হয়েছেন কি?	1 হাাঁ 2 না উত্তর হাাঁ হলে অশু ⇔N15a যান কভদিনের মধ্যে উল্লেখ করুন মাস উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন ⇔N16 যান
N15a	প্রশ্ন N15 উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিল এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, প্রোব করতে হবে আর কে এমন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিল)	কৈ এবং তথন তার বয়স কত ছিল?  নিজে 🛕 বছর 📗 কন্যা B বছর 📗 ভাতিজি 🖸 বছর 📗 বেন 🗋 বছর 📗  ননদ 🖹 বছর 💮 জা 🖹 বছর 💮 নাতনি Ġ বছর 🌑 অন্যান্য 💢 বছর 💮
N15b	প্রশ্ন N15 প্রশ্নের উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে হয়রানি অথবা নির্যাতনের ধরন কি ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার পর প্রোব করতে হবে আর কোন ধরনের নির্যাতনের ঘটনা ঘটেছিল)	ব্যান সুযোগ লাভের জন্য শরীরে     হাত দেয়া অথবা দাবি বা আবেদন
N15c	কার দ্বারা উপরোক্ত হয়রানী অথবা নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিলেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কার দ্বারা নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিল জানতে প্রোব করুন)	পিতা/সংপিতা A চাচা/মামা/খালু B পরিবারের C কর্মক্ষেত্রের কেউ (পুরুষ) D বন্ধু বান্ধন (পুরুষ) E সম্প্রতি পরিচিত ব্যক্তি (পুরুষ) সম্পূর্ণ অপরিচিত G শিক্ষক (পুরুষ) H ভাজার/স্বাস্থ্য কর্মী(পুরুষ) I ধর্মীয় নেতা/ J আইন শৃঙ্খলা রক্ষাকারী K বখাটে লোক L অন্যান্য X (উল্লেখ করুন)
N16	আপনার পরিবারে কেউ নারী পাচারের শিকার হয়েছিল কি ?	1 হাাঁ 2 না উত্তর হাাঁ হলে মাস উত্তর হাাঁ হলে এশ্ন N16a যান কতদিনের মধ্যে উল্লেখ করুন সাস উত্তর না হলে প্রশ্ন N16b যান

N16a	প্রশ্ন N16 উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে নারী পাচারের	কে এবং ত	খন তার বয়স কত ছিল?						
	শিকার হয়েছিল এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার পর	নিজে 🛕	বছর	কন্যা 📙	বছর	ভাতিজি 🔼 বছ	র 📗	বোন D	বছর
	আর কেউ নারী পাচারের শিকার হয়েছিল কিনা জানতে প্রোব করুন)	ননদ 📘	বছর	জা	বছর	নাতনি 🕝 বছ	র	অন্যান্য 💢	বছর
N16b	আপনার পরিবারে কোন নারী অপহরণের শিকার হয়েছিল কি ?	1 হাঁ	2 না উত্তর কতদিং	হ্যাঁ হলে নর মধ্যে উল্লেখ করুন	মাস		প্রশ্ন N16c তে যা প্রশ্ন N16d তে যান		
N16c	প্রশ্ন N16 উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে নারী অপহরণের	কে এবং ত	খন তার বয়স কত ছিল?						
	শিকার হয়েছিল এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হুতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার	নিজে A	বছর	কন্যা 📙	বছর	ভাতিজি 🔼 বছ	র	বোন D	বছর
	পর আর কোন নারী অপহরনের শিকার হয়েছিল কিনা জানতে প্রোব করুন)	ननम 📘	বছর	জা 📙	বছর	নাতনি 🕝 বছ	র 📗 📗	जनग्रान् <u>ग</u> 🗶	বছর
N16d	আপনার পরিবারে কোন নারী কি গুম বা নিখোঁজ হয়েছেন ?	1 হাাঁ	2 না উত্তর কতদিং	হ্যাঁ হলে নের মধ্যে উল্লেখ করুন	মাস		প্রশ্ন N16e তে যা প্রশ্ন N16f এ যান	ন	
N16e	প্রশ্ন N16d উত্তর হ্যাঁ হলে কে নিখোঁজ	কে এবং ত	খন তার বয়স কত ছিল?						
	হয়েছেন এবং তখন তার বয়স কত ছিল? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে, একটা উত্তর পাওয়ার পর আর কোন নারী শুম বা নিখোজ হয়েছেন কিনা	নিজে 🛕	বছর	কন্যা 🖪	বছর	ভাতিজি 🔼 বছ	র 📗	বোন D	বছর
	পর আর কোন নারা শুম বা নিখোজ হয়েছেন কিনা জানতে শ্রোব করুন)	ননদ 🔳	বছর	জা 📙	বছর	নাতনি <mark>G</mark> বছ	র 📗	<u> अन्यान्य</u>	বছর
N16f	গত তিনবছরের মধ্যে আপনার পরিবারে কতটি বিবাহ সম্পন্ন হয়েছে?	সংখ্যা निर्धून							
N16g	এদের মধ্যে সর্বশেষ তিনটি বিয়ের বর এবং	১. বরের বয়স	কনের বয়স	২. বরের বয়স	কনের বয়স	৩. বরের বয়স	কনের বয়স		
	কনের বয়স লিখুন								
N16h	আপনি নিজে বা আপনার পরিবারের কেউ কি গর্ভাবস্থায় অথবা বাচ্চা প্রসবের ৪ সপ্তাহের মধ্যে কোন শারীরিক/যৌন বা অন্য কোন ধরনের নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছিলেন কি?	1 হাাঁ	2 ना	3 প্র	যাজ্য নয়	উত্তর হ্যাঁ কতদিনের	হলে মধ্যে উল্লেখ করুন	মাস	
N16i	আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য আপনাকে আপনার উপার্জনকৃত বা উত্তরাধিকারসূত্রে প্রাপ্ত কোন স্থাবর সম্পত্তি বা অন্য কোন সম্পদ থেকে বঞ্চিত করেছেন কি বা জোরপূর্বক দখল করেছেন কি?	1] शाँ	2 ना	<u>্র</u> প্র	যাজ্য নয়				

