



Report on Violence Against Women (VAW) Survey 2011



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning





REPORT ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY 2011

December 2013



Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
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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 that the report on Violence Against Women Survey 2011 prepared by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics is being published. Violence against women is a major concern all over the world and Bangladesh is not above the social stigma of this common phenomenon.

The society is aware that violence can result in physical, mental, sexual, reproductive health and other health problems. Yet, lack of proper education, exposure to child maltreatment or witnessing violence in the family, harmful use of alcohol, attitudes accepting violence and gender inequality are some common factors those influence a perpetrator in commencing violence. The Government of Bangladesh is highly committed to eliminate all forms of violence against women and has prioritized establishing legal framework and institutional arrangements to support victims. We like to see the country free of gender violence and inequality and the government is working hard to bring the women in the mainstream of development as half of our population are female. I do believe that violence could be reduced by changing attitudes.

I am also very pleased that Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics under the active guidance of Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), for the first time has successfully conducted a full-fledged survey. I am confident that the policy makers, planners, researchers, development partners, related activists and other stakeholders will find this report very useful. This report will also help the government in fulfilling the rights of women and building a happy society along with the socio-economic development of the country.

I like to take this opportunity to extend my heartfelt thanks to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID), the Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and all other officials of SID and BBS for their relentless efforts in conducting the survey and bringing out this report.

I wish the report on Violence Against Women Survey 2011 a great success.

Dhaka, December 2013

Air Vice Marshal (Retd.) A K Khandker, BU



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

Foreword

Violence against Women (VAW) is a common phenomenon prevailing throughout the world. In Bangladesh, the Government and other stakeholders have been observing its trend and trying to address it appropriately. Generally there is a perception that home is the safe heaven for women to live. But in reality women are also in risk of experiencing violence by intimate relationships at home than anywhere else. Violence against Women by husband, dear and near ones are major concerns of the society. Violence against Women has become endemic and has a deeper impact than the immediate harm caused by it. It has devastating consequences on the women who experience it and traumatic effect on those who witness it, particularly the children. Violence against Women is a violation against human rights. It needs to be controlled by all means through legal and social movement.

Incidentally, adequate statistics on prevalence of violence, identification of perpetrators along with their motives, impact of violence on health and social status and mental position of the victims are not available. Without adequate statistics it is not possible to take appropriate protective measures against violence.

As a National Statistical Organization, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has undertaken a comprehensive survey to develop the benchmark indicators on different aspects of prevalence of Violence against Women, identification of perpetrators, circumstances behind occurrence of these events and determination of the impact of violence on the victims.

I thank UNFPA for providing financial and technical support to BBS for conducting the survey. I also thank the Working Group comprising of experts from Government of Bangladesh, Research Organizations, International Organizations and 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 also 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.

(Md. Nojibur Rahman)

Dhaka, December, 2013



Director General
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)
Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Preface

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics has conducted a comprehensive survey on Violence Against Women for the first time in 2011. UNFPA provided financial and technical support for the survey. The main objective of the study was to generate official statistics on the status of Violence Against Women in Bangladesh. To ensure representation of each division with urban rural break-up the survey was done in a subset of existing Integrated Multi Purpose Sample (IMPS) of BBS with allocation of clusters from 7 urban and 7 rural substrata representing 7 administrative Divisions of the country. The survey covered 420 PSUs from IMPS design and 12600 households. From each household one woman was selected as respondent for the survey. It may be mention that, during designing the questionnaire, experts from research organizations and NGOs were consulted and the recommendations of United Nations Statistics Division were reviewed. The questionnaire was designed in ICR readable format. It has 4 modules namely (1) Household module, (2) Individual module, (3) Husband module and (4) Non-partner module.

Data were captured from the filled-in questionnaires by out sourcing the job to save time. Data processing, data analysis and report writing were done by the experts of BBS with technical guidance of technical committee.

I am grateful to UNFPA for their technical and financial assistance and representatives of universities, research organizations and NGOs for technical 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. Abdullah Harun Pasha, Ex. Project Director, Mr. Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, Ms Shaleha Khatun, Statistical Officer, Mr. Maksud Hossain, Statistical Officer, and other colleagues of GIS project of BBS for organizing the survey, processing and analyzing the data and bringing out this report. The members of the working group deserves special thanks for their input in the analytical improvement of the report.

I hope the report will be useful to the 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.

Dhaka, December, 2013

(Golam Mostafa Kamal)



UNFPA Representative
UNFPA Bangladesh

Message

Violence against Women (VAW) is a global phenomenon, to the deep dismay of the citizens in both developed and developing countries. Bangladesh has the eighth largest population in the world, with an estimated 75 million female citizens. The past decade has been a period of incredible growth for Bangladesh, with vast improvement on many social and economic indicators of development. Unfortunately, sex and gender based violence continues to be an area of serious national concern. According to the 2011 Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey, 87% of Bangladeshi women and girls experience sex and gender-based violence at least once in their lifetime.

The study “Ending Violence against Women: From Words to Action” launched at the General Assembly in October 2006, provides a comprehensive examination of the universality and scope of VAW and its inter-related challenges and lacunae in public responses. As a follow-up of the study, the General Assembly adopted a comprehensive resolution (A/RES/61/143) which called upon Member States and the UN system to intensify their efforts to eliminate VAW. Bangladesh through this survey, conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, has become one of the pioneers who has conformed with the decision of the UN resolution to establish a national system for data collection and analysis on a set of VAW outcome indicators and other methodological standards by 2015.

Gender-based violence is both the cause and effect of all the problems. Discrimination, inequality, oppression, re-productive health issues, and violence are all mutually reinforcing. I am glad to know that the survey identified the levels and magnitudes of the violence against women by their husband, ex-husband, intimate partner and non-partner perpetrators. The study reveals the existence of enormous physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence that Bangladeshi women and girls endure every day. I hope the survey results will fill the vacuum of the nationally representative quantitative data on gender based violence.

UNFPA in partnership with the Government is striving for a Bangladesh where women and girls can live without fear. I hope the data and information generated through this survey will bring immense benefit to the policy makers and civil society actors in their policy planning and programming for a society free from all sorts of discrimination and inequalities.

Dhaka, December, 2013



Argentina P. Matavel Piccin



Project Director
P&D Using GIS Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
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Ministry of Planning

Acknowledgements

I feel delighted to acknowledge the contributors who played important role in conducting the survey and preparation of the report on Violence Against Women (VAW) 2011, the first of its kind in Bangladesh as a full-fledged survey following the UN guidelines. It is worth mentioning that the staff members of BBS have professionally and successfully carried out this survey by overcoming the challenges of data collection from the female respondents on this sensitive issue.

I would like to express my humble gratitude and thanks to Mr. Md. Nojibur Rahman, Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division and Mr. Golam Mostafa Kamal, Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for their valuable suggestions, patient guidance and all out support starting from the survey design and completion of the report. Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Deputy Director General of BBS also deserves special thanks for his overall supervision and support.

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

I am particularly grateful to the BBS officials namely Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Director, Dr. Dipankar Roy, Deputy Director, Mr. Mohammad Shaheen, Deputy Director, Mr. Md. Tahidul Islam, Deputy Director, Ms. Shaleha Khatun, Deputy Director, Mr. Md. Maksud Hossain, Statistical Officer who were the active members of the Core Survey Team.

My great appreciation is due 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 various stakeholders and agencies concerned who always provided their valuable suggestions and comments towards the successful completion of the survey and report. My heartfelt thanks are also due to the respondents and communities for their cooperation in data collection from field.

Hope the users and readers will continue their suggestions and comments for further improvement.

Dhaka, December, 2013



Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar



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Acronyms

BBS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDHS	: Bangladesh Demographic & Health Survey
Deff	: Design Effect
DD	: Deputy Director
EA	: Enumeration Area
GI	: Galvanized Iron
GIS	: Geographic Information System
HH	: Household
ICR	: Intelligent Character Recognition
Icddr'b	: International Centre for Diarrheal Disease Research, Bangladesh
IMPS	: Integrated Multi-Purpose Sampling
ISRT	: Institute of Statistical Research and Training
JSA	: Junior Statistical Assistant
NGO	: Non-Government Organization
NIPORT	: National Institute of Population Research and Training
NSO	: National Statistical Organization
PSU	: Primary Sampling Unit
RSO	: Regional Statistical Officer
SCBBS	: Strengthening Capacity of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
SVRS	: Sample Vital Registration System
SO	: Statistical Officer
UNFPA	: United Nations Population Fund
UNSD	: United Nations Statistics Division
USO	: Upazila Statistical Officer
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
VAW	: Violence Against Women
WHO	: World Health Organization

Definitions of Note and Concept:

Household: One or more members who usually live together and eat from the same kitchen using same utensils 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.

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

For this survey, VAW was classified into four major categories: (1) Psychological, (2) Physical, (3) Sexual and (4) Economic. When a respondent expressed that she had experienced at least one of the following acts by a current or previous husband or non-partner, it was considered an act of violence against women:

1) Psychological violence (i.e. husband exhibits controlling behaviors to wife):

a) Controlling behaviors

- He tries to keep her from seeing her friends?
- He tries to restrict contact with her (parental) family of birth?
- He insists on knowing where she is at all times?
- He ignores her & treats her indifferently?
- He gets angry if she speaks with another man?
- He is often suspicious that she is unfaithful?
- He expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for her?
- He forces her to maintain Parda/ hijab?
- He obstructs her in studying or doing work?
- He forbids her in going out for recreation?
- Does he utter attacking words against her parents?
- Does he force her to use family planning or forbid family planning?
- Does he misbehave due to birth of a girl?
- Does he misbehave with her due to complaints from her mother-in-law/sister-in-law?
- Does he become angry if she talks on face openly?

b) Abuse against women by husband:

- Insulted or made her feel bad about herself?
- Belittled or humiliated her in front of other people
- Done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose (e.g. shout loudly & smash things)?
- Verbally threatened to hurt her or someone she cares about?

- Threaten to marry other women?
- Threaten to divorce?
- Torture for her relation with neighbors or other women?

2) Physical violence:

a) Physical violence by Partner (husband)

- Husband slapped, fist, boxed or threw something and she got hurt
- Pushed her or shoved her or pulled her hair by force.
- Shake with hot things.
- Threw acid or hot water
- Intentionally suffocated her
- Choked or burnt her on purpose
- Threatened with gun, knife or other sharp weapons
- Struck her with stick or heavy things

b) Physical violence by non-partners:

She was hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt her physically-or mistreated in any way by anyone other than husband; a) Thrown something at her b) Pushed or pulled hair c) Choked or burnt her on purpose d) Threatened or actually used a gun, knife or weapon against her e) Threw acid f) Threw hot water g) Intimate physical touch without consent with ill motive

3) Sexual Violence:

a) Sexual Violence by husband

- Did husband hurt her or force her to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to?
- Did she ever have sexual intercourse with her husband against her will because she was afraid of what her husband does?
- Did her husband ever force her to do something else sexual that she did not want or that she found degrading or humiliating for her?
- Other sexual torture

b) Sexual violence against women by non-partners includes:

She was forced to have sex or proposed to have sex when she did not want to or to perform a sexual act which she found humiliating or degrading, by anyone (other than husband).

Childhood abuse includes:

She was victim of any physical or psychological violence or sexual harassment or stalking by anyone in childhood: Physical violence, mental violence, sexual harassment/teasing or stalking

4) Economic violence:

- He refuses to give her enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?
- He regularly refuses to pay pocket money?
- Is the marriage happened with money or property as dowry?
- Does he pressurize her to get money or things from her parents' house?



Executive Summary

Background and Context

Violence against Women (VAW) is a global phenomenon, to the deep dismay of the citizens in both developed and developing countries. Many women suffer not only from physical, psychological and sexual violence, causing many physical and mental health problems, but oftentimes become victims of economic violence as well in losing rights and access to financial and other resources.

The United Nations (UN) General Assembly called upon the UN Statistical Division (UNSD) to request the UN member countries to establish systems for data collection and analysis for a set of national VAW outcome indicators and other methodological standards by 2015. In this regard and through this survey, Bangladesh has become one of the pioneers through the rigorous efforts of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)¹ and its Statistics and Informatics Division.

This survey was designed by the BBS with sampling assistance from Professor Syed Shahadat Hossain, the Institute for Statistical Research and Training (ISRT) at Dhaka University, particularly on sampling methods. In addition, financial and technical support for this survey was provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which had previously provided technical assistance to the BBS to strengthen its capacity in data collection and analysis through the “Strengthening Capacity of BBS in data collection and analysis using GIS Maps” project.

Goal and objectives

The main objective of this survey is to generate official national statistics on the prevalence of violence against women and to observe the overall situation including the forms of violence along with their magnitude in Bangladesh. Another objective is to identify and understand the magnitude and intensity of violence against women, which can help in policy formulation, programs and interventions and also improve the existing laws and act related with this issue.

Survey design and sampling of households

The survey used a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design with 7 urban and 7 rural (second level) strata in each of the 7 administrative divisions (first level independent strata) of Bangladesh. In the first stage, 30 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs with about 250 households each) were selected systematically from each of the 14 strata. At the second stage, 30 single dwelling² HHs was randomly selected from each selected enumeration area (EA). The final sample comprised of 420 PSUs³ and 12,600 eligible women over 15 years of age interviewed about current husband, previous husband or non-partner violence. Data collection was carried out from 19th to 28th December 2011.

Selection of eligible women

One woman member of a selected HH aged 15 years and above became eligible once selected at random by lottery basis. During the interview, eligible women were selected by the enumerator and the supervisor by completing the ‘woman selection form’. A household may or may not have had an eligible woman.

¹ National statistical office (NSO) of Bangladesh responsible for collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and development of databases for the official statistics of the country

² Female students residing in institutional households e.g. halls, hostels etc. were excluded from enumeration

³ Sub-sample of the 1000 Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) PSUs from BBS’ SVRS, which has a regularly updated house listings.

Questionnaire development and pre-testing

To maintain international comparability, the standard questionnaire recommended by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) was customized to the country context using the prescribed customization process where all relevant government organizations, UN agencies, civil society and INGO/NGOs working in this area were consulted. The survey tools consisted of two questionnaires, namely the household questionnaire which was comprised of the household and individual modules; and the women's questionnaire which was comprised of the current husband, previous husband and non-partner modules.

The survey team and data collection

Female registrars from the BBS's Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) were engaged as enumerators as they are well trained on data collection and have rapport with the local population. In the majority of cases, the Upazila Statistical Officers (USOs) and Junior Statistical Assistants (JSAs) were engaged as supervisor in SVRS and also engaged as supervisors in this survey. Considering the sensitivity of the survey one supervisor was engaged with one enumerator for consistent and constant supervision and quality control.

Data processing and data analysis

Questionnaires were edited manually and then outsourced for data capturing using ICR technology. Despite manual editing, substantial misread information was found in the scanned results which were further checked and corrected through frequency runs and screen editing. A relational database was prepared using Microsoft Access and tabulations prepared using FoxPro and SPSS software. Tabulation plans recommended by UNSD and also used in different national and international reports were reviewed and incorporated in the analytical tabulation layout of VAW survey of Bangladesh. The layout of the frequency tables and analytical tables were verified by the technical committee.

Violence against women by partners

As many as 87% of currently married women have ever experienced any type of violence by current husband, and 77% reported any type of violence in the past 12 months. Amongst different types of violence reported, psychological violence was most common, followed by physical violence. Prevalence reported in this survey is higher than previously available data⁴. Almost 90% of those who have ever violated by current husband has the past 12-month experience of violence, which implies the persistent nature of spousal violence. Moreover, the survey results among women ever married more than once indicate that 66% of them experienced violence by current as well as previous husbands while almost all (98%) have ever been violated by either current or previous husbands. Rural-urban difference is not statistically significant, nor is observed clear trend by age groups in the prevalence of spousal violence.

Physical violence by partners

Sixty-five percent of married women experienced physical violence perpetrated by their current husbands in their lifetime. The recent incidence is also high as nearly half of married women reported such violence in the past 12 months. The data also indicates that prevalence of physical

⁴ According to Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007, the percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband was 48.7% and 17.8%, respectively.

violence seems to be slightly higher in rural than urban areas. Women aged 20-39 seem to have been most exposed to spousal physical violence in the past 12 months.

About half of women received medical attention due to physical violence. About one third of women did not seek for medical treatment in fear of their husbands or due to husband's disapproval. Stigma attached to domestic violence should also be noted as almost 9% of women cited 'social prestige' as reason for not having sought for medical treatment.

Sexual violence by partners

More than one-third of married women experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their current husbands in their lifetime. The recent incidence is also high as nearly quarter of married women reported such violence in the past 12 months. Age group 20-34 seems to be more vulnerable to spousal sexual violence compared to other age groups. For all types of sexual violence, prevalence in rural areas seems higher than urban.

Sexual coercion as a result of physical force or in fear of consequence is the most common sexual violence perpetrated by current husband. As many as 26% of women were ever forced to have sex with husband while over 10% of women experienced more than twice in the past 12 months, including 4% who experienced more than 6 times. Similarly as many as 30% of women ever had sex with their husbands because they were afraid of what the husbands might do if they refuse.

Psychological violence by partners

Psychological violence against married women is extremely common and persistently practiced by their husbands in Bangladesh, as over 80% have ever experienced it in their life time with 72% in the past 12 months. The prevalence seems slightly higher in rural areas than urban. Insulting is the most commonly reported act as 27% of women ever experienced and over 18% experienced more than twice in the past 12 months. This is followed by humiliation in front of others and verbal threatening, both of which were ever experienced by 16% of the women.

Economic violence by partners

About half of ever married women have ever experienced economic violence while one third experienced in the past 12 months. The prevalence seems slightly higher in rural areas than urban. Older women seem to be less likely to have experienced such violence. About one third of women have paid dowry for the current marriage. Furthermore, almost 30% of the women reported that the current husband refuses to pay pocket money while 17% indicated that their current husband refuses to give enough money for household expenses even when he has money for other things.

Violence against women by non-partners

About one-third of women who have ever violated by non-partner has the past 12-month experience of non-partner violence. This indicates that non-partner violence is not a rare event in Bangladesh. Furthermore, when it comes to the recent incidence of non-partner violence, younger age group (below age 29 years old) seems to be more vulnerable.

Physical violence by non-partners

About 8% of women reported the recent incidence of non-partner physical violence in the past 12 months while almost one quarter of the women reported their life-time experience of such violence. Further analysis of non-partner violence by type of perpetrator indicates that parents, step-parents, and parents-in-law combined represent the most commonly-cited perpetrator of physical violence, followed by other family members, including sisters/brothers-in-law.

Sexual violence by non-partners

About four percent of women have ever experienced sexual violence by non-partner, and one percent of women experienced in the past 12 months. More than 40% of women on average and 50% of urban women indicated that they had first forced sex at age 14 and below. Three quarter of women indicated that they had first forced sex at age 19 and below.

Perception about violence

In the non-partner violence chapter of the survey, only two questions were asked with regard to each type of violence (Physical, Sexual & psychological violence) Say for Physical violence : 1) In your opinion, in which marital situation women become victim of Physical violence? 2) In your opinion, where is the place occurring Physical violence?

Women said that married women are likely to become victim of physical violence while about just over 20% of women pointed out the vulnerability of unmarried, separated and divorced women to physical violence.

In case of sexual violence, unmarried women are perceived as the top victim, cited by 54% of rural women and 62% of urban women. In terms of opinions as regard to where is the place occurring sexual violence, husband's house still marks the top most commonly cited site, but the percentage of women who mentioned about it (54%) is much lower than physical violence case (88%).

Similar trend is observed as the case of Psychological violence, with married women being most cited as likely victim.

Experience of abuse in childhood by non-partners

About four percent of the women responded that they had experienced physical torture during their childhood, while three percent of the women had experienced sexual harassment/teasing. The prevalence is higher among rural than urban women.

Age at first marriage

About fifty-six percent of ever married women respondents were first married before they reach 18, the legal age of marriage in Bangladesh. Even among younger generation such as age groups 20-24 and 25-29, over 10% of those married women were married below age 15 and about 50% of them were married below age 18.

Death or attempted suicide cases

Over one percent of women respondents mentioned that their female members died or attempted suicide as result of violence. No significant difference between rural and urban respondents was observed.

Female family members' experience of sexual harassment / teasing in the past one year

About two percent of women respondents mentioned that their female family members had experienced sexual harassment of teasing in the past one year. Prevalence seemed to be slightly higher in urban than rural areas. Out of those who had experienced, 28% were respondents' daughters, 20% were the respondents themselves, and 19% were their sisters.

Women trafficking

Less than one percent of women respondents mentioned that their female family members had become victim of women trafficking.

This is the first nationally representative survey on violence against women (VAW) that is perpetrated by the current husband, previous husband and non-partner perpetrators. The knowledge obtained by this survey is the strongest evidence of the immense physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence that Bangladeshi women endure every day.

The statistics on gender based violence now speak in clear language of the effects and impact on society, demanding immediate action to eliminate all kinds of violence against women and create a society free from discrimination and inequalities. The survey results emphasize that we all need to do better to protect women and prevent this pervasive human rights violation. New and improved laws and their implementation are crucial to end impunity for violence against women and girls. Action plans for safe houses, free hot line services and free health and legal aid to survivors are also important areas.

Bangladesh has signed many international treaties and conventions, and has enacted different national laws and policies in favor of establishing women's rights. However, Bangladesh's personal laws governing marriage, separation and divorce explicitly discriminate against women. These laws give men greater powers than women in marriage and accessing divorce. To take effect, the law should in particular be known and understood by service providers such as the police, lawyers and judges, social workers, health personnel. In the same line, a comprehensive policy response to the Dowry Prohibition Act should be ensured. It would include implementation of the Act and address the under-lying socio-economic reasons.

The specific recommendations and lessons learned are summarized in the Conclusion and recommendation chapter (Chapter 7) of this report.

Key findings and household characteristics (by percentage):

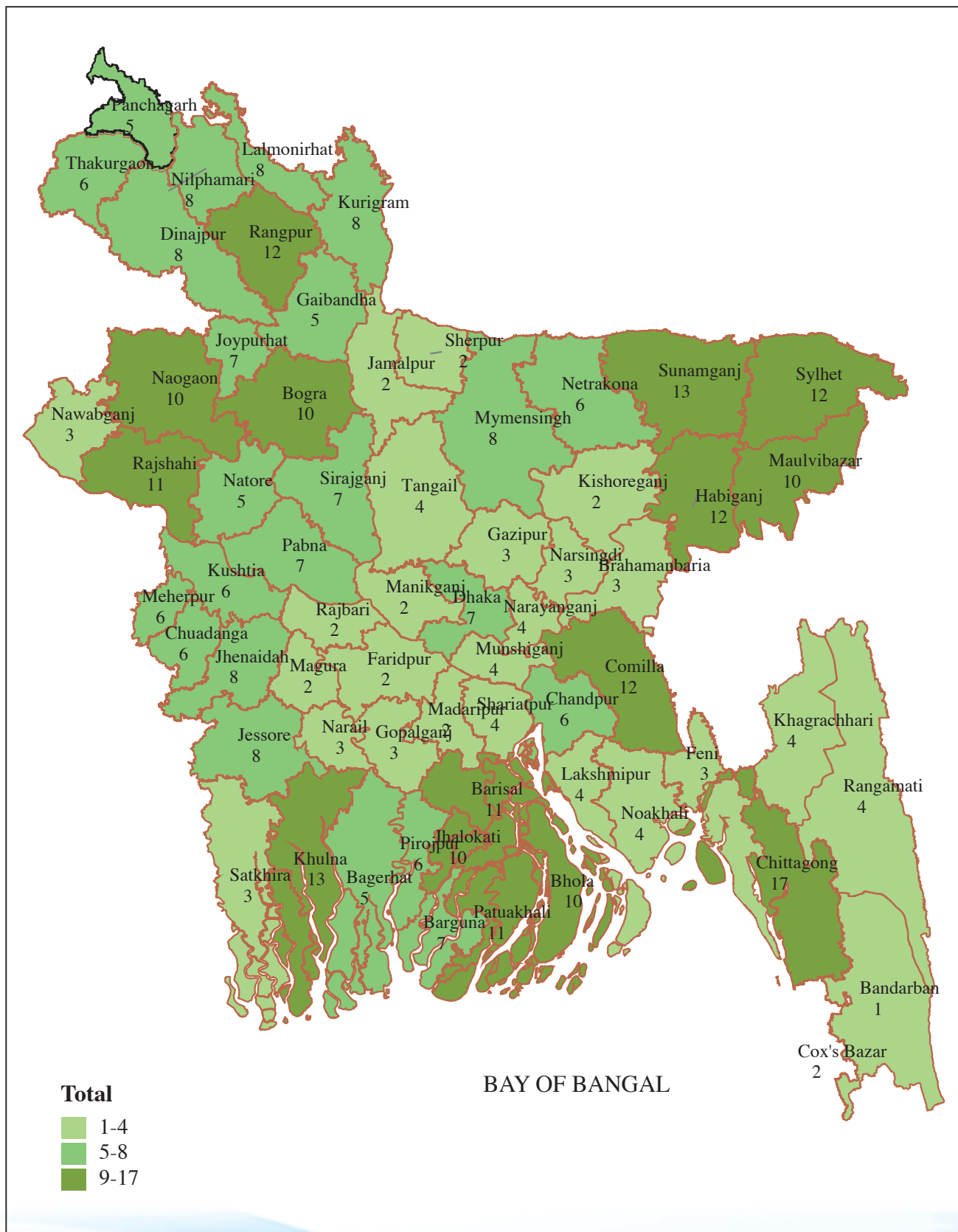
Indicators	Current husband	Previous husband	Non-partner
1. Psychological Violence	81.6	73.2	NA
2. Economic violence	53.2	48.6	NA
3. Sexual violence	36.5	32.2	4.4
4. Physical violence	64.6	58.9	23.8
5. Physical &/or Sexual violence	67.2	61.3	25.1
6. Dowry during marriage	33.7	24.0	NA
7. Dowry after marriage	12.6	17.7	NA
8. Dower (Denmohor) payment Status (Muslims only)			NA
Paid	19.8	17.7	
Not paid	40.5	41.0	
Paid in part	18.8	9.8	
Requested for waive	11.9	13.7	
Don't know	9.0	17.8	
9. Throwing acid	0.2	0.7	NA
10. Can't vote according to own choice	19.1	19.9	NA
11. Impact of physical violence	47.5	54.8	NA
12. Treatment received for violence	51.8	51.3	NA
13. Reasons for not taking treatment			NA
• Afraid of husband	17.3	22.6	
• Husband didn't allow	15.2	8.9	
• Not necessary	51.6	41.0	
• Afraid of other family member	3.4	2.9	
• Afraid of social prestige	8.6	6.0	
• Other	4.0	18.6	
14. Category of impact on physical & mental health			NA
• Attempted to suicide	7.1	12.9	
• Drug addicted	0.2	1.9	
• Abortion	1.1	1.4	
15. Legal actions taken against physical violence	2.4	8.9	
16. Reasons for not taking legal actions			
• In fear of husband	8.1	14.5	
• Husband has right to torture wife	6.7	6.4	
• Husband didn't allow	2.7	1.6	
• Was not necessary	40.1	27.7	
• In fear of members of the household	2.8	2.9	
• Thinking future of children	20.9	12.1	
• Thinking of family or own defame	16.5	12.2	
• Others	2.2	1.3	
• Not reported	--	21.3	

12% respondents experienced second marriage/widow/separation/divorce.

17. Violence during childhood	NA	NA	
Physical torture			3.9
Mental torture			0.9
Teasing			2.5
Intimate physical touch without consent			1.2
Other			0.2
18. First forced sex	NA	NA	
Age-group			
05-09			1.7
10-14			41.8
15-19			34.3
20-24			9.9
25-29			4.9
30-34			4.1
35-39			2.3
40+			0.9
19. First forced sex by distance of source of drinking water facilities (200 meter)	NA	NA	41.3
Within household			58.7
Outside household			
20. First forced sex by distance of Toilet facilities (100 meter)	NA	NA	35.8
Within household			64.2
Outside household			
21. Age-specific violence (Any type)	87.1	77.5	25.1
Highest Age group	20-24	55-59	20-24
22. Perception about violence by place of occurrence	Physical violence	Psychological violence	Sexual violence
• Parent's house	21.0	22.6	15.6
• Working place	16.2	25.5	28.9
• Solitary place/Public place/Traveling site	12.8	8.7	43.5
• Coaching Centre	4.9	4.6	10.3
• Station Bus, Launch and train)	7.2	5.6	9.9
• Husband's house	87.7	85.8	54.4
• Market	5.3	5.3	8.6
• Educational Institution	13.4	12.1	12.4
• Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre	5.8	6.8	12.1
• Transport/Road	14.2	11.3	16.4
• Other	0.7	0.6	1.3

23. Perception about violence by marital status	Physical violence	Psychological violence	Sexual violence
Unmarried	22.3	25.8	56.1
Married	78.4	68.4	47.0
Separated	21.3	34.8	28.9
Divorced	22.5	36.8	29.8
Others	3.3	1.2	1.8
	Rural	Urban	Total
24. Total sample household	6,300	6,300	12,600
25. Total population (in million)			
Men 73.60			
Women 73.42			147.0
26. Sex ratio			100.1
27. Total Household size			4.6
28. Ownership of land (in percentage)			
Men 80.9			
Women 19.1			62.1
28. Ownership of House (in percentage)			
Men 85.8			
Women 14.2			82.2
29. Having Dish connection (in percentage of h/h)	16.8	51.7	25.9
29. Having Television/Radio (in percentage of h/h)	35.7	66.3	43.7
31. Having Mobile phones (in percentage of h/h)	76.9	86.2	79.3
32. Having Computer (in percentage of h/h)	2.5	6.5	3.6
33. Can read & write (in percent)	56.8		
34. Times married(percent of women respondent)			
Once 86.3			
Twice 3.7			
Thrice 0.2			

Map of Bangladesh showing the sample areas of violence against women survey 2011





Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background

Violence against women (VAW) is a global phenomenon, to the deep dismay of the citizens in both developed & developing countries. Many women suffer not only from physical, psychological and sexual violence, causing many physical and mental health problems, but oftentimes become victims of economic violence as well as in losing rights and access to financial and other resources. In the majority of cases, husbands or intimate partners or other family members are the perpetrators. The effects of this violence affect not only the women themselves, but also their children, family and also society as a whole.

The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) called upon the UN Statistical Division (UNSD) to request the UN member countries to establish systems for data collection and analysis for a set of national VAW outcome indicators and other methodological standards by 2015. In this regard and through this survey, Bangladesh has become one of the pioneers through the rigorous efforts of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)¹ and Statistics and Informatics Division of Ministry of Planning.

Although previous studies related to VAW have been conducted in Bangladesh by local non-government organizations, these were not nationally representative. An older study which stands out is the 'WHO Multi-country study on women's health & domestic violence against women' completed in 2005. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007 contained violence against women (VAW) module but were not as comprehensive as needed for full reporting (BDHS, 2007). The most recent BDHS does not include a VAW module (BDHS, 2011). Another study was carried out in November 2011 on 'Men's attitude towards violence against women' by the ICDDR, B. These studies served as a sturdy springboard for many of the essential steps taken in this survey.

This survey was designed by the BBS with assistance from Professor Syed Shahadat Hossain ISRT, Dhaka University particularly on sampling methods. In addition, financial and technical support for this survey was provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which had previously provided technical assistance to the BBS to strengthen its capacity in data collection and analysis through the "Strengthening Capacity of BBS in data collection and analysis using GIS Maps" project.

1.2 Goal and objectives

The main objective was to generate official national statistics on the prevalence of violence against women and to observe the overall situation including the forms of violence along with their magnitude in Bangladesh. The strategic information gained from this survey will inform us about prevalence of violence, nature of violence, causes and consequences, risk factors and perception about violence against women. This survey will allow us to have data disaggregated to the national, divisional, urban and rural levels. Furthermore, Bangladesh through the BBS will be in compliance

¹ National statistical office (NSO) of Bangladesh responsible for collection, processing, analysis, dissemination and development of databases for the official statistics of the country

with the United Nations declaration on making data available to measure the violence against women in a number of countries across the world.

