

Federated States of Micronesia Family Health and Safety Study

A prevalence study on violence against women



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Foreword

Message from the FSM Secretary of Health



Violence against women is a pervasive human rights abuse and a major public health issue. The World Health Organization estimates that 35% of women worldwide have experienced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Violence against women can have adverse consequences on a woman's physical, mental, sexual, and reproductive health. This violence affects women across the world, including women in the Federated States of Micronesia.

The FSM Family Health and Safety Study was the first research effort to gather comprehensive information around violence against women in the country. The findings of the study demonstrate that Micronesian women experience important levels of intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women. Nationwide, one in every three women in FSM experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime. Regionally, prevalence figures of lifetime physical and/or sexual partner violence were

over 50% in some FSM States. In the case of non-partner violence, the study shows that about 14% of interviewed women experienced child sexual abuse and the most common perpetrators were family members.

The study also shows the effect that partner violence has on women's wellbeing and their children. Over two in every five women who experienced partner violence had injuries as a result of the violence. Abused women were more likely to display emotional distress and attempt suicide than women who did not experience partner violence. Children of women who experienced partner violence were more likely to have behavioral problems, such as aggressiveness, and to drop out of school than children of women who did not experience partner violence.

The study evidences that violence against women in the country is prevalent and mostly inflicted by people women know well. Sadly, the study also shows that abused women

often remain silent about the violence because they believe such violence is "normal." In this sense, the results of the study highlight the pressing need for raising awareness and implementing education campaigns about gender roles and violence against women in the country.

The FSM Government is committed to addressing violence against women and is grateful to the Australian Government and the UNFPA for the financial and technical assistance provided to conduct this study. The findings of the FSM Family Health and Safety Study provide critical information for the Government and civil society organizations to develop and implement adequate policies and initiatives to prevent and address violence against women in the FSM.

Dr. Vita Skilling
Secretary, FSM Department of
Health and Social Affairs

Message

from the Director and Representative of the United Nations Population Fund



Violence against women (VAW), whether by a partner or someone outside an intimate relationship, is a human rights violation and a clear expression of prevailing gender-based inequalities and discrimination that women face around the world, including the Pacific region.

Actions to prevent and respond to VAW and address the needs of survivors have become a priority concern for the international community, the United Nations (UN), governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders.

In the Pacific Region, Cook Islands hosted the Forty-Third Pacific Islands Forum in Rarotonga in August 2012. At this meeting, Pacific Island leaders issued the Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration, acknowledging the pervasiveness of VAW in the region, and recommitting to ending violence against women and strengthening response.

Over the past decade, UNFPA and the SPC with support from the Government

of Australia (DFAT) published three national representative studies on VAW in the Pacific region. The reports reflect high prevalence of VAW, particularly intimate partner violence, in Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Kiribati. With the continuous support from the Government of Australia, UNFPA supported the Governments of the Cook Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Nauru, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands to conduct national studies on VAW.

The implementation of national studies on VAW to provide an evidence base for VAW policies, legislative reform and sound programming is challenging, as they require a high level of specialized, professional research. The WHO methodology, which was first used in the region as part of the Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women, was adapted for these studies. UNFPA acknowledges the dedicated service and compassionate care of research teams in each of the countries without

whom these reports would not have been possible.

UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office stands committed to supporting governments and civil society initiatives to eradicate violence against women, and to ensure that survivors are able to access and receive the highest quality health care and safe referrals to other essential services. The reports are now in the public domain where they can be further discussed and where, most importantly, they can serve as a solid evidence to inform the development of adequate policies, awareness and prevention initiatives, and support programs aimed at timely responding and ending violence against women in the region.

Dr. Laurent Zessler
Director and Representative,
UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional
Office

Message

from the Australian Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Republic of Palau



Violence against women and girls is unacceptable anytime, anywhere. It has a profound and devastating impact on its victims and on the community. Ending violence against women and girls is crucial to ensuring women's full participation in their communities and economies to maximize growth.

The *Federated States of Micronesia Family Health and Safety Study* helps us to understand the nature, prevalence and impact of violence against women in the Federated States of Micronesia. The results of the survey are concerning because they show a high level of violence against women,

and this demands urgent action.

The Australian Government is committed being at the forefront of efforts to empower women and girls and promote gender equality. Our development policy, *Australian aid: promoting prosperity, reducing poverty, enhancing stability*, recognizes that gender equality is critical to development, and must be a key part of our programming.

Australia remains dedicated to reducing violence against women, both domestically and internationally. Through Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development (*Pacific Women*)

Australia is committed to supporting gender equality and women's empowerment and ending violence against women.

***His Excellency Dr. Terry Beven
Australian Ambassador to the
Federated States of Micronesia,
the Republic of the Marshall
Islands and the Republic of
Palau***

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We would also like to thank all implementing partners and research teams, particularly fieldworkers, who worked unceasingly to collect complete and reliable data—sometimes having to make long trips and revisit households multiple times to ensure the survey was complete and the information accurate. Without their commitment and dedication, which included weekends and time away from family, this study would have not been possible.

We thank the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Australian Government for the financial and technical support provided to the FSM to carry out the study. We give

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We also like to acknowledge the Government agencies and civil society organizations that supported the implementation of the FSM Family Health and Safety Study: the Department of Health Services in each State, the Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management (Office of SBOC), the Department of Finance and Administration, the Department of Justice, and the women's groups in each FSM State.

We would also like to extend our gratitude to the members of the Technical Review Committee, Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Dr. Lianne Urada, and Dr. Hiroaki Matsuura, for the dedicated work, technical support, and insights on violence against women provided to the FSM Family Health and Safety Study.



Acronyms

AG	Attorney General
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
DFAT	Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DHSA	Department of Health and Social Affairs
FHSS	Family Health and Safety Study
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
GAD	Gender and Development Program
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GBV	Gender-based Violence
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
SBOC	Office of Statistics, Budget and Economic Management, Overseas Development Assistance and Compact Management
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women (currently UN Women)
VAW	Violence Against Women
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The FSM Family Health and Safety Study (FHSS) aimed to gauge the prevalence and types of violence against women (VAW) in the FSM. The study also sought to document the associations between partner violence and the wellbeing of the woman and her children, as well as to identify risk and protective factors for partner violence. The FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs (DHSA) carried out the study with financial support from the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and with financial and technical support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

The methodology of the study is based on the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women, which combines quantitative and qualitative components and adheres to international ethical and safety standards. The following are the main methodological components of the FSM FHSS:

- *Quantitative component:* A structured questionnaire was used to collect data on the prevalence of different forms of domestic violence against women, as well as information on its causes, consequences, and risk factors. The questionnaire was targeted at randomly selected women aged 15-64 years.
- *Qualitative component:* A series of qualitative methods were used to inform the preparation of the questionnaires, as well as to provide context to the quantitative findings. These qualitative methods included literature reviews, interviews with key informants, and focus groups with women and men.

The FSM FHSS utilized two main reference periods to estimate prevalence of violence: lifetime violence and current violence. Lifetime violence refers to the violence experienced by a woman in her life, even if it only happened once. Current violence refers to the violence experienced by a woman in the 12 months preceding the interview.

The study used an expanded definition of partnership in

which the term "ever-partnered" refers to women who have had a relationship with a man regardless of whether they were married, therefore including women in cohabitating relationships, dating relationships, separated or divorced, and widowed.

Major Findings

The FSM FHSS estimated prevalence of violence against women based on a final sample of 1,006 women of whom 898 were ever-partnered respondents. Questions regarding violence by partners were asked only to ever-partnered women (898 women) and questions related to violence by non-partners were asked to all interviewed women (1,006 women).

The most relevant findings of the study are the following:

Physical and/or sexual violence by partners

- Almost one in three ever-partnered women in the FSM (32.8%) have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at least once in their life.
- Nearly one in four ever-partnered women (24.1%) experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in the 12 months preceding the interview. This figure was the highest among women aged 15-24 (34.7%).
- Nearly 29% of ever-partnered women have experienced physical violence by a partner in their lifetime. The most common acts of physical violence were being slapped or having something thrown at them.
- 6.3% of ever-pregnant women experienced physical partner violence in pregnancy and in almost half of the cases women were punched in the abdomen.
- Slightly over 18% of ever-partnered women have experienced sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and the most common act of sexual violence was being forced to have sexual intercourse.

Impact of partner violence on women's health

- Two in five women who ever experienced partner violence (41%) were injured at least once in their lifetime due to the violence.
- About 11% of ever-abused women lost consciousness at least once and almost 9% were hurt enough to need health care.
- The most common injuries from partner violence were: scratches, abrasions, bruises (77%); cuts, punctures, bites (47%); and broken eardrums and eye injuries (22%).
- The proportion of attempted suicide was more than double among women who experienced partner violence (14%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (6%).

Impact of partner violence on children's wellbeing and intergenerational violence

- Children of women who experienced partner violence were more likely to have behavioral problems, such as nightmares, bedwetting, and aggressiveness, than children of women who never experienced partner violence.
- Children of women who experienced partner violence were almost three times more likely to have stopped or dropped out of school than children of women who never experienced partner violence.
- Women who experienced partner violence were more likely to report that their mother was abused by a partner, that their partner's mother experienced partner violence, and that their partner experienced physical abuse in childhood.

Women's responses to violence

- More than one in three ever-abused women (35%) never told anyone about the violence. Those who did disclose it mostly confided in family members and friends.
- 89% of ever-abused women never went to formal services or authorities, such as health centers or police, for support.
- The most common reason for not seeking support from formal services or authorities was that respondents thought the violence was normal or not serious. The most common reason for seeking support was the severity of the violence.
- Almost two in three ever-abused women (64%) never left home despite the violence, mostly because they did not want to leave their children.
- More than half of abused women (51%) who did leave the

home at least once because of partner violence said they left because they could not endure more violence.

Physical and/or sexual violence by non-partners

- Almost 10% of all interviewed women experienced physical violence by a non-partner and the most common perpetrators were parents and other relatives.
- 8% of all interviewed women experienced sexual abuse by a non-partner at least once since age 15 and the most common perpetrators were male relatives and male friends.
- About 14% of all interviewed women experienced sexual abuse in childhood (before age 15) and the most common perpetrators were male relatives and male friends.

Recommendations

The findings of the FSM Family Health and Safety Study provided substantial data to inform policies, action plans, and interventions around violence against women in the FSM. The following are the most relevant recommendations:

First response to VAW

- Provide social services, particularly counseling services, to women who experience partner violence and their families.
- Create shelters and other social services institutions with health, counseling, and security staff adequately trained to serve abused women and children.
- Locate shelters for abused women and their children close by a respected local leader to provide further security to abused women and children from the abusers.
- Strengthen the health system through the development of medical protocols and capacity building programs for medical staff to better respond to VAW.
- Develop training programs for first responders, particularly police and health workers, to adequately serve VAW victims and refer them to other organizations for continued support (e.g., women's groups, NGOs).
- Promote a multi-sectoral coordination between the health system and other public agencies (e.g., legislature, judiciary, public safety, social services) and private organizations (e.g., women's groups, NGOs, private health centers) to address VAW in a comprehensive manner and avoid duplicating efforts.

Awareness and prevention

- Fully disseminate the results of this study in each State to inform communities about the prevalence of violence

against women, its characteristics, and consequences.

- Develop workshops for parents about parent-children relationships, gender roles, and gender equality.
- Develop family programs to provide guidance to parents on how to protect children from child sexual abuse and what to do in cases of child sexual abuse.
- Provide comprehensive premarital counseling to young couples.
- Implement gender-segregated summer camp programs for children and youth to openly discuss perceptions around gender roles and adequately break gender misconceptions.
- Provide scholarships for students who wish to undertake studies on social services.

National and State-level policy-making

- Enforce the 'no drop' policy for the prosecution of cases of domestic violence regardless of whether charges are dropped.
- Promote the passing of the Family Protection Act in Pohnpei, Chuuk, and Yap.

- Give funding priority to existing government programs aimed at addressing violence against women, such as the Domestic Violence Unit and the training program for police officers on domestic violence.

Research and data collection

- Implement a similar comprehensive study on men, men's experiences with violence, and perceptions on gender roles and violence against women.
- Train health workers, police officers, and other first responders on how to properly track cases of domestic violence and violence against women.
- Implement the FHSS in the communities not included in this first research to have a complete understanding of violence against women in the whole country.



1. Introduction

1.1. Violence against women

Violence against women (VAW) is defined by the UN as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”¹ Such violence is not limited to a specific culture, country, region, or to particular groups within a society. VAW affects all societies, including the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM). It not only has a direct impact on women who experience violence, but it also affects their families and community at large. Consequently, VAW also reinforces other forms of violence prevalent in society.²

Violence against women is generally related to strongly rooted perceptions on the role of women in society. This violence takes many forms—physical, sexual, psychological, and/or economic—and affects women throughout their lives. VAW not only generates a number of health problems for women who experience violence, it also impoverishes them, their families, communities, and thus nations. According to UN country data, approximately 70% of women experience violence in their lifetime and perpetrators are generally partners and/or family members.³

Understanding the prevalence of the problem, its roots, and consequences is thus critical to informing development efforts. Studies gathering reliable and comparable data to better comprehend the magnitude, causes, and impact of violence against women significantly increased in the past two decades.