N16j	আপনার পরিবারের কোন সদস্য আপনার নিজস্ব বা উত্তরাধিকার সূত্রে প্রাপ্ত কোন স্থাবর সম্পত্তি বা অন্য কোন সম্পদ আপনার অনুমতি ব্যতিত হস্তান্তর,বিক্রয় করেছেন কি?	1 হাঁ	2 না	্র প্রযোজ্য নয়				
N16k	আপনার আয়ের টাকা আপনি নিজে খরচ করতে পারেন কি?	1 হাাঁ	2 না	্র প্রযোজ্য নয়				
	-							
	Z. সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন							
<b>Z</b> 01	আমরা আমাদের সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করেছি। আপনি কি আর কিছু বলতে চান? বলতে চাইলে বলতে পারেন।							
Z02	এতক্ষন আমি আপনার সাথে অনেক কঠিন কঠিন বিষয়ে কথা বলেছি। এই বিষয়গুলো নিয়ে কথা বলতে আপনার কেমন লেগেছে	? 🚹 ভাল	2 খারাপ	্য অনুভূতির কোন পার্থক্য নেই				
Z03	আপনি কষ্ট করে এতটা সময় আমার সাথে কথা বলেছেন, সেজন্য আপনাকে অনেক ধন্যবাদ। আমি বুঝি এসব প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয় সমস্যা আমরা বুঝতে পারব না। আমাদেরকে সাহায্য করার জন্য আমি ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছি।	া কত কঠিন ব্যাপার,	কিন্তু আপনাদের	সাথে কথা বললে নারীদের জীবনের এ অভিজ্ঞতা এবং স্বাস্থ্য				
	যদি কেউ নির্যাতনের কথা প্রকাশ করে তাহলে এই বক্তব্যটি পড়ে শোনান:							
	আপনি যা বললেন তা থেকে বুঝতে পেরেছি আপনি খুবই কঠিন সময় পার করেছেন বা করছেন। একজন মানুষ হিসেবে কারো সংগে এমন আচরণ করার অধিকার অন্য কারো নেই। তথাপি আপনার বক্তব্য থেকে উপলব্ধি করতে পারছি আপনার দৃঢ়তা ও সাহসের কথা এবং কত দুরাবস্থার মধ্যে আপনি জীবন কাটিয়েছেন বা কাটাচ্ছেন।							
	আপনি যদি কখনো কোন নির্যাতনের শিকার নারীকে দেখেন বা তার কথা শোনেন তবে তাদের সাহায্যের জন্য আমি আপনাকে ব	ম্য়েকটি সংস্থার নাম ও	ফোন নম্বর বলে	ত পারি:				
	সরকারী সংস্থা:							
	১. নারী নির্যাতন প্রতিরোধ সেল০২-৯৩৬১৪৯২, ০২- ৯১৩৫১৯৯ এবং ২. নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন প্রতিরোধে ন্যাশনাল হেল্প লাইন সেন্টারহেল্পলাইন: ১০৯২১ ৩. ন্যাশনাল লিগ্যাল এইড সার্ভিসেস অর্গানাইজেশনইট লাইন: ০১৭৬১ ২২২২২২, ০১৭৬ ২২২২২৩, ০১৭৬১ ২২২২২৪							
	दिनत्रकाती मध्याः							
	১. আইন ও সালিশ কেন্দ্ৰ(আসক) হট লাইন: ০১৭২৪ ৪১৫৬৭৭, ০১৭৫৭ ১১২২৬১, ০১৭১৪ ০২৫০৬৯ ২. বাংলাদেশ লিগ্যাল এইড এভ সার্ভিসেস ট্রাস্ট)(ব্লাস্ট) ফোন নম্বর: ০২-৮৩৯১৯৭০-২ ৩. বাংলাদেশ জাতীয় মহিলা আইনজীবী সমিতি হট লাইন: ০১৭১১ ৮০০৪০০ ৪.ব্রাক হট লাইন: ০১৭২৯০৭১৫৪৬, ০২-৯৮৮১২৬৫ ৫. নারী পক্ষফোন নম্বর: ০২-৮১১৯৯১৭, ০২-৮১৫৩৯৬৭							
	এ সকল সংস্থা বিনামূল্যে নির্যাতনের শিকার নারীকে সহযোগিতা করবে এবং আইনি পরামর্শ দিবে। নির্যাতনের শিকার নারী প্রয়ে প্রয়োজনে এখন বা পরে যে কোন সময় তাদের সাহায্য নিতে পারেন কিংবা অন্য কে প্রয়োজনীয় সহায়তা গ্রহণে সাহায্য করতে গ হেল্প লাইন খুলেছে। যার নম্বর হলো ১০৯২১। এ নম্বরে যে কোন সময় যে কোন ফোন বা মোবাইল থেকে ফোন করে সঠিক	াারেন। এছাড়া বর্তমান						
Z04	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণকারীর পর্যবেক্ষণ (পুরণকৃত প্রশ্নপত্রটি সর্তকতার সাথে যাচাই করুন। কোন প্রশ্ন বাদ পড়েছে কিনা কিংবা সাক্ষাৎ কোন মস্তব্য থাকলে এখানে লিখুন) ।	কারদাতা যদি সাক্ষাৎক	ার না দেন তবে	কেন সাক্ষাৎকার দেননি তার কারণ এ অংশে লিখতে হবে। এছাড়া				