Another major objective is to identify and understand the magnitude and intensity of violence against women, which can help in policy formulation, programs and interventions and also improve the existing laws and act related with this issue. This was a comprehensive national survey on violence against women in Bangladesh.

This first nationally representative survey on Violence against Women in Bangladesh was carried out to uncover the context of VAW across the country which will serve to better formulate the appropriate policies, enact the necessary laws and implement effective interventions based on a reliable data source, as well as to create and enhance awareness from the grassroots to the highest levels of government. The results of this study will be used as a baseline source for future research and will be a useful source of planning for comprehensive integrated programs that combat all forms of violence against women in Bangladesh.

Chapter 2

Methodology

2.0 Survey design and sampling of households

The survey used a stratified two-stage cluster sampling design with 7 urban and 7 rural (second level) strata in each of the 7 administrative divisions (first level independent strata) of Bangladesh. In the first stage, 30 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs with about 250 households each) were selected systematically from each of the 14 strata.

At the second stage, 30 single dwelling² households (HH) were randomly selected from each selected enumeration area (EA). With the help of a computerized database and household cards from the SVRS, the address of a selected household was supplied to the enumerator (the local registrar) for identification and data collection. A reserve was made for each PSU for the missed household. The final sample comprised of 420 PSUs³ and 12,600 eligible women over 15 years of age interviewed about current husband, previous husband or non-partner violence. Data collection was carried out from 19th to 28th December 2011.

2.1 Selection of eligible women

One woman member of a selected HH aged 15 years and above became eligible once selected at random by lottery basis. During the interview, eligible women were selected by the enumerator and the supervisor by completing the 'woman selection form'. A household may or may not have had an eligible woman. At each PSU, female interviewer was appointed locally who was working as registrar of SVRS. A supervisor deputed from the local office of BBS at upazila. For quality control and close supervision, every district contains a supervising officer.

2.2 Sample size determination

The minimum required sample size was determined to be about 900 women per stratum i.e. 900 households as only one woman per household (HH) was interviewed due to the sensitive nature of the survey. The sample size calculation was based on the general theory and formula for estimation of proportions:

$$n_0 = \text{deff} \times \frac{(1 - P)Z_{\frac{\alpha}{2}}^2}{Pr^2}$$

Where, p is an a priori proportion of the required characteristics in the population, $Z^2\alpha/2$ value of the standard normal variate allowing 100 α % probability of bad samples, r the allowable relative margin of error, deff design effect used for complex surveys using multi-stage cluster sampling.

As per convention for most socio-economic survey in Bangladesh, α was set as 0.05 and deff set at 1.5. In this particular study, the minimum number of female required in each stratum will be focused and since the number of household in each of the defined strata is fairly larger than 8000, no adjustment for population size was made.

² Female students residing in institutional households e.g. halls, hostels etc. were excluded from enumeration

³ Sub-sample of the 1000 Integrated Multi-Purpose Sample (IMPS) PSUs from BBS' SVRS, which has regularly updated house listings.

The main concern was to choose the p value because a diverse range of variables were under study. According to a recent ICDDR,B study⁴ 61% of women reported ever being physically or sexually abused during their lives, meaning a 39% proportion of not having been physically or sexually abused. Taking this figure (smaller of 39% and 61%) as an a priori for $p = .39$, the sample size is calculated for this study.

With $p = 0.39$, $deff = 1.5$ and $r = 0.1$, the required minimum sample size become $901 \cong 900$ women. Since the VAW questionnaire will be sensitive in nature, only one woman from one household will be considered for interviewing, hence 900 HH will be required to be drawn from each stratum. By deciding to select 30 HHs from each of the selected EAs at the second stage, the number of EAs required to be selected from each stratum will be 30.

2.3 Allocation of samples to strata

Stratum No.	Division	Locality	No. of PSUs	No. of HH (30 from each PSU)	No .of Women
1	Barisal	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
2	Chittagong	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
3	Dhaka	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
4	Khulna	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
5	Rajshahi	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
6	Rangpur	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
7	Sylhet	Urban	30	900	900
		Rural	30	900	900
	Total		420	12600	12600

It needs to be noted that the sample size suggested will be good enough to find stratum estimates for characterizes which are common (40%-60%). For estimation of rare variables, it should be noted that estimates for smaller delineation like stratum should not be reported. In such cases, the division estimates or national estimates should be used. Moreover the questionnaire recorded the type of HH and also area type and in analysis; those estimates can be obtained using post stratification.

⁴ <https://centre.icddr.org/pub/publication.jsp?classificationID=56&pubID=7197>

2.4 Stratum-wise raising factors for Bangladesh VAW Survey 2011

Name of Division	Estimated number of HH in December 2011	Actual number of samples HH	Actual number of samples HH with at least one woman	Proportion of samples HH with at least one woman	Estimated number of HH with at least one woman	Estimated % distribution of HH with at least one woman	Actual # HH with at least one woman interviewed	Actual % distribution HH interviewed	Weighting factor
	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>
				<i>c/b</i>	<i>a*d</i>	<i>e/e total</i>		<i>g/g total</i>	<i>f/h</i>
Barisal	Rural	900	900	1.000	1,754,379	0.056	895	0.0714	0.7840434
	Urban	900	900	1.000	331,746	0.011	897	0.0716	0.1479289
Chittagong	Rural	900	900	1.000	3,492,279	0.111	900	0.0718	1.5520515
	Urban	900	900	1.000	1,982,669	0.063	894	0.0713	0.8870588
Dhaka	Rural	900	900	1.000	5,540,193	0.177	900	0.0718	2.4621929
	Urban	900	900	1.000	4,572,631	0.146	894	0.0713	2.0458243
Khulna	Rural	900	900	1.000	2,579,351	0.082	894	0.0713	1.1540181
	Urban	900	900	1.000	1,203,616	0.038	898	0.0717	0.5361068
Rajshahi	Rural	900	900	1.000	2,982,684	0.095	899	0.0717	1.3270499
	Urban	900	900	1.000	703,620	0.022	896	0.0715	0.3141014
Rangpur	Rural	900	900	1.000	3,982,187	0.127	897	0.0716	1.7756972
	Urban	900	900	1.000	668,144	0.021	895	0.0714	0.2985979
Sylhet	Rural	900	900	1.000	1,211,664	0.039	890	0.0710	0.5445426
	Urban	900	900	1.000	321,301	0.010	881	0.0703	0.1458733
Total	31,326,464	12,600	12,600		31,326,464		12,530		

Based on sample design

2.5 Questionnaire development

To maintain international comparability, the standard questionnaire recommended by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) was customized to the country context using the prescribed customization process where all relevant government organizations, UN agencies, civil society and INGO/NGOs working in this area were consulted (e.g. representatives of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, ICDDR'B and local leading NGOs).

The survey tools consisted of two questionnaires, namely the household questionnaire which was comprised of the household and individual modules; and the women's questionnaire which was comprised of the current husband, previous husband and non-partner modules. The questionnaire was pre-tested at field level twice, once in an urban area and another in a rural area with findings incorporated in the final questionnaire.

2.6 Questionnaire pre-testing

The questionnaire was pre-tested at field level two times- one in urban area and another in rural area with a view to verify the following issues:

- Questionnaire structure and formulation of questions
- Time required to fill-in questionnaire
- Respondent understanding of questions asked, and
- Range of variations in different variables.

The findings of the pre-test were evaluated and reasonable questions were incorporated in the final questionnaire according to the UNSD prescribed customization process.

2.7 Composition of the questionnaire

The questionnaire was developed in modular form (Annex C). Main features of the questionnaire are:

Module no	Description of the Module	No. of Questions
	General Instruction	
	Area Identification and Enumerator's Identification	
1.	Household Module	10
2.	Individual Module	10
3.	Selection of Eligible Women Form	
4.	Marital Position of Women	03
5.	Related to Current Husband	26
6.	Related to Previous Husband	26
7.	Other than Husband	27
	Remarks	

2.8 Modern ICR technology in questionnaire design

To save time and avoid redundancy and inaccuracies, the questionnaire was designed in ICR format in bi-color and structured placement format so that the trained enumerator commit minimum distortion. As data have been captured using ICR format, all data and images of questionnaire are electronically available. As a result, responses of such a complex and sensitive issues could be handled without many mistakes. Pre-scanning editing and cleaning for untidiness were easier and inconsistencies were removed in the shortest time to make the report to be published within shortest possible time.

2.9 Selection and training of supervisors and survey team

Female registrars from the BBS's Sample Vital Registration System (SVRS) were engaged as enumerators as they are well trained on data collection and have rapport with the local population. In maximum cases, the Upazila Statistical Officers (USOs) and Junior Statistical Assistants (JSAs) engaged as supervisor in SVRS were also engaged as supervisors in this survey. District coordinators (Regional Statistical Officers, Statistical Officers and Assistant Statistical Officers) received 7 days training in headquarter and in turn trained the enumerators and supervisors for 7 days at district level. The Director General of the BBS (also, Project Director of GIS Maps project) was overall supervisor of the survey.

2.10 Data collection

The enumerators collected data from 19 December to 28 December, 2011 under the close supervision of the supervisors. For household and individual modules, household head or the best knowledgeable member of the household was the respondent and for VAW modules eligible woman was the respondent. After data collection, the completed questionnaires were verified by the supervisors in the field and then submitted to the coordinators on 31st December 2011 for submission to head office at Dhaka.

2.11 Quality control

Considering the sensitivity of the survey one supervisor was engaged with one enumerator for consistent and constant supervision and quality control. They also ensured quality in completing the questionnaire so that data could be captured directly from questionnaire by ICR without any hindrance. The coordinators along with the director were regularly vigilant at each stage of training, data collection and supervision to ensure quality. During the interview of sensitive modules, only women enumerators and respondents were present ensuring privacy to avoid hesitation of the respondents. The district coordinators were active at each stage of training, data collection and supervision to ensure quality. During the interview of sensitive modules, only women enumerators and respondents were present ensuring privacy to avoid hesitation of the respondents.

2.12 Data processing

First, questionnaires were edited manually and then outsourced for data capturing using ICR technology. Raw data were captured in soft form. Despite manual editing, substantial misread information was found in the scanned results which were further checked and corrected through frequency runs and screen editing. A relational database was prepared using Microsoft Access and tabulations prepared using FoxPro and SPSS software.

2.13 Tabulation

Tabulation is the analytical tool for cross classification and summarization of the results systematically in numbers and percentages. Tabulation projects the objectives of the study in numbers and asks for designing the questionnaire in such a way so that the survey and/or census undertaking can produce those results without redundancy. Thus, the questionnaire and the tabulation plan are interdependent.

2.14 Input-output analysis

Before designing the questionnaire it was essential to know the list of items for which data were required to be collected. Thus to design the tabulation plan, an input-output analysis was done where each item of the questionnaire was written in both the rows and columns of an input-output matrix. Then potential intersections were recorded as variables of cross tabulation and individual items were recorded for one way frequency tabulation.

At the second stage tabulation layout of different national and international reports were overlaid on the input-output matrix and comparable list of special tabulations were made and incorporated in the report as analytical and /or text tabulations. The layout of the frequency tables and analytical tables were verified by the technical committee.

2.15 Frequency tables

Frequency tables were first run with live data and inconsistencies between tables, data gaps and impact of non-responses on the tabulations were identified. Classification of variables and formation of group items were made for cross tabulations as well as for text tables. The frequency tabulations are appended as Annex A.

Initially frequency tables were produced at the national as well as stratum level to see the distribution of potential level of analysis. At this stage, level of analysis of both the rarely occurring and frequently occurring variables were identified for further analysis. Un-weighted tabulations with urban-rural break-up were discussed first. Then weighted tables of estimates were produced for the various VAW outcome indicators.

2.16 Analytical tables

Tabulation layout of analytical tables were reviewed and finalized by the technical committee. Tabulation plans recommended by UNSD and different national and international reports were reviewed and incorporated in the analytical tabulation layout of VAW survey of Bangladesh. Tabulations were then made through cross classification of variables and lay out recommended by the technical committee. Tables thus produced are un-weighted. Then weights were appended on individual variable at the micro level and finally weighted tables were produced and presented in the report.

2.17 Response rates

A total of 12600 HHs were to be interviewed. In addition, there was a reserve list of HHs for each EA to replace misplaced HHs (for change or absent in the field). As per the sampling plan, 30 HHs were selected systematically with a random start from each selected EA with replacement. Thus sample size was 12600 households and there were 19,534 eligible women in those households. Of these, 12600 qualified women were selected for interview. In reality, 12,530 women were interviewed. Thus the response rate was 99.44%:

Variables	Number	Rate (%)
Number of qualified women in the sample	19,534	-
Number of women selected for interview (lottery method)	12,600	-
Number of women actually interviewed in the field	12,530	-
Response rate for women's questionnaire	-	99.44

2.18 Ethics and safety

Safety instructions were imparted to the whole survey team. In addition, the following measures were applied to ensure safety:

- The survey used the safer name of “Survey about Women’s Status” instead of “Violence Against Women Survey,” it was instructed to name in the questionnaire to avoid risk in field operation.
- There was instruction “not to start asking questions until the woman respondent was alone and had given consent”.
- From each household, one respondent was selected so discussion was confidential.
- All the interviewers were women. Only the interviewer & the respondent were present during the interview so that the environment remained confidential and secret for the respondent ensuring privacy and comfort.
- The respondents were assured that their response would be kept confidential.
- The interviewers were given instruction not to disclose any information to others.
- Wording of questions were very straightforward and sensitive words were avoided like dowry, rape or violence in the questionnaire.



Chapter 3

Household and Population Characteristics

In the Violence against Women (VAW) survey, data were collected from a total of 12,600 households and 12,530 women members of age 15 years and above. This chapter provides an overview of socioeconomic characteristics of the population, which includes conditions of the households, availability of electricity, sources of drinking water, sanitation facilities, housing facilities, possession of household durable goods, and ownership of a homestead and land. This chapter also describes the demographic characteristics of the household population, including age, sex, educational attainment, and employment status.

A household in the VAW survey is defined as a person or group of related and unrelated persons who usually live together in the same dwelling unit(s), who have common cooking and eating arrangements. A member of the household is any person who usually lives in the household.

3.1 Household characteristics

Access to basic utilities, sources of drinking water and water treatment practices, access to sanitation facilities, housing structure are physical characteristics of a household that are used to assess the general wellbeing and socioeconomic status of its members. This section provides information from the VAW survey on drinking water, sanitation facilities, housing characteristics, and possession of basic amenities.

Living house

Housing characteristics and household assets can be used to measure the socioeconomic status of household members. Information on the availability of electricity, type of flooring material, sources of drinking water and the distance of sources of drinking water are some important characteristics of household. In this survey 'type of living house' was classified into 6 categories and survey data were tabulated by type of living houses and shown in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Percentage distribution of living houses by type of living house

Type of house	Percentage of Total		
	National %	Rural %	Urban %
Straw/Bamboo/Polythene/Plastic/Canvass/Jhupri	9.89	11.12	6.47
Tin (GI Sheet)	48.47	52.03	44.56
Tally/ Semi-Pucca	16.43	13.35	25.12
Pucca	11.34	8.42	19.67
Clay/Mud	13.29	16.62	3.90
Others	1.46	1.80	0.52
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

It is evident from the table that at the national level highest proportion of living houses are made of Tin/GI Sheet (48.47%) followed by Semi-Pucca/Tally (16.43%), Clay (13.29%), Pucca (11.34%), Straw/Bamboo/Polythene (9.89%). In case of rural area proportion of Tin, Bamboo and Mud made houses are larger than those of national averages and conversely in case of urban area the proportion of these types of houses are smaller than those of national averages and tally/semi-Pucca and Pucca are larger than the national as well the rural proportions.

Source of drinking water

Access to safe water and sanitation are basic determinants of better health. Limited access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities and poor hygiene are associated with skin diseases, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), and diarrheal diseases, the leading preventable diseases in Bangladesh. Sources of drinking water in household were classified into 6 categories. Survey data were then estimated and tabulated by source of drinking water is shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water

Source of Drinking Water	Percentage of Total		
	National	Rural	Urban
Tap	8.16	5.29	16.34
Tubewell/Deep Tube well	89.20	91.58	82.44
Well	1.25	1.61	0.22
Pond	0.88	0.90	0.82
River/Ditch/Canal	0.38	0.48	0.10
Other	0.11	0.12	0.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

It is evident from the table that 89.20 % of the households drink water from tube well/deep tube well and 8.16% from tap. Only 1.25% households drink water from well and 0.90% from pond. Rural features are very similar to the national characteristics. In case of urban area 82.44% households drink water from tube well/deep tube well which is followed by tap 16.34%. Drinking water from other sources is negligible.

Distance of source of drinking water

Distance of source of drinking water from the dwelling has been classified into 4 categories. Statistics on ‘distance of source of drinking water from the dwelling’ is shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Percentage Distribution of Households by the Distance of Source of Drinking Water

Distance of source from dwelling	Percentage of total		
	National	Rural	Urban
Inside dwelling	47.66	44.13	57.72
Within 200 meters of dwelling	42.89	44.68	37.69
More than 200 meters from dwelling	8.81	10.58	3.82
Not available	0.65	0.62	0.77
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

It is evident from the table that nearly half (47.66%) of cases 'source of drinking water' are located inside the dwelling and in 42.89% cases within 200 meters from the dwelling. In 8.81% cases only 'source of drinking water' are located in more than 200 meters away from the dwelling and in 0.65% cases, there was no response.

In case of rural area the principal source of drinking water is 'located within 200 meters of dwelling' in 44.68% cases, which is followed by 'inside dwelling' (44.13%) and 'more than 200 meters away from dwelling' (10.58%). In case of urban area the principal source of drinking water is located 'inside dwelling' in 57.72% cases which is followed by 'within 200 meters of dwelling' (37.69%) and 'more than 200 meters from dwelling' (3.82%).

Source of light

Households get the light for domestic use from five sources, namely electricity, solar energy, kerosene, biogas and other. Statistics of source of light is shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Percentage Distribution of Household by Source of Light

Source of Light	Percentage of total		
	National	Rural	Urban
Electricity	61.75	52.77	87.23
Solar Energy	4.16	5.03	1.70
Kerosene	33.31	41.25	10.76
Bio-gas	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other	0.49	0.67	0.01
Non-response	0.26	0.23	0.28
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

The table shows that a principal source of light is electricity 61.75% which is followed by kerosene (33.31%) and solar energy (4.16%). In case of rural area, principal source of light was also electricity (52.77%) which is followed by kerosene (41.25%) and solar energy (5.03%). In case of urban area the principal source of light is also electricity (87.23%) which is followed by kerosene (10.76%) and solar energy (1.70%). Therefore, the urban households are mostly electricity dependent. Rural households are switching towards use of electricity 52.77% from use of kerosene which is 41.25%.

Source of cooking fuel

Indoor pollution has important implications for the health of household members. The type of fuel used for cooking, the place where cooking is done, and the type of stove used are all related to indoor air quality and the degree to which household members are exposed to the risk of respiratory infections and other diseases. Source of cooking fuel in households was classified into seven categories. The survey data were then extrapolated to the national population and tabulated by source of cooking fuel (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5: Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Cooking Fuel

Source of Cooking Fuel	Percentage of Total		
	National	Rural	Urban
Wood/Bamboo	42.30	38.10	54.22
Kerosene	0.72	0.73	0.69
Gas/LPG	11.05	6.33	24.45
Electricity	0.46	0.29	0.94
Cow-dung	14.54	18.08	4.46
Bio-gas	0.55	0.71	0.08
Others	29.76	35.14	14.49
Non-response	0.63	0.62	0.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

It is evident from the table that principal source of cooking fuel is wood/bamboo (42.30%) which is followed by cow-dung (14.54%), Gas/LPG (11.05%). In case of rural area principal source of cooking fuel is wood/bamboo 38.10% which is followed by cow-dung 18.08% and Gas/LPG 6.33%. In case of urban area, the principal source of cooking fuel is wood/bamboo 54.22% which is followed by Gas/LPG 24.45% and cow-dung 4.46%. In all the area 'others' category is also high which might be due to inclusion of straw, leaves etc in this category.

Toilet facility

Households without proper sanitation facilities have a greater risk of diseases like diarrhea, dysentery, and typhoid than households with improved sanitation facilities. In this survey toilet facilities were classified into 4 categories. Survey data classified by category of toilet facility are shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Percentage Distribution of Household by Toilet Facilities

Toilet Facility	Percentage of total		
	National	Rural	Urban
Sanitary (Water sealed)	32.70	27.15	48.45
Sanitary(Not water sealed)	30.01	29.03	32.77
Non-sanitary/ kutcha	30.99	35.86	17.18
Open space/bush	6.00	7.68	1.23
Non-response	0.29	0.27	0.37
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

It is evident from table that principal source of toilet facility is sanitary-water sealed 32.70% which is followed by non-sanitary/kutcha 30.99% and Sanitary-not water sealed 30.01%, In case of rural area principal toilet facility was Non-sanitary/Kutcha 35.86% which is followed by sanitary-not water sealed (29.03%) and sanitary-water sealed (27.15%). In case of urban area principal toilet

facility is sanitary-water sealed 48.45% followed by sanitary-not water sealed (32.77%) and non-sanitary/kutcha (17.18%).

Distance of toilet facility

Distance of toilet facility from the dwelling has been classified into 3 categories. The survey data are tabulated by distance category and shown at Table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Percentage Distribution of Household by Distance of Toilet Facility

Distance from dwelling	Percentage of total		
	National	Rural	Urban
Inside dwelling	44.01	38.72	59.04
Within 100 meters of dwelling	46.38	49.96	36.20
More than 100 meters of dwelling	7.64	9.10	3.49
Non-response	1.97	2.22	1.27
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

It is evident from the table that the highest 46.38% toilet facilities are available 'within 100 meters of the dwelling' which is followed by 'inside dwelling' (44.01%). Only 7.64% toilets are located in 'More than 100 meters of dwelling'. In case of rural area more toilets are located 'within 100 meters of dwelling' and 'More than 100 meters of dwelling' as compared to national proportion. On the contrary, in urban area more proportion of toilet facilities is located 'Inside dwelling' and less proportion elsewhere as compared to the national proportions.

Ownership of land by any member of household

Survey findings on ownership of land by any member of households and locality are presented in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Percentage Distribution of Ownership of Land by any Member of Household and Locality

Type of Ownership of Land	Percentage of Total		
	National	Rural	Urban
<i>(a) Ownership of land by locality</i>			
Possess Land	62.07	64.38	55.50
Do not possess land	37.17	34.85	43.74
Not Stated	0.76	0.77	0.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899
<i>(b) Ownership of land by gender and locality</i>			
Men	80.87	81.54	78.70
Women	19.13	18.46	21.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

The ownership of land by any member of the household was first classified into two categories- Yes and No. Then yes cases were classified by gender into male and female. The survey shows that at the national level, 62.07% members of households own land. Out of them 80.87 % are male and 19.13% are female. In case of rural area high proportion of males as compared to urban area and conversely, in urban area high proportion of females as compared to rural area own land.

Ownership of house by any member of the household:

Ownership of house by any member of the household is shown at Table 3.9.

Table 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Ownership of House by any Member of Household by Locality

Ownership of House	Percentage of Total		
	National	Rural	Urban
<i>(a) Ownership of house by locality</i>			
Own House	82.20	84.56	75.51
Do not Own House	16.51	14.16	23.19
Not Stated	1.29	1.29	1.30
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899
<i>(b) Ownership of house by gender and locality</i>			
Men	85.79	87.1	81.86
Women	14.21	12.9	18.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

The ownership of house by any member of the household was first classified into two categories- Yes and No. Then yes cases were classified into male and female. The survey showed that one/more members owned house in 82.20% households. Out of them 85.79% were male and 14.21% were female. In case of rural area higher proportion of male as compared to urban area own house. In both areas, women ownership is too poor in number although it is a little bit higher in urban area.

Possession of assets

The possession and use of household durable goods have multiple effects and implications. For instance, access to a radio or television exposes household members to updated daily events, information, and educational materials. Similarly, a refrigerator prolongs food storage and keeps food fresh and hygienic. Ownership of transportation allows greater access to services away from the local area and enhances social and economic activities. Possession of assets by locality and type of assets is shown at Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Percentage Distribution of Possession of assets by household by type of asset and locality

Type of asset	Percentage of Households Possessing Asset		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Boat	3.99	1.37	3.31
Bull/Buffalo cart	3.81	1.85	3.30
Push Cart/ Van	5.26	2.38	4.51
Rickshaw	2.57	2.59	2.57
Bicycle	28.30	20.22	26.0
Motor Cycle	4.33	7.43	5.13
Motor car/Bus/Truck	0.82	1.11	0.90
Scooter/CNG/Auto Rickshaw	1.29	1.37	1.31
Telephone	1.77	4.51	2.48
Mobile	76.92	86.19	79.34
Sewing Machine	8.39	14.65	10.02
Television/Radio	35.67	66.30	43.65
Dish Antenna	16.83	51.65	25.90
Computer	2.53	6.48	3.56
Fridge/Deep fridge	10.07	30.56	15.41
Air Cooler	0.61	0.91	0.69
IPS/Generator	1.37	4.67	2.23
Other Asset	2.76	2.86	2.78
No. of households	32302602	23888703	8413899

Multiple responses

It is evident from the table that highest 79.34% of the households possess mobile at the national level which is followed by television/radio (43.65%), bicycle (26.20%), dish-antenna (26.20%), etc.

In case of urban area possession of television/radio, dish-antenna and fridge/deep fridge, sewing machine, mobile phones are found to be in higher proportion than the rural area. On the contrary, in rural area possession of bicycle, boat, bull/buffalo cart are found to be in higher proportion than the urban area.

3.2 Population characteristics

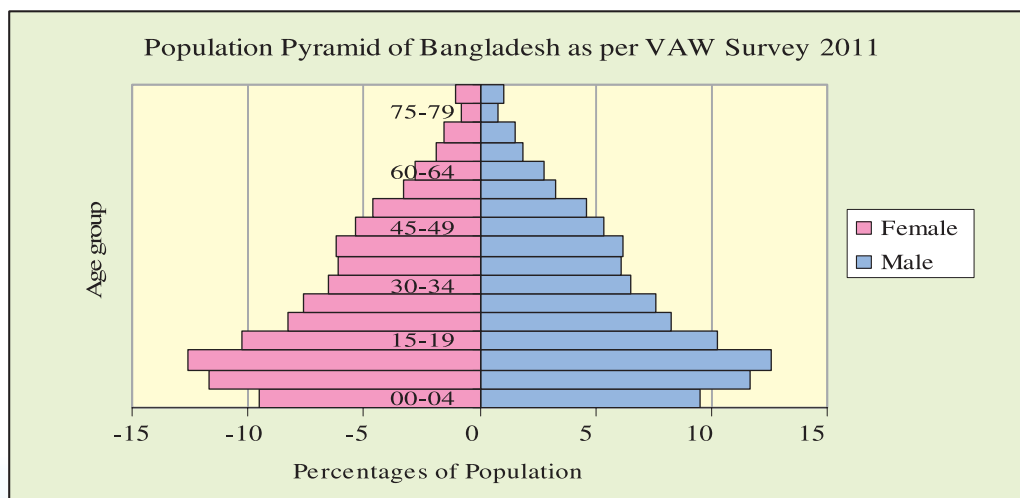
The age-sex structure of the population is shown by the population pyramid in Figure 1. The pyramid is wider at the base than the top and narrows slightly at the youngest age group. This pattern is typical of a historically high-fertility regime that has recently started to stabilize or decline. Age-sex distribution of survey population is shown at Table 3.11. The table is followed by age-sex population pyramid of Bangladesh for 2011.

Table 3.11: Percentage Distribution of Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Sex status		Total
	Male	Female	
00-04	9.4	9.52	9.48
05-09	11.68	11.15	11.41
10-14	12.57	11.24	11.90
15-19	10.34	9.70	10.02
20-24	8.31	9.14	8.72
25-29	7.59	8.92	8.25
30-34	6.45	7.57	7.01
35-39	6.11	7.24	6.67
40-44	6.22	6.44	6.33
45-49	5.39	5.06	5.22
50-54	4.62	4.22	4.42
55-59	3.33	2.96	3.15
60-64	2.75	2.31	2.53
65-69	1.88	1.64	1.76
70-74	1.49	1.28	1.38
75-79	0.82	0.71	0.76
80 & more	1.01	0.92	0.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of individuals	73601766	73423225	147024991

More than one-third of the household population (33 percent) is under age 15, and nine percent is under age 5. People age 65 and older account for just 5 percent of the total population. The proportion of the population under age 15 is somewhat lower in urban than rural areas, as is the proportion of the population older than age 65.

Figure –3.1: Population pyramid according to VAW Survey



The age-sex distribution of the population indicates that the population of Bangladesh is still young and it is going through demographic transition. It has experienced relatively high fertility in the past recently, narrower base indicates that rapid fertility decline in the country has taken place. The pyramid shows that the cohorts largest in number are those between the ages 05-14. In the adolescent stage more boys exist than girls but immediately after that females are dominating than male up to reproductive age 20-44. The reason may be the out migration for labor force abroad is higher in male than female. Again, in Fifty's the picture is reverse (males are dominating than females). At the end of the service life the out migrants come back to the home. There is a limitation that usually at the last age group, the females dominate in all over the world but it is reverse here. May be this is because of Sample survey. The table also shows that sex ratio is 100.13 & average household size is 4.58 persons. Survey Population has been re-classified into broader age group and shown at Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Age-Sex Distribution of Population by Economic Group

Age group	Household population	Male	Female
0 - 14	32.79	33.65	31.91
15 - 64	62.34	61.12	63.55
65+	4.87	5.23	4.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00
No. of individuals	147024991	73601766	73423225

The table shows that 33% percent of the population is under 15 years and 62% are economically active population and almost 5% are aged 65+.

Relationship with Head of Household

Information on household composition is critical to an understanding of family size and household headship, which can be used to plan meaningful population-based policies and programs. Household composition is also a determinant of general health status and well-being. Percentage of population by relationship with head of the household is shown in Table 3.13.

Table 3.13: Frequency Distribution of Population by Relation with Head of Household

Relation with HH head	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Household Head	21.89	21.89
Husband/Wife	18.86	40.75
Son/Daughter	43.81	84.56
Son in law	6.86	91.42
Brother/Sister	1.47	92.89
Grand Daughter/Son	4.95	97.84
Other relatives	1.37	99.21
No relation	0.44	99.65
Missing	0.35	100.00
Total	100.00	--
No. of individuals	147024990	--

It is evident from the table that 43.81% of the members are children of the head of household (HH), 21.89% are head themselves, 18.86% are their spouse and 15.44% are others.

Marital Status

This section focuses on the key factors other than contraception that affect women's chances of becoming pregnant. These key factors include marriage, polygamy etc. Marriage indicates the onset of exposure to the risk of pregnancy for most women, and thus it is an important fertility indicator. This chapter includes information on several direct measures of the beginning of exposure to pregnancy and level of exposure: for example, age at first marriage, age at first sexual intercourse, and recent sexual activity.