A well-known multi-country study with advanced methodological development on measuring VAW that allows for internationally comparable data is the International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS).⁴ The IVAWS is coordinated by the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), and Statistics Canada. The survey aims to collect targeted information on violence against women and make international comparisons. The IVAWS has been successfully implemented in 30 countries worldwide.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has also conducted comprehensive research on VAW. Specifically, the USAID Demographic and Health Surveys (MEASURE DHS) are internationally recognized and standardized surveys that include a VAW module. Standard DHSs have large sample sizes of between 5,000 and 30,000 households. These surveys are typically conducted every five years to allow for comparisons over time. The DHS Domestic Violence module contains questions and information on the prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual violence and has been implemented in over 25 countries.⁵

With respect to studies specifically designed and conducted in the Pacific region, the Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program (PPDVP)—a joint initiative of the New Zealand Aid Program, New Zealand Police, and the Pacific Island Chiefs of Police (PICP)—carried out a series of baseline studies of four Pacific Island countries—Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa, Kiribati, and Vanuatu—to identify the social and organizational

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

²UN Department of Public Information. (2011). Violence Against Women: The Situation. DPI/2546A.

³Ibid.

⁴Nevala, Sami. (2005). International Violence Against Women Survey (IVAWS). Geneva: HEUNI. Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/egm/vaw-stat-2005/docs/expert-papers/Nevala.pdf>

⁵USAID. (n/a). The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program: Gender Corner.



understandings of and responses to domestic violence. Data collection was done through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders such as police, courts, government and non-government agencies, and church groups, among others. Secondary data such as police statistics, previous reports, and local media reports on domestic violence were also used.⁶

The WHO is another organization that has conducted a comprehensive study on VAW across countries from a public health perspective. Between 2000 and 2005, the WHO conducted the Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women (hereafter referred to as the WHO Multi-Country Study), which combines qualitative and quantitative methods to produce reliable results that can be compared across countries. This methodology also adheres to ethical and safety standards for research on VAW. The WHO Multi-country Study gathered data from over 24,000 women in 10 countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Samoa, Serbia and Montenegro, Thailand, and Tanzania.⁷

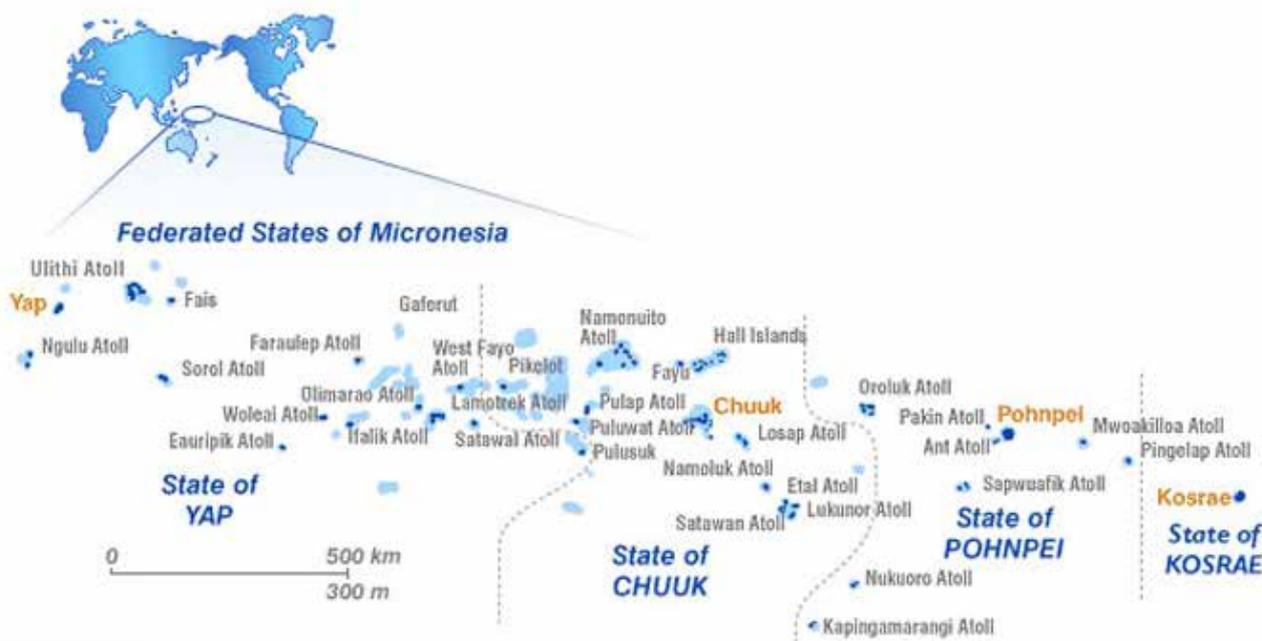
Following the methodology of the WHO Multi-Country Study, VAW prevalence studies have been completed in six Pacific Island countries: Samoa (2007), Solomon Islands (2009), Kiribati (2010), Vanuatu (2011), Fiji (2012), and Tonga (2012). More recently, five other national studies on VAW were carried out in Cook Islands, Nauru, Palau, Marshall Islands, and FSM. All these studies employed a similar methodology, further providing an important source of reliable and comparable information for the region. This report presents the results of the VAW prevalence study conducted in the FSM.

1.2. Geographic and demographic context

The FSM is an independent, sovereign nation located in the Caroline Islands archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, Oceania. The country consists of approximately 607 islands and is organized into four major States: Pohnpei, Chuuk, Yap, and Kosrae (Figure 1.1). All States but Kosrae include numerous outlying atolls. The capital, Palikir, is located in Pohnpei State, which includes Pohnpei Island, the largest island in the FSM, and has 133.4 square miles of land area. Yap State comprises four large islands, seven small islands, and 134 atolls, totaling 45.6 square miles of land area. Chuuk State comprises seven major island groups and has a total land area of 49.2 square miles. Kosrae consists of one island of 42.3 square miles. Although its total land area is only 271 square miles, the FSM occupies more than one million square miles of the Pacific Ocean.⁸

As with the rest of the Caroline Islands, the FSM was part of the UN Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a group of islands administered by the U.S. following World War II under a UN Strategic Mandate.⁹ The FSM claimed independence in 1986 under a Compact of Free Association with the U.S (Compact). Under the Compact, the U.S. provides a number of benefits. The original Compact lasted 15 years (1986-2001) and the U.S. provided \$1.3 in grants and foreign aid. A second amended Compact agreement took effect in 2004 and runs for another 20-year period, until 2024. The second Compact provides approximately \$2.1 in grants and foreign aid. In addition

Figure 1.1. Map of the Federated States of Micronesia¹⁰



⁶Pacific Prevention of Domestic Violence Program. (n/a). Resources.

⁷Garcia-Moreno, C. et al. (2006). Prevalence of intimate partner violence: Findings from the WHO multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence. *Lancet*, 7;368(9543): 1260-9.

⁸FSM Government. (n/a). Geography. In Government of the Federated States of Micronesia. Retrieved from: <http://www.fsmsgov.org/info/geog.html>

⁹Central Intelligence Agency. (2010). Micronesia, Federated States of. In *The world factbook*.

¹⁰E-TravelWord. (n/a). Map of the Federated States of Micronesia.

to financial and technical assistance, the FSM has access to many U.S. domestic programs (e.g., disaster response), domestic services (e.g., postal service), and access to an import duty free area. The U.S. in turn benefits from having full international defense authority in the Compact area.

The FSM has a total population of 102,843 inhabitants (2010 Census), with Pohnpei and Chuuk being the most populated states (Figure 1.2). Women make up nearly half of the total population (49%). As in any of the freely associated states under the Compact, FSM citizens may live and work in the U.S. and its territories. This has resulted in an out-migration rate of 20.93 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants,¹¹ which has affected the country's social and economic development. Since the 2000 Census, the FSM population has decreased (-0.4%) primarily due to the massive migration of Micronesians out of the country. Overall, the FSM's population is younger (median age is 22 years old) than the population in neighboring Guam (29 years), Palau (35 years), and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (30 years).¹²

Figure 1.2. FSM population, 2010 Census

Country/State	Population	Female Population
FSM	102,843	50,650
Yap	11,377	5,742
Chuuk	48,654	23,819
Pohnpei	36,196	17,825
Kosrae	6,616	3,264

Source: FSM Office of SBOC.

The FSM is predominantly a Christian country, with Roman Catholics being the largest religious group (55%). The

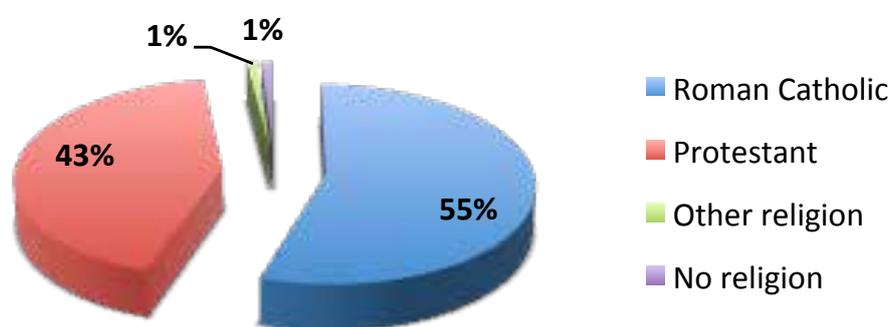
second most important religious group is Protestants (43%), which includes Congregationalists, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, and Jehovah's Witnesses, among other Protestant denominations. About 1% of the population is atheist (Figure 1.3).

FSM's score of 0.630 in the 2014 Human Development Index (HDI) places the country in the medium human development category, ranking 124 out of 156 countries.¹³ Compared to other Pacific Island countries, the FSM's HDI score is below that of countries such as Palau (0.775), Fiji (0.724), and Tonga (0.705) and above the HDI score for countries such as Vanuatu (0.616) and Kiribati (0.607).¹⁴

Poverty levels and poor health condition further challenge the social and economic development of the country. Nearly 30% of the population lives below the national basic needs poverty line. This figure is highest in Kosrae and lowest in Yap: Kosrae (34.5%), Pohnpei (33.9%), Chuuk (28.7%), and Yap (19.4%).¹⁵ Infant and maternal mortality rates in the country are high at 21.93 infant deaths per 1,000 live births and 100 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births.¹⁶ Some studies suggest that these indicators are the result of inadequate family planning coverage and lack of access to reproductive health services. Teenage pregnancy is also a prevalent issue in the FSM and may contribute to the statistics on high-risk births and other related health issues. Only 41% of the population has access to an improved water source and 45% to improved sanitation.¹⁷

The long-term effects of such low human development indicators can have important economic and social implications, such as low educational attainment levels and dependence on low-skilled and low-wage jobs. Although the FSM provides free and compulsory education from the ages

Figure 1.3. FSM population by religion, 2010 Census



¹¹Central Intelligence Agency. (2010). Micronesia, Federated States of. In The world factbook.

¹²FSM Office of SBOC (2010). Summary Analysis of Key Indicators from the FSM 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Palikir.

¹³The HDI score ranges from 0 to 1. An HDI score below 0.5 is considered to represent "low development"; 0.5 – 0.8 "medium development"; and 0.8 to 1 "high development".

¹⁴United Nations Development Program. (2014). Human Development Report 2014. New York: UNDP, p. 161-162.

¹⁵SBOC. (2005). MDG Goal 1 - FSM - Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Progress. Statistics Division.

¹⁶Central Intelligence Agency. (2010). Micronesia, Federated States of. In The world factbook.

¹⁷Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2012). Stocktake of the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity of Pacific Island Governments: Federated States of Micronesia. Noumea: SPC.



six to 14 years or completion of 8th grade, many students leave school before this age or grade level.¹⁸ Despite high enrollment rates in elementary and secondary education (97% and 76% respectively), the actual completion rate for high school is low (36%).¹⁹

More than half of the FSM's population (57%) participates in the labor force (Figure 1.4) and nearly half subsists from agriculture and fishing (44%).²⁰ About two thirds of the labor force are government employees (2011 est.), which is largely a byproduct of the Compact assistance.²¹ The number of female salary earners in 2012 was nearly half of that of males (4,514 females; 9,286 males),²² which may contribute to some of the main gender issues in the country.

Figure 1.4. FSM socioeconomic indicators, 2010 Census

Indicator	FSM
Labor force participation rate	57.3%
Unemployment rate	16.2%
Percentage of labor force in subsistence	43.9%
Primary enrollment rate	97.0%
Secondary enrollment rate	76.0%
Percentage who graduated high school	36.2%

Source: FSM Office of SBOC.

Compared to the GDP (PPP) for the Pacific Island small states region of \$8,671 million, the FSM has a small economy with a GDP (PPP) of \$337 million in 2012.²³ Importantly, the FSM's GDP is greatly supplemented by grant aid in the amount of \$100 million annually. It has therefore been argued that foreign aid has distorted consumption, expenditure, and relative prices in the country, resulting in weak to non-existent tradable production.²⁴ These characteristics, especially given the FSM's high dependence on foreign aid, make the country particularly vulnerable to development challenges and being able to maintain sustained growth over time. The medium-term economic outlook appears fragile due to the reduced and eventual phase-out of U.S. assistance.²⁵ Geographic isolation and poorly developed infrastructure further affect the country's long-term growth potential.

1.3. FSM society, family, and kinship relations

The FSM society, particularly family structures have importantly changed over the past 20 years. Specifically, the upbringing of children used to be a community responsibility as opposed to being the sole responsibility of the biological parents. It was common for children to be raised by the extended family. This practice has reverted as households have become more nuclear. Child upbringing is currently a direct responsibility of parents and there is significantly less intervention by relatives in the relationship between parents and children. Some studies highlight that, because of these family structure changes and less efficient social controls by the extended family, children and women are more easily targeted for abuse.²⁶

Given the geographical spread of the FSM Island States, there is great variation in cultural practices and norms across the country that affects the traditional status and roles of women. While women in the FSM traditionally had important responsibilities as caretakers of the land, their roles experienced shifts across States over the past decades. Traditional characteristics of the roles of women and men in the FSM included:²⁷

- Most communities, with the exception of Yap, were once organized along matrilineal clans. As such, land was inherited through women and residence was primarily matrilineal.²⁸
- Women were generally associated with the land, the production of staple food crops, inshore net fishing, gathering of seafood, and the manufacture of valued traditional goods, such as loom-woven waist clothes, oils, and medicines. Men, on the other hand, were associated with the sea and cultivation of coconut trees.