## **Annexure E: Committees of the VAW Survey 2015**

## **Tabulation Plan Committee:**

Name	Designation
Mr. Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar, Director, BBS	Chairman
2. Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, Professor, ISRT, Dhaka University	Member
3. Dr. Md. Abdus Salam Akanda, Associate Professor, Dhaka University	Member
4. Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Consultant, BBS	Member
5. Dr. Sadananda Mitra, Gender and Statistics Specialist	Member
6. Dr. Dipankar Roy, Joint Director, BBS	Member
7. Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossain, Deputy Chief, MoWCA	Member
8. Dr. Ruchira Tabassum Naved, Senior Scientist, icddr,b	Member
9. Ms. Anna Mins, Director, BRAC	Member
10. Mr. Mahboob-E-Alam, National Program Officer (PPR), UNFPA	Member
11. Ms. Shamima Parvin, Senior Program Officer (Gender), UNFPA	Member
12. Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, BBS	Member
13. Mr. A.K.M Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, BBS	Member
14. Mr. ASM Kamruzzaman, Deputy Director, GIS, BBS	Member
15. Mr. Md. Maksud Hossain, Statistical Officer, GIS, BBS	Member-Secretary

## **Report Writing Committee:**

Name	Designation
Mr. Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar, Director, BBS	Chairman
2. Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Consultant, BBS	Member
3. Dr. Syed Shahadat Hossain, Professor, ISRT, Dhaka University	Member
4. Dr. Sadananda Mitra, Gender and Statistics Specialist	Member
5. Dr. Dipankar Roy, Project Director, HIES Project, BBS	Member
6. Mr. Mahboob-E-Alam, National Program Officer (PPR), UNFPA	Member
7. Advocate Ms. Kamrun Nahar, Naripokhho	Member
8. Mr. Md. Alamgir Hossen, Deputy Director, BBS	Member
9. Mr. Md. Maksud Hossain, Statistical Officer, GIS Project, BBS	Member
10. Mr. A.K.M. Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, BBS	Member-Secretary

## **Overall Management Committee:**

Name	Designation
1. Mr. K M Mozammel Hoq	Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
2. Mr. Mohammad Abdul Wazed	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
3. Mr. M. A. Mannan Howlader	Additional Secretary (Dev.), Statistics and Informatics  Division
4. Mr. Md. Baitul Amin Bhuiyan	Deputy Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
5. Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar	Project Director. P&D Using GIS Project, BBS