Table 3.14: Percentage Distribution of Population of Age 15 years and above by Age, Marital Status and Sex

Age group	Marital Status					No. of individuals
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
	(a) Both sexes					
15-19	84.46	15.01	0.11	0.37	0.06	14738056
20-24	45.76	53.29	0.20	0.42	0.33	12821498
25-29	19.44	79.39	0.43	0.36	0.38	12131787
30-34	6.14	91.53	1.17	0.63	0.53	10304455
35-39	1.47	96.26	1.25	0.62	0.39	9812224
40-44	1.04	94.17	3.59	0.81	0.39	9304368
45-49	0.73	91.86	6.42	0.44	0.55	7681662
50-54	0.46	88.25	10.32	0.53	0.44	6498015
55-59	0.81	83.08	14.72	0.66	0.73	4625257
60-64	0.77	76.79	21.82	0.40	0.22	3717594
65-69	0.63	72.92	25.45	0.73	0.27	2588435
70-74	1.38	66.57	30.44	0.73	0.89	2034684
75-79	1.21	59.14	38.00	0.39	1.25	1124240
80 & more	1.12	51.01	45.94	1.01	0.92	49642716
Total	22.04	71.29	5.75	0.53	0.40	147024991

(b) Males

Age group	Marital Status					No. of individuals
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
	(a) Both sexes					
15-19	97.52	2.31	0.04	0.14	0.00	7613072
20-24	71.68	27.87	0.25	0.20	0.00	6114154
25-29	34.73	64.87	0.24	0.13	0.02	5585405
30-34	11.14	88.13	0.37	0.24	0.12	4746568
35-39	2.53	97.06	0.10	0.20	0.11	4499079
40-44	1.74	97.74	0.23	0.07	0.22	4577886
45-49	0.73	98.60	0.63	0.00	0.05	3964558
50-54	0.18	99.19	0.49	0.02	0.11	3399782
55-59	0.61	97.89	1.50	0.00	0.00	2454000
60-64	0.44	96.44	3.11	0.00	0.00	2022245
65-69	0.46	95.63	3.54	0.37	0.00	1381435
70-74	1.27	92.56	5.69	0.00	0.48	1097610
75-79	0.55	87.36	11.06	0.00	1.03	600342
80 & more	0.62	83.78	14.45	0.10	1.05	25545632
Total	29.83	68.95	1.01	0.12	0.10	73601768

(c) Female

Age group	Marital Status					No. of individuals
	Unmarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	
	(a) Both sexes					
15-19	70.51	28.58	0.18	0.62	0.12	7124984
20-24	22.13	76.46	0.15	0.62	0.64	6707344
25-29	6.39	91.77	0.59	0.56	0.69	6546382
30-34	1.88	94.44	1.85	0.96	0.88	5557887
35-39	0.58	95.58	2.23	0.99	0.63	5313145
40-44	0.37	90.71	6.84	1.52	0.56	4726482
45-49	0.73	84.69	12.60	0.91	1.08	3717104
50-54	0.76	76.24	21.11	1.09	0.80	3098233
55-59	1.04	66.33	29.65	1.41	1.56	2171257
60-64	1.15	53.34	44.14	0.89	0.49	1695349
65-69	0.83	46.93	50.52	1.14	0.58	1207000
70-74	1.51	36.12	59.43	1.58	1.36	937074
75-79	1.97	26.81	68.86	0.85	1.51	523898
80 & more	1.67	14.85	80.69	2.02	0.78	24097084
Total	14.44	73.57	10.38	0.92	0.69	73423223

Among all the women members of the household whether they are eligible or not, 14.44% are unmarried, 73.57% are married, 10.38% are widowed, 0.92% is divorced and 0.69% is separated. Among the males the corresponding percentages are 29.83%, 68.95%, 1.01%, 0.12% and 0.10%.

Religion: Number and percentage of population by religion are shown at Table 3.15. It is evident from the table that about 88% of the household populations are Muslims, 10% are Hindus, 1.4% is Buddhists and 0.4% is Christians.

Table 3.15: Population by Religion

Religion	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percentage
Muslim	87.88	87.88
Hindu	10.30	98.18
Buddhist	1.38	99.56
Christian	0.39	99.95
Others	0.05	100.00
No. of individuals	147024990	--

Literacy

Literacy is widely acknowledged as benefiting both the individual and society. Particularly among women, literacy is associated with many positive outcomes, including intergenerational health and nutrition benefits. The ability to read and write empowers both women and men. Knowledge of the level of literacy that a population may attain is important for policymakers and program managers who design information materials. The VAW survey defined literacy based on the respondent's ability to read all or part of a sentence. Literacy status of the household members of age 7 years and above is shown at Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: Status of Reading and Writing

Reading and Writing Status	Rate
Can not read and write	33.40
Can read only	9.76
Can read and write	56.83
No. of individuals	126718530

From the above table, it is observed that 56.83% of the household population can read and write, 9.76% can read only and 33.40% can neither read nor write.

Literacy Level

Highest class passed by population of age 7 years and above is shown at Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Percentage Distribution of Population aged 7 years and above by Highest Class Passed

Highest Class Passed	Percentage of total
No class passed	28.16
1 class passed	3.51
2 class passed	5.65
3 class passed	5.89
4 class passed	6.22
5 class passed	13.75
6 class passed	4.46
7 class passed	4.54
8 class passed	5.84
9 class passed	7.57
10 class passed	6.88
11 class passed	4.08
12 class passed and above	3.45
Total	100.00
No. of individuals	126718530

It is evident from the table that 28.16% did not pass any class, 35.02% passed 1 to 5 classes, 22.41% passed 6 to 9 classes, 6.88% passed SSC and 7.53% passed HSC and above degree classes.

3.3 Characteristics of women

Marital position of eligible women

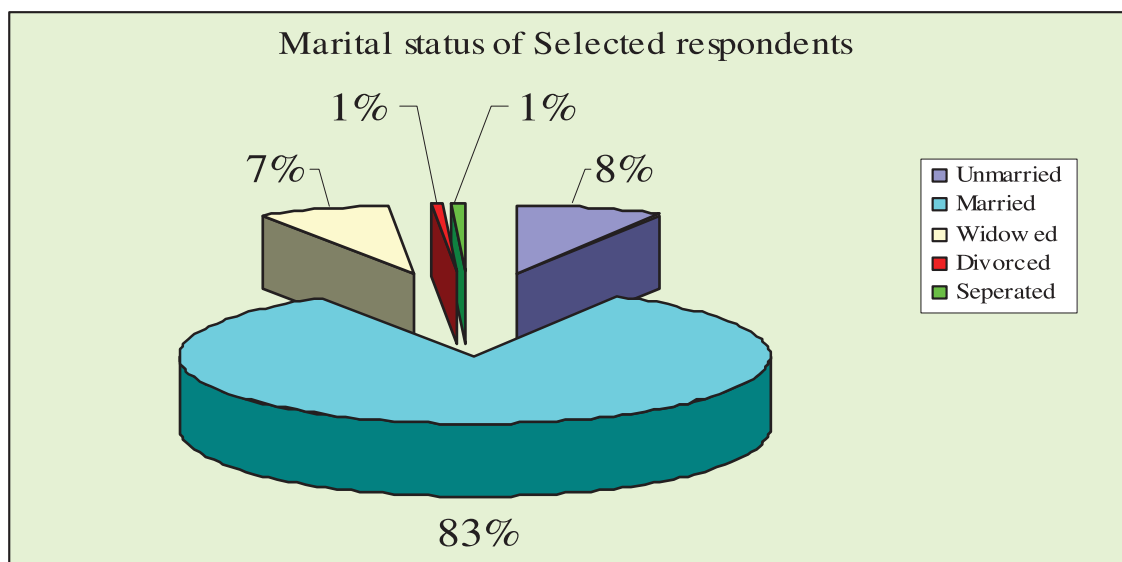
From each household one respondent was selected randomly through Lottery. Total number of eligible women is 19,534 & selected 12,600. Out of total eligible women, 15.5% were unmarried, 72.1% currently married, 10.8% widowed & Divorced and separated were below 1%.

	Unmarried	Currently married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
	15.5	72.1	10.8	0.9	0.8
No. of individuals	69545711	70816430	5747902	520763	394185

Table 3.18: Marital status of selected respondents

Marital Status	Percent of total	Cumulative percent
Unmarried	8.08	8.08
Married	83.31	91.39
Widowed	7.24	98.63
Divorced	0.64	99.27
Separated	0.73	100.00
Total	100.00	--
No. of individuals	32162832	--

Out of the selected respondent, 8.08% were unmarried, 83.31% married, 7.24% were widowed, 0.64% was divorced and 0.73% was separated. A pictorial presentation of the numbers is given in Figure 3.2.

Figure 3.2: Marital status of selected respondents**Current living status of selected respondent:**

Current Living and Marital Status of Respondent is shown at Table 3.19 and previously married and current living status of respondent at Table 3.20.

Table 3.19: Percentage Distribution of Living Status of Currently Married Respondent

Living Status	Percent	Cumulative percent
Non-response	2.20	2.20
Married, living with husband	77.70	79.90
Married but not living with husband	5.41	85.31
Unmarried/ married before	14.69	100.00
Total	100.00	--
No. of individuals	32162832	--

From the above table, we see that 77.70% respondent are currently married and currently living with their husband and 5.41 % currently married women do not live with their husband. The remaining 14.69% are unmarried and previously married but currently single.

Table 3.20: Living status of previously married and never married partner

Marital status of previously married and never married respondent	Percentage of total	Cumulative percent
Not applicable	84.42	84.42
Previously married & living with husband	6.98	91.41
Previously married but previously did not live with husband	0.25	91.65
Never married	8.35	100.00
Total	100.00	--
No. of individuals	32162832	--

It is evident from the table that out of the previously married women 6.98% women lived with their previous husband and 0.25% did not live with their previous husband. The remaining 8.35% were never married.

Reason for dissolution of previous marriage

Table 3.21: Percentage distribution of reasons dissolution of previous marriage

Reason for Dissolution of Marriage	Percentage of Total	Cumulative Percent
Not applicable	92.54	92.54
Divorced	0.45	92.99
Due to death of husband	6.66	99.65
Due to 2nd marry of husband	0.16	99.81
Due to difference of opinion	0.06	99.87
Denied to report	0.01	99.88
Due to separation	0.08	99.96
Due to torture of family member	0.02	99.98
Others	0.02	100.00
Total	100.00	--
No. of individuals	32162832	--

It is evident from the table that 92.54 % cases there were no dissolution of marriage. Out of 7.46% cases of dissolution, 6.66% were due to death of husband, 0.45% was due to divorce, 0.06% was due to difference of opinion with husband, 0.02% was due to torture of family member and 0.08% was due to separation.

Reasons for not living with husband

Table 3.22: Reasons for not living with current husband/ previous husband.

Reason	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not applicable	92.33	92.33
Due to job/education	2.48	94.81
Due to separation	1.25	96.07
Due to illness	0.33	96.39
Others	3.61	100.00
Total	100.00	--
No. of individuals	32162832	--

It is evident from the table that 92.33% respondent lived with their current and previous husbands. Out of the remaining 7.67% cases, 2.48% could not live due to job and education in other areas, 1.25% did not live due to separation, 0.33% due to illness and 3.61% due to other reasons.

Number of times married

Statistics on number of times married by the respondents are shown at Table 3.23

Table 3.23: Number of Times Married by respondent

Number of Times Married	Percentage of total	Cumulative Percent
Non-response	9.80	9.80
1 time	86.30	96.10
2 times	3.69	99.79
3 times	0.16	99.95
4 times	0.08	100.00
Total	100.00	---
No. of individuals	32162832	

It is evident from the table that 86.30% of the respondents married only once. Out of the remaining 13.7%, major percentage of 9.8% were non-response, 3.69% were 2-times married, 0.16% were three times and 0.1% were 4 times. There were no incidents of 5 or more times marriage in the survey.

Order of wife's position: Position of respondent as wife is shown in the following Table 3.24

Table 3.24: Position of wife currently

Position in order of marriage	Percent of total	Cumulative Percent
Non-response	10.48	10.48
1st wife	80.27	90.75
2nd wife	7.87	98.62
3rd wife	1.05	99.67
4th wife	0.32	100.00
No. of individuals	32162832	--

It is seen from the table that 80.27% respondents said that they are the first wife. Only 7.87% said that they are the 2nd wife, 1.05% 3rd wife and 0.32% 4th wife & 10.48% were non-response.

Polygamy

There are predominantly two types of marital unions; monogamous and polygamous. The distinction between the two types has social significance and probable fertility implications, although the association between union type and fertility is complex and not well understood. Polygamy, the practice of having more than one wife, influences the frequency of sexual intercourse and thus may have an effect on fertility. The extent of polygamy was measured in the VAW survey by asking all currently married female respondents whether their husband or partner had other wives (co-wives) and, if so, how many. Currently married women were also asked whether their husband had one or more wives alive currently. Statistics on polygamy is shown in Table 3.25.

Table 3.25: Status of having co-wives currently

Status of polygamy	Percent of total	Cumulative Percent
Non-response	11.2	11.2
More than 1 wife (polygamy)	4.4	15.6
Not more than 1 wife	84.4	100.0
Total	100.0	--
No. of individuals	32162832	--

There are incidents of 4.4% polygamy by husbands in Bangladesh according to the respondent wives. This percentage may increase if non-response cases are verified.

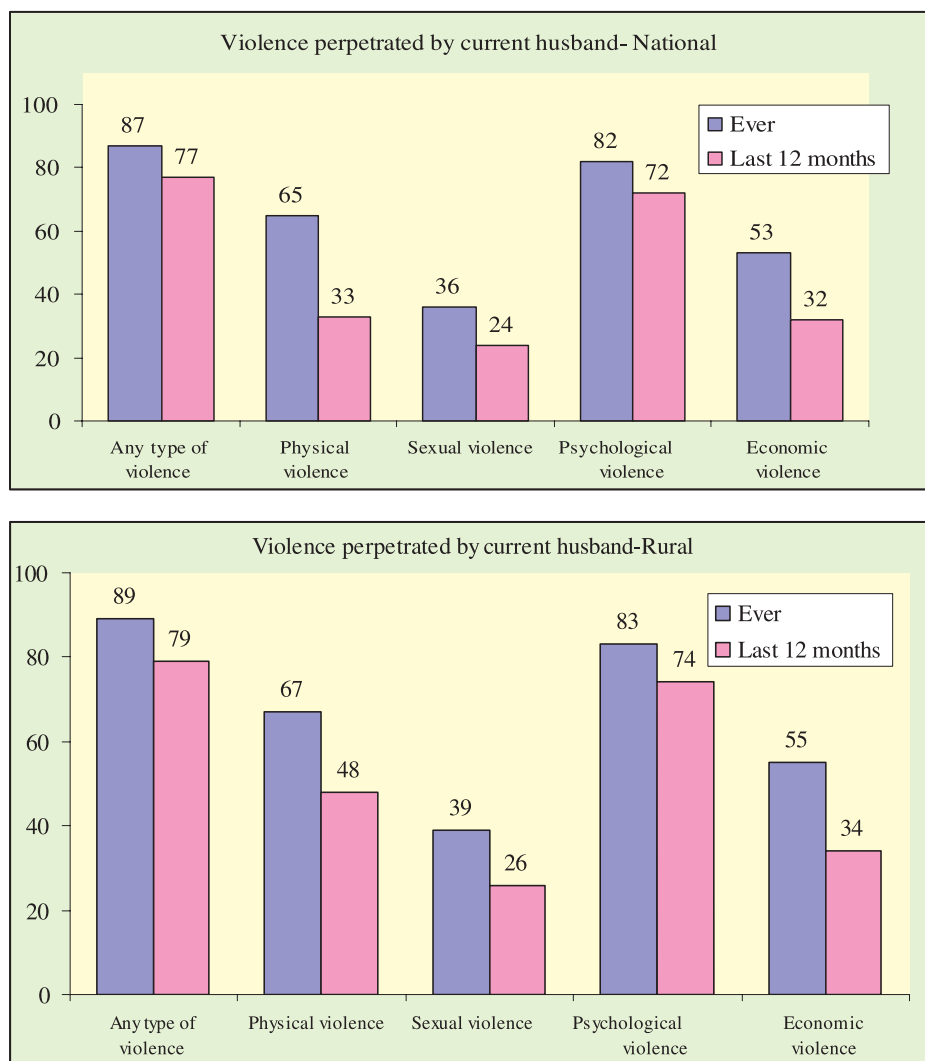


Chapter 4

Violence against Women by Partners

Results regarding the prevalence of violence against married women committed by current husband are presented in Figure 4.1. As many as 87% of currently married women have ever experienced any type of violence by current husband, and 77% reported any type of violence in the past 12 months. Amongst different types of violence reported, psychological violence was most common, followed by physical violence. Prevalence reported in this survey is higher than previously available data⁵.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of women who experienced violence by current husband, by different types of violence



⁵ According to Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007, the percentage of ever-married women aged 15-49 who have ever experienced physical or sexual violence committed by their husband was 48.7% and 17.8%, respectively.

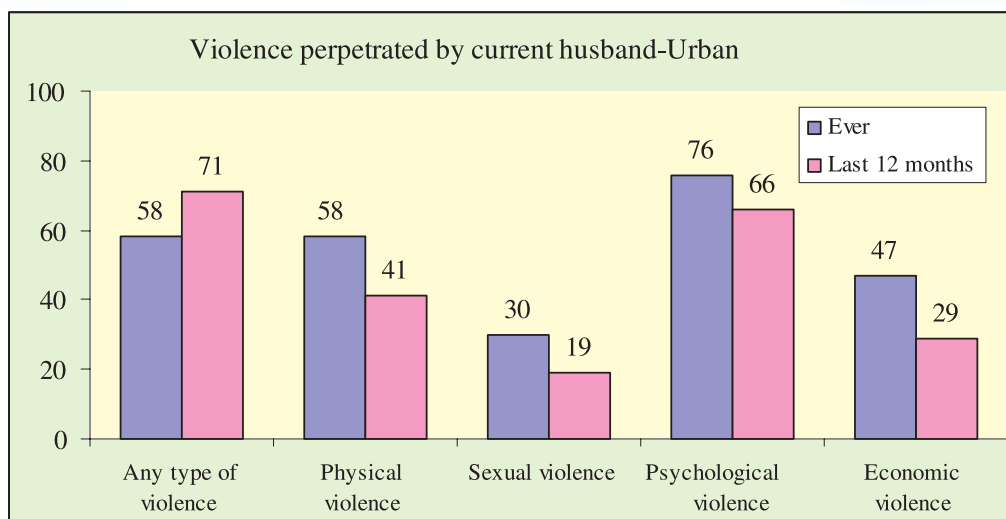


Table 4.1 presents the prevalence of any type of violence committed against women by type of perpetrator and locality, which points to an alarmingly high rate of spousal violence at home. Almost 90% of those who have ever violated by current husband has the past 12-month experience of violence, which implies the persistent nature of spousal violence. Moreover, the survey results among women ever married more than once indicate that 66% of them experienced violence by current as well as previous husbands while almost all (98%) have ever been violated by either current or previous husbands.

Rural-urban difference is not statistically significant, nor is observed clear trend by age groups in the prevalence of spousal violence (Table 4.2, Table 4.3). Further analysis by education level, employment status, and wealth quintile might be worthwhile.

Table 4.1: Percentage of women who experienced any type of violence, according to type of perpetrator and locality

Perpetrator	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband
Ever	87.12	77.47	88.77	79.28	58.06	54.05
In the past 12 months	77.34	34.67	79.42	34.11	71.41	36.21
No. of respondents	26792993	3861463	19834637	2822173	6958356	1039291

Table 4.2: Percentage of women who experienced any type of violence during life time by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	82.88	1074486	56.59	59114	85.72	808408	67.77	41436	40.96	266077	25.92	17677
20-24	90.16	3520413	73.39	141494	90.67	2572822	64.43	87250	59.19	947591	73.42	54244
25-29	88.16	4854854	79.31	185821	89.86	3614980	84.84	136875	57.61	1239874	58.29	48946
30-34	88.08	4487785	76.63	273395	89.83	3309563	80.09	213487	59.93	1178222	49.69	59908
35-39	87.46	4108511	71.64	353833	90.19	2966142	72.08	273418	61.04	1142369	57.49	80415
40-44	87.51	3277626	77.01	486068	89.09	2381962	81.39	334787	58.46	895664	50.57	151281
45-49	85.64	2175743	80.29	377029	87.37	1597910	81.36	260544	62.73	577833	44.80	116486
50-54	84.17	1472385	77.25	453277	85.23	1169741	78.62	315702	54.24	302644	54.32	137575
55-59	85.29	781938	81.47	424705	86.82	622253	84.02	317649	47.27	159685	53.69	107056
60+	78.18	1039252	78.65	1106726	79.48	790855	79.58	841025	50.96	248397	57.15	265701
Total	87.12	26792993	77.47	3861463	88.77	19834637	79.28	2822173	58.06	6958356	54.05	1039291

Table 4.3: Percentage of women who experienced any type of violence in last 12 months by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of Women	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of Women	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of Women
15-19	76.06	1074488	44.17	59114	79.75	808408	53.85	41436	64.85	266077	21.48	17677
20-24	82.03	3520413	51.22	141494	83.88	2572822	48.42	87250	77.99	947591	55.73	54244
25-29	79.71	4854854	21.21	185821	81.63	3614980	25.20	136875	74.10	1239874	10.02	48946
30-34	78.80	4487785	36.57	273395	81.55	3309563	33.52	213487	71.09	1178222	47.41	59908
35-39	79.52	4108511	36.87	353833	82.58	2966142	39.81	273418	71.58	1142369	26.88	80415
40-44	76.50	3277626	37.74	486068	77.43	2381962	39.64	334787	74.03	895664	33.54	151281
45-49	71.89	2175743	36.63	377029	73.69	1597910	35.50	260544	66.90	577833	39.15	116486
50-54	71.38	1472385	33.23	453277	73.41	1169741	31.09	315702	63.55	302644	38.12	137575
55-59	73.33	781938	34.87	424705	74.18	622253	33.79	317649	70.03	159685	38.08	107056
60+	62.29	1039252	31.64	1106726	64.31	790855	30.01	841025	55.84	248397	36.83	265701
Total	77.34	26792993	34.67	3861463	79.42	19834637	34.11	2822173	71.41	6958356	36.21	1039291

4.1 Physical Violence

Table 4.4 presents the prevalence of physical violence committed against women by type of perpetrator, locality, and severity of violence. Sixty-five percent of married women experienced physical violence perpetrated by their current husbands in their lifetime. The recent incidence is also high as nearly half of married women reported such violence in the past 12 months. The data also indicates that prevalence of physical violence seems to be slightly higher in rural than urban areas. As seen in figure 4.2, women aged 20-39 seem to have been most exposed to spousal physical violence in the past 12 months.

Table 4.4: Percentage of women who experienced physical violence, according to type of perpetrator, and locality

Perpetrator	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband %	Previous husband %	Current husband %	Previous husband %	Current husband %	Previous husband %
Ever	64.64	58.85	66.95	60.62	58.06	54.05
In the past 12 months	46.40	19.58	48.36	18.99	40.83	21.19
No of respondents	26792993	3861463	19834637	2822173	6958356	1039291

Table 4.5: Percentage of women who experienced physical violence during lifetime by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current Husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	51.17	1074486	49.65	59114	54.53	808408	59.77	41436	40.96	266077	25.92	17677
20-24	66.73	3520413	57.08	141494	69.51	2572822	46.92	87250	59.19	947591	73.42	54244
25-29	66.34	4854854	66.52	185821	69.34	3614980	69.47	136875	57.61	1239874	58.29	48946
30-34	66.92	4487785	59.23	273395	69.40	3309563	61.91	213487	59.93	1178222	49.69	59908
35-39	66.92	4108511	57.04	353833	69.18	2966142	56.91	273418	61.04	1142369	57.49	80415
40-44	64.77	3277626	61.36	486068	67.14	2381962	66.23	334787	58.46	895664	50.57	151281
45-49	61.90	2175743	55.91	377029	61.59	1597910	60.88	260544	62.73	577833	44.80	116486
50-54	60.69	1472385	58.35	453277	62.36	1169741	60.10	31572	54.24	302644	54.32	137575
55-59	61.04	781938	59.89	424705	64.57	622253	62.98	317649	47.27	159685	53.69	107056
60+	58.33	1039252	58.46	1106726	60.65	790855	58.88	841025	50.96	248397	57.15	265701
Total	64.64	26792993	58.85	3861463	66.95	19834637	60.62	2822173	58.06	6958356	54.05	1039291

Figure 4.2: Physical violence by current husband in the past 12 months, by age group

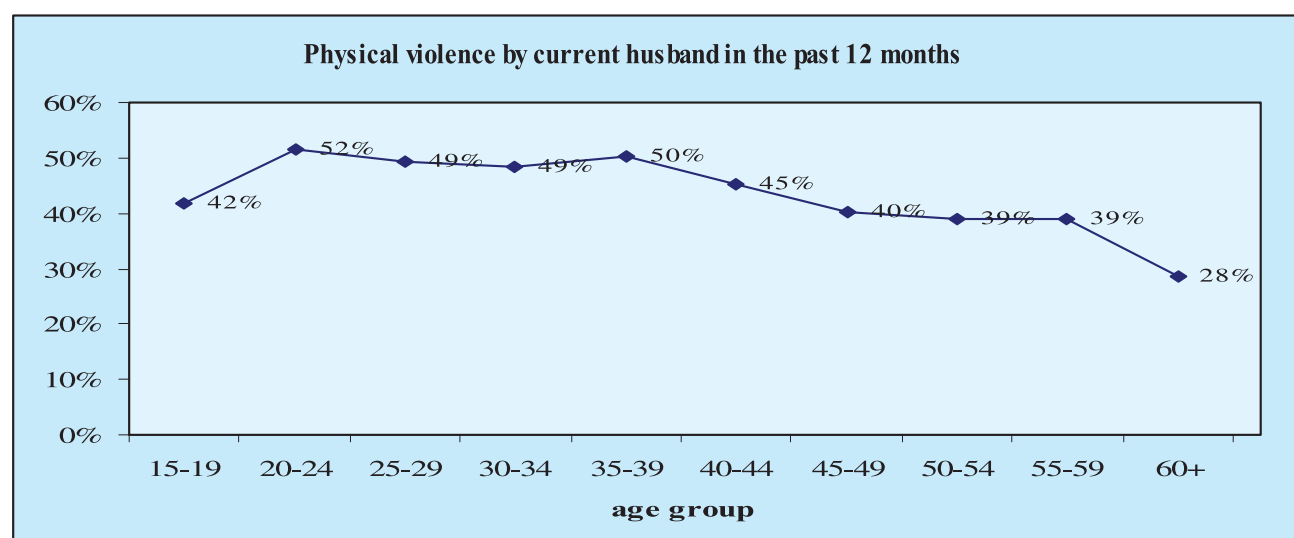


Table 4.6: Percentage of women who experienced physical violence in last 12 months by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current Husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	41.91	1074486	32.94	59114	44.54	808408	37.83	41436	33.91	266077	21.48	17677
20-24	51.50	3520413	34.05	141494	53.69	2572822	26.01	87250	45.56	947591	47.00	54244
25-29	49.33	4854854	15.42	185821	51.31	3614980	18.60	136875	43.56	1239874	6.53	48946
30-34	48.50	4487785	19.29	273395	51.52	3309563	15.42	213487	40.01	1178222	33.09	59908
35-39	50.21	4108511	26.90	353833	52.15	2966142	30.08	273418	45.17	1142369	16.08	80415
40-44	45.37	3277626	20.18	486068	47.91	2381962	22.23	334787	38.60	895664	15.62	151281
45-49	40.30	2175743	20.66	377029	39.95	1597910	20.97	260544	41.29	577833	19.94	116486
50-54	38.80	1472385	21.66	453277	40.76	1169741	21.79	31572	31.20	302644	21.36	137575
55-59	38.83	781938	15.43	424705	40.66	622253	14.51	317649	31.73	159685	18.17	107056
60+	28.47	1039252	15.57	1106726	29.55	790855	13.44	841025	25.01	248397	22.3	265701
Total	46.40	26792993	19.58	3861463	48.36	19834637	18.99	2822173	40.83	6958356	21.19	1039291

Table 4.7 provides more in-depth analysis on the different acts which physical violence comprises and frequency of such acts reported by those who experienced in the past 12 months. It shows that ‘threatening and shouting with loud voice’ is the most common practice, followed by ‘hurting by slap, fist, and throwing something’ as 57% and 45% of women reported the experience of such behavior of husbands respectively during their married life. The same table also indicates the recurrent nature of such practice as 35% of women reported their husbands threatened or shouted in loud voice more than twice in the past 12 months, including 8% who experienced more than 6 times. Similarly, 17% of women reported their husbands slapped, gave fist, boxed, or threw something more than twice in the past 12 months, which is equivalent to 71% of all the women who experienced husbands’ such behavior in the past 12 months.

Table 4.7: Percentage of women who experienced physical violence by current husband, according to acts

Acts	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
	Ever	Past 12m	1 Time	2-5 Time	5+ time	0 time	1 time	2-5 time	5+ Time
Husband slapped, hit with fist , boxed or threw something and you got hurt	44.56	23.80	28.82	53.24	17.94	15.35	14.50	39.93	30.22
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair by force.	22.08	11.91	28.84	50.31	20.85	15.48	12.71	39.39	32.42
Burnt you.	0.79	0.49	28.84	36.37	19.13	21.29	28.78	26.02	23.91
Threw acid	0.17	0.13	44.50	5.89	14.39	46.88	24.75	5.91	22.46
Threw hot water	0.83	0.57	79.72	37.13	13.91	22.65	28.44	22.10	26.82
Kicked , dragged or beat you up	15.94	8.23	48.96	50.27	15.22	12.39	18.68	39.22	29.70
Intentionally suffocated you	3.82	2.28	34.51	49.24	13.31	20.19	18.50	32.57	28.74
Choked or burnt you on purpose	0.52	0.39	37.44	23.83	26.03	39.17	4.29	27.03	29.51
Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other sharp weapons against you?	2.11	1.34	50.15	44.22	20.65	19.35	22.57	29.92	28.16
Struck you with stick or heavy things	18.61	9.35	35.13	49.34	15.63	14.00	20.52	37.12	28.36
No. of respondents	26792993		26792993			26792993			

Table 4.8 shows rural-urban comparison on the same. For the top two most common violent practices of husbands, prevalence is higher among rural population than urban, though in some cases, more frequency is reported in urban areas. For the rest, the picture is more or less similar between urban and rural.

Table 4.8: Percentage of women who experienced physical violence by current husband, by frequency, according to acts and locality (rural – urban)

Acts	Locality	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
		Ever	Past 12m	1 time	2-5 time	5+ Time	0 time	1 time	2-5 time	5+ Time
Husband slapped, fist, boxed or threw something and you got hurt	Rural	46.55	24.61	29.19	54.61	16.20	16.32	13.96	40.35	29.37
	Urban	38.89	21.49	27.60	48.78	23.61	12.02	16.36	38.52	33.11
Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair by force.	Rural	22.46	11.82	30.70	52.26	17.04	16.66	12.49	39.78	31.04
	Urban	20.99	12.16	23.67	44.91	31.42	11.81	13.37	38.19	36.63
Shacked with hot things.	Rural	0.74	0.46	42.88	39.98	17.14	16.76	32.66	29.27	21.32
	Urban	0.93	0.58	48.15	28.25	23.60	31.48	20.08	18.71	29.73
Threw acid	Rural	0.13	0.11	86.40	0.00	13.60	22.50	41.31	7.64	28.56
	Urban	0.29	0.20	69.77	14.65	15.57	77.90	3.70	3.70	14.70
Threw hot water	Rural	0.79	0.56	47.10	38.11	14.79	13.86	34.45	24.77	26.92
	Urban	0.97	0.60	53.89	34.54	11.56	42.96	14.54	15.94	26.57
Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up	Rural	16.19	8.30	36.34	52.37	11.29	12.07	19.27	41.08	27.58
	Urban	15.25	8.05	29.15	44.08	26.78	13.36	16.92	33.58	36.13
Intentionally suffocated you	Rural	3.83	2.29	38.15	48.99	12.86	19.37	19.44	34.84	26.35
	Urban	3.77	2.25	35.38	49.99	14.63	22.57	15.79	25.99	35.65
Choked or burnt you on purpose	Rural	0.47	0.39	48.44	20.02	31.54	43.06	3.60	25.20	28.14
	Urban	0.66	0.39	54.96	34.54	10.51	31.33	5.69	30.73	32.25
Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other sharp weapons against you?	Rural	2.02	1.26	33.65	47.38	18.97	18.06	21.97	33.35	26.63
	Urban	2.35	1.56	38.54	36.92	24.54	22.52	24.05	21.49	31.94
Struck you with stick or heavy things	Rural	19.79	10.15	37.31	51.09	11.60	15.10	20.03	38.24	26.63
	Urban	15.26	7.05	25.66	42.17	32.17	9.96	22.33	32.96	34.76
No. of respondents	Rural	19834637								
	Urban	6958356								

The survey included several indicators of severity that can be used individually or jointly to assess degrees of severity and the impacts of the women involved. This is to help provide clarity about the nature of these experiences which is essential for differentiating severe from less severe situations, for developing prevention programmes, and for providing appropriate responses and interventions. Impacts and consequences of each different type of assault include the following minimal list:

- Physical injury
- Medical attention needed to treat injuries
- Frequency of acts or episodes of violence
- Violence that occurred during pregnancy
- Fearing for her life or the life of her children or other family members as a result of the violence

Physical injuries as a result of violence acts experienced by surveyed women are summarized in Table 4.9. According to the Friends of the Chair of UN Statistical Commission, “moderate physical violence” by an intimate partner refers to acts that did not result in bruises, cuts, broken bones, need for medical treatment or hospitalization, and where the woman did not fear for her life, and was not pregnant at the time. “Severe physical violence” would include acts that resulted in bruises, cuts, broken bones, need for medical treatment or hospitalization, or situations where the woman feared her life was in danger, or the violence occurred at a time when she was pregnant, in addition to acts of beating, choking, threatening or using a knife, gun or other weapons which are de facto considered acts of severe physical violence regardless of the consequences.