The colonial rule of the FSM altered these traditional gender roles. Specifically, the pattern of matrilineal land tenure on the main islands was for the most part removed. Women's traditional economic roles were also diminished, along with

¹⁸U.S. Department of State. (2013). Micronesia 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

¹⁹FSM Offices of SBOC (2010). Summary Analysis of Key Indicators from the FSM 2010 Census of Population and Housing. Palikir: SBOC.

²⁰Ibid.

²¹Central Intelligence Agency. (2010). Micronesia, Federated States of. In The world factbook.

²²Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2012). Stocktake of the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity of Pacific Island Governments: Federated States of Micronesia. Noumea: SPC.

²³World Bank. (2014). GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$). Data retrieved from World DataBank.

²⁴Brazys, S. (2010). Dutch Disease in the Western Pacific: An overview of the FSM economy under the Amended Compact of Free Association. The Australian National University. Pacific Economic Bulletin: 25 (3): 24-39.

²⁵Central Intelligence Agency. (2010). Micronesia, Federated States of. In The world factbook.

²⁶FSM Government. (2004). The Federated States of Micronesia: A Situation Analysis of Children, Women & Youth. Palikir: UNICEF.

²⁷Ibid.

²⁸Matrilocal residence or matrilocality refers to the societal system in which a married couple resides with or near the wife's parents. The female offspring of a mother therefore remains living in or near the mother's residence, forming large clan-families, often consisting of at least three generations living in the same place.



the changing economic landscape of the twentieth century, as their hand-made goods and food crops were replaced by imported goods. The loss or reduction of women's traditional economic roles was not substituted with any significant access to higher education, well-paid jobs, or other economic activities. As a result, women became more marginalized and are now commonly restricted to the role of housewives and largely dependent on male wage earners. The role of males also shifted with the changing economic landscape, particularly with the move from the cultivation of traditional local produce to a cash economy during the 1960s. These rapid changes split the traditional extended family and redefined the role of the nuclear household as the basic social unit, resulting in major social changes of the traditional roles of family members, especially those of women.²⁹

1.4. What is known on violence against women in the FSM?

There is limited information and research on violence against women in the FSM. The existing literature provided, however, important insight to the development and findings of this study. This section presents an overview of existing documentation on violence against women in the FSM, including reports, statistics, and international conventions.

1. Articles and reports on VAW in the FSM

a) Domestic Violence Against Women on Yap, Federated

States of Micronesia (Hawaii Journal of Medicine & Public Health, 2013). This study aimed to collect evidence of domestic violence against women in Yap, including intimate partner violence and child abuse. The study employed a mixed-methods approach combining surveys and focus groups. The survey was administered at the Yap hospital and community health centers. The study found a high prevalence of domestic violence against women. Overall, 76% of interviewed women (n=194) reported experiencing at least one type of abuse. 45% of respondents reported that the perpetrator, a family member, was under the influence of alcohol at the time of abuse.³⁰

b) Ending Violence Against Women and Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge in the Pacific Island Countries (UN Development Fund for Women, 2010). This report provides a synthesis of existing literature and survey material on the nature and extent of gender-based violence in 15 Pacific Island countries, including the FSM. In the specific case of the FSM, the report indicated that domestic violence in the country is increasing. The publication also referenced literature indicating that such increase in domestic violence can be attributed to the disintegration of the traditional protection once provided by the extended family and exacerbated by increasing alcohol consumption and unwillingness to seek help outside of the household.³¹

²⁹Government of the FSM. (2004). The Federated States of Micronesia: A Situation Analysis of Children, Women & Youth. Palikir: UNICEF.

³⁰Dugwen, G. L. et al. (2013). Domestic Violence Against Women on Yap, Federated States of Micronesia. *Hawaii Journal of Medicine & Public Health*: 72(9): 318–322.

³¹UNIFEM. (2010). Ending Violence Against Women & Girls: Evidence, Data and Knowledge in the Pacific Island Countries. Suva: UNIFEM Pacific Sub-Regional Office.

- c) **Ending Domestic Violence in Pacific Island Countries: The Critical Role of Law (Asian-Pacific Law and Policy Journal, 2011).** This article examined the legislative frameworks of various Pacific Island countries, including the FSM, and the extent of their capacity to respond to gender-based violence. The article concluded that although some of the countries had already adhered to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, most of the countries—including FSM—had no targeted domestic violence legislation. Lastly, the article described the adverse effects that domestic violence has on women, children, families, and communities.³²
- d) **Situation Analysis Report on Children, Youth and Women in the Federated States of Micronesia (The Government of the FSM with assistance of UNICEF, 2004).** This report provides a comprehensive overview of the condition of children and women in the FSM. Specifically, the report



looked into the social and economic changes the FSM society has undergone that may have contributed to an increase in violence against women and children. The report particularly highlighted the correlation between domestic violence and alcohol consumption. It also stated there is little public understanding about the severity and consequences of violence against children and women.³³

- e) **Freedom in the World: Micronesia (Freedom House, 2013).** This country overview lists domestic violence as a serious problem in the FSM. It states that although women enjoy equal rights under the law, including rights to property ownership and employment, social and

economic discrimination against women persists in the FSM. The country overview also indicates that family pressure and the expectation of inaction by authorities are common reasons for domestic violence to go underreported. When violence is reported, perpetrators are rarely brought to trial and those found guilty generally receive light sentences. These factors further discourage the reporting of violence.³⁴

- f) **The quiet of the fierce barracuda: masculinity and aggression in Pohnpei, Micronesia (University of Hawaii, 2012).** This article explores the historical background of masculinity and aggression culture in Pohnpei. Among other factors, the article argues that, traditionally, masculinity in Pohnpeian culture has been measured based on a man's power and authority, as well as in terms of his heterosexual prowess. Although the paper does not specifically focus on violence against women, it does provide a comprehensive overview of historical perceptions of masculinity that give context to the findings of this report.³⁵

2. Statistics related to VAW in the FSM

There are limited statistics related to the incidence of VAW in the FSM. Traditionally, cultural beliefs on dealing with VAW issues within the family are often favored over formal state intervention in family affairs. Cases of violence against women or children have therefore been largely unreported or underreported for many years. The FSM has only recently begun to collect data on child abuse and VAW, though many believe there is still significant underreporting.³⁶ Further, the lack of sex-disaggregated data also contributes to the challenges of finding reliable statistics on the situation of females in the country. Most of the available statistics presented below are outdated or purely anecdotal.

- a) **FSM Office of SBOC, Statistics Division. Social Statistics: Crime.** The FSM Division of Statistics' website contains limited information related to economic and social data as well as surveys, publications, and other statistics. The available data are outdated and broad, presenting only the total number of court cases filed between 2008 and 2010. Published statistics are broken down by traffic, juvenile, criminal, civil, and other. No statistics specifically related to VAW were found on the website.³⁷

³²Forster, C. (2011). Ending Domestic Violence in Pacific Island Countries: The Critical Role of Law. *Asia Pacific Journal of Law and Policy*: 12, 123-144.

³³FSM Government. (2004). *The Federated States of Micronesia: A Situation Analysis of Children, Women & Youth*. Palikir: UNICEF.

³⁴Freedom House. (2013). *Micronesia, Federated States of*. In *Freedom in the World 2013*.

³⁵Falgout, S. (2012). *The quiet of the fierce barracuda: masculinity and aggression in Pohnpei, Micronesia*. Pearl City: University of Hawaii-West O'ahu.

³⁶Yale Law School. (2006). *Micronesia: Summary and Analysis*. In *Representing Children Worldwide*.

³⁷FSM Office of SBOC. (n/a). *Social Statistics – Crime Statistics*. In Statistics Division. Retrieved from: <http://www.sbof.fm/index.php?id1=Vm0xMFUxSXhWWGhTYms1U1lrVndVbFpyVWtkUFVUMdk>

b) U.S. Department of State 2013 Human Rights Report: Federated States of Micronesia. Although this report does not provide specific statistics, it does include anecdotal information on VAW in the country. The report states that discrimination and violence against women continue to be one of the most prevalent human rights problems in the FSM. Other reported human rights problems included domestic violence and child neglect. The report indicates that, in some instances, the government took steps to punish officials and their friends who committed abuses, but in many instances the perpetrators received impunity. The report also states that due to social stigma, cases of rape and domestic violence go either unreported or are largely underreported. The report indicates that there were reports of physical and sexual assaults against women, both citizens and foreigners, outside the family context. There were also reports of severe domestic violence during the year. It also notes that effective prosecution of offenses was rare. In many cases, victims decided against initiating legal charges against a family member due to family pressure, fear of reprisal, or the belief that police would not actively get involved in what is seen as a private family problem.³⁸

c) Global AIDS Response Progress Report 2012: Country Progress Report – Federated States of Micronesia – 2012.³⁹ At the June 2011 UN General Assembly High Level Meeting on AIDS in New York, Member States adopted a new Political Declaration that contained new targets to effectively respond to the AIDS epidemic. The 2011 Political Declaration mandated UNAIDS to support countries in reporting back on progress made towards achieving new commitments. The official reports submitted by the FSM to the UNAIDS Secretariat for the monitoring of progress towards the targets set in the 2011 Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS are presented exactly as submitted by the country. The most relevant indicator related to VAW is 7.2 and its findings are summarized below:

Indicator 7.2. Proportion of ever-married or partnered women aged 15-49 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a male intimate partner in the past 12 months	
Source	Chuuk HIV & STI behavioral survey with women who exchange sex for money or goods (July 2011).
Status	Two-thirds (66.7%) of women surveyed (N=69) said that they had been forced to have sex against their will at some stage in their life. 26% of the women who had ever been forced to have sex (N=46) said that a neighbor had forced them, and another 24% said it was their partner. Another 19.6% said it was a stranger and 19.6% said it was another relative. 8.6% said it was a client.
Comment	MDG 2010 reports the statistical database is weak but there is an overwhelming perception that intimate domestic violence (largely by men against women) is common.

Source: UNAIDS. (2012). Global AIDS Response Progress Report 2012: Federated States of Micronesia.

3. Government policy, plans/ initiatives, or regulations on VAW

The Government of the FSM established a Gender Strategic Planning Matrix (GSPM) in 2004 with the mission of “Empower[ing] women, youth, senior citizens and disabled persons to be self-reliant individuals and productive members of FSM society.” There are nine strategic goals concerning women, two for youth, and one each for senior citizens and disabled persons, respectively.⁴⁰

Despite the government acknowledges the implementation of the GSPM is a priority policy issue, the absence of official gender policies and strategic development action plans make it difficult for policy and decision-makers to take women’s affairs seriously.⁴¹ Furthermore, women continue to be underrepresented at the legislative, cabinet, highest levels of corporate sector, and other economic and social institutions.

Since the early 1990s, national and state governments have made more strides in supporting the greater involvement of women in the national development. This includes strengthening women’s units, advisory councils, and a national machinery for women’s affairs.⁴² However, a large gap between plans and enforcement still exists.

³⁸U.S. Department of State. (2013). Micronesia 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

³⁹UNAIDS. (2012). Global AIDS Response Progress Report 2012: Federated States of Micronesia. Palikir: UNAIDS.

⁴⁰FSM Government. (2004). Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023: Achieving Economic Growth & Self-reliance. Palikir: Government of the FSM.

⁴¹Ibid.

⁴²FSM Government. (2004). The Federated States of Micronesia: A Situation Analysis of Children, Women & Youth. Palikir: UNICEF.

- a) **Legal framework.** With regard to a legal and policy framework on violence against women, the FSM has taken a moderate approach to supporting women's rights across government. The following are the most important legal instruments that cover regulations directly concerning women:

FSM Constitution

According to the FSM Constitution (1978), women have equal rights under the law, including the right to own property, as well as to education and employment. While the constitution and law provide explicit protection against discrimination based on race, sex, or language, societal discrimination against women remains an issue.⁴³ Furthermore, the constitution provides no definition of discrimination against women, does not bind the actions of public and private authorities and institutions, and provides no mechanism for making the equal protection provision enforceable.⁴⁴

Constitutional provisions also allow for the preference of tradition over formal provisions. For instance, Article 5 on "traditional rights" provides that no other provision in the constitution "takes away a role or function of a traditional leader as recognized by custom and tradition, or prevents a traditional leader from being recognized, honored, and given formal or functional roles at any level of government as may be prescribed by this Constitution or by statute."⁴⁵

States Constitution

In addition to the FSM Constitution, the constitutions of the States contain provisions that protect women's human rights, including:⁴⁶

- Chuuk State Constitution: Article 3, Section 2, sets out the rights to be enjoyed by a person irrespective of, among other things, sex.
- Kosrae State Constitution: Article 2, Sub-sections 1(b) and (c), set out provisions for protection under the laws on the basis of equality.
- Pohnpei State Constitution: Article 3, section 3 sets out parallel provisions on equality.

- Yap State Constitution: sets out parallel provisions on equality.

However, FSM, Chuuk, and Pohnpei constitutions provide protection against discrimination on the basis of social status and do not extend to covering women with special characteristics, such as disabilities or HIV conditions.