Therefore, all listed below are classified as ‘severe physical violence’ cases. It shows the serious nature of violence faced by significant percentage of women in Bangladesh.

Miscarriage due to violence occurred almost 3% by current husband and 2% by previous husband. In the last 12 months there was no difference in the rate.

Table 4.9: Percentage of women who reported different types of physical injuries as a result of violence

Types of physical injuries	Current husband		Previous husband	
	Ever	Past 12 months	Ever	Past 12 months
Guts, scratches, bruises or aches	23.21	11.02	23.67	6.65
Eye or ear injury, , sprain, dislocations or burns	4.76	2.31	6.56	2.73
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any other similar injury.	4.55	2.41	6.54	1.57
Miscarriage	2.97	0.65	1.84	0.68
Became unable to do normal work or movement due to injuries	9.64	4.70	11.15	3.83
Lost any organ such as hand, leg, ear, nose, eye etc.	3.33	1.45	4.18	1.32
Other serious wound	1.01	0.28	0.88	0.28
No. of respondents	26792993	26792993	3861464	3861464

Table 4.10 shows the rural-urban comparison on the same, which indicates that generally prevalence of physical violence cases resulting in severe physical injuries are higher in rural areas than urban.

Table 4.10: Percentage of women who reported different types of physical injuries as a result of violence, according to locality (rural-urban)

Types of physical injuries	Locality	Current husband		Previous husband	
		Ever	Past 12 months	Ever	Past 12 months
Guts, scratches, bruises or aches	Rural	24.89	11.83	25.57	6.61
	Urban	18.43	8.71	18.52	6.7
Eye or ear injury, , sprain, dislocations or burns	Rural	4.81	2.44	6.63	2.44
	Urban	4.63	1.93	6.37	3.52
Deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any other similar injury.	Rural	4.98	2.65	6.81	1.45
	Urban	3.31	1.74	5.79	1.90
Miscarriage	Rural	1.85	0.72	1.82	0.56
	Urban	2.29	0.44	1.90	0.98
Became unable to do normal work or movement due to injuries	Rural	10.26	4.89	11.76	4.02
	Urban	7.86	4.13	9.49	3.31
Lost any organ such as hand, leg, ear, nose, eye etc.	Rural	3.39	1.41	4.00	1.14
	Urban	3.15	1.58	4.67	1.79
Other serious wound	Rural	1.08	0.31	1.08	0.38
	Urban	0.81	0.18	0.32	0.00
No. of respondents	Rural	19834637	19834637	2822173	2822173
	Urban	6958356	6958356	1039291	1039291

During the survey, respondents were further asked whether they received the medical treatment for the physical injuries. As seen in Table 4.11, about half of women received medical attention. Personal doctors and government hospitals are most commonly cited providers of medical services in response to physical injuries as a result of domestic violence (Table 4.12).

Denominator: Specified in table 4.9 yes.

Table 4.11: Percentage of women who received medical treatment according to locality

Perpetrators	National	Rural	Urban
Current Husband	51.84	51.69	52.30
Previous Husband	51.30	49.34	58.30
No. of respondents (current husband)	7582672	5909597	1673075
No. of respondents (previous husband)	1035728	809490	226238

Table 4.12: Percentage of women who received medical treatment by different service providers, according to perpetrator and locality

Medical service provider	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current Husband.	Previous Husband	Current Husband.	Previous Husband	Current Husband.	Previous Husband
Doctor	65.13	62.85	68.20	71.53	54.50	36.56
Clinic	5.77	2.84	5.21	2.78	7.71	3.02
Govt. Hospital	19.78	26.52	16.76	19.17	30.32	48.79
NGO. Hospital	4.70	3.11	4.68	1.54	4.78	7.87
Others	6.28	4.67	6.61	4.98	5.14	3.75
No. of respondents	3996903	531281	3054826	531281	875848	131899

Doctors include any type of Doctor . Including Quack, Homeopathy, Ayurvedic etc.

Those who did not seek for medical treatment were asked why, and the findings are summarized in Table 4.13. It indicates about half of the case perpetrated by current husband and 40% of the case perpetrated by previous husband did not require medical attention. In other words, as much as 50% of the physical violence acts perpetrated by current husband and 60% of the physical violence acts perpetrated by previous husband actually resulted in physical injuries requiring medical attention. This confirms the severity of spousal violence in Bangladesh as previously mentioned. The findings further indicate that about one third of women did not seek for medical treatment in fear of their husbands or due to husband's disapproval. Stigma attached to domestic violence should also be noted as almost 9% of women cited 'social prestige' as reason for not having sought for medical treatment.

Table 4.13: Reasons for not seeking medical treatment, according to perpetrator and locality

Reason for No Treatment	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current Husband %	Previous Husband %	Current Husband %	Previous Husband %	Current Husband %	Previous Husband %
Afraid of husband	17.27	22.59	18.06	23.58	14.44	18.28
Husband did not permit	15.23	8.91	16.17	9.58	11.85	6.03
Not Necessary	51.58	41.1	49.80	42.04	57.94	36.54
Afraid of family member	3.39	2.91	3.34	2.84	3.57	3.23
Afraid of social prestige	8.56	5.96	9.02	3.39	6.90	17.10
Others	3.96	18.61	3.58	18.56	5.29	18.83
No. of respondents	3651998	504446	2854771	410106	797227	94340

Apart from physical injuries, the survey also captures the emotional and psychological effects of physical violence on women. Mental sickness, followed by attempted to suicide, Drug addiction, and abortion are amongst the most commonly cited types of effects (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14: Different type of emotional and psychological effects of physical violence on women, according to perpetrator and locality

Physical and mental impact of physical violence	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current Husband%	Previous Husband%	Current Husband%	Previous Husband%	Current Husband%	Previous Husband%
Attempt of suicide	7.09	12.86	7.22	12.51	6.68	13.97
Drug addiction	0.17	1.87	0.20	1.77	0.05	2.21
Abortion	1.13	1.42	1.23	0.93	0.80	2.96
No. of respondents	7082582	961944	5464489	730992	1618093	230952

Despite the severity of physical violence cases in Bangladesh in terms of degree of physical injuries, mental and physical effects of violence, and frequency of violent acts as seen earlier, only small percentage of women actually took a legal action against physical violence which they experienced (Table 4.15). The fact that more women took a legal action against physical violence perpetrated by previous husband than by current husband may imply the possible linkage between dissolution of the previous marriage and legal action taken against the violence cases committed by previous husband. Court, Police/Thana, Union Parishad, and Village Court are commonly cited places where cases were brought to for legal action (Table 4.16). Union Parishad and Village Court excluded city corporation area but included paurashava (other than city corporation).

Table 4.15: Percentage of women who took legal action against physical violence by perpetrator, according to locality

Perpetrators	National %	Rural %	Urban %
Current Husband	2.36	2.49	1.93
Previous Husband	8.88	9.56	6.84
No. of respondents (current husband)	18079841	13845843	4233998
No. of respondents (previous husband)	2381113	1786971	594142

Table 4.16: Percentage of women who took legal action by places of legal action, according to Perpetrator and locality

Place where violence incident were reported for legal action	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband %	Previous Husband %	Current husband %	Previous Husband %	Current husband %	Previous Husband %
Police station/ Thana	22.36	22.11	14.56	20.23	55.25	30.02
Union Parishad	22.43	24.14	22.90	27.31	20.49	10.83
Government organization	1.18	1.74	1.13	1.94	0.91	0.91
Village Court	17.61	29.22	19.03	30.37	11.64	24.40
Court	29.47	14.36	34.31	10.50	9.01	30.55
NGO/others	7.05	8.42	8.08	9.65	2.73	3.30
No. of respondents	426343	211479	344677	170817	81666	40662

The women who did not take any legal actions were asked why, and the findings are summarized in Table 4.17. It indicates that about 40.09% did not think it necessary; about 20% did not take action in fear of potential negative impact on the children's future; about 16-17% in fear of negative impact on their or families' social prestige; and about 10% in fear of husband or due to husband's disapproval. It should also be noted that more than 5% of women mentioned, 'husband has right to torture wife' as reason for not having taken legal action against physical violence. These findings depict the culture of shame and silence surrounding domestic violence as the biggest barrier faced by women in accessing justice.

Table 4.17: Reasons for not taking legal actions, according to perpetrator and locality

Reason for no taking legal action	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband
In fear of husband	8.08	14.55	8.34	16.58	7.21	8.61
Husband has right to torture wife	6.72	6.36	7.00	7.07	5.78	4.27
Husband did not allow	2.78	1.60	2.92	1.92	2.33	0.65
Considered not necessary	40.09	27.71	38.63	25.57	44.83	33.97
In fear of members of the household	2.87	2.89	2.99	2.85	2.48	3.02
Thinking about the children's future	21.98	12.10	21.62	11.91	18.88	12.66
Thinking of family or own defame	16.48	12.23	16.68	11.38	15.81	14.71
Others	2.00	1.27	1.79	1.52	2.68	0.55
Not reported	-	21.29	-	21.20	-	21.29
No. of respondents	17653500	2169632	13501166	1616152	4152334	553480

4.2 Sexual Violence

Table 4.18 presents the prevalence of sexual violence committed against women by type of perpetrator and locality. More than one-third of married women experienced sexual violence perpetrated by their current husbands in their lifetime. The recent incidence is also high as nearly quarter of married women reported such violence in the past 12 months. Age group 20-34 seems to be more vulnerable to spousal sexual violence compared to other age groups (Table 4.19, Table 4.20). For all types of sexual violence, prevalence in rural areas seems higher than urban.

Table 4.18: Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence, according to perpetrator and locality

Perpetrator	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband
Ever	36.47	32.17	38.8%	33.5%	30.0%	28.5%
In the past 12 months	24.12	9.09	25.85	9.32	19.20	8.45
No. of respondents	26792993	3861463	19834637	2822173	6958356	1039291

Table 4.19: Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence during lifetime by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	32.13	1074486	30.76	59114	33.26	808408	37.95	41436	28.71	26607	13.90	17677
20-24	39.53	3520413	31.28	141494	43.16	2572822	37.51	87250	29.68	94759	21.27	54244
25-29	37.50	4854854	41.61	185821	39.14	3614980	43.24	136875	32.71	123987	37.07	48946
30-34	40.71	4487785	31.06	273395	43.80	3309563	32.78	213487	32.01	117822	24.94	59908
35-39	37.68	4108511	42.00	353833	41.39	2966142	41.62	273418	28.03	114236	43.31	80415
40-44	34.81	3277626	28.69	486068	37.19	2381962	28.53	334787	28.47	89566	29.06	151281
45-49	33.60	2175743	30.06	377029	33.15	1597910	29.10	260544	34.83	57783	32.22	116486
50-54	32.17	1472385	30.97	453277	32.76	116974	35.84	315702	29.89	30264	19.80	137575
55-59	28.45	781938	27.24	424705	32.00	622253	26.33	317649	14.61	15968	29.94	107056
60+	25.99	1039252	32.54	1106726	27.29	790853	34.10	841025	21.85	24839	27.62	265701
Total	36.47	26792993	32.17	3861463	38.75	19834637	33.53	2822173	29.96	695835	28.49	1039291

Table 4.20: Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	24.36	107448	7.15	59114	26.01	808408	6.96	41436	19.36	266077	7.58	17677
20-24	30.48	3520413	13.98	141494	33.49	2572822	17.70	87250	22.32	947591	8.01	54244
25-29	28.03	4854854	8.09	185821	30.09	3614980	10.17	136875	22.02	1239874	2.28	48946
30-34	28.38	4487785	12.62	273395	30.82	3309563	12.31	213487	21.50	1178222	13.74	59908
35-39	23.86	4108511	15.87	353833	25.69	2966142	14.84	273418	19.12	1142369	19.39	80415
40-44	21.21	3277626	6.90	486068	22.41	2381962	6.16	334787	18.00	895664	8.53	151281
45-49	16.64	2175743	8.81	377029	16.39	1597910	12.24	260544	17.35	577833	1.15	116486
50-54	15.52	1472385	11.34	453277	16.96	1169741	13.94	315702	9.98	302644	5.37	137575
55-59	14.22	781938	2.33	424705	16.61	622253	2.44	317649	4.94	159685	1.99	107056
60+	11.18	1039252	8.41	1106726	11.03	790855	7.09	841025	11.64	248397	12.60	265701
Total	24.12	26792993	9.09	3861463	25.85	19834637	9.32	2822173	19.20	6958356	8.45	1039291

Table 4.21 provides more in-depth analysis on the different acts which sexual violence comprises and frequency of such acts reported by those who experienced in the past 12 months. It shows that sexual coercion as a result of physical force or in fear of consequence are the most common sexual violence perpetrated by current husband. As many as 26% of women were ever forced to have sex with husband while over 10% of women experienced more than twice in the past 12 months, including 4% who experienced more than 6 times. Similarly as many as 30% of women ever had sex with their husbands because they were afraid of what the husbands might do if they refuse. Over 10% of women experienced more than twice in the past 12 months, including 4% who experienced more than 6 times. In 6% cases the current husband had unusual sex behavior which made their wives feel shameful or disgraceful. These findings show the persistently prevalent nature of sexual violence against women in their marital lives.

Table 4.21: Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence by current husband by frequency, according to acts

Acts	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
	Ever	Past 12m	1 time	2-5 Time	6+ time	0 time	1 time	2-5 time	6+ Time
Husband hurt you or forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to	26.13	16.86	15.88	62.27	21.85	11.31	7.53	38.11	43.06
Had sexual intercourse with husband against your will because you were afraid of what your husband might do	29.91	19.02	15.65	61.45	22.90	12.54	9.76	36.49	41.21
Husband forced you to do something else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating for you	6.21	4.10	26.26	53.96	19.78	13.79	15.79	33.37	37.05
Other sexual torture	0.34	0.24	23.98	48.47	27.55	42.11	2.28	11.21	44.41
No. of respondents	26792993		26792993			26792993			

Table 4.22 shows rural-urban comparison on the same. Generally, prevalence is higher among rural population than urban.

Table 4.22: Percentage of women who experienced sexual violence by current husband by frequency, according to acts and locality (rural – urban)

Acts	Locality	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
		Ever	Past 12m	1 time	2-5 time	5+ Time	0 time	1 time	2-5 time	5+ Time
Husband hurt you or forced you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to	Rural	27.92	18.23	16.24	64.45	19.31	10.62	7.22	38.58	43.57
	Urban	21.06	12.94	14.44	53.50	32.06	13.89	8.71	36.30	41.10
Had sexual intercourse with husband against your will because you were afraid of what your husband might do	Rural	31.72	20.22	15.63	63.00	21.37	12.62	9.60	36.32	41.47
	Urban	24.75	15.58	15.73	55.72	28.55	12.27	10.37	37.12	40.25
Husband forced you to do something else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating for you	Rural	6.52	4.55	25.74	56.30	17.96	13.05	15.23	33.66	38.06
	Urban	5.31	3.10	28.35	44.40	27.24	16.39	17.75	32.36	33.50
Other sexual torture	Rural	0.27	0.21	18.03	72.72	9.25	36.62	0.00	14.23	49.15
	Urban	0.53	0.31	35.44	1.70	62.86	50.28	5.68	6.70	37.34
No. of respondents	Rural	19834637		19834637			19834637			
	Urban	6958356		6958356			6958356			

4.3 Psychological Violence

Psychological violence against married women is extremely common and persistently practiced by their husbands in Bangladesh, as over 80% have ever experienced it in their life time with 72% in the past 12 months (see Table 4.23). The prevalence seems slightly higher in rural areas than urban.

Table 4.23: Percentage of women who experienced psychological violence, according to perpetrator and locality

Perpetrator	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband
Ever	81.60	73.18	83.47	74.92	76.28	68.44
In the past 12 months	71.92	31.62	74.15	30.80	65.56	33.85
No. of respondents	26792993	3861463	19834637	2822173	6958356	1039291

Table 4.24: Percentage of women who experienced psychological violence during lifetime by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	74.64	1074486	56.59	59114	78.56	808408	67.77	41436	62.71	266077	30.36	17677
20-24	84.27	3520413	63.91	141494	85.29	2572822	56.68	87250	81.50	947591	75.55	54244
25-29	82.25	4854854	75.15	185821	83.75	3614980	80.34	136875	77.90	1239874	60.65	48946
30-34	83.02	4487785	73.87	273395	84.66	3309563	77.18	213487	78.42	1178222	62.08	59908
35-39	82.50	4108511	66.11	353833	85.50	2966142	64.93	273418	74.71	1142369	70.12	80415
40-44	82.27	3277626	69.24	486068	84.03	2381962	73.21	334787	77.59	895664	60.46	151281
45-49	80.16	2175743	74.34	377029	82.65	1597910	74.82	260544	73.27	577833	73.28	116486
50-54	77.39	1472385	75.37	453277	78.96	1169741	77.76	315702	71.32	302644	69.90	137575
55-59	82.74	781938	79.02	424705	84.41	622253	82.20	317649	76.24	159685	69.58	107056
60+	73.11	1039252	75.20	1106726	74.61	790855	75.86	841025	68.33	248397	73.10	265701
Total	81.60	26792993	73.18	3861463	83.47	19834637	74.92	2822173	76.28	6958356	68.44	1039291

Table 4.25: Percentage of women who experienced psychological violence in the last 12 months by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	69.14	1074486	44.17	59114	72.41	808408	53.85	41436	59.22	266077	21.48	17677
20-24	76.62	3520413	48.22	141494	79.03	2572822	43.56	87250	70.05	947591	55.73	54244
25-29	73.83	4854854	19.45	185821	76.04	3614980	23.10	136875	67.37	1239874	9.27	48946
30-34	73.80	4487785	32.95	273395	76.62	3309563	29.06	213487	65.89	1178222	46.79	59908
35-39	74.11	4108511	31.55	353833	77.95	2966142	33.83	273418	64.12	1142369	23.82	80415
40-44	70.67	3277626	32.07	486068	71.00	2381962	31.64	334787	69.78	895664	33.02	151281
45-49	67.94	2175743	33.79	377029	69.81	1597910	33.79	260544	62.77	577833	33.79	116486
50-54	64.86	1472385	29.50	453277	66.79	1169741	26.76	315702	57.42	302644	35.77	137575
55-59	68.32	781938	32.14	424705	68.64	622253	31.49	317649	67.10	159685	34.09	107056
60+	58.24	1039252	30.30	1106726	60.33	790855	29.04	841025	51.59	248397	34.27	265701
Total	71.92	26792993	31.62	3861463	74.15	19834637	30.80	2822173	65.56	6958356	33.85	1039291

For the sake of analysis of this survey results, acts related to psychological violence are broadly categorized into two: i) psychological tortures; and ii) controlled behavior. Findings on acts comprising psychological violence (i.e., psychological tortures) are reflected in Table 4.26, along with frequency of such acts reported by those who experienced in the past 12 months. Insulting is the

most commonly reported act as 27% of women ever experienced and over 18% experienced more than twice in the past 12 months. This is followed by humiliation in front of others and verbal threatening, both of which were ever experienced by 16% of the women.

Table 4.26: Percentage of women who experienced psychological violence from current husband by frequency, according to acts

Acts (psychological tortures)	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
	Ever	Past 12m	1 time	2-5 time	5+ time	0 time	1 time	2-5 time	5+ time
Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	27.43	21.00	13.00	66.72	20.28	11.26	5.15	35.35	48.24
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	16.24	12.34	15.79	56.12	28.09	13.22	7.28	33.51	45.99
Done things to scare or intimate you on purpose?	17.05	11.70	22.83	57.61	19.56	12.79	11.62	37.69	37.90
Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	16.20	11.66	22.41	55.39	22.19	14.04	9.34	36.04	40.58
Tortured for your relation with neighbors or other women?	8.79	6.67	20.53	55.12	24.35	14.38	8.65	32.71	44.27
Threatened to marry other women?	11.56	7.21	22.73	53.73	23.55	15.79	11.70	33.45	39.06
Threatened to divorce?	11.46	7.23	28.81	46.71	25.48	14.68	15.51	31.07	38.74
No. of respondents	26792993		26792993			26792993			

Table 4.27 shows rural-urban comparison on the same. Prevalence of each different act in rural areas is slightly higher than urban areas.

Table 4.27: Percentage of women who experienced psychological tortures by current husband, by frequency, according to acts and locality (rural – urban)

Acts (psychological torture)	Locality	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
		Ever	Past	1	2-5	5+	0	1 time	2-5	5+
			12m	Time	time	Time	Time		time	Time
Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	Rural	28.93	22.13	13.31	68.82	17.87	11.95	4.78	35.80	47.47
	Urban	23.13	17.80	11.91	59.28	28.81	8.82	6.46	33.75	50.98
Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	Rural	16.46	12.35	15.38	57.93	26.69	14.13	6.86	33.85	45.17
	Urban	15.64	12.32	16.96	50.95	32.09	10.50	8.54	32.50	48.46
Done things to scare or intimate you on purpose?	Rural	17.69	11.80	22.23	61.86	15.91	13.50	10.98	37.92	37.59
	Urban	15.22	11.41	24.60	45.07	30.32	10.42	13.75	36.92	38.91
Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	Rural	16.63	11.75	22.04	59.73	18.23	13.96	8.45	37.82	39.76
	Urban	14.96	11.38	23.52	42.63	33.85	14.28	12.17	30.37	43.18

Acts (psychological torture)	Locality	Occurrence of abuse		Abused in the past 12 months			Abused before 12 months			
		Ever	Past	1	2-5	5+	0	1 time	2-5	5+
			12m	Time	time	Time	Time		time	Time
Tortured for your relation with neighbors or other women?	Rural	9.34	7.01	20.79	55.35	23.86	14.58	9.74	32.40	43.28
	Urban	7.22	5.71	19.62	54.29	26.09	13.63	4.62	33.85	47.91
Threatened to marry other women?	Rural	12.39	7.80	25.10	53.38	21.53	16.76	11.39	33.39	38.46
	Urban	9.18	5.56	13.23	56.13	31.64	12.04	12.89	33.66	41.40
Threatened to divorce?	Rural	11.96	7.31	31.79	46.22	21.99	15.97	17.17	29.88	36.99
	Urban	9.98	7.02	19.98	44.17	35.84	10.26	9.87	35.15	44.72
No. of respondents	Rural	19834637		19834637			19834637			
	Urban	6958356		6958356			6958356			

Table 4.28 provides in-depth analysis on the different controlled behavior of current and previous husbands. Seven most commonly reported controlled behaviors were as follows:

- 1) Husband becomes angry for wife's talking on face openly – cited by 60% of women.
- 2) Freedom of seeking health care – 46% of the women reported that they need for husbands' permission to seek their own health care.
- 3) Force to maintain parda (Hizab) – About 30% of women reported that their current husbands forced them to maintain parda.
- 4) Misbehavior due to complaints from mother-in-law or sister-in-law – cited by one quarter of women.
- 5) Indifferent treatment or neglect by husbands – cited by one quarter of women.
- 6) Attacking words against parents – cited by 24% of women
- 7) Husband becomes angry if wife speaks with another man – cited by 24% of women

Table 4.28: Percentage of women who experienced controlling behavior by husbands, according to acts

Acts (controlled behavior)	Current husband		Previous husband	
	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 months
Tries to keep you away from seeing your friends?	17.39	12.50	13.98	5.62
Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth?	21.12	15.96	24.47	7.97
Insists on knowing where you are at all times?	14.33	10.65	18.42	6.99
Ignores you and treats you indifferently?	24.55	19.62	25.52	9.42
Gets angry if you speak with another man?	23.71	16.57	26.87	8.47
Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful?	9.62	7.12	17.33	6.55
Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	46.70	36.00	43.74	13.32
Force you to maintain parda?	30.99	23.71	27.27	9.88
Obstruct you in studying or doing work?	10.24	6.52	9.70	3.20
Forbids you in going out for recreation?	22.44	16.69	26.24	7.83

Acts (controlled behavior)	Current husband		Previous husband	
	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 months
Utter attacking words against your Parents?	23.88	17.15	26.92	10.14
Force you to use family Planning or forbid family planning?	10.36	7.14	9.52	3.59
Misbehave due to birth of a girl?	5.39	5.39	6.77	6.77
Misbehave with you due to Complain from your mother-in-law/sister- in- law?	25.11	14.54	28.42	8.65
Become angry if you talk back?	60.89	48.98	52.72	19.19
Others	0.79	0.74	1.61	0.59
No. of respondents	26792993	26792993	3861463	3861463

Table 4.29 shows rural-urban comparison of the controlled behaviors committed by current husbands. Occurrence of controlled behaviors is generally more common in rural areas than urban, except for a few specific acts: husbands obstruct the work / study of wives; and husbands treat wives indifferently.

Table 4.29: Percentage of women who experienced controlled behavior of current husbands by acts, according to locality

Acts (controlled behavior)	Rural		Urban	
	Ever	Past 12 m	Ever	Past 12 m
Tries to keep you away from seeing your friends?	19.40	13.91	11.67	8.45
Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth?	23.01	17.30	15.74	12.13
Insists on knowing where you are at all times?	24.95	11.40	10.84	8.53
Ignores you and treats you indifferently?	24.95	19.14	25.26	21.01
Gets angry if you speak with another man?	24.95	17.13	20.15	14.97
Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful?	10.01	7.31	8.49	6.59
Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself?	49.36	37.66	39.11	31.28
Force you to maintain parda?	32.20	24.69	27.57	20.93
Obstruct you in studying or doing work?	9.98	6.42	10.97	6.81
Forbids you in going out for recreation?	23.90	17.49	18.28	14.41
Utter attacking words against your Parents?	25.49	18.02	19.29	14.66
Force you to use family Planning or forbid family planning?	11.37	7.69	7.46	5.58
Misbehave due to birth of a girl?	5.93	5.93	3.86	3.86
Misbehave with you due to Complain from your mother-in-law/sister- in- law?	26.59	15.32	20.88	12.33
Become angry if you talk back?	62.08	50.09	57.51	45.83
Others	0.92	0.78	0.40	0.64
No. of respondents	2822173	2822173	1039291	1039291

Finally, the survey also looked into women's voting rights. The finding indicates that about 80% of women who have voting rights can vote according to their own choice on average; the percentage is slightly higher in urban areas than rural.

Table 4.30: Percentage of women voter according to their own choice (national-rural – urban)

Voting rights	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband
Voter	93.13	81.97	93.30	81.54	92.67	79.41
Can vote according to own choice	80.39	79.90	78.54	78.88	85.71	82.75
Cannot vote according to own choice	19.05	19.89	20.81	20.89	14.01	17.11
Not reported	0.55	0.21	0.65	0.23	0.28	0.14
No. of respondents	26792993	3861464	19834637	2822173	6958356	1039291

4.4 Economic Violence

About half of ever married women have ever experienced economic violence while one third experienced in the past 12 months (see Table 4.31). The prevalence seems slightly higher in rural areas than urban. Older women seem to be less likely to have experienced such violence.

Table 4.31: Percentage of women who experienced economic violence, according to perpetrator and locality

Perpetrator	National		Rural		Urban	
	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband	Current husband	Previous husband
Ever	53.15	48.61	55.25	49.16	47.16	47.11
In the past 12 months	32.30	15.47	33.55	14.57	28.72	17.94
No. of respondents	26792993	3861463	19834637	2822173	6958356	1039291

Table 4.32: Percentage of women who experienced economic violence during lifetime by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	49.87	1074486	51.66	59114	52.42	808408	67.77	41436	42.10	266077	13.90	17677
20-24	64.12	3520413	68.35	141494	66.73	2572822	56.68	87250	57.04	947591	87.12	54244
25-29	60.18	4854854	66.01	185821	63.06	3614980	68.03	136875	51.79	1239874	60.36	48946
30-34	56.22	4487785	59.32	273395	59.12	3309563	59.26	213487	48.09	1178222	59.53	59908
35-39	52.48	4108511	53.43	353833	54.95	2966142	54.82	273418	46.08	1142369	48.73	80415
40-44	49.66	3277626	53.23	486068	51.39	2381962	53.02	334787	45.07	895664	53.71	151281
45-49	42.60	2175743	50.34	377029	42.96	1597910	50.79	260544	41.61	577833	49.34	116486
50-54	39.62	1472385	48.78	453277	40.14	1169741	52.87	315702	37.62	302644	39.38	137575
55-59	43.26	781938	41.00	424705	45.82	622253	40.53	317649	33.31	159685	42.40	107056
60+	35.55	1039252	39.04	1106726	36.24	790855	39.82	841025	33.36	248397	36.58	265701
Total	53.15	26792993	48.61	3861463	55.25	19834637	49.16	2822173	47.16	6958356	47.11	1039291

Table 4.33: Percentage of women who experienced economic violence in the last 12 months by age group, according to locality

Age group	National				Rural				Urban			
	Current husband %	No of Women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women	Current husband %	No of women	Previous husband %	No of women
15-19	37.53	1074486	23.91	59114	39.90	808408	30.87	41436	30.36	266077	7.58	17677
20-24	37.69	3520413	25.57	141494	39.88	2572822	18.11	87250	31.74	947591	37.57	54244
25-29	34.74	4854854	10.55	185821	35.65	3614980	12.25	136875	32.08	1239874	5.77	48946
30-34	34.47	4487785	20.30	273395	36.07	3309563	14.05	213487	29.98	1178222	42.55	59908
35-39	32.76	4108511	23.89	353833	34.00	2966142	26.56	273418	29.54	1142369	14.83	80415
40-44	31.11	3277626	17.04	486068	32.14	2381962	18.74	334787	28.35	895664	13.27	151281
45-49	26.29	2175743	14.80	377029	27.04	1597910	11.43	260544	24.20	577833	22.33	116486
50-54	23.11	1472385	17.33	453277	22.93	1169741	18.32	315702	23.79	302644	15.07	137575
55-59	31.17	781938	11.43	424705	34.28	622253	11.80	317649	19.06	159685	10.33	107056
60+	16.17	1039252	11.01	1106726	17.16	790855	8.95	841025	13.02	248397	17.53	265701
Total	32.30	26792993	15.47	3861463	33.55	19834637	14.57	2822173	28.72	6958356	17.94	1039291

Table 4.34 provides more in-depth analysis on the different acts which economic violence comprises. It shows that one third of women have paid dowry for the current marriage. Furthermore, almost 30% of the women reported that the current husband refuses to pay pocket money while 17% indicated that their current husband refuses to give enough money for household expenses even when he has money for other things. The higher percentage of such cases was reported against previous husband.

Table 4.34: Percentage of women who experienced economic violence by husbands, by acts

Acts	Current husband		Previous husband	
	Ever	Past 12 Months	Ever	Past 12 months
Refuse to give you enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?	17.00	13.97	26.90	9.23
Regularly refuses to pay pocket money?	29.28	23.94	37.03	12.41
Are you in marriage with money or property?	33.71	7.33	24.01	5.35
Pressurize you to get money or things from your parents' house?	12.55	7.93	17.68	6.08
No. of respondents	26792993		3861463	

Self earner is 15.23% and freedom of expenditure on earning 11.52% out of 15.23%. Rural-urban comparison is presented in Table 4.35. It shows that occurrence of such events are higher in rural than urban areas.

Table 4.35 Percentage of women who experienced economic violence by acts, according to locality

Acts (controlled behavior)	Current Husband				Previous Husband			
	Rural		Urban		Rural		Urban	
	Ever	Past 12 m	Ever	Past 12 m	Ever	Past 12 m	Ever	Past 12 m
Refuse to give you enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things?	17.52	14.21	16.50	13.29	26.76	7.73	27.21	13.31
Regularly refuses to pay pocket money?	30.04	24.30	27.10	22.93	38.11	11.48	34.09	14.93
Are you in marriage with money or property?	35.18	7.85	29.52	5.86	22.56	4.56	27.96	7.50
Pressurize you to get money or things from your parents' house?	13.63	8.55	9.49	6.17	18.52	6.52	15.38	4.87
No. of respondents	19834637		6958356		2822173		1039291	

For Muslims, dower or kabin payable to bride (Denmohor) is pre-requisite or integral part of marriage, while in many cases women are not aware of it. The survey findings on the payment status of dower are shown in Table 4.36. It indicates that on average about 40% of current or previous husbands did not pay dower at all. Non payment is more common in urban areas.

Table 4.36: Payment status of dower, according to locality

Payment status of dower	Current husband			Previous husband		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
Paid dower in full	19.77	19.84	19.59	17.62	18.53	15.14
Did not pay dower	40.50	38.06	47.55	41.98	38.26	48.42
Part partially	18.84	19.90	15.77	9.83	10.76	7.26
Requested for waiving	11.88	12.94	8.80	13.73	14.70	11.19
Do not know	9.00	9.26	8.25	17.83	17.74	18.09
No. of respondents	23120310	17200707	5919603	3386846	2480123	906723

The survey further collected data on husbands' perception about their wives' cash earnings. The findings are presented in Table 4.37, 4.38, 4.39, and 4.40. In 92% cases, husbands are the main earners of the households, while only 2.2% cases wives are the main earners. About 15% of households, women have freedom to work for cash earnings for the household. In such cases, over 90% of husbands feel good about wives' cash earnings. However, average 24% of women do not have control over their own cash earnings. Women's control over their own cash earnings is higher in urban areas, while not much rural-urban difference is observed in terms of other indicators, including women's freedom to work for cash earnings.

Table 4.37: Main Earner of Household, according to Locality

Main Earner:	National	Rural	Urban
Husband	92.02	92.24	91.42
Wife	2.23	2.00	2.90
Other	5.74	5.76	5.67
No. of respondents	26792993	19834637	6958356

Table 4.38: Percentage of women who have freedom to work for earning, according to locality

Level of Freedom:	National	Rural	Urban
Yes	15.23	14.95	16.02
No	84.77	85.04	83.97
No. of respondents	26792993	19834637	6958356

Table 4.39: Husband's attitude regarding Wife's earning, according to locality

Husband's Feeling:	National	Rural	Urban
Good	93.19	94.00	91.55
Bad	4.10	3.70	5.40
Not Reported	2.67	2.30	3.05
No. of respondents	4080528	2965589	1114939

Table 4.40: Women's control over their own earning, according to locality

Women's control	National	Rural	Urban
Yes	75.73	72.91	83.22
No	24.27	27.09	16.78
No. of respondents	4080528	2965589	1114939



Chapter 5

Violence against Women by Non-Partners

Table 5.1 points to the fact that as many as one quarter of women have ever experienced violence perpetrated by non-partner. About one-third of women who have ever violated by non-partner has the past 12-month experience of non-partner violence. This indicates that non-partner violence is not a rare event in Bangladesh. Furthermore, when it comes to the recent incidence of non-partner violence, younger age group (below age 29 years old) seems to be more vulnerable.

Table 5.1: Percentage of women who experienced any type of violence from non-partners, according to locality

Any type of violence	National	Rural	Urban
Ever	25.11	27.15	18.90
In the past 12 months	8.44	8.89	7.24
# of women respondents	32891883	23766450	9125433

Figure 5.1: Percentage of women who experienced any type of violence by non-partners in the past 12 months, by age groups

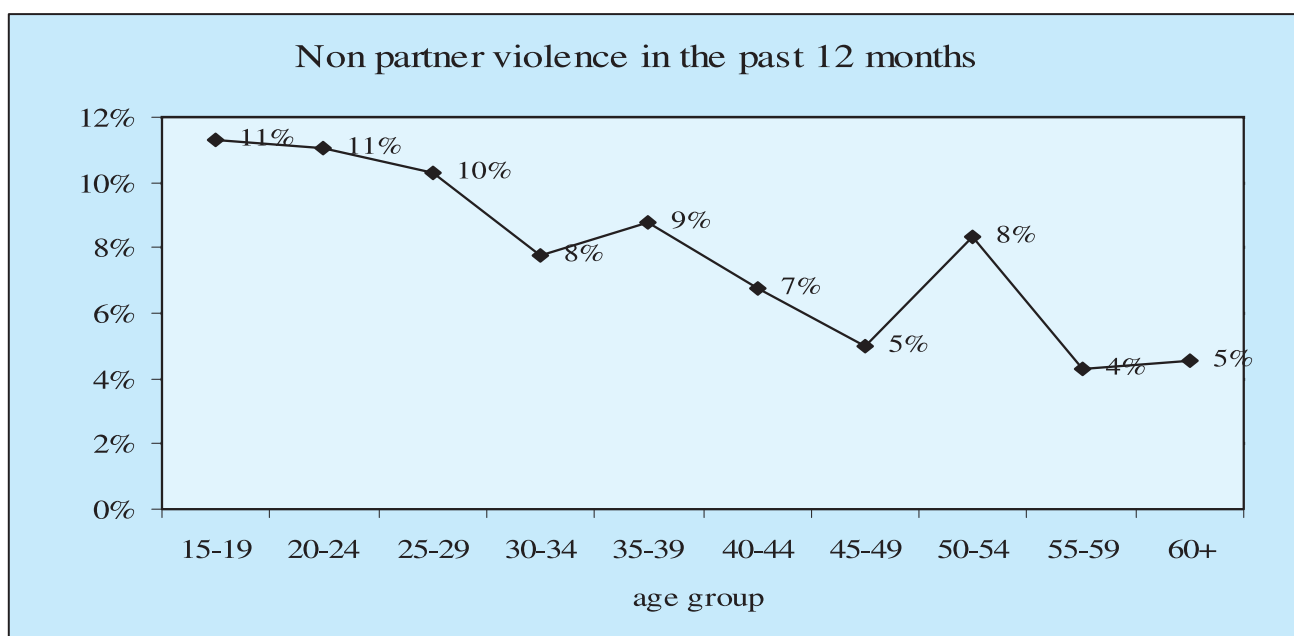


Table 5.2: Percentage of women who experienced any type of non-partner violence during lifetime or in the last 12 months, by age group, according to locality

Age group	Ever			Last 12 months			No. of respondents (N)		
	National %	Rural %	Urban %	National %	Rural %	Urban %	National	Rural	Urban
15-19	24.85	26.85	19.00	11.33	12.06	9.45	3123257	2247228	876029
20-24	27.77	32.44	15.84	11.07	12.39	7.86	4165246	2947846	1217400
25-29	26.73	29.18	19.74	10.32	11.57	7.07	5152031	3719280	1432751
30-34	24.88	27.78	16.69	7.74	8.15	6.69	4754637	3427577	1327060
35-39	26.12	27.89	20.99	8.81	8.98	8.40	4367606	3105708	1261897
40-44	25.51	27.85	18.63	6.77	7.08	6.00	3641268	2579966	1061302
45-49	23.75	24.45	21.00	4.97	5.13	4.54	2487296	1794702	692594
50-54	24.83	24.49	24.07	8.32	7.98	9.39	1902257	1443599	458658
55-59	20.55	21.99	15.68	4.28	3.82	5.82	1170542	903591	266951
60+	18.50	17.48	20.19	4.56	4.05	6.11	2127743	1596953	530790
Total	25.11	27.15	18.90	8.44	8.89	7.24	32891883	23766450	9125433

5.1 Physical Violence

According to Table 5.3, about 8% of women reported the recent incidence of non-partner physical violence in the past 12 months while almost one quarter of the women reported their lifetime experience of such violence. Table 5.4 shows that younger age group below 29 is more vulnerable to non-partner violence than other age groups, especially in rural areas.

Further analysis of non-partner violence by type of perpetrator (Table 5.5; Table 5.6) indicates that parents, step-parents, and parents-in-law combined represent the most commonly-cited perpetrator of physical violence, followed by other family members, including sisters/brothers-in-law. Also notable is teachers, both male and female, who are reported by 13% of girls aged 15-19 as perpetrators of ever-experienced physical violence. Probably because not many women in Bangladesh are employed, people/colleagues at work place were only mentioned by about 3% of women who have experienced physical violence either in their life time or in the past 12 months

Table 5.3: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner physical violence, according to locality

Any type of violence	National	Rural	Urban
Ever	23.80	25.67	18.90
In the past 12 months	7.81	8.20	6.79
Number of women respondents	32891883	23766450	9125433

Table 5.4: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner physical violence during lifetime or in the last 12 months, by age group, according to locality

Age group	Ever			Last 12 months		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
15-19	23.59	25.39	19.00	10.71	11.47	8.77
20-24	26.09	30.32	15.84	10.19	11.43	7.17
25-29	25.30	27.45	19.74	9.62	10.72	6.77
30-34	23.61	26.28	16.69	7.06	7.41	6.15
35-39	24.61	26.29	20.49	7.72	7.70	7.78
40-44	24.24	26.54	18.63	6.47	6.97	5.27
45-49	22.89	23.62	21.00	4.83	4.95	4.54
50-54	24.13	24.15	24.07	7.89	7.42	9.39
55-59	19.05	20.05	15.68	3.64	2.99	5.82
60+	17.31	16.35	20.19	4.36	3.77	6.11
Total	32891883	23766450	9125433	32891883	23766450	9125433

Table 5.5: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner physical violence by frequency, according to type of perpetrators

Type of perpetrators	Occurrence		Ever			Past 12 months		
	Ever	Past 12m	1 time	2-5 times	5+ times	1 Time	2-5 times	5+ Times
Father/Step father	4.76	0.68	0.84	2.97	0.95	0.20	0.33	0.15
Uncle(p)/uncle(m)/uncle(L)	1.34	0.35	0.41	0.76	0.17	0.08	0.15	0.11
Mother/Step mother	5.87	0.97	1.20	3.54	1.13	0.47	0.30	0.20
Father-in-law/Mother-in-law	8.23	3.17	2.15	4.23	1.86	1.10	1.46	0.61
Husband's sister/husband's brother's wife/brother's wife	7.11	2.83	2.28	3.34	1.49	1.11	1.21	0.51
Other male member of household	4.87	1.12	2.13	2.31	0.43	0.38	0.48	0.26
Other female member of household	2.86	0.80	1.08	1.37	0.40	0.34	0.30	0.16
A man of working place	0.87	0.27	0.34	0.46	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.03
A women of working place	0.68	0.16	0.16	0.44	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.01
Male friend	1.61	0.46	0.65	0.76	0.19	0.18	0.25	0.04
Female friend	1.27	0.23	0.46	0.68	0.13	0.06	0.16	0.01
Recently known men	2.34	0.65	1.12	0.96	0.26	0.20	0.34	0.11
Recently known women	1.07	0.38	0.37	0.58	0.13	0.13	0.19	0.06
Totally unknown men	1.22	0.32	0.65	0.48	0.08	0.18	0.10	0.05
Totally unknown women	0.75	0.28	0.07	0.54	0.14	0.06	0.16	0.06
Male teacher	2.17	0.24	0.54	1.15	0.49	0.09	0.12	0.03
Female teacher	1.08	0.17	0.20	0.61	0.27	0.05	0.06	0.07
Male doctor/health worker	0.40	0.04	0.09	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.02
Female doctor/health worker	0.39	0.09	0.05	0.33	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02
Male religious leader/fatuabaj	0.39	0.09	0.08	0.30	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.02
Male member of law enforcing agency	0.33	0.05	0.00	0.32	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01
Female member of law enforcing agency	0.36	0.05	0.02	0.34	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03
Vagabond/spoiled	2.06	0.54	1.01	0.89	0.17	0.24	0.21	0.09
Other	0.78	0.17	0.23	0.42	0.13	0.06	0.07	0.04
No of respondents	32891883		32891883			32891883		

Table 5.6: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner physical violence in lifetime by Age group, according to type of perpetrators

Type of perpetrator	Age-group										
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
Father/Step Father	10.79	8.58	7.96	10.10	9.61	7.92	8.04	8.45	8.56	9.90	9.01
Uncle	2.23	2.30	1.77	2.55	2.26	2.35	3.57	3.80	3.30	4.56	2.55
Mother/Step Mother	14.26	11.81	10.51	10.74	11.58	10.42	10.91	9.19	8.16	9.51	11.12
Father-in law/Mother-in-law	4.35	13.65	18.35	18.04	16.13	19.01	15.35	17.21	17.01	19.52	15.59
Husband's sister/ husband's brother's wife/brother's wife	3.64	11.01	15.03	17.00	14.48	18.83	15.35	11.21	11.59	14.78	13.47
Other male member of household	7.03	7.70	8.75	7.97	9.44	12.26	9.31	11.73	12.34	11.56	9.22
Female member of family	4.56	5.51	5.64	4.62	5.16	4.08	7.22	5.93	5.36	9.44	5.41
A man of working place	2.39	1.34	1.52	1.59	2.02	0.87	1.53	1.52	3.79	0.98	1.65
An woman of working place	1.38	1.09	0.72	1.31	1.49	0.97	1.28	2.99	0.74	1.74	1.29
Male friend	5.95	4.55	3.98	2.30	2.07	1.18	1.78	2.06	2.86	0.95	3.05
Female friend	3.99	3.36	2.54	2.25	1.40	1.40	2.65	1.99	3.11	0.60	2.40
Recently known man	3.48	3.91	3.57	6.01	4.11	4.71	5.99	3.55	6.82	4.52	4.43
Recently known woman	2.27	2.08	1.88	1.50	1.78	2.81	1.48	2.14	2.58	2.80	2.03
Unknown man	4.12	3.54	1.99	1.63	2.06	1.60	1.13	3.00	1.65	0.52	2.30
Unknown woman	1.62	0.94	1.39	1.57	1.55	1.12	1.15	1.95	2.59	1.35	1.42
Teacher-man	7.74	5.81	4.79	4.39	3.00	2.12	2.72	2.41	1.40	1.22	4.12
Teacher-woman	4.90	1.73	1.69	2.06	2.08	1.28	1.41	1.97	0.85	0.77	2.04
Doctor/Health worker-man	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.45	0.98	0.55	0.90	0.98	0.87	0.56	0.76
woman Doctor/ Health worker-	0.93	0.94	0.51	0.28	0.94	0.61	0.97	0.95	1.52	0.27	0.74
Religious leader/Fatuabaj-man	0.90	1.08	0.40	0.16	1.19	0.66	0.74	1.12	0.47	0.27	0.73
Member of law enforcing-man	0.73	0.89	0.21	0.02	0.98	0.41	1.16	1.31	0.47	0.27	0.62
Member of law enforcing-woman	1.09	0.59	0.60	0.16	0.95	0.56	1.02	0.91	0.47	0.27	0.68
Vagabond	8.87	5.50	4.40	2.11	3.11	2.80	2.57	1.40	2.33	2.22	3.91
Others	1.97	1.30	1.03	1.19	1.61	1.48	1.76	2.23	1.15	1.41	1.47
No of Respondent	32891883										

Table 5.7: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner physical violence in lifetime by Frequency, according to locality and type of perpetrators

Type of perpetrators	Locality	Occurrence		Ever			Past 12m		
		Ever	Past	1-	2-5	5+	1-	2-5	5+
			12m	time	Time	time	time	time	time
Father/Step Father	rural	5.44	0.82	0.86	3.56	1.02	0.25	0.38	0.19
	urban	2.99	0.34	0.80	1.43	0.75	0.07	0.21	0.05
Uncle	rural	1.50	0.42	0.42	0.87	0.21	0.10	0.19	0.13
	urban	0.93	0.17	0.39	0.46	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.06
Mother/Step Mother	rural	6.45	1.11	1.28	4.05	1.13	0.56	0.33	0.22
	urban	4.35	0.60	1.01	2.21	1.14	0.24	0.22	0.14
Father-in law/Mother-in-law	rural	9.06	3.48	2.12	4.77	2.17	1.17	1.68	0.63
	urban	6.09	2.35	2.23	2.82	1.04	0.92	0.87	0.55
Nanad/Jaa/Bhai-Bau	rural	7.66	2.95	2.16	3.75	1.75	1.14	1.33	0.49
	urban	5.69	2.50	2.59	2.27	0.83	1.05	0.89	0.56
Male member of household	rural	5.31	1.07	2.38	2.54	0.38	0.41	0.43	0.22
	urban	3.73	1.25	1.48	1.70	0.56	0.28	0.61	0.36
Female member of household	rural	2.86	0.77	1.03	1.42	0.41	0.34	0.27	0.16
	urban	2.86	0.88	1.21	1.26	0.39	0.34	0.38	0.17
A man of working place	rural	0.94	0.28	0.38	0.50	0.06	0.17	0.09	0.03
	urban	0.68	0.24	0.22	0.34	0.12	0.06	0.14	0.04
An woman of working place	rural	0.75	0.17	0.19	0.49	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.00
	urban	0.50	0.13	0.10	0.32	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.05
Male friend	rural	1.86	0.56	0.79	0.84	0.22	0.20	0.32	0.04
	urban	0.96	0.22	0.29	0.57	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.05
Female friend	rural	1.23	0.21	0.46	0.69	0.08	0.07	0.14	0.00
	urban	1.35	0.26	0.45	0.65	0.25	0.03	0.20	0.03
Recently known man	rural	2.74	0.70	1.32	1.10	0.33	0.18	0.41	0.11
	urban	1.29	0.51	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.26	0.14	0.11
Recently known woman	rural	1.08	0.35	0.34	0.61	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.07
	urban	1.04	0.44	0.44	0.49	0.11	0.13	0.27	0.03
Unknown man	rural	1.16	0.22	0.66	0.44	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.03
	urban	1.37	0.60	0.63	0.59	0.15	0.40	0.11	0.09
Unknown woman	rural	0.83	0.32	0.07	0.59	0.17	0.07	0.20	0.04
	urban	0.54	0.18	0.07	0.43	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.10
Teacher-man	rural	2.26	0.29	0.50	1.30	0.45	0.09	0.16	0.04
	urban	1.96	0.12	0.63	0.74	0.59	0.08	0.02	0.03
Teacher-woman	rural	1.02	0.20	0.17	0.67	0.19	0.05	0.08	0.08
	urban	1.22	0.10	0.28	0.45	0.49	0.04	0.02	0.04
Doctor/Health worker-man	rural	0.40	0.03	0.09	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
	urban	0.40	0.05	0.08	0.32	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
Doctor/Health worker-woman	rural	0.41	0.12	0.06	0.33	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.03
	urban	0.35	0.02	0.02	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Religious leader/Fatuabaj-man	rural	0.40	0.11	0.06	0.33	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.03
	urban	0.35	0.04	0.13	0.22	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00

Type of perpetrators	Locality	Occurrence		Ever			Past 12m		
		Ever	Past	1-	2-5	5+	1-	2-5	5+
			12m	time	Time	time	time	time	time
Member of law enforcing-man	rural	0.31	0.03	0.00	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
	urban	0.39	0.09	0.01	0.36	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00
Member of law enforcing-woman	rural	0.37	0.07	0.01	0.36	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.03
	urban	0.32	0.02	0.04	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Vagabond /spoiled	rural	2.03	0.50	0.98	0.88	0.17	0.23	0.19	0.08
	urban	2.14	0.65	1.08	0.91	0.15	0.26	0.26	0.13
Others	rural	0.75	0.19	0.18	0.41	0.16	0.07	0.07	0.04
	urban	0.86	0.14	0.35	0.45	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.03
Number of respondent	rural	23766450							
	urban	9125433							

5.2 Sexual Violence

Table 5.8 presents the prevalence of non-partner sexual violence committed against women by locality. About 4% of women have ever experienced sexual violence by non-partner, and 1% experienced in the past 12 months. Prevalence in rural areas seems higher than urban. Figure 6.2 shows an increasing trend of life-time experience of sexual violence among younger generation, which is worrisome. Table 5.10 confirms such concerns as more than 40% of women on average and 50% of urban women indicated that they had first forced sex at age 14 and below. Three quarter of women indicated that they had first forced sex at age 19 and below.

Table 5.8: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner sexual violence, according to locality

Any type of violence	National	Rural	Urban
Ever	4.37	4.88	3.03
In the past 12 months	1.00	1.03	0.93
No of women respondents	32891883	23766450	9125433

Figure 5.2: Percentage of women who experienced non partner sexual violence in the life time, according to age group

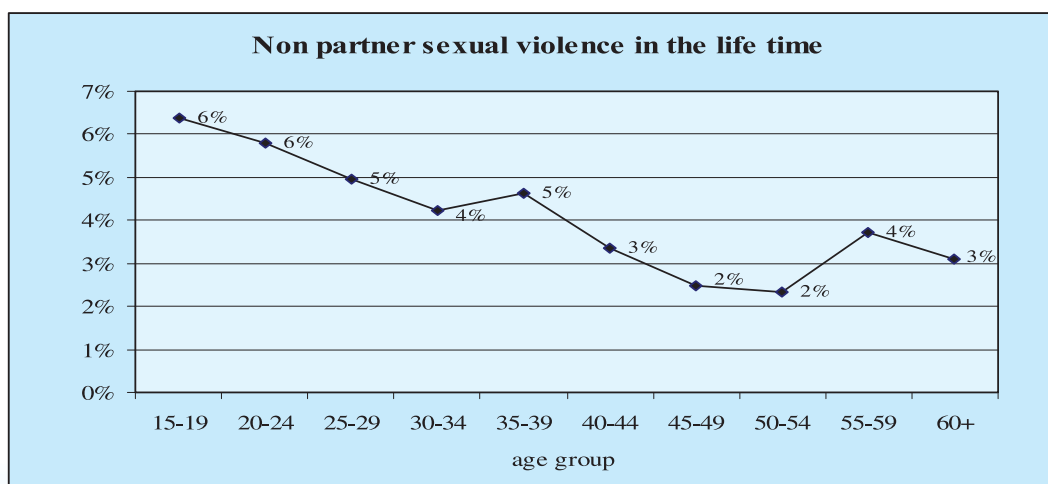


Table 5.9: Percentage of women who experienced non-partner sexual violence during lifetime or in the last 12 months, by age group, according to locality

Age group	Ever			Last 12 months			No of women respondents		
	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban	National	Rural	Urban
15-19	6.39	7.16	4.42	1.78	1.62	2.19	3123257	2247228	876029
20-24	5.78	6.73	3.48	1.37	1.44	1.22	4165246	2947846	1217400
25-29	4.97	5.79	2.83	1.07	1.29	0.50	5152031	3719280	1432751
30-34	4.22	5.00	2.21	0.95	0.99	0.85	4754637	3427577	1327060
35-39	4.63	5.02	3.65	1.27	1.34	1.09	4367606	3105708	1261897
40-44	3.35	3.47	3.06	0.61	0.22	1.54	3641268	2579966	1061302
45-49	2.48	2.66	2.01	0.54	0.59	0.39	2487296	1794702	692594
50-54	2.33	2.31	2.40	0.75	0.99	0.00	1902257	1443599	458658
55-59	3.71	4.66	0.50	0.64	0.83	0.00	1170542	903591	266951
60+	3.10	2.81	3.98	0.21	0.28	0.00	2127743	1596953	530790
Total	4.37	4.88	3.03	1.00	1.03	0.93	32891883	23766450	9125433

Table 5.10: Age at first forced sex, according to locality

Age at first forced sex	National	Rural	Urban
05-09	1.74	1.66	2.05
10-14	41.82	40.47	47.41
15-19	34.32	35.25	30.50
20-24	9.85	9.42	11.61
25-29	4.89	5.62	1.86
30-34	4.11	4.56	2.25
35-39	2.34	2.24	2.75
40+	0.94	0.79	1.57
No of Respondent (Q-N-O6 is yes)	1424479	1147600	276879

5.3 Experience of Abuse in Childhood

Under the non-partner module, the survey collected data on experience of abuse in childhood. According to the findings presented in Table 5.11, 4% of the women responded that they had experienced physical torture during their childhood, while 3% of the women had experienced sexual harassment/teasing. The prevalence is higher among rural than urban women.

Table 5.11: Percentage of women who were abused in childhood, by type of child abuse, according to locality

Type of child abuse	National	Rural	Urban
Physical torture	4.28	2.76	3.86
Mental torture	1.08	0.60	0.94
Sexual harassment / Teasing	3.05	1.18	2.53
Sexual abuse / Intimate physical touch without consent	1.31	0.91	1.20
Other	0.26	0.18	0.24
Total	9.98	5.63	8.77
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

5.4 Age at First Marriage

Table 5.12 shows that 56% of ever married women respondents were first married before they reach 18, the legal age of marriage in Bangladesh. Even among younger generation such as age groups 20-24 and 25-29, over 10% of those married women were married below age 15 and about 50% of them were married below age 18. As this table shows only the information about ever married women, the findings are not comparable to those of other surveys such as Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey 2011 which showed a slow but steady increase over the past 25 years in the age at which Bangladeshi women first marry.

Table 5.12: Percentage of women who were first married by age, according to current age group

Age Group	Age at First Marriage						No of Respondent
	<15	15-17	<18	18-19	20-24	25+	
15-19	14.36	54.47	68.83	31.17	0.00	0.00	1113599
20-24	12.70	41.24	53.94	36.16	9.90	0.00	3624659
25-29	13.93	35.83	49.76	34.03	14.95	1.26	5018493
30-34	19.31	34.15	53.46	30.33	13.99	2.22	4730442
35-39	18.01	38.19	56.20	26.60	14.83	2.38	4363503
40-44	23.79	35.69	59.48	24.70	13.99	1.83	3638375
45-49	24.48	35.71	60.18	22.82	15.21	1.79	2485955
Total	17.99	37.51	55.50	29.74	13.23	1.53	24975026

N.B: Respondents were the selected women from the household. That is why not included in background. |

Table 5.13 shows rural-urban comparison. There does not seem significant difference or trend between urban and rural data.

Table 5.13: Percentage of women who were first married by age, according to current age group and locality

Age Group	Locality	Age at First Marriage						No of Respondent
		<15	15-17	<18	18-19	20-24	25+	
15-19	rural	14.27	50.33	64.59	35.41	0.00	0.00	824695
	urban	14.63	66.28	80.91	19.09	0.00	0.00	288904
20-24	rural	13.06	41.17	54.23	36.14	9.63	0.00	2601978
	urban	11.78	41.43	53.20	36.20	10.60	0.00	1022681
25-29	rural	13.16	37.13	50.29	35.36	13.25	1.10	3659080
	urban	16.02	32.33	48.35	30.45	19.53	1.66	1359413
30-34	rural	19.78	33.99	53.77	31.84	12.55	1.84	3411286
	urban	18.11	34.54	52.65	26.41	17.73	3.21	1319156
35-39	rural	18.17	39.22	57.39	26.74	14.38	1.48	3102391
	urban	17.63	35.65	53.28	26.23	15.82	4.58	1261112
40-44	rural	24.91	33.74	58.64	26.22	13.50	1.64	3102391
	urban	21.07	40.45	61.51	21.03	15.18	2.28	1059770
45-49	rural	25.02	36.68	61.70	22.46	14.59	1.26	1794702
	urban	23.08	33.18	56.26	23.76	16.83	3.15	691253
Total	rural	18.19	37.55	55.74	30.72	12.35	1.19	17972737
	urban	17.49	37.39	54.87	27.21	15.50	2.41	7002289

5.5 Family members' experience

Lastly under non-partner module, the survey asked questions on family member's experience of the issues related to violence against women: 1) Death or attempted suicide cases of female family members as a result of physical/psychological/sexual violence; 2) Female family members' experience of sexual harassment / teasing in the last 1 year; and 3) Victim of women trafficking as family members.

1) Death or attempted suicide cases

Over 1% each of women respondents mentioned that their female members died or attempted suicide as result of violence. No significant difference between rural and urban respondents was observed.

Table 5.14: Percentage of respondents whose female family members died or attempted Suicide as result of violence in last one year, according to locality

	National	Rural	Urban
Death	1.41	1.39	1.40
Attempted suicide	1.58	1.45	1.54
No of Respondent	32891883	23766450	9125433

Out of those who died, 21% of them were respondents' sisters; 14% were sisters-in-law, and 10% were daughters.

2) Female family members' experience of sexual harassment / teasing in the last 1 year

According to the survey, 1.77 of women respondents mentioned that their female family members had experienced sexual harassment of teasing in the past 1 year. Prevalence seemed to be slightly higher in urban than rural areas. Out of those who had experienced, 28% were respondents' daughters, 20% were the respondents themselves, and 19% were their sisters.

Table 5.15: Percentage of respondents whose female family members experienced sexual Harassment or eve teasing in the last 1 year, according to locality

	National	Rural	Urban
Sexual harassment or teasing	1.77	1.56	2.33
No of Respondent	32891883	23766450	9125433

3) Women trafficking

Table 5.16: Percentage of respondents whose female family members experienced trafficking in the last 1 year, according to locality

	National	Rural	Urban
Women trafficking	0.03	0.03	0.04
No of Respondent	32891883	23766450	9125433

According to the survey, 0.03% of women respondents mentioned that their female family members had become victim of women trafficking.



Chapter 6

Perception of Women about Violence

During the survey, respondents were asked about their opinions as regard to where is the place occurring physical violence (Table 6.1), Sexual violence (Table 6.4) & Psychological violence (Table 6.6) as well as respondents were also asked about their opinions in which marital situation usually the violence takes place (Table 6.2, 6.3, 6.5) etc.

Perception about physical violence:

Husband's house is the most commonly cited site for physical violence, as 88% of the women perceived about it. This is followed by parents' house (21%), work place (16%), and transport/road (14%), education institution (13%) and solitary place/public place/traveling site (13%).

Table 6.1: Perception about place where physical violence takes place by site, according to Locality

Place of Occurrence(Physical Violence)	Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Parents' house	23.05	15.78	21.03
Working place	16.14	16.32	16.19
Solitary place/Public place/Traveling site	13.83	10.06	12.78
Coaching Centre	4.50	5.79	4.86
Station Bus, Launch and train	6.64	8.46	7.15
Husband's house	88.37	85.83	87.67
Market	5.98	3.63	5.33
Educational Institution	13.03	14.44	13.42
Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre	6.17	4.95	5.83
Transport/Road	13.80	15.29	14.22
Other	0.60	0.77	0.65
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

Respondents were also asked about their opinions as regard to the marital status and vulnerability to physical violence. According to Table 6.2, 78% of women said that married women are likely to become victim of physical violence while about just over 20% of women pointed out the vulnerability of unmarried, separated and divorced women to physical violence.

Table 6.2: Perception about marital status and vulnerability to physical violence by locality

Marital Status of likely victim	Percent		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Unmarried	22.95	20.59	22.30
Married	79.18	76.28	78.38
Separated	21.93	19.59	21.28
Divorced	22.73	21.97	22.52
Others	3.37	3.26	3.34
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

Perception about sexual violence:

Just like physical violence, respondents were asked about their opinions as regard to the marital status and vulnerability to sexual violence (Table 6.3). This shows very different picture from that of physical violence where married women are most commonly cited as likely victim. In case of sexual violence, unmarried women are perceived as the top victim, cited by 54% of rural women and 62% of urban women.

In terms of opinions as regard to where is the place occurring sexual violence (Table 6.4), husband's house still marks the top most commonly cited site, but the percentage of women who mentioned about it (54%) is much lower than physical violence case (88%). Instead, the percentage of women cited solitary place/public place/traveling site as place occurring sexual violence (44%) is much higher compared to physical violence case (13%).