⁴⁷ Moreover, cultural norms in different states dictate differential treatment for women. For example, women are prohibited from entering a meeting hall during men's meetings in Yap.⁴⁸

- b) **Current legislation specific to VAW.** The FSM does not currently have a national gender policy in place, although it introduced a draft national domestic violence policy into Congress in 2013.⁴⁹ The FSM's Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023 recognizes that domestic violence is not only a prevalent issue, but it also acknowledges that laws provide inadequate protection and safety for victims. Reforming systems and frameworks are necessary to adopt and enforce appropriate protective laws and safety measures. At present, there are no specific measures that adequately offer women, children, the elderly, and disabled persons protection and safety from abuse and violence. The Strategic Development Plan, however, includes a series of action points to mainstream gender issues into decision-making, policies, and development plans. Among these action points, the Strategic Development Plan mentions the 'no drop' policy administrative order. This policy allows the formal legal system to process allegations of abuse with due process regardless of whether the victim drops the charges.^{50 51}

In March 2014, Kosrae State amended its State Code to establish the Kosrae State Family Protection Act, which recognizes domestic violence as a serious problem. The Act aims primarily "To provide for the protection and safety of those persons who, by reason of their sex, age, marital status, physical or mental disability, or other condition, are subject to physical, sexual or mental abuse occurring within, or as a consequence of, their domestic interpersonal relationship with the abuser or abusers."⁵² Among other things, the Act explicitly includes spouses, whether in a formal marriage or

⁴³U.S. Department of State. (2013). Micronesia 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

⁴⁴Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2012). Stocktake of the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity of Pacific Island Governments: Federated States of Micronesia. Noumea: SPC.

⁴⁵Ibid.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸U.S. Department of State. (2013). Micronesia 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

⁴⁹Cantero, R. (2013, September). Statement by the Head Delegation of the FSM. Statement presented at the 6th Asia and Pacific Population Conference, Bangkok, Thailand.

⁵⁰FSM Government. (2004). Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023: Achieving Economic Growth & Self-reliance. Palikir: Government of the FSM.

⁵¹U.S. Department of State. (2013). Micronesia 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

⁵²Government of Kosrae. (2014). Kosrae Family State Law. Tenth Kosrae State Legislature, L.B. No. 10-20, L.D. 3.



in a de facto relationship, as household members to protect from the abovementioned abuses. The law also categorizes most domestic violence offenses, such as physical or sexual assaults, as a felony.⁵³ Kosrae is the only FSM State to have passed the State Family Protection Act.

c) Gender advocacy and mainstreaming. The FSM Gender and Development (GAD) program was created in 1992 when the first National Women's Information Officer (NWIO) was hired to improve communication and information dissemination between FSM women and women's programs in the Pacific region. In 1993, the first FSM National Women Advisory Council (NWAC) was created to assist the NWIO and to serve as the advisory body to government on women's affairs. These two initiatives were collectively known as the FSM Women's Interest Program (WIP). However, in late 1994, external funding was discontinued and the FSM Government took over administrative and funding responsibilities originally assigned to the WIP. Gender advocacy is now part of the Department of Health, Education, and Social Affairs (HESA), which provides in-kind WIP administrative supervision, office space, and office supplies.⁵⁴ Achievements of the sector include:

- Establishment of NWAC and production of NWAC Constitution (1993)
- Draft Women's Policy and Framework (1994)
- Creation of women's advisory councils and programs (1994-2002)
- Signing of Pacific Platform for Action—PPA (1994)
- Signing of Global Platform for Action—GPA (1995)
- Draft FSM Women's Development Plan (1995-1999)
- Convening FSM Women's Leadership Conference (1995-1999)
- Upgrading of WIP to Women and Development Unit (1998)
- Adoption of first gender policy matrix (1999)
- Ratification of Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (2003)

d) Program Implementation. The 1995 Fifth FSM Women's Conference adopted a priority list of critical areas of concerns, which was later developed as the Draft 1995-1997 Women's Plan of Action. This draft document has yet to be finalized and/or approved as the official FSM Plan of Action for Women.⁵⁵

In 2013, Pohnpei State initiated an education program on domestic violence that included a hotline. The Pohnpei Department of Public Safety also started training its officers on how to handle incidents of domestic violence. In 2013, the Chuuk State Attorney General's Office sponsored a three-day workshop on domestic violence and attendees included members of state government, the religious community, and women's and other community groups. As a result of the workshop, the NGO Chuuk Women's Advisory Council received a grant to build a multipurpose center to be used initially as an office and eventually also as a shelter for victims of domestic violence.⁵⁶

Despite these efforts and the existing national and state policies, weak law enforcement and limited institutional capacity exacerbate the problem of human rights violations, particularly those against women. With the exception of three women's group-run shelters in Yap, at present, there are no government facilities to shelter and support women in abusive situations.⁵⁷

4. Human rights monitoring and reporting

The FSM ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in 1993 and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 2003. In addition, the FSM has adopted the following international platforms:

- Pacific Platform for Action on Women (PPA), 1994
- Cairo Platform for Action on Population and Development, 1994
- Global Platform for Action on Women (GPA), 1995
- Beijing Global Platform for Action (GPA) in 1995

Although these international frameworks are an important basis to set forth action plans and policies to address violence against women in the country, the FSM has yet to fully adopt or adjust its own national policies to integrate these international commitments at a national or state level.⁵⁸ The country has been considered delinquent on its periodic reports for CRC and CEDAW. Part of the delinquency is attributed to the FSM maintaining a number of reservations to CEDAW, particularly with respect to Article 11(1)(d) on equal remuneration in employment; Article 11(2)(b) on maternity benefits; and Articles 2(f), 5, and 16 on the elimination of discriminatory

⁵³Ibid.

⁵⁴FSM Government. (2004). Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023: Achieving Economic Growth & Self-reliance. Palikir: Government of the FSM.

⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶U.S. Department of State. (2013). Micronesia 2013 Human Rights Report. Washington, DC: U.S. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor.

⁵⁷Ibid.

⁵⁸FSM Government. (2004). Strategic Development Plan 2004-2023: Achieving Economic Growth & Self-reliance.

cultural stereotypes. The latter is grounded on the country's set of well-established traditional titles and marital customs that divide tasks or decision-making in purely voluntary or consensual private conduct.⁵⁹

Further, in a review conducted after the FSM ratified the CEDAW, the FSM was found to be non-compliant on 57% of the 113 internationally recognized indicators of legal compliance related to women. Areas in which there was no compliance included deficiencies in the law related to sexual assault and rape, domestic violence, and human trafficking.⁶⁰

A more recent report on progress towards the MDGs, released in August 2013, categorized the FSM as of "mixed" progress on most goals including MDG 3 on the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women.⁶¹ 'Mixed' progress refers to uneven and/or inconsistent progress. The report particularly highlights the absence of women in parliament and that less than 20% of women have a paid employment in the non-agricultural sector—the lowest among all countries included in the report.⁶²

These findings indicate that despite the FSM has endorsed these international conventions, the country has taken few concrete actions to incorporate these international standards into domestic law. Consequently, this makes it difficult to properly enable the development and enforcement of effective mechanisms to protect women's rights in the country.

⁵⁹Secretariat of the Pacific Community. (2012). Stocktake of the Gender Mainstreaming Capacity of Pacific Island Governments: Federated States of Micronesia. Noumea: SPC.

⁶⁰FSM Office of SBOC. (2010). Millennium Development Goals and the Federated States of Micronesia: Status Report 2010. Palikir: UNDP.

⁶¹Assessment categories of progress included: 'off track', 'mixed', and 'on track', being 'off track' the worst category and 'on track' the best category.

⁶²Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat. (2013). 2013 Pacific Regional MDGs Tracking Report. Suva, Fiji.



2. Research Objectives and Methodology

2.1. Objectives and organization of the study

The FSM Family Health and Safety Study aimed to assess the prevalence and types of violence against women in the country. The study utilized a mixed-methods approach that combined quantitative and qualitative techniques. The quantitative component consisted of a household survey based on the one developed for the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women. The qualitative component consisted of an extensive literature review, interviews with key informants, and focus groups with men and women in each State.

The quantitative component of the study specifically collected data on the following forms of violence against women:⁶³

- Physical and sexual violence by intimate partners as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Emotional abuse by intimate partners by frequency as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Economic abuse by intimate partners as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Physical violence by others than partners since age 15 as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Sexual violence by others than partners since age 15 as experienced in a woman's lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Sexual violence before the age of 15 (child sexual abuse) by others than partners.

The study also provided information on the extent to which partner violence is associated with a range of health issues; factors that may either protect or put women at increased risk of partner violence; strategies and services that women use

to deal with partner violence; and women's perceptions about women's roles and partner violence.

The qualitative data aimed to provide context to the quantitative findings. Importantly, the qualitative methods sought to gather the experiences and perceptions of men around violence against women. The qualitative component thus provided insight into cultural factors that contribute to partner and non-partner violence in the FSM. This information is essential to develop and implement comprehensive and viable policies and programs aimed at addressing violence against women in the country.



The FSM Family Health and Safety Study was carried out by the Department of Health and Social Affairs (DHSA), with support from the local consulting firm LawESS Inc. The Office of SBOC provided assistance in the design of the sample for the study. An International Researcher provided technical support and also assisted with field interviewer training and report writing. An International Data Analyst assisted with the creation of a household socioeconomic index and an international consulting firm, Social Science Consultants, conducted the statistical analysis of the quantitative data.

⁶³Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili.

A Steering Committee, headed by the DHSA, provided technical and contextual input along with logistical support. The Steering Committee also had an important role in the nomination of qualified candidates for the data collection and data entry teams. Lastly, the Steering Committee was also critical to engage other government actors, both at the national and state levels, to create ownership on the results of the study.

Annex 1 includes a complete list of the members of the Steering Committee and the FSM core research team.

2.2. Quantitative Component

The quantitative component followed the methodology of the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence Against Women, with the exception of sampling and training length. The WHO Multi-Country Study generally sampled one or two sites with approximately 1,500 respondents at each site.⁶⁴ In contrast, the study in the FSM employed a nationwide sample of women aged 15–64, with the exclusion of some outer islands. The FSM FHSS also used a shortened version of the WHO standard three-week training for field interviewers.

Sample Design

The Office of SBOC prepared the sample for the FHSS based on the 2010 Census. Specifically, SBOC used the total number of households with female population aged 10–60 in 2010 to draw the sample for the FHSS, as these women would be in the eligibility age range in 2014. It is important to note that given the study timeline and a number of logistical constraints, the final FHSS sample did not include all outer islands.⁶⁵ As per the 2010 Census, the total female population aged 10–60 in all the FSM is 36,160 and the population included in this study is 25,663 or 71% of the total female population aged 10–60 (aged 15–64 in 2014). The FHSS sample was thus calculated based on the populations included in the study (25,663 women).

It was considered that 10% (1,070 households) of the total number of private households with eligible women (10,963 households) in the selected populations would suffice to draw sound results for the study. The samples for each regional stratum—Pohnpei, Chuuk, Kosrae, and Yap—were later drawn proportional to the eligible household population size in each State by calculating the square root of the total eligible households per stratum.⁶⁶ The sample was later increased to allow for a 25% sample loss, resulting in the following sample distribution:

Figure 2.1. FHSS Sample, FSM 2014

State	Households with females aged 10-60	Sample per stratum	Sample to select from (with 25% sample loss)
Yap	1,524	209	279
Chuuk	2,966	292	389
Pohnpei	5,504	397	530
Kosrae	969	172	229
TOTAL	10,963	1,070	1,427

The methodology used to derive the sample resulted in overrepresenting Yap and Kosrae and underrepresenting Pohnpei. Household weights were applied to the analysis to correct for this misrepresentation and properly reflect the real distribution of the eligible households across the FSM States. Female weights were also used to correct for the probability selection of an eligible woman in the selected household.

Given that the FHSS sample included 71% of the total eligible female population and that cultural perceptions and practices vary widely across islands in the FSM and, with it, attitudes on gender roles and prevalence of violence against women might also differ, the findings of this study should only be generalized to the populations included in it.

Selection of households

Private households were systematically selected using a skip pattern per stratum. Skip patterns were calculated by dividing the population of privately occupied households by the sample size per stratum. Because the population of households and sample sizes differ significantly between proper and outer islands, skip patterns were separately calculated and applied for the selection of households in proper and outer islands for each state.

For the FHSS, household is defined as a person or group of people who live and eat together. The study does not assume households are family units, as this implies that people in the household must be related. For the purposes of this study, a household may include any people who live together and usually share food, regardless of whether they are related or not.⁶⁷

⁶⁴Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma'a Fafine.

⁶⁵The sample for Yap only includes Ulithi; the sample for Chuuk only includes Weno, Fefen, Polle, Satowan, and Polwat; the sample for Pohnpei excludes all outer islands except for Mwoakilloa and Sapwuhfik; the sample for Kosrae excludes Walung.

⁶⁶This calculation for the sample size was recommended to the Office of SBOC during the FHSS training in Fiji in 2012.

⁶⁷Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili, p. 4.

Selection of eligible woman

A woman aged 15-64 was randomly selected among all eligible women in the household. This was done by first listing down all eligible women in the household, regardless of whether they were present at the moment of the visit or not, and using a bag of laminated numbers previously provided to field interviewers. Under no circumstances could the randomly selected woman be replaced by any other eligible women in the household, even if it was not possible to complete the interview with the originally selected woman.

As in the case of household, the FHSS utilized an extended definition of eligible women and included women who lived in the household, regardless of whether they were related to other household members or not. Specifically, eligible women were any women aged 15-64 who usually live in the household and included visitors who had been staying at the household for at least four weeks as well as domestic servants who had been sleeping in the household for at least five nights a week.⁶⁸

Questionnaire

The questionnaire used as basis for the Family Health and Safety Study is version 10 of the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence.⁶⁹ This version was first adapted for the most recent FHSSs in the Pacific (Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Nauru, and FSM) and included substantial changes, particularly in sections 7 (violence by partners) and 10 (violence by non-partners).⁷⁰ This version became version 11 and the basis for the questionnaires of the new FHSSs. Version 11 was then adapted to the context of the FSM and modifications were kept to a minimal to ensure the comparability of the data. A complete list of adaptations to the questionnaire is included in Annex 3.