Table 6.3: Perception about marital status and vulnerability to Sexual violence, according to Locality

Marital Status of likely victim	Percent		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Unmarried	53.98	61.57	56.08
Married	50.14	38.89	47.02
Separated	30.41	25.09	28.93
Divorced	30.18	28.72	29.77
Others	2.03	1.35	1.84
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

Table 6.4: Perception about place where sexual violence takes place by site, according to Locality

Place of Occurrence (Sexual Violence)	Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	National
Parent's house	17.61	10.17	15.55
Working place	27.70	32.09	28.92
Solitary place/Public place/Traveling site	42.88	45.03	43.48
Coaching Centre	10.11	10.71	10.28
Station Bus, Launch and train	10.12	9.47	9.94
Husband's house	56.01	50.26	54.41
Market	9.45	6.40	8.60
Educational Institution	11.08	15.99	12.44
Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre	12.21	11.78	12.09
Transport/Road	16.56	16.00	16.40
Other	1.24	1.44	1.30
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

Perception about Psychological violence:

Table 6.5 shows the respondents' opinions as regard to the marital status and vulnerability to sexual violence. Similar trend is observed as the case of physical violence, with married women being most cited as likely victim.

Table 6.5: Perception about marital status and vulnerability to Psychological violence, according to locality

Marital Status of likely victim	Percent		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Unmarried	26.76	23.15	25.76
Married	68.12	68.96	68.35
Separated	35.08	34.06	34.80
Divorced	37.71	34.42	36.79
Others	1.46	0.66	1.24
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

Table 6.6 shows the respondents' opinions as regard to the place where sexual violence takes place. Just like the case of physical violence, husband's house is the most commonly cited place, as 86% of the women mentioned about it. This is followed by working place (26%), parents' house (23%), education institution (12%) and transport/road (11%).

Table 6.6: Perception about place where Psychological violence takes place by site, according to locality

Place of Occurrence (Psychological Violence)	Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	National
Parent's house	23.60	19.99	22.60
Working place	25.65	24.98	25.46
Solitary place/Public place/Traveling site	9.00	7.84	8.68
Coaching Centre	4.40	4.97	4.56
Station Bus, Launch and train	5.72	5.18	5.57
Husband's house	84.92	88.00	85.77
Market	5.78	4.18	5.33
Educational Institution	11.89	12.66	12.11
Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre	6.87	6.61	6.80
Transport/Road	10.86	12.28	11.25
Other	0.65	0.34	0.57
No of Respondent	23766450	9125433	32891883

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Recommendations

This is the first nationally representative survey on violence against women (VAW) that is perpetrated by the current husband, previous husband and non-partner perpetrators. Survey data also compiled household characteristics including household assets, personal characteristics, psychological violence, economic violence, physical violence, sexual violence, impact of violence, treatment for effect of violence, lack of treatment, site of sexual and physical violence, time of violence, and relationship with the perpetrators of sexual and physical violence, age and marital status of victims, etc. Thus the results can be used as a comprehensive and benchmark database on VAW in Bangladesh. The knowledge obtained by this survey is the strongest evidence of the immense physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence that Bangladeshi women endure every day. The statistics on gender based violence now speak in clear language of the effects and impact on society, demanding immediate action to eliminate all kinds of violence against women and create a society free from discrimination and inequalities. The reality of VAW should be disseminated at large scale.

The perpetuation of violence against women has root in old patriarchal beliefs and behavior systems which are upheld and nurtured by a culture of silence. Breaking the negative circle of silence is a precondition for change, and it necessitates strong involvement of men and youth. Violence against women and girls is not inevitable. The survey results emphasize that we all need to do better to protect women and prevent this pervasive human rights violation. New and improved laws and their implementation are crucial to end impunity for violence against women and girls. Action plans for safe houses, free hot line services and free health and legal aid to survivors are also important areas. The education system should teach human rights, equality and mutual respect and the youth should be in front to end violence against women and girls. There is a need for more women in politics, law enforcement and peacekeeping forces, equal economic opportunities and decent jobs for women. These are to protect the rights of women and girls, and to ensure that national laws and services meet international standards.

Bangladesh has signed many international treaties and conventions, and has enacted different national laws and policies in favor of establishing women's rights. However, Bangladesh's personal laws governing marriage, separation and divorce explicitly discriminate against women. These laws give men greater powers than women in marriage and accessing divorce. The GOB introduced the Domestic Violence Act in 2010 with the aim to ensure women's rights. While this is welcomed, it would be required to introduce the law and create awareness on a nationwide scale to the people at large. Furthermore, to take effect, the law should in particular be known and understood by service providers such as the police, lawyers and judges, social workers, health personnel. In the same line, a comprehensive policy response to the Dowry Prohibition Act should be ensured. It would include implementation of the Act and address the under-lying socio-economic reasons. The specific recommendations and lessons learned are summaries below:

1. Recommendations on operational issues

- 1.1 This report should be disseminated through seminars, symposiums and workshops at the national and district level before researchers, policy makers, social workers, medical practitioners, law enforcing agencies, NGOs, public representatives and so on.

- 1.2 Follow-up survey needs to be conducted after two years or reasonable time to cover new areas and new societies and the results be made available to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs for enactment of laws and formulation of policies, adoption of protective measures and initiation of social movement for cohesion and enforcement of women empowerment, equality and equity in all spheres of life and activities.
- 1.3 The scope of the survey is required to be expanded in consultation with the users, experts, policy makers, planners, researchers and NGOs with special care for women empowerment in decision making, legislation and equity in employment, ownership, wage rate, and monitoring of receipt of justice, treatment, equal rights, etc.
- 1.4 Lessons learnt from each phase of survey may be documented and be reflected in the next phase of the survey for improvement and should be evaluated and corrective measures needs to be taken by the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs for ensuring equal rights and privileges for women in all spheres of life. Implementation of Strong Law and order can discourage the people who make violence to women.
- 1.5 A high level committee may be formed to ensure removal of violence against women and establishment of equal rights and empowerment of women like men in the society. Monitoring cell may be established in the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to monitor implementation of laws and policies for equal rights for women in every social, economic and decision making activities.
- 1.6 Improved coordination between other government ministries and organizations required. Team has to be designated to conduct this survey on regular interval and exposure on the issue and global development should be available for the team.
- 1.7 BBS should increase the capacity of printing ICR questionnaire in-house. BBS needs to develop its own ICR data capturing system.
- 1.8 Enumerators should receive training on counseling so they can assist victims morally.
- 1.9 Collaboration between user's needs to be improved and their requirements need to be identified specifically before the next survey.

2. Programmatic recommendations

- 2.1 Existing family courts should have power to issue interim orders to grant interim maintenance until final orders are passed. The capacity of family courts should be strengthened to handle separation, divorce, maintenance, and 'Denmohor' cases expeditiously and fairly. Backlogs and delays should be reduced, including by appointing more family court judges or decreasing judges' case load, and reforming summons and decree execution procedures.
- 2.2 Initiate a nationwide awareness about the negative consequences of polygamy, including its linkage with domestic violence. Work should be aimed at abolishing it. Information should be available in various media and in formats accessible to those with disabilities.
- 2.3 Broader dissemination of information on social assistance programs should be undertaken; information should be available in a variety of media and in formats accessible to people with disabilities to improve women's awareness of existing programs, eligibility criteria, and application procedures. Existing social assistance programs should be linked to family courts.
- 2.4 Implement legal and criminal justice systems to prevent further violence, facilitate recovery and ensure access to justice (specialized police units, restraining orders and multi-agency sectoral response teams).

- 2.5 It is crucial that the government increase efforts 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 will boost the achievement of MDG 3.
- 2.6 In the area of sexual violence in the home, the BBS survey has particularly stated that the age group 22-34 seems to be more vulnerable to spousal sexual violence compared to other age groups, and for this reason the preventive and protective services could be strengthened.
- 2.7 Processes and procedures should be reviewed and changed to ensure quality and standard protocols and to obtain justice without discrimination in areas of stalking and rape cases. This includes post-rape care and free legal aid so that women will understand their rights and options.
- 2.8 Resource allocation to combat violence against women should be revisited and adequate ceilings ensured. Moreover, information, awareness and education on GBV are urgently required.
- 2.9 Cases of VAW are underreported, and existing data should be analyzed and disseminated on a regular basis at various levels. Such information would provide policy makers with reliable data on the prevalence of VAW for informed decisions to combat VAW.
- 2.10 Access to quality education. The findings that teachers, both male and female, are reported by 13% of girls aged 15-19 as perpetrators of ever – experienced physical violence, stresses the importance of a continued focus on all aspects of the secondary education system including the quality of teachers.
- 2.11 Gender equality and ending violence against women must be placed squarely at the heart of achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.
- 2.12 Non-violent social norms should be promoted 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
- 2.13 Interventions should change harmful social and cultural norms and facilitate the development of new notions of masculinity associated with non-violence, respect and equality. They should target the change of adolescent boys and men's attitudes that ignore gender inequality and violence.



ANNEXURE

Age-specific violence for ever by residence:

Table 1: Age-specific violence against women by type of perpetrator

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of women	Women respondent	Total violence	Percent of women	Women respondent	Total violence	Percent of women	Women respondent
15-19	890587	82.88	1074486	33450	56.59	59114	775988	24.85	3123257
20-24	3173919	90.16	3520413	103847	73.39	141494	1156542	27.77	4165246
25-29	4280243	88.16	4854854	147373	79.31	185821	1376988	26.73	5152031
30-34	3952634	88.08	4487785	209504	76.63	273395	1182917	24.88	4754637
35-39	3593482	87.46	4108511	253472	71.64	353833	1140878	26.12	4367606
40-44	2868167	87.51	3277626	374302	77.01	486068	929005	25.51	3641268
45-49	1863239	85.64	2175743	302724	80.29	377029	590704	23.75	2487296
50-54	1239346	84.17	1472385	350164	77.25	453277	472244	24.83	1902257
55-59	666936	85.29	781938	346011	81.47	424705	240524	20.55	1170542
60+	812455	78.18	1039252	870473	78.65	1106726	393540	18.50	2127743
Total	23341007	87.12	26792993	2991319	77.47	3861463	8259329	25.11	32891883

(b) Rural

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of women	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent of women	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent of women	Total respondent
15-19	692988	85.72	808408	28082	67.77	41436	603302	26.85	2247228
20-24	2332681	90.67	2572822	56218	64.43	87250	956365	32.44	2947846
25-29	3248562	89.86	3614980	116119	84.84	136875	1085160	29.18	3719280
30-34	2973037	89.83	3309563	170972	80.09	213487	952350	27.78	3427577
35-39	2675188	90.19	2966142	197081	72.08	273418	866113	27.89	3105708
40-44	2122147	89.09	2381962	272500	81.39	334787	718632	27.85	2579966
45-49	1396067	87.37	1597910	211977	81.36	260544	438817	24.45	1794702
50-54	996982	85.23	1169741	248213	78.62	315702	353536	24.49	1443599
55-59	540213	86.82	622253	266900	84.02	317649	198679	21.99	903591
60+	628577	79.48	790855	669303	79.58	841025	279139	17.48	1596953
Total	17606441	88.77	19834637	2237365	79.28	2822173	6452094	27.15	23766450

(c) Urban

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	108990	40.96	266077	4582	25.92	17677	166402	19.00	876029
20-24	560837	59.19	947591	39828	73.42	54244	192821	15.84	1217400
25-29	714259	57.61	1239874	28529	58.29	48946	282817	19.74	1432751
30-34	706074	59.93	1178222	29766	49.69	59908	221524	16.69	1327060
35-39	697358	61.04	1142369	46231	57.49	80415	258622	20.99	1261897
40-44	523623	58.46	895664	76506	50.57	151281	197772	18.63	1061302
45-49	362503	62.73	577833	52185	44.80	116486	145431	21.00	692594
50-54	164143	54.24	302644	74737	54.32	137575	110382	24.07	458658
55-59	75485	47.27	159685	57482	53.69	107056	41846	15.68	266951
60+	126572	50.96	248397	151841	57.15	265701	107161	20.19	530790
Total	4039844	58.06	6958356	561689	54.05	1039291	1724778	18.90	9125433

Table 2: Age-specific violence against women by type of perpetrator for the last 12 months

(a) National

Age-Group	Current Husband			Previous Husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of women	Women responded	Total violence	Percent of women	Women responded	Total violence	Percent of women	Women responded
15-19	817238	76.06	1074486	26109	44.17	59114	353786	11.33	3123257
20-24	2887676	82.03	3520413	72480	51.22	141494	460912	11.07	4165246
25-29	3869778	79.71	4854854	39405	21.21	185821	531442	10.32	5152031
30-34	3536512	78.80	4487785	99968	36.57	273395	368056	7.74	4754637
35-39	3267283	79.52	4108511	130469	36.87	353833	384864	8.81	4367606
40-44	2507421	76.50	3277626	183459	37.74	486068	246405	6.77	3641268
45-49	1564128	71.89	2175743	138099	36.63	377029	123557	4.97	2487296
50-54	1051013	71.38	1472385	150610	33.23	453277	158266	8.32	1902257
55-59	573416	73.33	781938	148111	34.87	424705	50101	4.28	1170542
60+	647310	62.29	1039252	350217	31.64	1106726	97115	4.56	2127743
Total	20721774	77.34	26792993	1338927	34.67	3861463	2774504	8.44	32891883

(b) Rural

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of women	Women responded	Total violence	Percent of women	Women responded	Total violence	Percent of women	Women responded
15-19	644676	79.75	808408	22312	53.85	41436	271025	12.06	2247228
20-24	2158143	83.88	2572822	42250	48.42	87250	365174	12.39	2947846
25-29	2951063	81.63	3614980	34499	25.20	136875	430164	11.57	3719280
30-34	2698907	81.55	3309563	71564	33.52	213487	279220	8.15	3427577
35-39	2449539	82.58	2966142	108856	39.81	273418	278905	8.98	3105708
40-44	1844339	77.43	2381962	132716	39.64	334787	182726	7.08	2579966
45-49	1177531	73.69	1597910	92490	35.50	260544	92140	5.13	1794702
50-54	858693	73.41	1169741	98162	31.09	315702	115186	7.98	1443599
55-59	461593	74.18	622253	107347	33.79	317649	34553	3.82	903591
60+	508597	64.31	790855	252367	30.01	841025	64691	4.05	1596953
Total	15753081	79.42	19834637	962564	34.11	2822173	2113783	8.89	23766450

(c) Urban

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	172562	64.85	266077	3797	21.48	17677	82761	9.45	876029
20-24	729533	76.99	947591	30230	55.73	54244	95737	7.86	1217400
25-29	918715	74.10	1239874	4907	10.02	48946	101278	7.07	1432751
30-34	837606	71.09	1178222	28403	47.41	59908	88836	6.69	1327060
35-39	817744	71.58	1142369	21613	26.88	80415	105960	8.40	1261897
40-44	663081	74.03	895664	50743	33.54	151281	63679	6.00	1061302
45-49	386597	66.90	577833	45609	39.15	116486	31417	4.54	692594
50-54	192320	63.55	302644	52447	38.12	137575	43080	9.39	458658
55-59	111823	70.03	159685	40764	38.08	107056	15548	5.82	266951
60+	138713	55.84	248397	97849	36.83	265701	32425	6.11	530790
Total	4968693	71.41	6958356	376363	36.21	1039291	660721	7.24	9125433

Physical Violence during life time

Table 3: Age-specific physical violence against women by type of perpetrator for Ever

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	549814	51.17	1074486	29347	49.65	59114	736867	23.59	3123257
20-24	2349116	66.73	3520413	80768	57.08	141494	1086627	26.09	4165246
25-29	3220705	66.34	4854854	123610	66.52	185821	1303623	25.30	5152031
30-34	3003025	66.92	4487785	161933	59.23	273395	1122442	23.61	4754637
35-39	2749313	66.92	4108511	201831	57.04	353833	1074962	24.61	4367606
40-44	2122975	64.77	3277626	298239	61.36	486068	882595	24.24	3641268
45-49	1346685	61.90	2175743	210801	55.91	377029	569329	22.89	2487296
50-54	893645	60.69	1472385	264484	58.35	453277	459073	24.13	1902257
55-59	477272	61.04	781938	254355	59.89	424705	222971	19.05	1170542
60+	606226	58.33	1039252	647044	58.46	1106726	368218	17.31	2127743
Total	17318777	64.64	26792993	2272412	58.85	3861463	7826707	23.80	32891883

(b) Rural

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	440824	54.53	808408	24765	59.77	41436	570465	25.39	2247228
20-24	1788280	69.51	2572822	40940	46.92	87250	893806	30.32	2947846
25-29	2506447	69.34	3614980	95081	69.47	136875	1020806	27.45	3719280
30-34	2296951	69.40	3309563	132166	61.91	213487	900918	26.28	3427577
35-39	2051955	69.18	2966142	155600	56.91	273418	816340	26.29	3105708
40-44	1599352	67.14	2381962	221733	66.23	334787	684823	26.54	2579966
45-49	984182	61.59	1597910	158616	60.88	260544	423898	23.62	1794702
50-54	729502	62.36	1169741	189747	60.10	315702	348691	24.15	1443599
55-59	401787	64.57	622253	196872	61.98	317649	181125	20.05	903591
60+	479654	60.65	790855	495203	58.88	841025	261057	16.35	1596953
Total	13278933	66.95	19834637	1710723	60.62	2822173	6101929	25.67	23766450

(c) Urban

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	108990	40.96	266077	4582	25.92	17677	166402	19.00	876029
20-24	560837	59.19	947591	39828	73.42	54244	192821	15.84	1217400
25-29	714259	57.61	1239874	28529	58.29	48946	282817	19.74	1432751
30-34	706074	59.93	1178222	29766	49.69	59908	221524	16.69	1327060
35-39	697358	61.04	1142369	46231	57.49	80415	258622	20.49	1261897
40-44	523623	58.46	895664	76506	50.57	151281	197772	18.63	1061302
45-49	362503	62.73	577833	52185	44.80	116486	145431	21.00	692594
50-54	164143	54.24	302644	74737	54.32	137575	110382	24.07	458658
55-59	75485	47.27	159685	57482	53.69	107056	41846	15.68	266951
60+	126572	50.96	248397	151841	57.15	265701	107161	20.19	530790
Total	4039844	58.06	6958356	561689	54.05	1039291	1724778	18.90	9125433

Highest and Lowest prevalence of violence by residence

Table 4: Comparative statistics of highest prevalence rate with urban-rural break-up is shown below

(a) Highest prevalence

Residence	Current husband		Previous husband		Non-partner	
	Age group	Rate	Age group	Rate	Age group	Rate
National	30-34	66.92	25.29	66.52	20-24	26.09
Rural	20-24	69.51	25-29	69.47	20-24	30.32
Urban	45-49	62.73	20-24	73.42	50-54	24.07

(b) Lowest prevalence

Residence	Current husband		Previous husband		Non-partner	
	Age group	Rate	Age group	Rate	Age group	Rate
National	15-19	51.2	15-19	49.7	60+	17.3
Rural	15-19	54.5	20-24	46.9	60+	16.4
Urban	15-19	40.9	15-19	25.9	55-59	15.7

Table 5: Age-specific physical violence against women by type of perpetrators for last 12 months

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	450312	41.91	1074486	19474	32.94	59114	334537	10.71	3123257
20-24	1813064	51.50	3520413	48185	34.05	141494	424239	10.19	4165246
25-29	2394909	49.33	4854854	28654	15.42	185821	495674	9.62	5152031
30-34	2176394	48.50	4487785	52738	19.29	273395	335713	7.06	4754637
35-39	2062960	50.21	4108511	95186	26.90	353833	337343	7.72	4367606
40-44	1487012	45.37	3277626	98076	20.18	486068	235724	6.47	3641268
45-49	876864	40.30	2175743	77878	20.66	377029	120236	4.83	2487296
50-54	571256	38.80	1472385	98179	21.66	453277	150150	7.89	1902257
55-59	303658	38.83	781938	65530	15.43	424705	42584	3.64	1170542
60+	295827	28.47	1039252	172299	15.57	1106726	92676	4.36	2127743
Total	12432255	46.40	26792993	756199	19.58	3861463	2568876	7.81	32891883

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	360075	44.54	808408	15677	37.83	41436	257737	11.47	2247228
20-24	1381317	53.69	2572822	22690	26.01	87250	336897	11.43	2947846
25-29	1854848	51.31	3614980	25458	18.60	136875	398647	10.72	3719280
30-34	1705004	51.52	3309563	32915	15.42	213487	254078	7.41	3427577
35-39	1546953	52.15	2966142	82254	30.08	273418	239179	7.70	3105708
40-44	1141290	47.91	2381962	74439	22.23	334787	179841	6.97	2579966
45-49	638303	39.95	1597910	54649	20.97	260544	88819	4.95	1794702
50-54	476828	40.76	1169741	68797	21.79	315702	107070	7.42	1443599
55-59	252994	40.66	622253	46076	14.51	317649	27036	2.99	903591
60+	233705	29.55	790855	113006	13.44	841025	60251	3.77	1596953
Total	9591318	48.36	19834637	535960	18.99	2822173	1949555	8.20	23766450

(c) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Percent violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	90237	33.91	266077	3797	21.48	17677	76800	8.77	876029
20-24	431747	45.56	947591	25496	47.00	54244	87342	7.17	1217400
25-29	540061	43.56	1239874	3196	6.53	48946	97027	6.77	1432751
30-34	471389	40.01	1178222	19823	33.09	59908	81634	6.15	1327060
35-39	516007	45.17	1142369	12932	16.08	80415	98164	7.78	1261897
40-44	345722	38.60	895664	23637	15.62	151281	55884	5.27	1061302
45-49	238561	41.29	577833	23230	19.94	116486	31417	4.54	692594
50-54	94428	31.20	302644	29381	21.36	137575	43080	9.39	458658
55-59	50663	31.73	159685	19454	18.17	107056	15548	5.82	266951
60+	62122	25.01	248397	59293	22.32	265701	32425	6.11	530790
Total	2840938	40.83	6958356	220239	21.19	1039291	619320	6.79	9125433

Severity of Physical Violence

Table 6: Age-specific severity of violence against women by type of perpetrator during last 12 months

(a) National

Age-group	Current husband			Previous Husband			Non-partner		
	Moderate	Severe	Responding Women	Moderate	Severe	Responding women	Moderate	Severe	Responding women
15-19	29.4	12.5	1074486	18.9	14.0	59114	5.1	4.9	3123257
20-24	35.9	15.6	3520413	15.4	18.6	141494	4.3	5.6	4165246
25-29	35.1	14.3	4854854	4.6	10.8	185821	2.9	6.4	5152031
30-34	34.9	13.6	4487785	8.6	10.7	273395	2.4	4.5	4754637
35-39	35.9	14.3	4108511	16.8	10.1	353833	2.9	4.6	4367606
40-44	32.3	13.1	3277626	10.8	9.4	486068	1.2	4.8	3641268
45-49	31.3	9.0	2175743	15.8	4.8	377029	2.4	2.4	2487296
50-54	28.6	10.2	1472385	13.5	8.2	453277	1.7	5.7	1902257
55-59	29.2	10.3	781938	11.8	3.7	424705	1.4	2.2	1170542
60+	23.6	4.9	1039252	11.1	4.5	1106726	1.8	2.3	2127743
Total	33.4	13.0	26792993	12.2	7.4	3861463	2.8	4.7	32891883

(c) Rural Area

Age-group	Current husband			Previous Husband			Non-partner		
	Moderate	Severe	Responding Women	Moderate	Severe	Responding women	Moderate	Severe	Responding women
15-19	31.3	13.2	808408	22.9	15.0	41436	5.8	5.5	2247228
20-24	37.3	16.4	2572822	16.5	9.5	87250	4.6	6.5	2947846
25-29	36.1	15.2	3614980	5.2	13.4	136875	3.3	7.2	3719280
30-34	36.7	14.8	3309563	5.1	10.3	213487	2.5	4.7	3427577
35-39	37.5	14.7	2966142	18.0	12.1	273418	3.0	4.5	3105708
40-44	33.5	14.5	2381962	11.6	10.7	334787	1.2	5.1	2579966
45-49	31.3	8.6	1597910	16.4	4.6	260544	2.8	2.2	1794702
50-54	29.7	11.1	1169741	12.9	8.9	315702	1.7	5.5	1443599
55-59	28.9	11.8	622253	10.1	4.4	317649	1.2	1.8	903591
60+	24.0	5.6	790855	10.1	3.3	841025	2.2	1.3	1596953
Total	34.6	13.8	19834637	11.7	7.3	2822173	3.0	4.9	23766450

(c) Urban

Age-group	Current husband			Previous Husband			Non-partner		
	Moderate	Severe	Responding Women	Moderate	Severe	Responding women	Moderate	Severe	Responding women
15-19	23.5	10.4	266077	9.7	11.8	17677	3.5	3.3	876029
20-24	32.3	13.3	947591	13.8	33.2	54244	3.6	3.4	1217400
25-29	32.0	11.6	1239874	3.0	3.5	48946	1.9	4.4	1432751
30-34	29.5	10.5	1178222	21.2	11.9	59908	2.1	3.8	1327060
35-39	31.8	13.4	1142369	12.7	3.3	80415	2.6	4.9	1261897
40-44	29.2	9.4	895664	9.1	6.6	151281	1.3	3.9	1061302
45-49	31.2	10.1	577833	14.6	5.4	116486	1.4	3.2	692594
50-54	24.3	6.9	302644	14.9	6.5	137575	1.7	6.3	458658
55-59	30.3	4.7	159685	16.6	1.6	107056	2.2	3.3	266951
60+	22.5	2.5	248397	14.1	8.2	265701	0.5	5.1	530790
Total	30.1	10.8	6958356	13.5	7.7	1039291	2.2	4.1	9125433

(d) Level of violence severity by perpetrator

Residence	Level of severity	Current Husband		Previous Husband		Non-partner	
		Age group	Highest	Age group	Highest	Age group	Highest
Rural	Moderate	35-39	37.5	15-19	18.0	15-19	5.8
	Severe	20-24	16.4	35-39	15.0	25-29	7.2
Urban	Moderate	20-24	32.3	30-34	21.2	20-24	3.6
	Severe	35-39	13.4	20-24	33.2	50-54	6.3

Table 7: Age-specific sexual violence against women by type of perpetrator for Ever**(a) National**

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	345285	32.13	1074486	18180	30.76	59114	199652	6.39	3123257
20-24	1391597	39.53	3520413	44264	31.28	141494	240658	5.78	4165246
25-29	1820344	37.50	4854854	77325	41.61	185821	255976	4.97	5152031
30-34	1826895	40.71	4487785	84930	31.06	273395	200812	4.22	4754637
35-39	1547946	37.68	4108511	148628	42.00	353833	202077	4.63	4367606
40-44	1140862	34.81	3277626	139465	28.69	486068	122124	3.35	3641268
45-49	731002	33.60	2175743	113344	30.06	377029	61615	2.48	2487296
50-54	473721	32.17	1472385	140392	30.97	453277	44402	2.33	1902257
55-59	222469	28.45	781938	115695	27.24	424705	43422	3.71	1170542
60+	270076	25.99	1039252	360128	32.54	1106726	66053	3.10	2127743
Total	9770197	36.47	26792993	1242351	32.17	3861463	1436791	4.37	32891883

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	268898	33.26	808408	15724	37.95	41436	160949	7.16	2247228
20-24	1110316	43.16	2572822	32726	37.51	87250	198324	6.73	2947846
25-29	1414767	39.14	3614980	59178	43.24	136875	215493	5.79	3719280
30-34	1449725	43.80	3309563	69990	32.78	213487	171429	5.00	3427577
35-39	1227690	41.39	2966142	113799	41.62	273418	155991	5.02	3105708
40-44	885861	37.19	2381962	95503	28.53	334787	89613	3.47	2579966
45-49	529737	33.15	1597910	75808	29.10	260544	47718	2.66	1794702
50-54	383256	32.76	1169741	113153	35.84	315702	33396	2.31	1443599
55-59	199138	32.00	622253	83640	26.33	317649	42082	4.66	903591
60+	215803	27.29	790855	286753	34.10	841025	44916	2.81	1596953
Total	7685189	38.75	19834637	946272	33.53	2822173	1159911	4.88	23766450

(c) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	76388	28.71	266077	2457	13.90	17677	38703	4.42	876029
20-24	281281	29.68	947591	11538	21.27	54244	42333	3.48	1217400
25-29	405577	32.71	1239874	18146	37.07	48946	40483	2.83	1432751
30-34	377171	32.01	1178222	14940	24.94	59908	29382	2.21	1327060
35-39	320256	28.03	1142369	34829	43.31	80415	46086	3.65	1261897
40-44	255000	28.47	895664	43963	29.06	151281	32511	3.06	1061302
45-49	201265	34.83	577833	37536	32.22	116486	13896	2.01	692594
50-54	90465	29.89	302644	27239	19.80	137575	11006	2.40	458658
55-59	23331	14.61	159685	32056	29.94	107056	1340	0.50	266951
60+	54274	21.85	248397	73375	27.62	265701	21137	3.98	530790
Total	2085007	29.96	6958356	296079	28.49	1039291	276879	3.03	9125433

(d) Age-specific maximum and minimum prevalence rates of sexual violence by type of perpetrator

Residence	Level	Current husband		Previous husband		Non-partner	
		Age	Occurrence	Age	Occurrence	Age	Occurrence
National	Maximum	30-34	40.7	35-39	42.0	15-19	6.4
	Minimum	60+	26.0	55-59	27.2	50-54	2.3
Rural	Maximum	30-34	43.8	25-29	43.2	15-19	7.2
	Minimum	60+	27.3	55-59	26.3	50-54	2.3
Urban	Maximum	45-49	34.8	35-39	43.3	15-19	4.4
	Minimum	55-59	14.6	15-19	13.9	55-59	0.5

Age-specific Rate of Sexual Violence during last 12 months:

Table 8: Age-specific sexual violation by type of perpetrator for the last 12 months

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	261774	24.36	1074486	4226	7.15	59114	55633	1.78	3123257
20-24	1073046	30.48	3520413	19784	13.98	141494	57218	1.37	4165246
25-29	1360771	28.03	4854854	15033	8.09	185821	55128	1.07	5152031
30-34	1273430	28.38	4487785	34508	12.62	273395	45243	0.95	4754637
35-39	980461	23.86	4108511	56153	15.87	353833	55496	1.27	4367606
40-44	695061	21.21	3277626	33539	6.90	486068	22108	0.61	3641268
45-49	362087	16.64	2175743	33224	8.81	377029	13327	0.54	2487296
50-54	228547	15.52	1472385	51395	11.34	453277	14272	0.75	1902257
55-59	111222	14.22	781938	9883	2.33	424705	7517	0.64	1170542
60+	116169	11.18	1039252	93111	8.41	1106726	4439	0.21	2127743
Total	6462568	24.12	26792993	350857	9.09	3861463	330381	1.00	32891883

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	210272	26.01	808408	2885	6.96	41436	36439	1.62	2247228
20-24	861545	33.49	2572822	15441	17.70	87250	42367	1.44	2947846
25-29	1087729	30.09	3614980	13917	10.17	136875	47913	1.29	3719280
30-34	1020075	30.82	3309563	26276	12.31	213487	34021	0.99	3427577
35-39	762091	25.69	2966142	40562	14.84	273418	41686	1.34	3105708
40-44	533855	22.41	2381962	20629	6.16	334787	5770	0.22	2579966
45-49	261839	16.39	1597910	31884	12.24	260544	10646	0.59	1794702
50-54	198335	16.96	1169741	44002	13.94	315702	14272	0.99	1443599
55-59	103338	16.61	622253	7757	2.44	317649	7517	0.83	903591
60+	87250	11.03	790855	59636	7.09	841025	4439	0.28	1596953
Total	5126328	25.85	19834637	262989	9.32	2822173	245070	1.03	23766450