The questionnaire included an administration form, a household selection form, a household questionnaire, a women's questionnaire, and a reference sheet. The women's questionnaire included the following sections:

- Individual consent form
- Section 1: Characteristics of the respondent and her community
- Section 2: General health
- Section 3: Reproductive health
- Section 4: Information on children
- Section 5: Characteristics of current or most recent partner

- Section 6: Attitudes towards gender roles
- Section 7: Experiences of partner violence
- Section 8: Injuries resulting from partner violence
- Section 9: Impact of partner violence and coping mechanisms
- Section 10: Non-partner violence
- Section 11: Financial autonomy
- Section 12: Anonymous reporting of child sexual abuse and respondent feedback

The questionnaire targeted ever-partnered women as well as never-partnered women in the eligible age range. Therefore, some sections of the questionnaire applied only to a portion of the targeted sample. For instance, questions on partner violence were asked only to women who reported ever having a partner. Likewise, questions on children, miscarriages, and/or stillbirths were asked only to women who reported ever being pregnant.

Annex 4 includes the adapted English version of the questionnaire used in the FSM.

Operational definitions of violence

The FSM Family Health and Safety Study defined partner violence as the physical, sexual, emotional, and/or economic violence by a current or former intimate partner, whether cohabiting or not, experienced by women.⁷¹ The study also looked at physical and sexual violence experienced by women since age 15 by perpetrators other than intimate partners. Additionally, the study gathered information on childhood sexual abuse (i.e., before the age of 15), as well as information on controlling behaviors—such as restricting a woman's mobility, limiting contact with relatives and friends, and showing extreme jealousy, among others.

The study used the operational definitions of violence of the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence Against Women.⁷² Annex 5 includes each of the operational definitions used for the FSM FHSS.

Prevalence timeframes and partnership status

The FSM FHSS also utilized two different timeframes to measure violence against women: lifetime and current violence. Lifetime violence refers to any violence experienced by the respondent in her lifetime, even if violence only happened once in her life. Current violence refers to the violence experienced by the respondent in the 12 months

⁶⁸Ibid.

⁶⁹Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2003). WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Life Experiences - Questionnaire Version 10 (Rev. 26 January 2005). Geneva: World Health Organization.

⁷⁰Jansen, H.A.F.M. (2012). Outline for the Family Health and Safety Studies in the Pacific Region 2012/13. Suva: UNFPA Sub-regional Pacific Office.

⁷¹Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma'a Fafine mo e Famili.

⁷²Ibid.



preceding the FHSS interview. Additionally, the study looked at the frequency of the violence, that is, at whether it happened once, a few times, or many times. This allowed the study not only to estimate the prevalence but also the severity of the different forms of violence against women.⁷³

In addition, the study adopted an extended definition of partnered women. Specifically, ever-partnered women included women involved in a relationship with a man, regardless of the marital status. In other words, this definition includes married women as well as women in dating relationships and cohabitating, separated, divorced, or widowed.⁷⁴

Selection and training of fieldworkers

The recruitment of the fieldworkers was initially done through public advertisements in each State. Nonetheless, most candidates were proposed or came recommended by members of the Steering Committee or State stakeholders. Priority was given to candidates with previous experience in conducting large household surveys, particularly in the areas of health and family violence. Given the nature of the study, only women were considered for the position of field interviewers.

A total of 89 women, primarily nurses and members of women's organizations, were trained as supervisors, field interviewers, and data entry and editing staff. Of these women, only 84 were retained for the study. Given the wide cultural and linguistic differences across the States, field interviewers could conduct interviews only in the States they were from.⁷⁵ It is important to mention that 10 men were part of the field team in the positions of drivers/security. In total, the quantitative field team comprised 94 people. All field staff was required to take an oath before having access to household listings and doing any fieldwork.

Field staff was trained using a shortened version of the WHO standard three-week training. Specifically, the training consisted of one week of full-day in-classroom instruction and one week of field practice, including one day of pilot. The first week of in-classroom training primarily covered critical sessions and documents, such as an overview of the WHO Multi-Country Study; introduction to the FHSS in the Pacific; introduction and discussion of VAW; discussions on the safety of the respondents as well as that of the field teams; ethical and confidentiality guidelines; introduction to the questionnaire

using the WHO question-by-question guide; discussion of key terms in the local languages; and exercises on household and eligible women selection, among other activities. The second week of training consisted of full on practicing with the FSM questionnaire, role-playing, and the pilot exercise.

Because of timeline and logistical considerations, the training for the field teams in Pohnpei and Kosrae were held together in Pohnpei. The trainings for the field teams from Yap and Chuuk were originally to be combined but were ultimately done separately in Yap and Chuuk respectively due to last minute logistical complications. The national research team carried out the first week of training in each State, while only one member of the same team guided the second week of training with the support of field supervisors. In this way, the rest of the national research team could implement the first week of training in the next State. The field team of Chuuk was the first to be trained, followed by the field teams of Pohnpei and Kosrae, and lastly the field team of Yap.

A counselor was part of the national research team to provide support to field teams and also carried out a special session on social welfare during the training. Among other matters, this session focused on providing strategies to interviewers to: 1) conduct interviews in a neutral/non-judgmental yet empathetic and engaging way to increase response rate; 2) identify and safely remove themselves from dangerous situations; and 3) release all emotions produced by their participation in the study in a healthy manner.

The training also involved the active participation of the Steering Committee, as well as relevant representatives of the FSM Government. These included DHSAs representatives who stressed the importance and sensitive nature of the study; medical staff from the local hospitals who covered important topics on reproductive health, child protection, and overall family violence; SBOC representatives who covered regulations on confidentiality and provided household listings and maps; and representatives of the Department of Justice who carried the oath which further stressed the importance of confidentiality.

In addition to the field team for the quantitative component, 17 other men and women supported the implementation of the qualitative component. A separate training was carried out for the qualitative field team after the quantitative data collection was finalized. The training consisted of an introduction to the study, the qualitative research framework, moderator roles,

⁷³Ibid.

⁷⁴Ibid.

⁷⁵Local languages in the FSM differ significantly and in most cases people from different islands have to communicate in English.

Although English is the main language of instruction in school and is widely spoken in the country, most inhabitants prefer speaking and being spoken to in their local language. Also, inhabitants in some islands are less friendly with people from other islands, even if they are also FSM citizens. This is also why it was decided to form teams with females from each of the States.

facilitation methods, techniques for elicitation, and additional practice with the research tool.

Fieldwork

The fieldwork started in each State immediately after the conclusion of the training. Because training in each State was staggered, as explained above, the fieldwork started first in Chuuk, then in Kosrae and Pohnpei, and last in Yap. The fieldwork was carried out between March and June 2014.

Supervisors in each team organized and distributed household listings among field interviewers. Field interviewers gathered at the main office at the beginning of the day to pick up questionnaires and household listings, as well as at the end of the day to return completed and uncompleted questionnaires and listings for safe storage. Field team offices were located at DHSA offices, community health centers, or offices of women's organizations. This was to ensure the safety of the study material as well as that of the personnel working with it.

Ethical and safety considerations

A series of measures were carefully undertaken to preserve the privacy and safety of respondents and field teams at all times. Among other important issues, the training heavily emphasized five critical ethical and safety considerations. First, the importance of confidentiality assurance to each respondent and respect for the right of the respondent to either decline the interview or withdraw at any point during the interview. Second, the importance of keeping private any information provided by the respondent, including among field team members. Third, the importance of ensuring complete privacy before starting the survey and re-scheduling the interview if full privacy could not be granted. Four, the importance of not conducting or stopping an interview if the safety of the respondent could be jeopardized or lead to more violence. Five, the importance of preserving the safety of field team members if for any reason they felt it was not safe to enter/return to a household or to start/continue an interview.

The research was guided by the ethical and safety recommendations developed by the WHO and a copy of these recommendations was shared with field teams during training, as well as with the Steering Committee and State stakeholders.

Among other safety measures, the FSM FHSS undertook the following actions.

- **Safe name of the questionnaire.** In order to avoid disclosing the nature of the survey before privacy and safety conditions were properly ensured, the study used the generic name of Federated States of Micronesia Family Health and Safety Survey. The purpose of using

this safe name was twofold: first, it facilitated for interviewers to explain the scope of the study to others in the community and to selected households; and second, it also allowed respondents to describe to others what the survey was about without jeopardizing their safety or that of the study.

- **Dummy questionnaire.** Field interviewers were provided with a smaller, fake questionnaire that they could easily use if the partner or another member of the household/community interrupted the interview. This dummy questionnaire included general questions about family and health reproduction, such as pregnancies, children, menstrual cycle, etc. These topics would particularly discourage men from wanting to stay and hear in the interview.
- **Option to not conduct the interview if it was not safe.** Field interviewers were instructed not to enter/return to a household or not to start/continue an interview if they felt it was unsafe either for the respondents or for themselves. If this were the case, field interviewers had to identify the result of the visit in the questionnaire with a different result code. This would allow the field team to identify households potentially experiencing violence without the need to conduct an interview that could risk the safety of the respondent or the interviewer. For this purpose, the FSM questionnaire included an additional option, "not safe to conduct interview", in its administration form. The number of questionnaires coded with this option was minimal (2 questionnaires).
- **Comprehensive enumeration kit.** Field teams were provided with bags that, beyond containing material for enumeration, also included flashlights, whistles, and umbrellas for safety purposes. Field teams were also given cellphones, if they did not have one, and phone cards to ensure they always had enough credit to call if needed.
- **Ethical clearance.** The core national research team and the field teams received formal ethical clearance to conduct the questionnaire from the DHSA.
- **Confidentiality agreement.** All field team members were required to sign a confidentiality agreement when contracted under which they agreed to keep the study and all related material confidential, respect the privacy of respondents, and overall abide by all ethical and safety guidelines, among other contractual provisions.
- **Oath.** As mandated by FSM regulations, in addition to the confidentiality agreement signed as part of their contracts, field team members were also required to take an oath in



front of a judge during training. By FSM law, no one can have access to the household listings, maps, completed questionnaires, or raw data without having taken the oath.

- **Counseling support for team members.** The national research team included a Social Welfare Officer specifically responsible for providing counseling support to team members. The counselor participated in the trainings and also rotated from State to State throughout the entirety of the fieldwork to hold regular debriefing sessions with field teams, both in groups and individually.
- **Support for respondents.** The national research team considered it was too risky to provide written brochures with services available for victims of violence, even with the utilization of a disguised cover. Nonetheless, field interviewers were instructed to verbally guide respondents, regardless of whether they disclosed violence or not, to available support networks in the community, such as local women's organizations, community health centers, or NGOs.

Quality control mechanisms

In order to ensure that the collected information is reliable and comparable with the data collected in other FHSS studies, the FSM FHSS adopted a number of quality assurance mechanisms, including:

- **The use of the FHSS standardized training package.** This included the FHSS facilitator's manual; the FHSS interviewer's manual; the FHSS supervisor's manual; the question-by-question description of the WHO study questionnaire; the WHO's Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women; among others.
- **Respondent's informed consent.** Interviewers introduced themselves as part of a team working for the DHSA. Because the DHSA often conducts household surveys for general health assessment purposes, there was little risk that the DHSA would be associated with domestic violence. Nonetheless, field interviewers were trained to explain that all responses would be kept confidential, that some questions in the survey could be difficult to answer, and that the respondent was not forced to answer anything she did not want to and could stop the interview at any time.
- **Close supervision of enumeration by field supervisors and data entry/edit teams.** Field supervisors and data edit/entry staff regularly monitored the enumeration process and the quality of the questionnaires. Specifically, field supervisors and data edit/entry teams reviewed completed questionnaires for issues with skip patterns,

incomplete sections, and/or data inconsistencies, among others. When necessary, field interviewers were asked to re-visit a household to verify/correct any information. This revision was conducted at least twice by different supervision/edit team members to ensure accuracy. Data entry staff also provided a final layer of revision for any issues that were not caught in the first rounds of revision by supervision or data editing staff.

- **Regular monitoring of enumeration process and interviewers' performance.** Field supervision teams kept close track of the enumeration process on a daily basis, including recording number of questionnaires completed and their results (e.g., completed woman's questionnaire, refused, household vacant, etc.) in the team's daily log. Supervision teams also tracked the performance of field interviewers so as to timely intervene, if needed, in cases where a specific interviewer had a low performance.
- **Random verification of households.** Field supervisors and/or data edit teams conducted regular random visits to households for which there were completed questionnaires. Specifically, supervision teams checked for whether: the household was actually vacant/destroyed; there were no eligible women in the household; interviewed woman was randomly selected; selected woman was actually interviewed. For ethical reasons, the answers of the respondents were not verified.
- **Controls in the data entry program and data validation.** The data entry system was set up to automatically impede entering information in subsequent subsections if these were not applicable based in previous answers. It would also give an error message when results were not consistent. Additionally, 100% double data entry was conducted and, where there were inconsistencies between the first and second data entry, the original questionnaire was revised to identify and correct for the inconsistency.

Because field team members had previous experience conducting large household surveys, the FSM core research team had confidence in the capacity of the selected interviewers to properly conduct the fieldwork. Nonetheless, to further ensure the quality of the data vis-à-vis the size of the teams and the shortened training, the FSM research team implemented additional quality assurance measures. These included:

- **Regular rounds of quality assurance by the core research team.** At least one member of the FSM core research team provided direct support to the field teams on a regular basis. This meant that field teams could count on in-island support from at least one member of the core research team. Among other supporting

activities, research team members regularly traveled to each of the States to conduct quality assurance on the data that was being collected. Quality assurance activities usually included reviewing questionnaires completed that day/week, ensuring enumeration and edits by the supervision teams were properly done, and making sure that questionnaires were fully ready for data entry. Where frequent enumeration issues were identified, the research team would meet with the entire field team the following day to go over each of the issues; otherwise, specific enumeration issues were addressed directly with the field interviewer, data editor, or supervisor.

○ **Additional rounds of quality assurance by the International Researcher and the FSM Government.**

The UNFPA International Researcher conducted a similar quality assurance process. Questionnaires already reviewed by the field supervision teams and by the core research team were additionally revised. If any recurrent enumeration issues were identified, the International Researcher gathered with the field team the next morning before they left to the field to go over the identified issues. Any identified issues were also communicated to the core research team for consistency purposes and timely correction, if needed. The FSM National Gender Development and Human Rights Coordinator joined this second layer of quality assurance activities with the International Researcher and traveled to the States to carry them out.

Data processing and analysis

The FSM FHSS data was entered using Epi Info and MS Access. The latter was used as a front-end application to store the entered data into Epi Info. This combination allowed for the integration of the skip conditions into the data entry system based on the codes of each individual question of the survey. Each question was set up with specific data parameters to limit the possible entries to only those codes that were possible answers for a given question.

Epi Info and MS Access were selected by the FSM implementation team because they are data applications widely used throughout the country, particularly at the State level, and local expertise hence exists for the country to conduct further data analysis in the future. Specifically, this will better enable the use of the data at the State level to inform policy, tailor initiatives around VAW, and implement targeted awareness activities, among others.

The data analysis was conducted using the statistical software Stata. The International Data Analyst developed the household socioeconomic index using information collected through the household questionnaire (Annex 6).⁷⁶ An external consulting firm, Social Science Consultants, conducted the statistical analysis of the data.

2.3. Qualitative component

The FSM FHSS incorporated a number of qualitative methods to complement and contextualize the quantitative findings of the study. Specifically, qualitative data were essential to understand the cultural beliefs and practices around gender roles and that may enable violence against women. The qualitative methods included interviews with key informants, focus groups with men and women, experiences of fieldworkers during data collection, and an extensive literature review.

Key informant interviews aimed at gaining further understanding of services available to victims, existing procedures for reporting violence, and about their experience working with women and children affected by domestic violence. Key informants included health workers, public safety workers, and judiciary personnel in each FSM State.

Focus groups were conducted with women and men separately. Because of differences in cultural beliefs and practices across the FSM States, separate focus groups were implemented in each State. Participants were mixed according to socio-demographic characteristics to ensure diversity with regard to age, marital status, and employment status. A total of 16 focus groups, involving 178 participants (97 women and 81 men), were implemented as part of the qualitative component of the FSM FHSS.

The experiences of field interviewers during data collection were deemed valuable to understand the context in which violence against women occurs. Information from the debriefing sessions with field interviewers was therefore used, where relevant, to further complement the quantitative findings of the study. Lastly, the literature review aimed to further explore cultural root causes of violence against women in the country, as well as previously researched factors associated with partner and non-partner violence.

⁷⁶The FSM FHSS included a series of questions on household asset ownership that were used to proxy household socioeconomic status by developing an asset index. Refer to Annex 6 for details on this index.

3. Response rate and description of the survey sample

This chapter discusses the response rate achieved for the FSM FHSS. It also describes the characteristics of respondents in the FHSS sample and compares them with the characteristics of the total eligible female population to determine how well the respondents represent the total female population aged 15-64.

3.1. Response rates

The FSM FHSS collected information from a total of 1,302 households. Of these households, 1,172 were eligible households—i.e., not vacant, destroyed, not found households, or households with inhabitants who did not speak the local language or English. Among these eligible households, 95.1% completed the household interview and 94.1% had an eligible woman (Table 3.1).

Despite the sensitive nature of the FHSS survey, a high proportion of eligible women completed the interview. Of the 1,048 households with eligible women, 96% of randomly selected women (1,006 women) completed the survey.

Among the 1,172 eligible households, in 3.2% of cases the entire household was absent and in 0.2% of cases (two cases) no inhabitant was found at the time of the visit(s). Only in two

cases (0.2%) field interviewers considered it was not safe to conduct the interview and only 1.5% of households refused to participate in the survey.

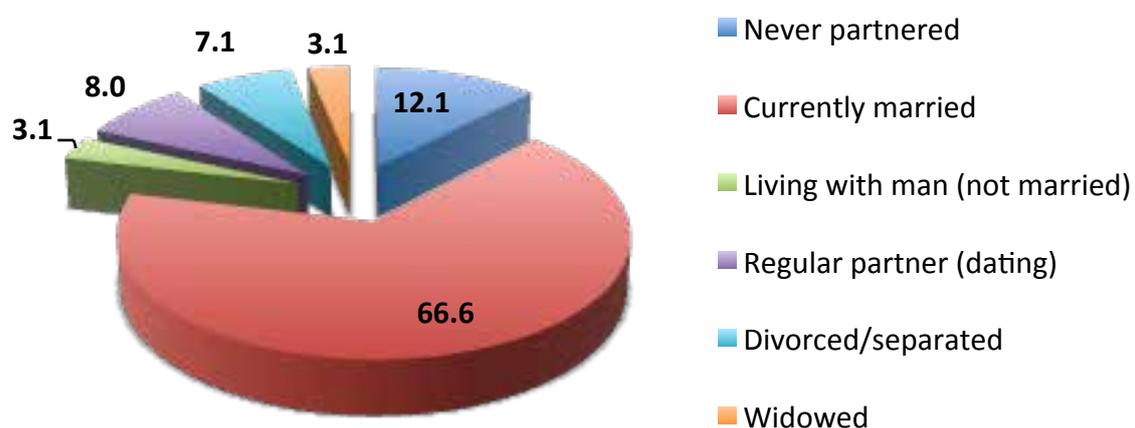
Among the 1,048 households with eligible women, 1.9% of randomly selected women refused to participate in the survey, 1.3% did not want to continue the interview, 0.5% were incapacitated and unable to participate in the interview, and 0.3% were not at home at the time of the visit(s).

It is important to note that the results reported in section 3.2 onwards, unless otherwise stated, used weighted data to correct for the female selection probability in the household and to correct for the oversampling of some States.

3.2. Description of the respondents in the sample

Nearly 88% of respondents reported having a partner at least once in their lifetime (Figure 3.1, Tables 3.2 and 3.3). Almost 67% of all respondents reported being currently married, 8% had a regular partner (dating), 7.1% were divorced or separated, 3.1% were living with a man but not married, and 3.1% were widowed.

Figure 3.1. Partnership status among all respondents, FSM 2014





In terms of educational levels, 28.8% of respondents had primary level education, 42.6% had completed secondary level education, 25.8% had tertiary level education, and 2.7% indicated not having education.

The FSM FHSS included a series of questions on household asset ownership that were used to proxy household socioeconomic status by developing an asset index (refer to Annex 6 for details on this index). Based on this asset index, 31.6% of respondents were in the lowest socioeconomic status (asset poorest), 39.8% were in the medium socioeconomic status, and 28.6% were in the highest socioeconomic category (asset richest).

3.3. Representativeness of the sample

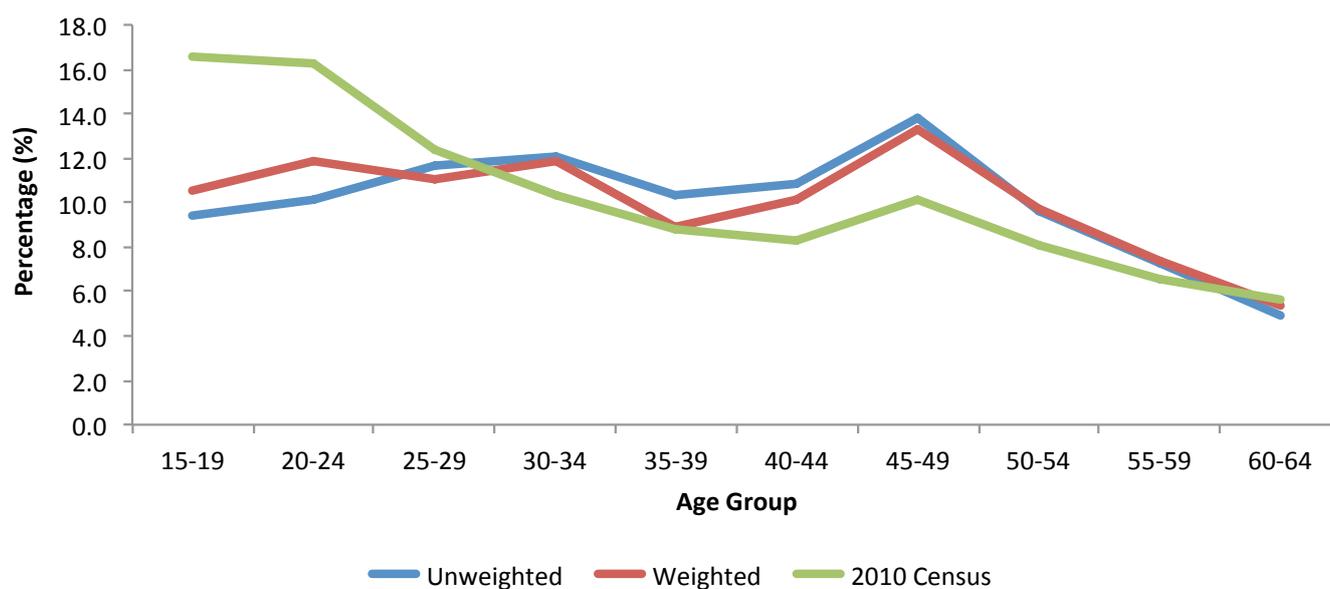
In order to determine the extent to which the FSM FHSS sample reflects the population of eligible women, two approaches were used. First, a number of demographic characteristics were compared with that of the real population, including location, religion, ethnicity, etc. Second, unweighted, weighted, and census data on the age distribution of respondents were compared to determine whether age distribution follows a similar trend. To do this, 2010 Census data were used.

Estimates of demographic characteristics using unweighted,

weighted, and census data are for the most part similar (Table 3.3). The unweighted distribution of respondents by State was slightly different but it was significantly corrected by the use of weights. The distribution of respondents across religion was also similar using the three types of data, though weighted data resemble the census data better.

In the case of the age distribution of respondents, Figure 3.2 overall shows that unweighted, weighted, and census data follow a similar trend. The figure also shows, however, that the younger age groups (15-24) are slightly underrepresented while the older age groups (45-64) are slightly overrepresented. Although the weighted data correct for this, these two age groups are still misrepresented in this study. This is likely due to the sampling strategy used in the FHSS, whereby only one woman per household was interviewed for safety reasons. Women in households with fewer eligible women were likely to be overrepresented because of a higher probability of being selected. This consequently affects the age distribution of respondents, as younger women are more likely to live in households where there are other females in the eligible age group (e.g., mother or sisters). In contrast, women in the older age groups are likely to have, on average, fewer eligible women in the household (e.g., mother is too old or daughters not longer live in the household).

Figure 3.2. Age distribution among all respondents, FSM 2014



3.4. Effect of selection probability on findings

The sampling strategy used in the FSM FHSS, whereby only one woman is selected for the interview among all eligible women in the household, may create biases in the estimation of results. Tables 3.3 and 3.4 compare estimates of socio-demographic characteristics and prevalence figures when applying weights. Although results show that prevalence estimates are relatively similar between unweighted and weighted data, all results presented in this report are based on weighted data unless otherwise noted.

3.5. Participation bias

Participation bias could be created by the sampling strategy itself, as explained earlier, as well as by the reluctance of a selected woman to participate. Therefore, the study utilized an extended operational definition of the household and of eligible women. The study considered female visitors who had been living in the household for at least four weeks prior to the interview and domestic workers who slept at least five nights a week in the household to be eligible for the interview. Additionally, interviewers were trained to use various strategies aimed at minimizing refusals, such as conducting additional visits if the selected woman was not at home during the initial visit. Because the individual response rate was high (96%), participation bias is expected to be low.

3.6. Respondents' satisfaction with interview

The survey included a question on satisfaction with the interview to determine how interviewees felt after the survey and to explore whether the survey made respondents who experienced violence feel bad after the interview when compared with those who did not experienced violence. As shown in Table 3.5, most women (90.5%) reported the interview made them feel good or better, regardless of their experience of violence. Almost 90% of women who experienced physical violence only, 96.7% of women who experienced sexual violence, and 92.7% of women who experienced both physical and sexual violence felt good or better after the interview. About 90% of women who reported no violence felt good or better after the interview.

RESULTS

The chapters in this section (4-11) present the results of the quantitative component of the study. This section also incorporates qualitative results, where relevant, to complement or give context to the quantitative results.

Chapter 4 presents findings on the prevalence and types of violence against women by partners. Chapter 5 describes results on the prevalence of violence by others (non-partners). Chapter 6 discusses respondents' attitudes and perceptions about gender roles and violence against women. Chapter 7 presents results on the association of partner violence with women's health and wellbeing.

Chapter 8 discusses the impact of violence against women on children and the intergenerational characteristics of violence. Chapter 9 presents findings on the reaction of women who have been abused by partners (e.g., who they told, where they went for help, etc.). Chapter 10 discusses the risk and protective factors associated with partner violence. Chapter 11 presents the perspectives of men on violence against women and perceived drivers. Lastly, Chapters 12 and 13 present final discussions, conclusions, and recommendations.