(c) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband			Non-partner		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	51502	19.36	266077	1340	7.58	17677	19194	2.19	876029
20-24	211501	22.32	947591	4343	8.01	54244	14851	1.22	1217400
25-29	273042	22.02	1239874	1116	2.28	48946	7216	0.50	1432751
30-34	253355	21.50	1178222	8233	13.74	59908	11223	0.85	1327060
35-39	218370	19.12	1142369	15591	19.39	80415	13810	1.09	1261897
40-44	161206	18.00	895664	12910	8.53	151281	16337	1.54	1061302
45-49	100248	17.35	577833	1340	1.15	116486	2681	0.39	692594
50-54	30212	9.98	302644	7393	5.37	137575	0	0.00	458658
55-59	7885	4.94	159685	2126	1.99	107056	0	0.00	266951
60+	28919	11.64	248397	33475	12.60	265701	0	0.00	530790
Total	1336240	19.20	6958356	87868	8.45	1039291	85311	0.93	9125433

(d) Maximum and Minimum Occurrence of Age Specific Sexual Violence by Residence and Type of Perpetrator

Locality	Level	Current Husband		Previous Husband		Non-partner	
		Occurrence	Age	Occurrence	Age	Occurrence	Age
National	Maximum	30.5	20-24	15.9	35-39	1.8	15-19
	Minimum	11.2	60+	2.3	55-59	0.2	60+
Rural	Maximum	33.5	20-24	17.7	20-24	1.6	15-19
	Minimum	11.0	60+	2.4	55-59	0.2	40-44
Urban	Maximum	22.3	20-24	19.4	35-39	2.2	15-19
	Minimum	4.9	55-59	1.2	45-49	0.0	50-54

Age Specific Psychological Violence for Life Time

Table 9: Age-specific psychological violence against women by type of perpetrator

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	801983	74.64	1074486	33450	56.59	59114
20-24	2966566	84.27	3520413	90435	63.91	141494
25-29	3993263	82.25	4854854	139647	75.15	185821
30-34	3725853	83.02	4487785	201961	73.87	273395
35-39	3389605	82.50	4108511	233911	66.11	353833
40-44	2696400	82.27	3277626	336573	69.24	486068
45-49	1744078	80.16	2175743	280290	74.34	377029
50-54	1139466	77.39	1472385	341654	75.37	453277
55-59	646990	82.74	781938	335586	79.02	424705
60+	759787	73.11	1039252	832223	75.20	1106726
Total	21863990	81.60	26792993	2825730	73.18	3861463

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	635117	78.56	808408	28082	67.77	41436
20-24	2194288	85.29	2572822	49452	56.68	87250
25-29	3027393	83.75	3614980	109963	80.34	136875
30-34	2801837	84.66	3309563	164769	77.18	213487
35-39	2536103	85.50	2966142	177521	64.93	273418
40-44	2001484	84.03	2381962	245106	73.21	334787
45-49	1320717	82.65	1597910	194932	74.82	260544
50-54	923630	78.96	1169741	245490	77.76	315702
55-59	525254	84.41	622253	261099	82.20	317649
60+	590062	74.61	790855	637989	75.86	841025
Total	16555884	83.47	19834637	2114403	74.92	2822173

(c) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	166866	62.71	266077	5368	30.36	17677
20-24	772278	81.50	947591	40983	75.55	54244
25-29	965870	77.90	1239874	29684	60.65	48946
30-34	924016	78.42	1178222	37191	62.08	59908
35-39	853502	74.71	1142369	56390	70.12	80415
40-44	694916	77.59	895664	91466	60.46	151281
45-49	423361	73.27	577833	85358	73.28	116486
50-54	215836	71.32	302644	96164	69.90	137575
55-59	121736	76.24	159685	74487	69.58	107056
60+	169725	68.33	248397	194234	73.10	265701
Total	5308106	76.28	6958356	711327	68.44	1039291

Psychological violence during last 12 months

Table 10: Age-specific Psychological violence against women by type of perpetrator for last 12 months

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	742952	69.14	1074486	26109	44.17	59114
20-24	2697165	76.62	3520413	68234	48.22	141494
25-29	3584147	73.83	4854854	36150	19.45	185821
30-34	3312016	73.80	4487785	90077	32.95	273395
35-39	3044735	74.11	4108511	111647	31.55	353833
40-44	2316167	70.67	3277626	155875	32.07	486068
45-49	1478150	67.94	2175743	127415	33.79	377029
50-54	955001	64.86	1472385	133695	29.50	453277
55-59	534259	68.32	781938	136514	32.14	424705
60+	605259	58.24	1039252	335301	30.30	1106726
Total	19269851	71.92	26792993	1221016	31.62	3861463

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	585369	72.41	808408	22312	53.85	41436
20-24	2033392	79.03	2572822	38004	43.56	87250
25-29	2748903	76.04	3614980	31613	23.10	136875
30-34	2535735	76.62	3309563	62044	29.06	213487
35-39	2312203	77.95	2966142	92491	33.83	273418
40-44	1691198	71.00	2381962	105917	31.64	334787
45-49	1115454	69.81	1597910	88051	33.79	260544
50-54	781231	66.79	1169741	84489	26.76	315702
55-59	427109	68.64	622253	100023	31.49	317649
60+	477116	60.33	790855	244251	29.04	841025
Total	14707710	74.15	19834637	869194	30.80	2822173

(c) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent	Total violence	Violence In percent	Total respondent
15-19	157583	59.22	266077	3797	21.48	17677
20-24	663773	70.05	947591	30230	55.73	54244
25-29	835245	67.37	1239874	4537	9.27	48946
30-34	776282	65.89	1178222	28034	46.79	59908
35-39	732532	64.12	1142369	19157	23.82	80415
40-44	624969	69.78	895664	49958	33.02	151281
45-49	362696	62.77	577833	39364	33.79	116486
50-54	173770	57.42	302644	49205	35.77	137575
55-59	107150	67.10	159685	36492	34.09	107056
60+	128143	51.59	248397	91049	34.27	265701
Total	4562141	65.56	6958356	351822	33.85	1039291

(e) Summary Statistics of Psychological Violence by Perpetrators

Residence	Level	Life long				Last 12 months			
		Current husband		Previous husband		Current husband		Previous husband	
		Rate	Age	Rate	Age	Rate	Age	Rate	Age
National	Maximum	84.3	20-24	79.0	55-59	76.6	20-24	48.2	20-24
	Minimum	73.1	60+	56.6	15-19	58.2	60+	19.5	25-29
Rural	Maximum	85.5	35-39	82.2	55-59	79.0	20-24	53.9	15-19
	Minimum	74.6	60+	67.8	15-19	60.3	60+	23.1	25-29
Urban	Maximum	81.5	20-24	75.6	20-24	70.1	20-24	55.7	20-24
	Minimum	62.1	15-19	30.4	15-19	51.6	60+	9.3	25-29

Age-specific Economic Violence of life time

Table 11: Age-specific Rate of Economical Violence during Life Time by Type of Perpetrator

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	535818	49.87	1074486	30539	51.66	59114
20-24	2257226	64.12	3520413	96712	68.35	141494
25-29	2921606	60.18	4854854	122655	66.01	185821
30-34	2523135	56.22	4487785	162185	59.32	273395
35-39	2156147	52.48	4108511	189064	53.43	353833
40-44	1627787	49.66	3277626	258751	53.23	486068
45-49	926915	42.60	2175743	189811	50.34	377029
50-54	583425	39.62	1472385	221101	48.78	453277
55-59	338277	43.26	781938	174140	41.00	424705
60+	369429	35.55	1039252	432072	39.04	1106726
Total	14239764	53.15	26792993	1877029	48.61	3861463

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	423791	52.42	808408	28082	67.77	41436
20-24	1716750	66.73	2572822	49452	56.68	87250
25-29	2279473	63.06	3614980	93110	68.03	136875
30-34	1956498	59.12	3309563	126519	59.26	213487
35-39	1629776	54.95	2966142	149878	54.82	273418
40-44	1224125	51.39	2381962	177498	53.02	334787
45-49	686461	42.96	1597910	132340	50.79	260544
50-54	469572	40.14	1169741	166927	52.87	315702
55-59	285089	45.82	622253	128751	40.53	317649
60+	286570	36.24	790855	334870	39.82	841025
Total	10958105	55.25	19834637	1387427	49.16	2822173

(b) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	112027	42.10	266077	2457	13.90	17677
20-24	540475	57.04	947591	47260	87.12	54244
25-29	642133	51.79	1239874	29545	60.36	48946
30-34	566637	48.09	1178222	35666	59.53	59908
35-39	526371	46.08	1142369	39186	48.73	80415
40-44	403662	45.07	895664	81253	53.71	151281
45-49	240455	41.61	577833	57470	49.34	116486
50-54	113853	37.62	302644	54175	39.38	137575
55-59	53187	33.31	159685	45389	42.40	107056
60+	82859	33.36	248397	97202	36.58	265701
Total	3281659	47.16	6958356	489603	47.11	1039291

Economic Violence during last 12 months

Table12: Age-specific rate of economic violence by type of perpetrator during last 12 months

(a) National

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	403306	37.53	1074486	14132	23.91	59114
20-24	1326755	37.69	3520413	36182	25.57	141494
25-29	1686576	34.74	4854854	19598	10.55	185821
30-34	1546951	34.47	4487785	55492	20.30	273395
35-39	1345982	32.76	4108511	84535	23.89	353833
40-44	1019581	31.11	3277626	82832	17.04	486068
45-49	572005	26.29	2175743	55792	14.80	377029
50-54	340201	23.11	1472385	78570	17.33	453277
55-59	243718	31.17	781938	48535	11.43	424705
60+	168042	16.17	1039252	121842	11.01	1106726
Total	8653117	32.30	26792993	597510	15.47	3861463

(b) Rural Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	322527	39.90	808408	12791	30.87	41436
20-24	1026025	39.88	2572822	15802	18.11	87250
25-29	1288808	35.65	3614980	16772	12.25	136875
30-34	1193730	36.07	3309563	29999	14.05	213487
35-39	1008492	34.00	2966142	72612	26.56	273418
40-44	765633	32.14	2381962	62753	18.74	334787
45-49	432148	27.04	1597910	29782	11.43	260544
50-54	268206	22.93	1169741	57840	18.32	315702
55-59	213287	34.28	622253	37477	11.80	317649
60+	135694	17.16	790855	75261	8.95	841025
Total	6654551	33.55	19834637	411088	14.57	2822173

(C) Urban Area

Age group	Current husband			Previous husband		
	Total violence	Percent of violence	Total respondent	Total violence	Percent	Total respondent
15-19	80778	30.36	266077	1340	7.58	17677
20-24	300730	31.74	947591	20381	37.57	54244
25-29	397769	32.08	1239874	2827	5.77	48946
30-34	353222	29.98	1178222	25492	42.55	59908
35-39	337491	29.54	1142369	11923	14.83	80415
40-44	253948	28.35	895664	20079	13.27	151281
45-49	139857	24.20	577833	26010	22.33	116486
50-54	71995	23.79	302644	20730	15.07	137575
55-59	30431	19.06	159685	11059	10.33	107056
60+	32347	13.02	248397	46582	17.53	265701
Total	1998567	28.72	6958356	186422	17.94	1039291

(d) Summary Statistics of Economical Violence by Perpetrators

Residence	Level	Life long				Last 12 months			
		Current husband		Previous husband		Current husband		Previous husband	
		Age	Rate	Age	Rate	Age	Rate	Age	Rate
National	Maximum	20-24	64.1	20-24	68.4	20-24	37.7	20-24	25.6
	Minimum	60+	35.6	60+	39.0	60+	16.2	25-29	10.5
Rural	Maximum	20-24	66.7	25-29	68.0	20-24	39.9	15-19	30.8
	Minimum	60+	36.2	60+	39.8	60+	17.2	60+	9.9
Urban	Maximum	20-24	57.0	20-24	87.1	25-29	32.1	30-34	42.5
	Minimum	55-59	33.3	15-19	13.9	60+	13.0	25-29	5.7

Women tortured by both husband

Table13: Violence by age group, reported by women living with current husband and married earlier also

Age group	Violence by both husband	%	Violence by only current husband	%	Violence by only previous husband	%	Both cases no violence	%	Total respondent
15-19	16462	48.80	15929	47.22	1340	3.97	0	0.00	33731
20-24	78669	80.24	12776	13.03	5242	5.35	1361	1.39	98049
25-29	75214	62.23	30918	25.58	12599	10.42	2126	1.76	120857
30-34	85767	62.88	39063	28.64	8243	6.04	3317	2.43	136390
35-39	132868	73.18	38185	21.03	2517	1.39	8000	4.41	181569
40-44	119834	64.08	41285	22.08	23147	12.38	2745	1.47	187012
45-49	81095	76.73	12347	11.68	10885	10.30	1361	1.29	105689
50-54	40385	64.22	11973	19.04	7945	12.63	2582	4.11	62885
55-59	30626	57.59	20333	38.24	2218	4.17	0	0.00	53177
60+	12111	32.10	20966	55.56	4658	12.34	0	0.00	37736
Total	673032	66.17	243775	23.97	78792	7.75	21493	2.11	1017093

Non-partner Physical Violence

Table14: Age-specific Non-partner Physical Violence and types of Relationship

(a) Life long

Relationship with Victim	Age-group										Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	
Father/Step Father	10.79	8.58	7.96	10.10	9.61	7.92	8.04	8.45	8.56	9.90	9.01
Uncle	2.23	2.30	1.77	2.55	2.26	2.35	3.57	3.80	3.30	4.56	2.55
Male member of household	7.03	7.70	8.75	7.97	9.44	12.26	9.31	11.73	12.34	11.56	9.22
A man of working place	2.39	1.34	1.52	1.59	2.02	0.87	1.53	1.52	3.79	0.98	1.65
Male friend	5.95	4.55	3.98	2.30	2.07	1.18	1.78	2.06	2.86	0.95	3.05
Recently known man	3.48	3.91	3.57	6.01	4.11	4.71	5.99	3.55	6.82	4.52	4.43
Unknown man	4.12	3.54	1.99	1.63	2.06	1.60	1.13	3.00	1.65	0.52	2.30
Teacher-man	7.74	5.81	4.79	4.39	3.00	2.12	2.72	2.41	1.40	1.22	4.12
Doctor/Health worker-man	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.45	0.98	0.55	0.90	0.98	0.87	0.56	0.76
Religious leader /Fatuabaj-man	0.90	1.08	0.40	0.16	1.19	0.66	0.74	1.12	0.47	0.27	0.73
Member of law enforcing-man	0.73	0.89	0.21	0.02	0.98	0.41	1.16	1.31	0.47	0.27	0.62
Vagabond	8.87	5.50	4.40	2.11	3.11	2.80	2.57	1.40	2.33	2.22	3.91
Total violence by man	55.03	45.97	40.11	39.28	40.83	37.43	39.44	41.33	44.86	37.53	42.35
Mother/Step Mother	14.26	11.81	10.51	10.74	11.58	10.42	10.91	9.19	8.16	9.51	11.12
Nanad/Jaa/Bhai-Bau	3.64	11.01	15.03	17.00	14.48	18.83	15.35	11.21	11.59	14.78	13.47
Female member of family	4.56	5.51	5.64	4.62	5.16	4.08	7.22	5.93	5.36	9.44	5.41

Relationship with Victim	Age-group										
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
An woman of working place	1.38	1.09	0.72	1.31	1.49	0.97	1.28	2.99	0.74	1.74	1.29
Female friend	3.99	3.36	2.54	2.25	1.40	1.40	2.65	1.99	3.11	0.60	2.40
Recently known woman	2.27	2.08	1.88	1.50	1.78	2.81	1.48	2.14	2.58	2.80	2.03
Unknown woman	1.62	0.94	1.39	1.57	1.55	1.12	1.15	1.95	2.59	1.35	1.42
Teacher-woman	4.90	1.73	1.69	2.06	2.08	1.28	1.41	1.97	0.85	0.77	2.04
woman Doctor/ Health worker-	0.93	0.94	0.51	0.28	0.94	0.61	0.97	0.95	1.52	0.27	0.74
Member of law enforcing-woman	1.09	0.59	0.60	0.16	0.95	0.56	1.02	0.91	0.47	0.27	0.68
Total violence by Female	38.64	39.06	40.51	41.49	41.41	42.08	43.44	39.23	36.97	41.53	40.6
Father-in law/Mother-in-law	4.35	13.65	18.35	18.04	16.13	19.01	15.35	17.21	17.01	19.52	15.59
Others	1.97	1.30	1.03	1.19	1.61	1.48	1.76	2.23	1.15	1.41	1.47
Total violence	1850881	2532272	2759189	2290968	2602290	1792821	1246850	1118951	492971	682791	17369984

(b) Last 12 Months

Relation	Age group										
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60+	Total
Father/Step Father	9.90	4.02	4.21	4.83	3.76	3.03	0.68	5.95	7.68	3.54	4.85
Uncle	1.87	2.15	1.83	4.42	1.25	2.04	2.26	5.83	4.77	0.98	2.46
Male member of household	3.62	6.44	6.99	9.25	12.10	7.80	11.90	10.86	2.11	10.12	7.91
Man of working place	2.38	2.22	2.14	1.55	1.53	0.92	1.06	1.78	8.05	0.00	1.90
Male friend	8.61	4.43	3.84	1.43	1.98	0.29	0.00	1.52	4.77	0.00	3.28
Recently known man	4.36	3.66	3.03	6.66	4.30	6.51	5.22	6.54	7.41	0.00	4.58
Unknown male	4.96	3.22	0.95	1.64	1.19	2.92	0.69	3.28	0.00	0.98	2.29
Teacher-male	5.27	2.38	1.25	1.99	0.19	0.00	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.70
Doctor/Health worker-man	0.77	0.00	0.19	0.13	0.06	0.62	0.38	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26
Religious leader/ Fatuabaj-man	0.84	1.62	0.49	0.00	0.67	0.62	0.38	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.65
Member of law enforcing-man	0.58	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.22	1.09	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.36
Member of law enforcing-man	0.71	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.19	0.91	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.38
Vagabond	11.68	4.38	1.95	1.89	2.47	2.07	2.37	0.00	5.49	6.61	3.83
Total violence by male	55.55	35.32	27.72	33.81	29.93	28.82	24.93	38.04	40.28	22.23	34.46
Mother/Step Mother	15.77	6.11	4.69	5.17	7.86	6.42	6.78	1.66	0.00	4.68	6.85
Nanad/Jaa/Bhai-Bau	6.67	18.83	21.35	23.49	24.42	24.97	26.35	17.63	9.04	32.84	20.06
Female member of family	3.42	6.80	6.31	2.37	7.96	4.33	5.87	7.75	8.83	6.64	5.67
An woman of working place	1.55	0.73	1.56	1.08	0.50	0.29	0.68	3.30	1.44	0.00	1.12
Female friend	3.04	2.63	0.86	0.76	0.56	2.25	1.89	1.90	0.00	0.00	1.60
Recently known woman	3.20	1.58	2.50	1.93	1.49	6.26	2.12	1.86	5.57	4.05	2.67
Unknown woman	0.71	0.87	2.70	3.63	1.36	2.71	2.94	1.65	4.77	0.00	1.98
Teacher-woman	3.96	0.00	1.47	0.91	0.13	1.45	0.38	2.03	0.00	0.00	1.23
Doctor/Health worker-woman	0.71	1.17	0.43	0.07	0.13	0.62	1.85	0.13	4.77	0.00	0.64
Total violence by Female	39.06	38.72	41.87	39.42	44.41	49.28	48.85	37.91	34.42	48.21	41.84
Father-in law/Mother-in-law	4.64	25.22	28.92	24.94	24.88	20.05	26.03	23.67	23.19	24.83	22.47
Others	0.75	0.74	1.50	1.83	0.78	1.85	0.19	0.38	2.11	4.72	1.24

Standard Error and Design Effect

SAMPLING ERROR

Table: Sampling

Standard error, co-efficient of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deff) and confidence intervals for selected indicators.

National:

Description	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count	Confidence limits	
								r-2se	r+2se
Violence against women by current husband									
Violence of women during lifetime by current husband	87.12	.919	.010	7.993	2.827	10454	10326	85.282	88.958
Violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	77.34	1.265	.016	9.489	3.080	10454	10326	74.810	79.870
Psychological violence of women during lifetime by current husband	81.60	1.140	.014	9.085	3.014	10454	10326	79.320	84.880
Psychological violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	71.92	1.436	.020	10.581	3.253	10454	10326	69.048	74.792
Economical violence of women during lifetime by current husband	53.15	1.637	.030	11.130	3.336	10454	10326	49.876	56.424
Economical violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	32.30	1.672	.051	13.099	3.619	10454	10326	28.856	35.644
Physical violence of women during lifetime by current husband	64.64	1.457	.022	9.671	3.110	10454	10326	61.726	67.554
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	46.40	1.477	.032	9.050	3.008	10454	10326	43.446	49.354
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by current husband	36.47	1.978	.054	17.356	4.166	10454	10326	32.514	40.426
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	24.12	1.635	.067	15.003	3.873	10454	10326	20.850	27.390

Description	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count	Confidence limits	
								r-2se	r+2se
Violence against women by previous husband									
Violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	77.47	1.613	.021	2.201	1.483	1485	1470	74.244	80.696
Violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	34.67	2.320	.066	3.477	1.865	1485	1470	30.030	39.310
Psychological violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	73.18	1.729	.023	2.261	1.504	1485	1470	69.722	76.638
Psychological violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	31.62	2.251	.070	3.424	1.850	1485	1470	27.118	36.122
Economical violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	48.61	2.350	.048	3.247	1.802	1485	1470	43.910	53.310
Economical violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	15.47	1.730	.110	3.323	1.823	1485	1470	12.010	18.930
Physical violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	58.85	2.054	.035	2.563	1.601	1485	1470	54.742	62.958
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	19.58	1.829	.092	3.076	1.754	1485	1470	15.922	23.238
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	32.17	2.248	.069	3.377	1.838	1485	1470	27.674	36.666
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	9.09	1.496	.159	3.866	1.966	1485	1470	6.098	12.082
Violence against women by perpetrator (non-partner)									
Physical violence of women during lifetime by perpetrator(non-partner)	23.80	1.617	.066	17.750	4.213	12530	12530	20.566	27.034
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by perpetrator(non-partner)	7.81	.839	.104	11.919	3.452	12530	12530	6.132	9.488
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by perpetrator(non-partner)	4.37	.442	.099	5.760	2.400	12530	12530	3.486	5.254
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by perpetrator (non-partner)	1.00	.153	.148	2.865	1.692	12530	12530	0.694	1.306

Rural :

Description	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count	Confidence limits	
								r-2se	r+2se
Violence against women by current husband									
Violence of women during lifetime by current husband	88.77	0.991	.011	5.610	2.368	7222	5214	86.788	90.752
Violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	79.40	1.466	.018	7.168	2.677	7222	5214	76.468	82.332
Psychological violence of women during lifetime by current husband	83.47	1.356	.016	7.278	2.698	7222	5214	80.758	86.182
Psychological violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	74.15	1.728	.023	8.359	2.891	7222	5214	70.694	77.606
Economical violence of women during lifetime by current husband	55.25	2.021	.035	8.689	2.948	7222	5214	51.208	59.290
Economical violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	33.55	2.152	.061	10.613	3.258	7222	5214	29.246	37.854
Physical violence of women during lifetime by current husband	66.95	1.889	.027	8.655	2.942	7222	5214	63.172	70.728
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	48.36	1.819	.037	6.897	2.626	7222	5214	44.722	51.998
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by current husband	38.75	2.525	.063	13.822	3.718	7222	5214	33.700	43.800
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	25.85	2.060	.077	11.325	3.365	7222	5214	21.730	29.970
Violence against women by previous husband									
Violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	79.28	1.992	.025	1.787	1.337	1056	769	75.296	83.262
Violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	34.11	2.803	.081	2.670	1.634	1056	769	28.504	39.716
Psychological violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	74.52	2.146	.029	1.843	1.358	1056	769	70.228	78.812
Psychological violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	30.80	2.699	.086	2.596	1.611	1056	769	25.402	36.198

Description	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count	Confidence limits	
								r-2se	r+2se
Economical violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	49.16	2.987	.062	2.743	1.656	1056	769	43.186	55.134
Economical violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	14.57	2.108	.142	2.692	1.641	1056	769	10.354	18.786
Physical violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	58.85	2.553	.043	2.077	1.441	1056	769	53.744	63.956
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	18.99	2.300	.119	2.605	1.614	1056	769	14.390	23.590
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	33.53	2.839	.085	2.785	1.669	1056	769	27.852	39.208
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	9.32	1.851	.188	2.968	1.723	1056	769	5.618	13.022
Violence against women by perpetrator (non-partner)									
Physical violence of women during lifetime by perpetrator(non-partner)	25.67	2.086	.079	14.090	3.754	8617	6275	21.498	29.842
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by perpetrator(non-partner)	8.20	1.077	.126	9.300	3.050	8617	6275	6.046	10.354
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by perpetrator(non-partner)	4.88	0.575	.118	4.464	2.113	8617	6275	3.730	6.030
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by perpetrator(non-partner)	1.03	0.189	.172	2.057	1.434	8617	6275	0.652	1.408

Urban:

Description	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count	Confidence limits	
								r-2se	r+2se
Violence against women by current husband									
Violence of women during lifetime by current husband	58.06	1.965	.024	13.598	3.688	3232	5112	54.130	61.990
Violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	71.41	2.415	.034	14.367	3.790	3232	5112	66.580	76.240
Psychological violence of women during lifetime by current husband	76.28	2.080	.027	12.321	3.510	3232	5112	72.120	80.440
Psychological violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	65.58	2.542	.039	14.524	3.811	3232	5112	60.496	70.664
Economical violence of women during lifetime by current husband	47.16	2.745	.059	15.463	3.932	3232	5112	41.670	52.650
Economical violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	28.72	2.459	.088	15.399	3.924	3232	5112	23.802	33.638
Physical violence of women during lifetime by current husband	58.06	2.047	.035	8.771	2.962	3232	5112	53.966	62.154
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	40.83	2.485	.061	13.073	3.616	3232	5112	35.860	45.800
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by current husband	29.96	3.003	.102	22.221	4.714	3232	5112	23.954	35.966
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by current husband	19.20	2.603	.136	22.373	4.730	3232	5112	13.994	24.406
Violence against women by previous husband									
Violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	54.05	2.669	.035	2.754	1.660	429	701	48.712	59.388
Violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	36.21	4.083	.114	5.070	2.252	429	701	28.044	44.376
Psychological violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	68.44	2.807	.039	2.755	1.660	429	701	62.826	74.054

Description	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Design Effect	Square Root Design Effect	Population Size	Un-weighted Count	Confidence limits	
								r-2se	r+2se
Psychological violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	33.85	4.049	.122	5.172	2.274	429	701	25.752	41.948
Economical violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	47.11	3.488	.070	3.407	1.846	429	701	40.134	54.086
Economical violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	17.94	2.968	.168	4.246	2.061	429	701	12.004	23.876
Physical violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	54.05	3.334	.057	3.197	1.788	429	701	47.382	60.718
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	21.19	2.784	.129	3.207	1.791	429	701	15.622	26.758
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by previous husband	28.49	3.415	.110	3.818	1.954	429	701	21.660	35.320
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by previous husband	8.45	2.484	.300	5.694	2.386	429	701	3.482	13.418
Violence against women by perpetrator (non-partner)									
Physical violence of women during lifetime by perpetrator(non-partner)	18.90	2.394	.117	22.088	4.700	3913	6255	14.112	23.688
Physical violence of women during last 12 months by perpetrator(non-partner)	6.99	1.258	.183	15.450	3.931	3913	6255	4.474	9.506
Sexual violence of women during lifetime by perpetrator(non-partner)	3.03	0.634	.181	7.437	2.727	3913	6255	1.762	4.298
Sexual violence of women during last 12 months by perpetrator(non-partner)	0.93	0.261	.288	4.753	2.180	3913	6255	0.408	1.452

Working Group for the Quality development of Violence against Women Survey-2011

Serial	Name	Designation
01	Dr. Abul Hossain, Project Director, Multi-Sectoral Programme on Violence Against Women, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	Convener
02	Mr. Fayez M Kazi, Director (UN), Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Member
03	Dr. Shahadat Hossain, Professor, ISRT, Dhaka University	Member
04	Dr. Ruchira Tabassum Naved, Scientist, icddr,b	Member
05	Ms. Rita Das Roy, Project Director, Naripokho, Bangladesh	Member
06	Ms. Rehana Akhter, Deputy Director, Parliament Secretariat	Member
07	Advocate Selina Akhter, SR. Coordinator, MRRV, Ain o Salish Kendra, Lalmatia, Dhaka	Member
08	Ms. Sahana Khatun, Deputy Secretary, Planning Division, Dhaka	Member
09	Mr. Mijanur Rahman, Deputy Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
10	Ms. Ferdousi Begum, Deputy Director (Magistrate), Department of Women Affairs, Dhaka	Member
11	Ms. Saleha Binte Siraj, Senior Assistant Secretary, ERD, Dhaka	Member
12	Mr. Md. Shamsul Alam, Director, Industry & Labour Wing, BBS	Member
13	Dr. Dipankar Roy, Project Director, MSCW, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
14	Mr. Md. Zahidul Hoque Sardar, Director, BBS and Project Director, GIS Project	Member Secretary





(confidential)

**Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of statistics
Strengthening Capacity of BBS in Data Collection and
Analysis Using GIS Maps Project.
Parishankhan Bhaban E-27/A Agargaon, Dhaka 1207.**

POSITION OF WOMEN SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE -2011

(Put in all Number in English)

Area Identification :

	<u>Code</u>
PSU Number :	
Zila :	
Upazila :	
Union/ Ward :	
Mouza/Moholla :	
RMO Code :	
Houshold Number :	

Name Of Houshold Head :.....

Respondent Name :.....

Identification Of interviewer :

Name :

Fathers Name :

Mothers Name :

Village/Moholla :

Houshold No. of Local Registrar :

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Household Module

9. Is there any House owned by H/H member

Which items are owed by this H/H.

10. what have own this household (Ask the question for every item(if answer is yes cross box 1 and if answer is no cross box 2)

[illegible]

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, 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	15. Sex Male - 1 Female -2	16. Religion Islam-1 Hindu - 2 Buddha -3 Christian -4 Others- 9	17. Marrital Status Unmarried-1 Married - 2 Widow/Widowr -3 Divorce-4 Separated/ Sparated Life- 5	For age 7 years and above			21. Description of Economic activitis For age 10 years and above	
							18. Passed Highest class (See education code) *	19. Educational side General-1, Technical/ Vocationa-2, **Religious-3	20. Can you write a letter? Can not read & Write -1 Only can Read -2, Can read & write -3	a- What do you work/ What Ocopation?	b. Ocopation code (BSOC code)***
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
0											

* Use code for question 18. (See under this page)**Q.19 Code for Religious side will be equivalent to general side.*** Q 21. Write two digit BSOC code (Supervisor will fill up).

(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----- Sign & Date -----

Educational Stage (For Ques-18)

Educational Stage	code
Not pass class 1	00
Class- 1	01
Class- 2	02
Class- 3	03

Educational Stage	code
Class- 4	04
Class- 5	05
class -6	06
Class- 7	07

Educational Stage	code
class 9	09
S.S.C & Equivalent	10
H.S.C & Equivalent	11
Degree & Equivalent	12

Educational Stage	code
Degree & Equivalent	13
Doctor/Engineer/Agriculturist	14
Diploma	15
Vocational	16

Educational Stage	code
Others (Identify)	99

Position of Women Survey-2011

Questions in this module are four grouped as follows

- R - Relationship information from respondent
- V - Husband / Partner Violence
- N - Non-partner Violence
- Z - Completion of interview

Eligible Women Selection Form

Hello, My name is..... I am here on behalf of Bangladesh Bureau of statistics. We are conducting a survey to know the situation of women in the family and in the society. On behalf of the survey, I will ask you some questions. Please respond rightly.

1. Can you tell me Please how many people live in the Household , and share food? PROBE: Dose this include children (including infant) living here? Does it include any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends? (Make Sure Whether These People Are Included In The Total)					Total no. of people in Household
2. Is the head of the household male or female?					Male-----1 Female-----2 Both -----3
	Female Houshold Members	Relationship to Head of HH	Relationship	Age	Eligible Women
3. Line Number	(For some of the questions) we would like to talk to one woman from your household. To enable me to identify whom I should talk to, would you please give me the nick names of all girls or women who usually live in your household (and share food).	What is the relationship of name to the head of the household. *use codes below	Do they Name usually live here? Special cases: see (A) below.	What age? (B)	See Criteria Below (A+B)
			Yes No		Yes No
1			1 2		1 2
2			1 2		1 2
3			1 2		1 2
4			1 2		1 2
5			1 2		1 2
6			1 2		1 2
7			1 2		1 2
8			1 2		1 2
9			1 2		1 2
10			1 2		1 2

CODES

01	Head of the H/H	06	Mother	11	Adopted	98	Other non relative
02	Wife	07	Mother-in-law	12	Step Daughter		
03	Daughter	08	Sister	13	Domestic Helper		
04	Daughter-in-law	09	Sister-in-law	14	Lodger		
05	Grand Daughter	10	Other relative	15	Friend		

(A) Special Cases to be considered member of household:

- Domestic servants if they live in 6 months or more in the household.
- Visitors if they have slept in the household for the past 6 months or more.

(B) ELEGIBLE: Any women 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 selected woman will be interviewed.
- Put Cross on Line Number of selected Woman. Talk with her if she is available, if she is not at home, fix date for return visit.
- Continue with household questionnaire.

No Eligible woman in HH :-

- Say “I can not continue because I can only interview women 15 and over. Thank you for your assistance”.
- Finish here.

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

Violence Against Women Module

Check HH selection form	Woman Selected for this Module { } ↓		
Informed consent and privacy	(READ TO RESPONDENT) Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of a woman's life. Some of the topics may be difficult to discuss, but many woman have found it useful to have the opportunity to talk. You do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. I want to assure you that all of your answers will be kept strictly secret and will not be told to anyone. And no one else will know that you were asked these questions. Do you have any questioner? Do you agree to be interviewed?		
R01	Are you at the moment married and living with husband? (Correct answer will be crossed)	Married, at the moment living with husband ----- 1 Married, at the moment not living with husband -- 2 Not married / previously married ----- 3	⇒ R04 ⇒ R03A
R02	Previously were you married. and were living with husband. (Correct answer will be cross)	Previously Married, living with husband ----- 1 Previously Married, not living with husband --- 2 Never Married ----- 3	⇒ R03A ⇒ NO1
R03	What causes end of your last marriage (If more than one marriage, answer will be multiple) (Correct answer will be crossed)	Divorced ----- 1 Seperated----- 2 Husband died----- 3 Oppress of family member----- 4 Husband 2 nd marriage ----- 5 Inability of husband ----- 6 No adjustment with husband ----- 7 No answer----- 8 Others (Identified) ----- 9	
R03A	Why you & your husband not live/lived together. (Correct answer will be crossed)	Working/ educational need ----- 1 For separetion----- 2 Physically inability (Husband wife)----- 3 Others (Identified)----- 9	
R04	In your life, how many times have you been married Include current husband and count one person only one time.	a) Number of marriage b) Bridal position of husband--- 1 st /2 nd /3 rd /4 th c) Currently, does any wife of your husband exist? Yes---1 , No---2	
R04A	Previously Married but Currently have no husband / Widowed / Divorced/ Separated	Currently have no husband / Widow / Divorse ----- 1	⇒V18

Husband Related

V 01	Read to Respondent : When two people marry, they usally share both good and bad moments, I would now like toask you some questions about howyour current husband hieats (hieated) you. If anyone interrupts us Iwill change the topic of conversation.					
V 02	A) Thinking about your current husband, The following events occurred.				B) Only ask if ‘yes’ in V02A: Has the happened in the past 12 months?	
		YES	NO	DK	YES	NO
	a) He tries to keep you form seeing your friends?	(a)	1	2	8	1 2
	b) He tries to restrict contact with your family of birth?	(b)	1	2	8	1 2
	c) He insists on knowing where you are at all times?	(c)	1	2	8	1 2
	d) He ignores you and treats you in differently?	(d)	1	2	8	1 2
	e) He gets angry if you speak with another man?	(e)	1	2	8	1 2
	(f) He is oftensuspicious that you are unfaithful?	(f)	1	2	8	1 2
	(g) He expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself ?	(g)	1	2	8	1 2
	(h) Does he force you to maintain Parda?	(h)	1	2	8	1 2
	(i) Does he obstruct you in studying or doing work	(i)	1	2	8	1 2
	(j) He forbid you in going out for recreation?	(j)	1	2	8	1 2
	(k) Does he utter attacking words against your parents?	(k)	1	2	8	1 2
	(l) Does he forced you to use family planning or forbid family planning?	(l)	1	2	8	1 2
	(m) Does he misbehave due to birth of a girl?	(m)	1	2	8	1 2
	(n) Does he misbehave with you due to Complain from your mother-in- law /sister-in- law?	(n)	1	2	8	1 2
	(o) Does he become angry if you talk on word?	(o)	1	2	8	1 2
	(p) Other	(p)	1	2	8	1 2
V02C	Are you a Voter?	Yes-1 No-2			If ‘Yes’ go ⇒ V02D, If ‘No go ⇒ V 03	

V02D	C) Can you choose your candidate freely during voting?	Yes 1	No 2	No Ans 8	
V 03	Again, thinking about your current husband , would you say it is generally true that he: a) He refuses to give enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things? b) Regularly refuses to pay Pocket money? c) Are you in marriage with money or property? d) Does pressurize you to get money or things from your father's house?	A) Yes 1	No 2	No Ans 8	B) Only ask if 'Yes' in V03A.Has this happened in the last 12 months? Yes 1 No 2
V03C	C) Dower (denmohor) paid by Husband? (For Muslims only)	Yes 1	No 2	Paid in Part 3	Requested for waive 4 Don't know 8
V03D	Have you any Assets in own name? a) Land b) House c) Car d) Financial Deposit/Bank A/C e) Ornaments(Gold) f) Others	1) Yes 1 No 2 No Ans 8	2) Only ask if 'Yes' in V03D. From which Source you got this Asset Inherited Given Owned Other from by father husband 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4		
V03E	Who is the Main earner of Your Household?	a) Husband----- 1 b) Wife ----- 2 c) Other (Identify)----- - 3			
V03F	Do you earn ?	Yes ----- 1 No-----2			Ans is 'Yes' go to V03G and, Ans is 'No' go to V04 hvb { } ⇒
V03G	Feeling of Husband about your Earnings.	a) Good----- 1 b) Bad----- 2 c) No Response----- 3			
V03H	Can you Spend your Earning as per your wish?	Yes ----- 1 No-----2			

V 04	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current husband may have done to you.	A) If Yes continue with B. If No skip to next item.		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months ? (If YES ask C and D. If No ask D only.)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
	Has your Husband ever...	Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)
	a) Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Verbally threaten to hurt you or someone you care about?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Torture for your relation with neighbors or other women	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) Threaten to marry other women	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) Threaten to divorce.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V05	Has your current husband ever done this behavior	Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5+times)
	a) Husband talked loudly, threatening or shouting	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Slapped,hit with fist, boxed or threw something at you that could hurt you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair ?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Burnt you	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Threw acid	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) Threw hot water	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) Kicked you ,dragged you or beat you up?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	h) Intentionally suffocated you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	i) Intentionally burnt you	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	j) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	k) Struck you with stick or heavy things?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

V08		A) If Yes continue with B. If No skip to next item.		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If Yes ask C and D. If No ask D only.)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?						
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5+ times)	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5+ times)			
	a-Did husband hurt you or force you in sexual intercourse when you did not want to?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3			
	b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear?	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3			
	c) Did unusual sexual behavior which seems defaming or disgracing for you	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3			
	d) Other sexual torture.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3			
V 11	Verify Whether answered YES to any question on physical violence, See Qquestion V05 At least one '1' in column A					Yes ----- 1 No -----2									
V 12	Verify Whether answered YES to any question on Sexual violence, See Qquestion V08 At least one '1' in column A					Yes -----1 No -----2									
V13	If 'Yes' to V11 And/Or V12 { } ↓					IF 'NO' TO Both V11 And V12				⇒GO V16					
V14	A) Did the following ever happen as a result of what your husband did to you.								B) Only ask for responses Marked 'Yes' in 14A: Has the happened in the past 12 months?						
		Yes				No				Yes				No	
	a) Got hurt by physical cut, tearing bruising , scratching and severe ache.	1				2				1				2	
	b) Eye or ear injury,sprain, dislocation or burn .	1				2				1				2	
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any other similar injury?	1				2				1				2	
	d) Abortion	1				2				1				2	
	e) Unable to do normal work or movement due to injuries.	1				2				1				2	
	(f) Lost organ such as hand, leg, ear, nose, eye etc .	1				2				1				2	
	g) Others	1				2				1				2	
14C	Verify Q14A answered YES to any question. Was treatment done?					Yes -----1 No ----- 2				Ans is 'Yes' go V14D Otherwise V14E					

V14D	Where treatment was done?	Doctor----- 1 Clinic ----- 2 Govt. Hospital ----- 3 NGO Hospital--- 4 Others----- 9	
V14E	What are the Reason for not taking treatment?	Afraid Husband----- 1 Afraid of family memmber-- 2 Husband not permitted----- 3 Afraid of social prestige ---- 4 Not needed---- 5 Others----- 9	
V15	Would you say that your husband behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental wellbeing? (Refer to specific acts of Physical and /or Sexual Violence she described earlier.)	No Effect---- 1 A Little ----- 2 A Lot ----- 3 Don't know/ Don't Remember ----- 8 Refused/ No Answer---- 9	If Q15 Ans is Code 3 then go Q15a otherwise then go Q15b.
V15a	If your Physical and Mental impact which effect occurred.	Mental sickness---- 1 Attempted to suicide----- 2 Non sleep ----- 3 Drug addicted ----- 4 No appetite----- 5 Miscarriage ----- 6 Others(specify)----- 9	
V15b	Did you informe any person about ill behaviour of your husband? (Can be Multiple answer)	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 LocalLeader/Member/Chairman M Others X	
V15c	Did you take any Legal Action against ill behavior of husband?	Yes---- 1 No----2	Ans is Yes then go 15d and answer is No go 15e ⇒
V15d	What type of Legal Action was taken?	Police/ Thana----- 1 Village court ----- 2 Union parishad ----- 3 Court ----- 4 Government Organization----- 5 One stop cricis center ----- 6 Others----- 9	

V15e	Why no Legal action was taken?	In fear of husband----- 1 In fear of members of the household----- 2 Husband has the right to torture wife----- 3 Thinking future of children ----- 4 Husband did not allow----- 5 Thinking of family or own defame ----- 6 Not necessary ----- 7 Others----- 9	
V16	Did you fear about husband ?	Never----- 1 Sometimes----- 2 Always----- 3 Most of the time----- 4 Several times----- 8 No answer----- 9	
V16a	Have relation of your husband with other women?	Yes ----- 1 No----- 2 No answer ----- 8	Ans is Yes than go V16b, Other then go V17 ⇒
V16b	How do you understand about the relation?	Have seen ----- 1 Suspicion ----- 2 Heard from others----- 3 Others----- 9	
V17	Check R04A	If 2 or More than go V18 { }↓	If only 1 go Question N01 { }⇒ ⇒N01

	READ TO RESPONDENT: (I would now like to ask you some questions about your previous husband.)					
V18	Thinking about your previous husband, would you say it is generally true that:?	A)			B) Only ask if 'yes' in V18A : Has it happened in the past 12 months?	
		YES	NO	Don't Know	YES	NO
	a) Did your husband restrict you in seeing your riends?	a)	1	2	8	1 2
	b) Did your husband restrict you in going to your father's house?	b)	1	2	8	1 2
	c) Did he suspect you about where had you been during the whole day and how do you spend time?	c)	1	2	8	1 2
	d) Did he neither care nor gave importance to your opinion in decision making ?.	d)	1	2	8	1 2
	e) Did he become angry if he sees you talking with your relative or non-relative ?	e)	1	2	8	1 2
	(f) Did he suspect /disbelieve you often in any matter?	f)	1	2	8	1 2
	(g) Did you take the permission of your husband prior to taking any health care services?	g)	1	2	8	1 2
	(h) Did he force you to maintain Parda?	h)	1	2	8	1 2
	(i) Did he obstruct you in studying or doing work	i)	1	2	8	1 2
	(j) He forbid you in going out for recreation?	j)	1	2	8	1 2
	(k) Did he utter attacking words against your parents?	k)	1	2	8	1 2
	(l) Did he force you to use family planning or forbid family planning?	l)	1	2	8	1 2
	(m) Did he misbehave due to birth of a girl?	m)	1	2	8	1 2
	(n) . Did he misbehave with you due to complain from your mother-in- law / sister-in- law?	n)	1	2	8	1 2
	(o) Did he become angry if you talk openly?	o)	1	2	8	1 2
	(p) Other	p)	1	2	8	1 2
V18C	Are you a Voter ?	Yes -----1 No -----2			If 'Yes' go ⇨ V18D, If No go ⇨ V 21	
V18D	C) Could you choose your candidate freely during voting?		Yes 1	No 2	No Ans 8	
V 21	Again, thinking about your previous husband , would you say it is generally true that he:	A)			B) Only ask if 'Yes' in V03A.Has this happened in the last 12 months?	
		Yes	No	No Ans	Yes	No
	a) Did he refuse to pay money for household expenditure in spite of enough funds?	a)	1	2	8	1 2
	b) Did he regularly refuse to pay Pocket money?	b)	1	2	8	1 2
	c) Are you in marriage with money or property as dowry?	c)	1	2	8	1 2
	d) Did he pressurize you to get money or things from your father's house?	d)	1	2	8	1 2

V 21C	C) Was payment of Dower (denmohor) done by Husband? (For Muslims only)	Yes 1		No 2		Paid in Part 3		Requested for waive 4		Don't Know 8		
V 24	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your previous husband may have done to you.	A) If Yes continue with B. If NO skip to next item.		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only.)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)
	a) Husband disgrace you for any thing you say or embarrass.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Defame or harass you in front of other people	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Threaten or shout to achieve goal	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Threaten or behave rudely to hurt you	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Torture for your relation with neighbors or other women	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) Threaten to marry other women	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) Threaten to divorce.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V 27	Has your Previous husband ever done this behavior	A) If Yes continue with B. If NO skip to next item.		B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only.)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)
	a) Husband talked loudly, threatening or shouting..	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	b) Husband slapped, fist, boxed or threw something and you got hurt	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	c) Did push or pull hair by force.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	d) Shaked with hot things.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	e) Threw acid.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	f) Threw hot water.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	g) Kicked or hurt by dragging.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	h) Intentionally suffocated you .	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	i) Intentionally burnt you.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	j) Threatened with gun, knife or other sharp arms .	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	k) Struck you with stick or heavy things.	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

V 28	FOR V 27				IF AT LEAST ONE '2' OR '3' IN COLUMN C { }↓							
V 30	CHECK V 27	IF ATLEAST ONE 'YES' (1) IN COLUMN A GO V32 { }↓				IF ONLY ONE 'NO' (2) GO V32 { }⇒				⇒GO V 32		
V 32		A)If Yes continue with B. If NO skip to next item.		B)Has this happened in the past 12 months ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only.)		C) In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			D) Did this happen before the past 12 months? IF YES would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			
Yes		No	Yes	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	No	One	Few (2-5 times)	Many (5 + times)	
a)Did husband hurt you or force you in sexual intercourse when you did not want to?		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
b) Did you ever have sexual intercourse with your husband against your will in fear?		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
c) Did unusual sexual behavior which seems defaming or disgracing for you		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
d) Other sexual torture		1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
V37	Verify Whether answered YES to any question on physical violence, See Qquestion V27 At least one '1' in column A				YES ----- 1 No ----- 2							
V38	Verify Whether answered YES to any question on Sexual violence, See Qquestion V32 At least one '1' in column A				YES----- 1 NO----- 2							
V39	If 'Yes' to V37 And/Or V38 { } ↓				If 'No' To Both V37 And V38				⇒GO V42			
V40	A) Did the following ever happen as a result of what your husband did with you?				YES NO		B) Only ask for responses Marked 'Yes' in 40A: Has the happened in the past 12 months? YES NO					
	a) Got hurt by physical cut, tearing bruising, scratching and severe ache.				1 2		1 2					
	b) Injured to eye or ear , displacement of organ or burn				1 2		1 2					
	c) You had deep wounds, broken bones, broken teeth, internal injuries or any other similar injury?				1 2		1 2					
	d) Abortion				1 2		1 2					
	(e) Unable to do normal work or movement due to injuries.				1 2		1 2					
	f) Lost organ such as hand, leg, ear, nose, eye etc				1 2		1 2					
	g) Others				1 2		1 2					

V40 C	Verify Q40A answered YES to any question. If yes, Was treatment done?	Yes-----1 No -----2	Answer is ‘Yes’ go V40D, answer is ‘No’ goV40E
V40 D	Where treatment was done?	Doctor----- 1 Clinic ----- 2 Govt. Hospital ----- 3 NGO Hospital--- 4 Others----- 9	
V40 E	What was the reason behind treatment not received?	Afraid of Husband----- 1 Afraid of family member-- 2 Husband not allowed ----- 3 Afraid of social prestige --- 4 Not needed---- ----- 5 Others----- 9	
V 41	Would you say that your Previous husband’s behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental wellbeing? (Refer to specific acts of Physical and /or Sexual Violence she described earlier.)	No Effect--- ----- 1 A Little ----- 2 A Lot ----- 3 Don’t know/ ----- Don’t Remember ----- 8 Refused/ No Answer---- 9	If Q.V41 Ans is Code 3 then ask Q41a ,if Ans is other than code 3, then go Q.V42.
V41a	Physical and Mental impact on respondent due to Previous husband.	Mental sickness--- ----- 1 Attempted to suicide----- 2 Non sleep ----- 3 Drug addicted ----- 4 No appetite----- 5 Miscarriage ----- 6 Others----- 9	
V 42	Were you afraid of your Previous husband ?	Never----- 1 Sometimes----- 2 Always----- 3 Most of the time----- 4 Several times----- 8 No answer----- 9	
V 43	iF V39 Ó Yes than go V44 { }↓	iF V39 Ó Yes than go N 01 { }⇒	⇒go N 01
V44	Did you inform any person about ill behaviour of your Previous husband? (Can be Multiple answer)	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/sister J Religious Leader K NGO L LocalLeader/Member/Chairman M Others X	

V45	Did you take Legal Action against ill behavior of Previous husband?	Yes---- 1 No-----2	If Answer is 'Yes' then go 45a and If answer is 'No' go 46 ⇨
V45a	What type of Legal Action was taken?	Police/ Thana----- 1 Village court ----- 2 Union parishad ----- 3 Court ----- 4 Government Organization----- 5 One Stop Crisis Center----- 6 Others----- 9	
V46	Why no Legal action was taken?	In fear of husband----- 1 In fear of members of the household----- 2 Husband has the right to torture wife----3 Thinking future of children ----- 4 Husband did not allow----- 5 Thinking of family or own defame ----- 6 Not necessary ----- 7 Others----- 9	
V46a	Have any relation of your Previous husband with other women?	Yes ----- 1 No----- 2 No answer ----- 8	If Ans is Yes ,go V46b, Other than go N01 ⇨
V46b	How did you know about the relation?	Have seen ----- 1 Suspicion ----- 2 Heard from others----- 3 Others----- 9	

N- OTHERS(NON-PARTNERS) N-1 (Married/Unmarried)

N01	READ TO RESPONDENT t A number of women In their lives have unwanted experiences by men/ women & the culprit may be relatives, known or unknown persons. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidential. First, I will ask about what has happened in your whole life, 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) Thrown something at you? b) Pushed you or shoved your hair? c) Choked or burnt you on purpose? d) Threatened you or actually used a gun, knife or weapon against you? e) Threw acid? f) Threw hot water? g) Stalking (Intentionly touch the body) ?					Yes----- 1 No----- 2		If answer yes go to the next question, And If answer No then go N06 ⇒			
N03	a) Who did this to you? (ans may be multiple)			b) Ask only for those marked in a).How many times did this happen in whole life.			c) Ask only for those marked in a).How many times did this happen in the past 12 months?				
Once											A few times (2-5 times)
Father/Step father			A	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
Uncle/(paternal)maternal/in-law)			B	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	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
IN-LAWs (Nanad/Jaa/Bhai-bau))			E	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
Male member of family			F	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
Female member of family			G	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
Working place	Male	H	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	I	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Friend	Male	J	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	K	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Recently											
Known	Male	L	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	M	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Unknown	Male	N	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	O	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Teacher	Male	P	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	Q	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Doctor/Health worker	Male	R	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	S	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Religious leader/ fatuabaj			T	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
Member of law	Male	U	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
	Female	V	1	2	3	0	1	2	3		
Culprit(Drop out boys, unemployed youths)			W	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	
Others			X	1	2	3	0	1	2	3	

N10A	<u>What is your opinion about the place occurring physical violence? (Ans can be Multiple)</u> 1) Parent house ----- 1 2) Husband house ----- 2 3) Work place----- 3 4) Bazar----- 4 5) Crowdy place/ Solitary place/ Travel -- -- 5 6) Educational Institution----- 6 7) Coaching center----- 7 8) Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre ----- 8 9) Station(Bus, Launch, Train)----- 9 10) Vehicles/Roads & Streets----- 10 11) Other(Specify)----- 99
N10B	<u>What is your opinion about the place occurring Mental violence? (Ans can be Multiple)</u> 1) Parent house ----- - 1 2) Husband house----- - 2 3) Work place----- 3 4) Bazar----- 4 5) Crowdy place/ Solitary place/ Travel -- -- 5 6) Educational Institution----- 6 7) Coaching center----- 7 8) Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre ----- 8 9) Station(Bus, Launch, Train)----- 9 10) Vehicles/Roads & Streets----- 10 11) Other(Specify)----- 99
N10C	<u>What is your opinion about the place occurring Sexual violence? (Ans can be Multiple)</u> 1) Parent house ----- - 1 2) Husband house----- - 2 3) Work place----- 3 4) Bazar----- 4 5) Crowdy place/ Solitary place/ Travel -- -- 5 6) Educational Institution----- 6 7) Coaching center----- 7 8) Hospital/Nursing home/Health centre ----- 8 9) Station(Bus, Launch, Train)----- 9 10) Vehicles/Roads & Streets----- 10 11) Other(Specify)----- 99
N11A	<u>In which stage women become victim of physical violence ? (Ans can be Multiple)</u> 1) Unmarried----- 1 2) Married----- 2 3) Seperated----- 3 4) Divorced----- 4 5) Other(Specify)----- 9
N11B	<u>In which situation women become victim of Mental violence ? (Ans can be Multiple)</u> 1) Unmarried----- 1 2) Married----- 2 3) Seperated----- 3 4) Divorced----- 4 5) Other(Specify)----- 9
N11C	<u>In which situation women become victim of Sexual violence ? (Ans can be Multiple)</u> 1) Unmarried----- 1 2) Married----- 2 3) Seperated----- 3 4) Divorced----- 4 5) Other(Specify)----- 9

N12	Have you ever been experienced abuse in childhood?	If Ans is yes than ask { }↓ (Ans can be Multiple)	Ans is NO go ⇒ N13
		a) Physical violence ----- 1 b) Mental violence ----- 2 c) Sexual harassment/Teasing----- 3 d) Stalking----- 4 e) Other(Specify)----- 8	
N12a	If answer of N12 is yes then ask, Have you been able to take Medical Treatment after abuse? Yes ----- 1 No----- 2 Not needed ----- 3 No Answer----- 8		
N12b	If answer of N12 is yes then ask , Have you been able to take legal action after the abuse/violence? (Example-Genaral diary to thana, Lodge Police case, FIR, Arbitration etc.) Yes ----- 1 No----- 2 Not needed ----- 3 No Answer----- 8		If ans is yes go ⇒ N12c Other than go ⇒ N13
N12c	If answer of N12b is yes, what legal action was taken- Genaral diary to thana ----- 1 Police case ----- 2 Arbitration ----- 3 Other(Specify)----- 8		
N12d	Was anyone punished for legal action? Yes ----- 1 No ----- 2 Don't know----- 3		
N13	What was the age during your first marriage? Age : -----		
N14	Did anyone of your family die within last one year as consequence of physical/ Mental/Sexual violence?		Yes-----1 No-----2
N14a	Either you or your femal family member have ever attempted/wanted to suicide as a consequence of physical/ Mental/Sexual violence?		Yes-----1 No-----2
N14b	If answer of N14 is yes, who was the victim? What was the age? Daughter ----- 1 Age ----- Niece----- 2 Age ----- Sister----- 3 Age ----- Sister in law(nanad) --- 4 Age ----- Sister in law(jaa)----- 5 Age ----- Grand daughter----- 6 Age ----- Other ----- 7 Age -----		
N15	Did any one of your family experienced sexual harassment/teasing within last one year ?		yes-----1 no-----2
N15a	If answer of N15 is yes, who experienced? What was the age? Yourself----- 1 Age ----- Daughter ----- 2 Age ----- Niece----- 3 Age ----- Sister----- 4 Age ----- Sister in law(nanad) --- 5 Age ----- Sister in law(jaa)----- 6 Age ----- Grand daughter----- 7 Age ----- Other ----- 8 Age -----		
N16	Did anyone of your family become victim of women trafficking in last one year ?		yes-----1 no-----2
N16a	If answer of N16 is yes, who was the victim ? What was the age? Yourself----- 1 Age ----- Daughter ----- 2 Age ----- Niece----- 3 Age ----- Sister----- 4 Age ----- Sister in law(nanad) --- 5 Age ----- Sister in law(jaa)----- 6 Age ----- Grand daughter----- 7 Age ----- Other ----- 8 Age -----		

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 things. How do you feel about that? <u>Write Down Any Specific reasons given by the respondent</u>	GOOD/BETTER----- 1 BAD/WORSE----- 2 SAME/NO DIFFERENCE-----3	
Z03	<u>FINISH ONE t IF RESPONDENT HAS DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</u> I would like to thank you very much for helping me. 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. From what you have told, I can tell that you have some very difficult situation in your life. No one has the right to treat to someone else in that way. However, from what you have told me I can see also that you are strong, and have survived through some difficult circumstances. Here is a list of organization that provide support, legal advice and counseling services to 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. <u>FINISH TWO t IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT DISCLOSED PROBLEMS/VIOLENCE</u> 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 organizations -----that 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 .		
Z04	Interviewer's observations (CHECK THE FINAL QUESTIONNAIRE WITH DUE CARE WHETHER ANY QUESTION OMITTED OR NOT? IF THERE IS ANY COMMENTS, RECORD HERE).		

Composition of Core Survey Report Writing team

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4. Mr. Mohammad Shaheen
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Besides, Some experts from UNFPA (Bangladesh) reviewed the report & added some valuable inputs.

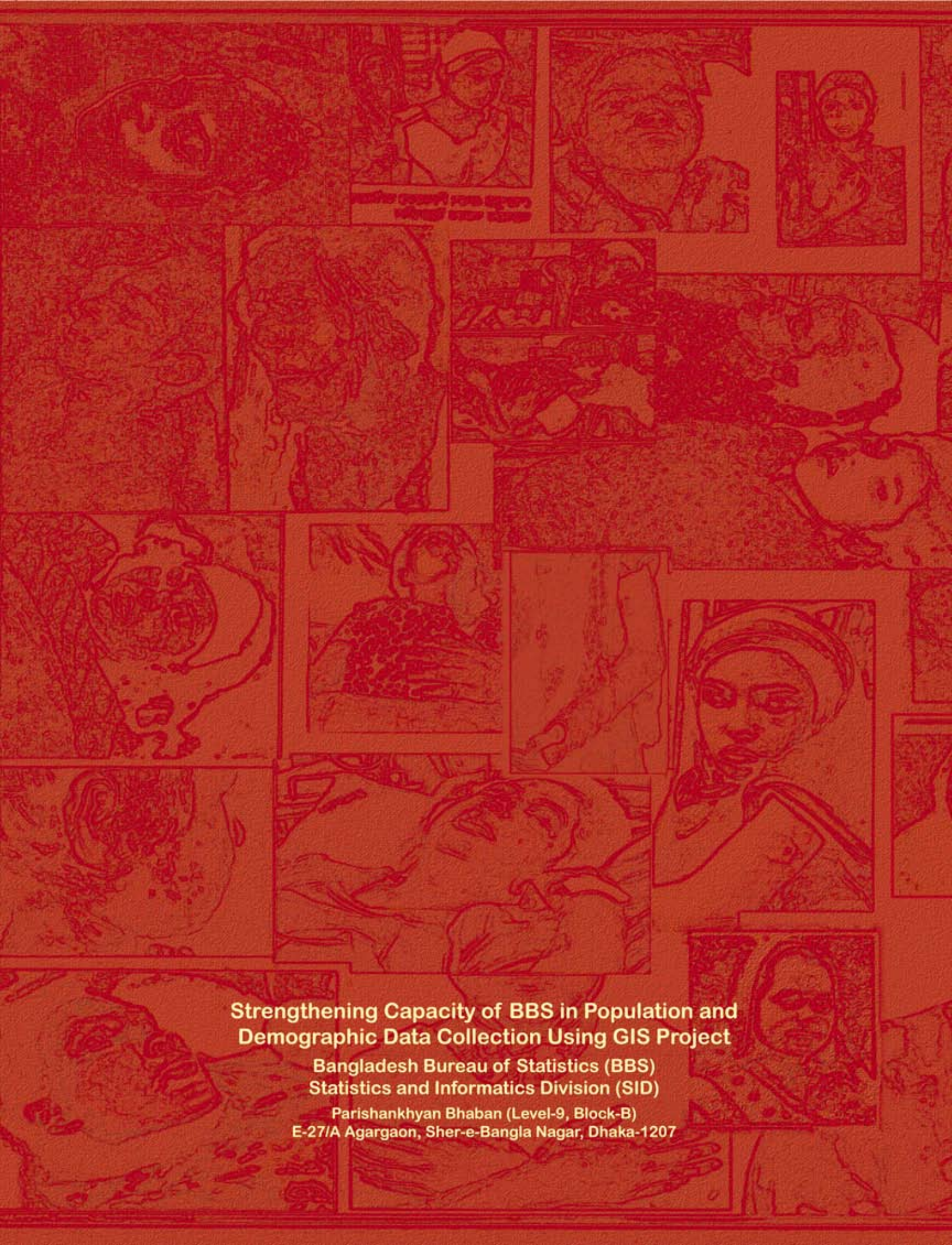
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3. Mr. Md. Zahidul Hoque sarder
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Composition of Core Research Team

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- ২। মন্ত্রীপরিষদ বিভাগ।
- ৩। সচিব, আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয় ঢাকা।
- ৪। সচিব, স্থানীয় সরকার, পল্লী উন্নয়ন ও সমবায় মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৫। সচিব, সংসদ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৬। সচিব, স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
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- ৮। সচিব, তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ৯। সচিব, ধর্ম মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
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- ১১। সচিব, মহিলা ও শিশু বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
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- ১৩। সচিব, আইএমডি, অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
- ১৪। সচিব, শ্রম ও কর্মসংস্থান মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৫। সচিব, সমাজ কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়, বাংলাদেশ সচিবালয়, ঢাকা।
- ১৬। সচিব মহোদয়ের একান্ত সচিব, পরিসংখ্যান ও তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ, পরিসংখ্যান ভবন, ঢাকা।
- ১৭। বিভাগ প্রধান, জনসংখ্যা পরিকল্পনা উইং, পরিকল্পনা কমিশন, শেরে বাংলা নগর, ঢাকা।
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- ২৪। বেগম সালমা খান, বিশেষজ্ঞ, Violence Against Women.
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- ৩১। অধ্যাপক ড. শাহাদত হোসেন, ISRT, ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।
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- ৩৩। Anna Minj, Director, Community Empowerment Programme, BRAC.
- ৩৪। প্রতিনিধি, UNFPA বাংলাদেশ, ঢাকা।
- ৩৫। Shireen Khan, Gender Mainstreaming Specialist Phase-2





Strengthening Capacity of BBS in Population and Demographic Data Collection Using GIS Project

**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS)
Statistics and Informatics Division (SID)**

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