While many crucial findings are highlighted throughout the report, readers are advised to refer to the tables in Annex 7 for more detailed findings.

Qualitative findings are inserted throughout this section in shaded boxes.



4. Violence against women by partners

This chapter presents results on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women by a male partner, including physical and sexual violence, emotional and economic abuse, and controlling behaviors. It also explores the severity of the violence and the extent of overlap of different types of partner violence.

Only statistically significant differences in prevalence levels across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, socioeconomic status, etc.) or by experience of violence are reported in this chapter.⁷⁷

MAIN FINDINGS

- Almost one-third (32.8%) of ever-partnered women in the FSM experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 24.1% experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Current prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence was the highest among women aged 15-24 (34.7%).
- Almost 29% of ever-partnered women in the FSM experienced physical violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 19.4% experienced physical partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- The most commonly reported acts of physical partner violence were: being slapped or having something thrown at them; being pushed or shoved; and being hit with a fist or something else.

- 6.3% of ever-pregnant women experienced physical violence by a partner in pregnancy. Of these women, 44.2% were punched in the abdomen and in most cases (91.7%) the father of the child was the perpetrator of the violence.
- Slightly over 18% of ever-partnered women experienced sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 12.9% experienced this violence in the past 12 months.
- The most common act of sexual partner violence was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse.
- Nearly 33% of ever-partnered women experienced emotional violence by a partner in their lifetime and 24.6% experienced it in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- Almost 15% of ever-partnered women were economically abused by a partner.

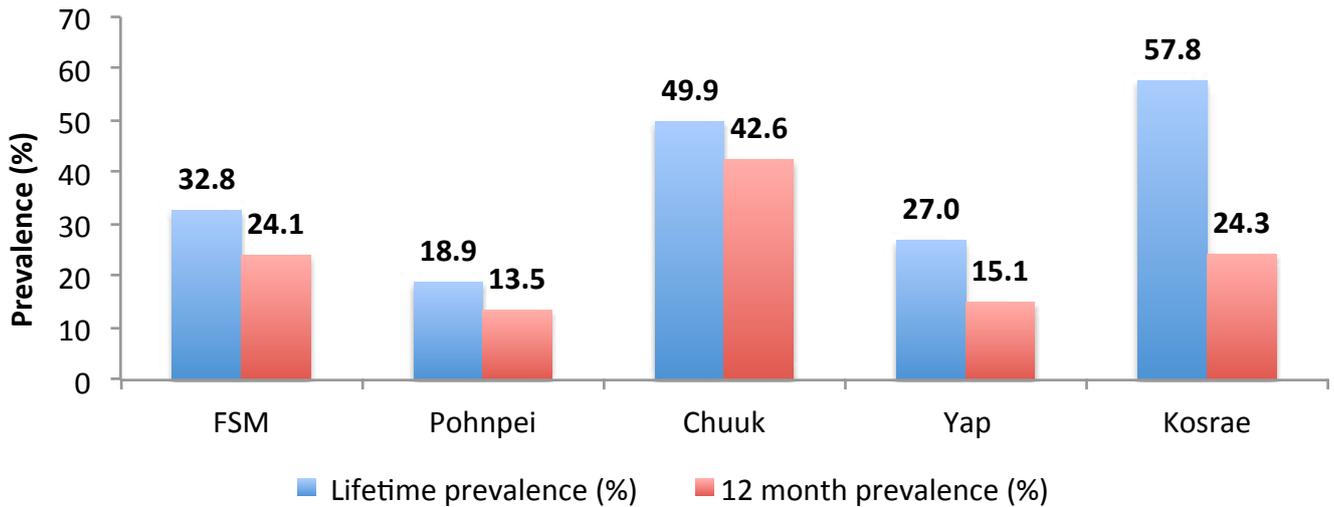
4.1. Physical and/or sexual violence by partners

Nearly one-third of ever-partnered women (32.8%) experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 24.1% experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.1, Table 4.1). The combined prevalence of partner violence in lifetime and in the 12 months prior to the interview was generally higher in Chuuk and Kosrae.

The prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview was the highest among women aged 15-24 (34.7%). These findings suggest that women begin to experience partner violence very early, almost since the moment they are partnered for the first time.

⁷⁷Statistical significance was determined by p-values equal or less than 0.1.

Figure 4.1. Prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences across States were statistically significant.

Current prevalence of partner violence was also strongly associated with household socioeconomic status. Women in households in the lowest socioeconomic group (31.9%) were more likely to report experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence than women in households in the medium (25.7%) and high (12.2%) socioeconomic groups (Table 4.1).

4.2. Physical violence by partners

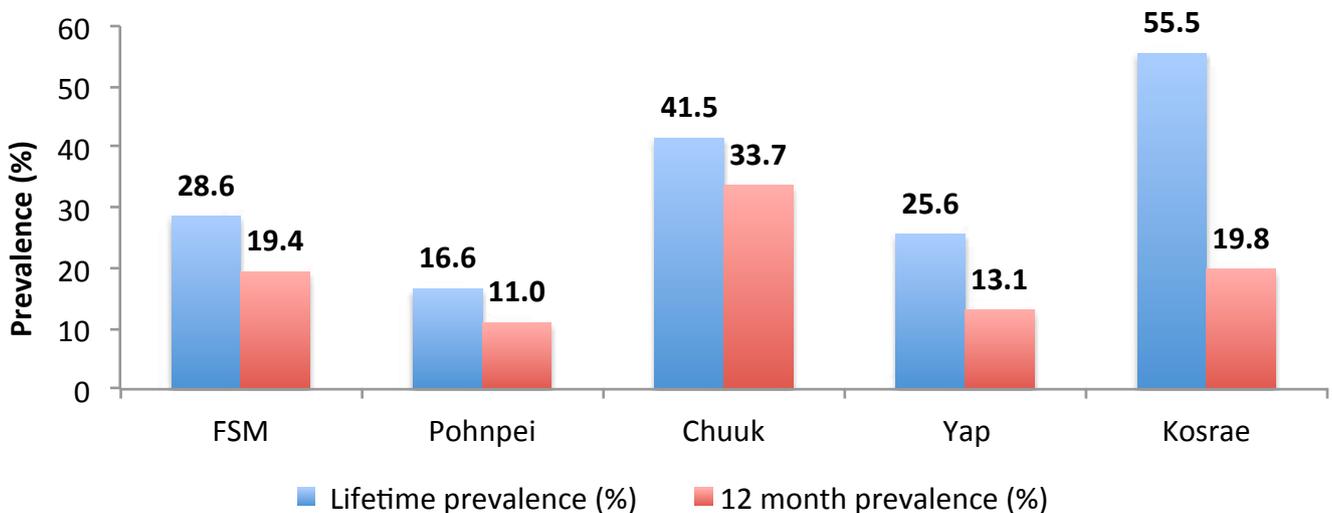
Nearly 29% of ever-partnered women experienced physical violence by a partner at least once in their lifetime and 19.4% experienced physical partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.2, Table 4.1). For both lifetime and current prevalence, physical partner violence was generally higher in Chuuk and Kosrae.

The prevalence of physical partner violence in the past 12 months was also found to be statistically different across socioeconomic groups (Table 4.1). Women in households with the lowest socioeconomic status reported higher prevalence of physical partner violence (25.9%) than women in the medium (19.7%) and high (10.9%) household socioeconomic groups.

Acts of physical partner violence

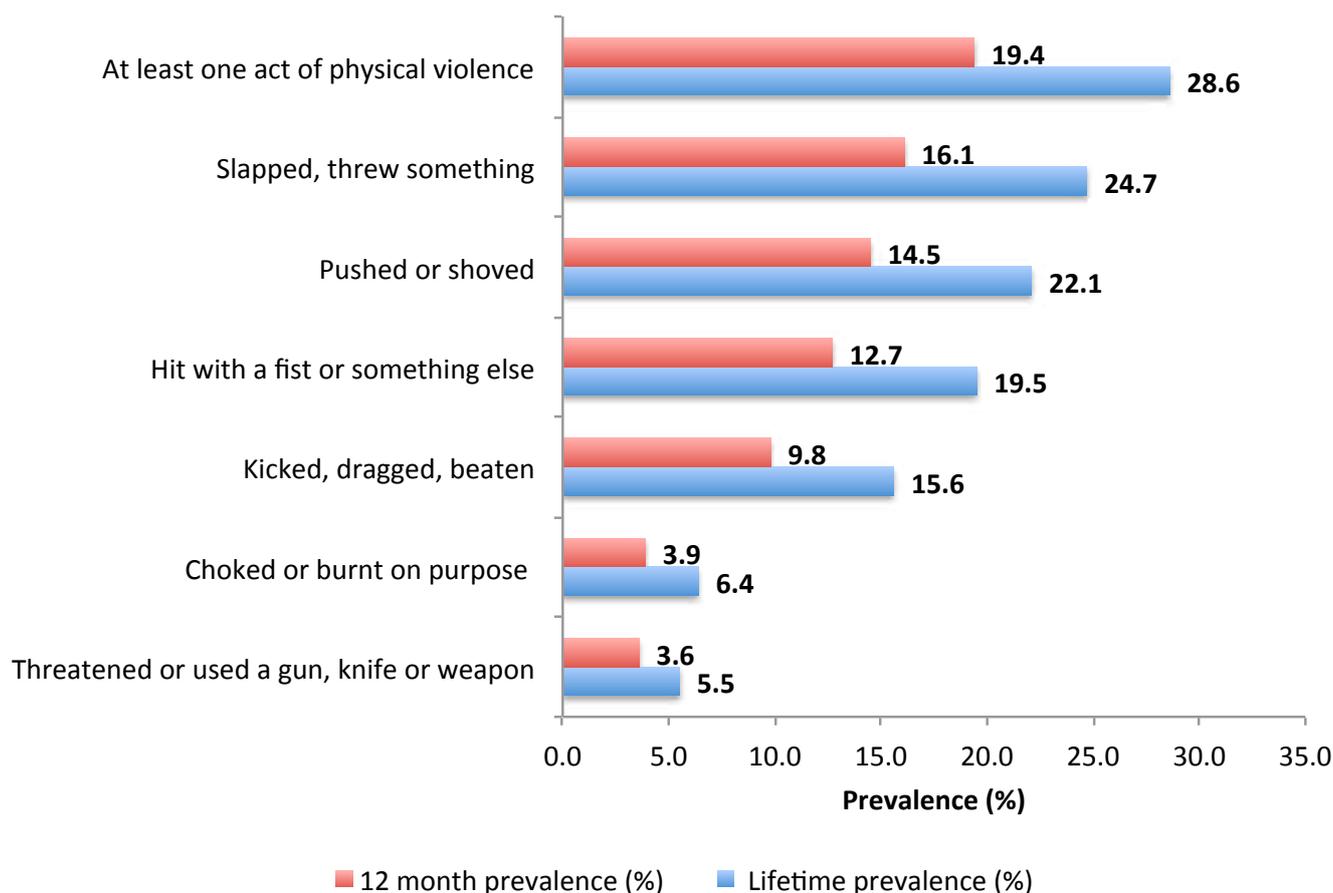
The most commonly reported acts of physical partner violence, for both lifetime and current prevalence, were: being slapped or having something thrown at them; being pushed or shoved; and being hit with a fist or something else (Figure 4.3, Table 4.2). Almost 25% of ever-partnered women reported being slapped or having something thrown at them at least

Figure 4.2. Prevalence of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences across States were statistically significant.

Figure 4.3. Acts of physical partner violence among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Findings from the qualitative component are consistent with these quantitative results. Focus group participants, both male and female participants, indicated that **acts like throwing things around or at the wife, slapping, and beating the wife are common practices in their communities**. For instance, female focus group participants indicated “(husbands) beat spouses in front of other people if (the wife) disobeys.” Others provided more severe examples when asked about common forms of violence in the community in general: “husband beating up wife and locking her up and leaving her in the trunk of the car.” During the training, field interviewers also explained that slapping and hitting the wife when she disobeys or when she does not complete the housework are well-accepted practices in their culture.

These acts are generally not considered partner violence but acceptable forms of disciplining spouses, unless they are “severe”. Male focus group participants said: “most men slap their women, but some men slap them too hard.” A field interviewer shared the following during a debriefing session: “I knew I was going to hear about violence like slapping, but I never expected it to be so bad. I interviewed a girl whose husband hit her really really bad...she is so young. I can’t stop thinking about her when I pass by her house.”

once in their lifetime and 16.1% reported this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview. About 22% of respondents said they were pushed or shoved in their lifetime and 14.5% said this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview. Nearly 20% of ever-partnered women said they were hit with a fist or something else in their lifetime and 12.7% indicated this happened in the past year.

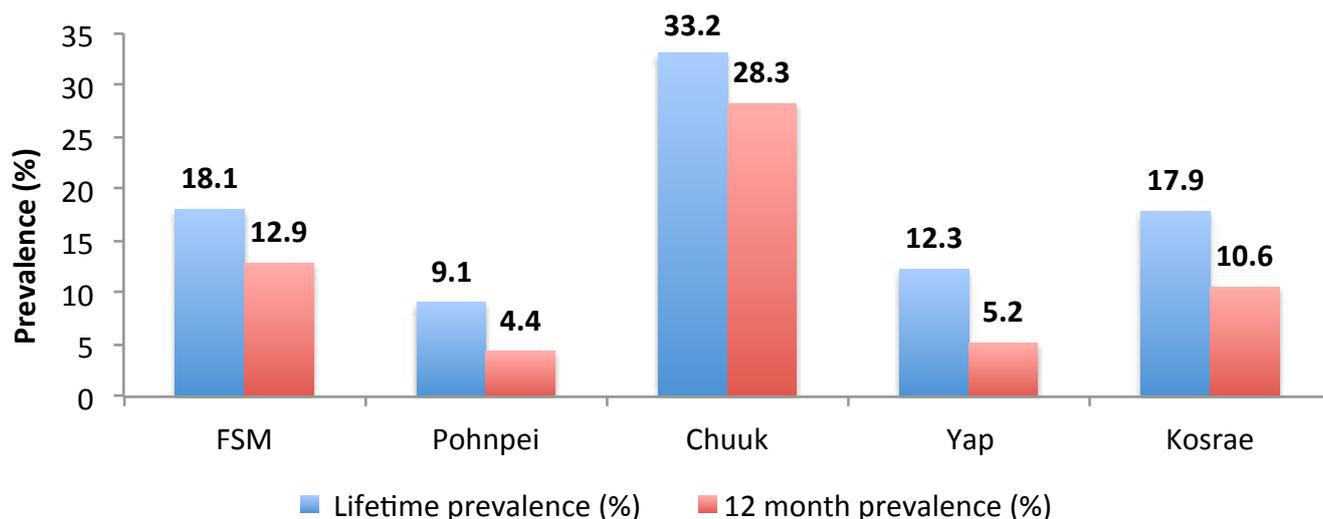
Physical partner violence in pregnancy

Slightly over 6% of ever-pregnant women experienced physical violence by a partner in pregnancy (Table 4.5). Almost half of these women (44.2%) indicated being punched in the abdomen when the violence took place and the majority of them reported that the father of the child was the perpetrator of the violence (91.7%). Nearly half of these respondents said that the violence decreased while pregnant (47.1%) and the other half said that the violence either stayed the same (27.5%) or got worse (25.4%) (Table 4.6).

4.3. Sexual violence by partners

Slightly over 18% of all ever-partnered women have experienced sexual violence by a partner in their lifetime and 12.9% have experienced this violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. For both lifetime and current prevalence, the level of sexual violence by partners is generally higher in Chuuk and Kosrae (Figure 4.4, Table 4.1).

Figure 4.4. Prevalence of sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences across States were statistically significant.

The prevalence of sexual partner violence (lifetime and current) was found to be statistically different across socioeconomic groups. Women in households in the lowest socioeconomic group reported more experiences of sexual partner violence (lifetime 23.4%, current 18.4%) than women in households in the medium (lifetime 17.8%, current 12.5%) and high (lifetime 12.1%, current 6.6%) socioeconomic groups.

Acts of sexual partner violence

The survey asked about the following acts of sexual partner violence: being physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to; having sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner

might do if she refused sex with partner; and being forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act(s).

Slightly over 18% of ever-partnered women experienced at least one of these three acts of sexual partner violence in their lifetime and 12.8% experienced at least one act in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.5, Table 4.7). The most commonly reported act of sexual partner violence, both in lifetime and in the 12 months prior to the interview, was being physically forced to have sexual intercourse (lifetime 14.7%, current 10.3%). The prevalence for this act was closely followed by that of having sexual intercourse because she was afraid of what partner might do (lifetime 14.6%, current 10.1%).

Figure 4.5. Acts of sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014

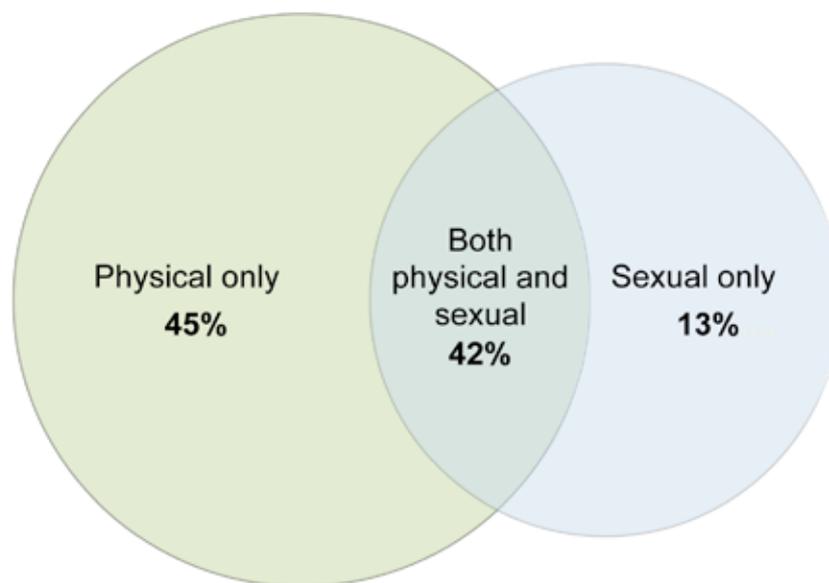


4.4. Overlap of physical and sexual violence by partners

Among women who experienced partner violence, physical partner violence was the most prevalent type of violence at

nearly 45%. Women who only experienced sexual partner violence accounted for 13% and women who experienced both physical and sexual partner violence accounted for roughly 42% (Figure 4.6, Table 5.10a).

Figure 4.6. Overlap of physical and sexual partner violence among women who experienced partner violence, FSM 2014



Focus group participants were asked to list all forms of violence against women they could think of and then order them from the most common to the least common.

Across FSM States, female participants listed physical violence by partners as the most common form of violence against women. It is worth noting that male participants listed physical violence second (after rape/forced sex).

About half of the female focus groups also listed 'having extramarital relationships' as a form of violence against women. Participants explained that it is somewhat accepted for married men to have parallel relationships with other women but not for married women to have extramarital relationships. Participants believed that this double standard is a form of "discrimination against women" or "gender inequality" and thus could be categorized as a type of violence against women.

After physical violence and extramarital relationships, female participants listed rape/forced sex as the most common form of violence against women in their communities. Participants indicated that sexual violence against women happens regularly and in public spaces as much as in secluded, more private spaces.

The study also explored whether physical partner violence ever led to sexual partner violence. Specifically, women who experienced physical partner violence were asked whether they were forced to have sexual intercourse during or after an incident of physical partner violence. Slightly over 37% of women who experienced physical partner violence were ever subjected to forced sex during or after the incident (Table 4.14).

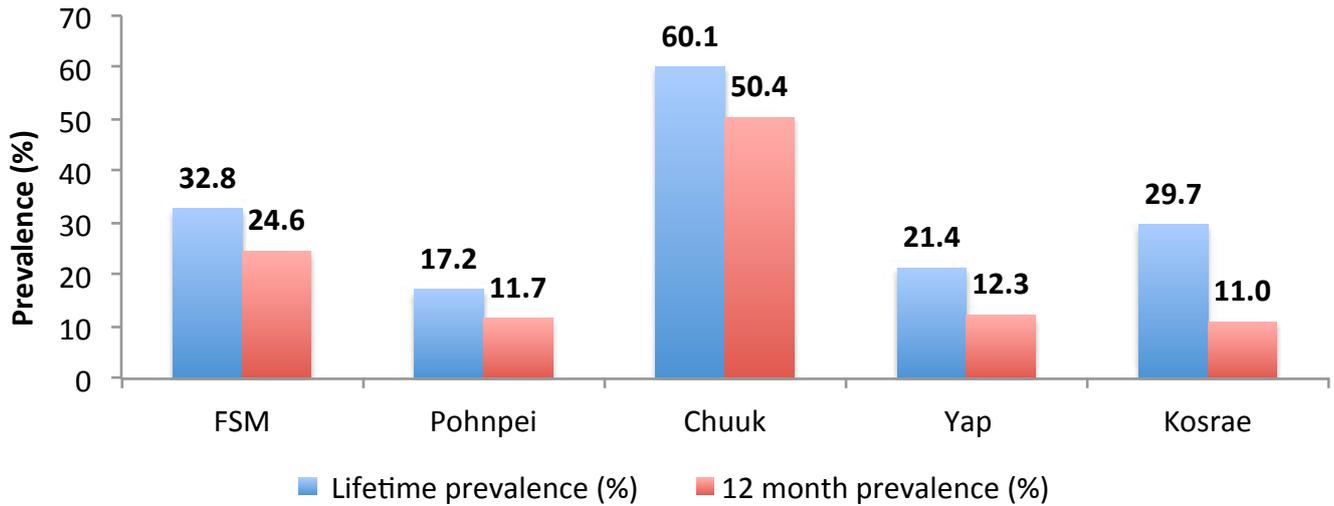
4.5. Emotional abuse

Nearly 33% of ever-partnered women have experienced emotional violence by a partner in their lifetime and 24.6% have experienced it in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 4.7, Table 4.9). The prevalence of emotional partner violence was generally higher in Chuuk.

The prevalence of emotional partner violence (lifetime and current) was also statistically different across socioeconomic groups (Table 4.9). Women in households in the lowest socioeconomic group reported higher prevalence of emotional partner violence (lifetime 43.6%, current 35.5%) than women in households in the medium (lifetime 29.3%, current 21%) and high (lifetime 24.5%, current 16.4%) socioeconomic groups.

The survey included questions on the following acts of emotional partner violence: being insulted or making her feel bad; being belittled or humiliated; being scared or intimidated;

Figure 4.7. Prevalence of emotional partner violence among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences across States were statistically significant.

being threatened to be hurt or to hurt someone she cares about. The most commonly reported acts of emotional violence by partners were being insulted/made feel bad (lifetime 26.6%, current 19%) and being belittled or humiliated (lifetime 21%, current 16%) (Table 4.10).

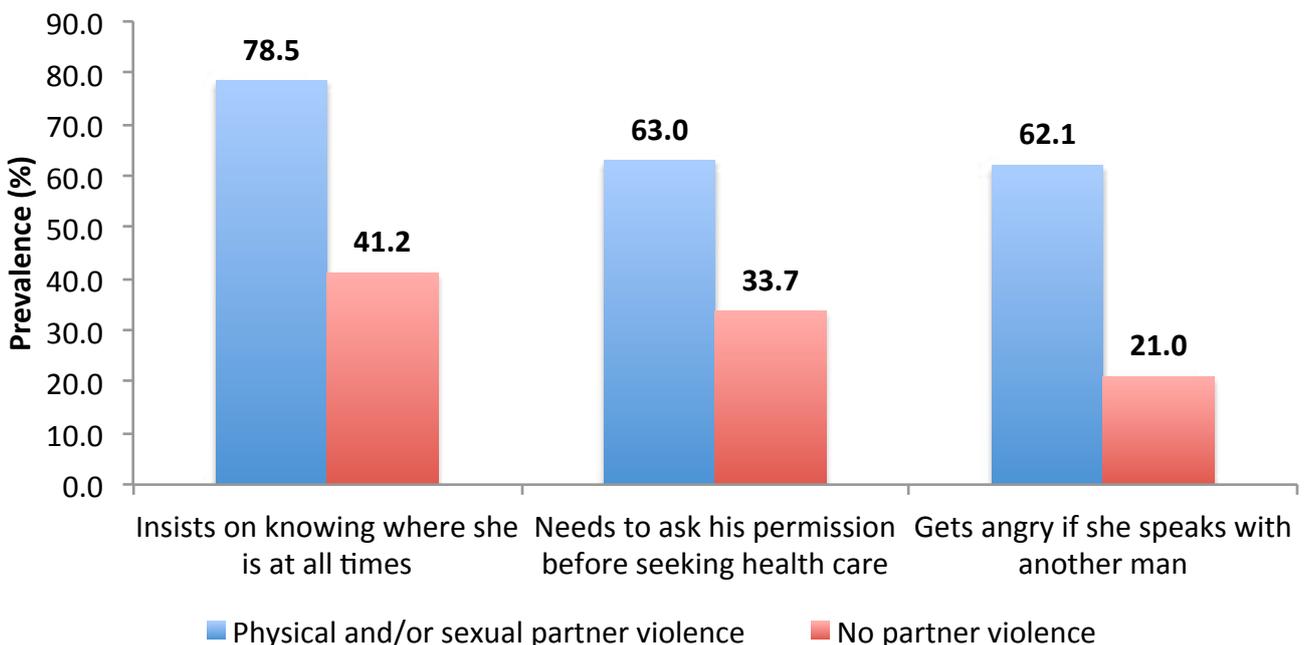
4.6. Controlling behaviors by partners

The survey included questions on partner’s controlling behaviors as these are often considered risk factors for experiencing partner violence. Specifically, women were asked about the following behaviors: partner prevents her from seeing friends; partner tries to restrict contact with her family; partner insists on knowing where she is at all times; partner

ignores her or treats her indifferently; partner gets angry if she speaks with other men; partner is often suspicious that she is unfaithful; and she needs to ask permission from partner before seeking health care. These controlling behaviors were not included in the estimates of emotional abuse.

A majority of ever-partnered women reported experiencing at least one act of controlling behavior by a partner in their lifetime (62.9%) and in the 12 months preceding the interview (47.1%) (Table 4.11a). For both lifetime and current prevalence, the most common acts of controlling behaviors by partners were: partner insisting on knowing where she is at all times; she needs to ask partner’s permission before seeking health care; and partner getting angry if she speaks to another man.

Figure 4.8. Controlling behaviors by partners according to experiences of partner violence, among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences by experience of violence were statistically significant.

The prevalence of controlling behaviors was higher among women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence than among women who never experienced partner violence. Women who experienced partner violence were more likely to report that their partner insisted on knowing where she is at all times (78.5%), that they needed partner's permission to seek health care (63%), and that their partner gets angry if she speaks to another man (62%) than never-abused women (Figure 4.8, Table 4.11a).

4.7. Economic abuse by partners

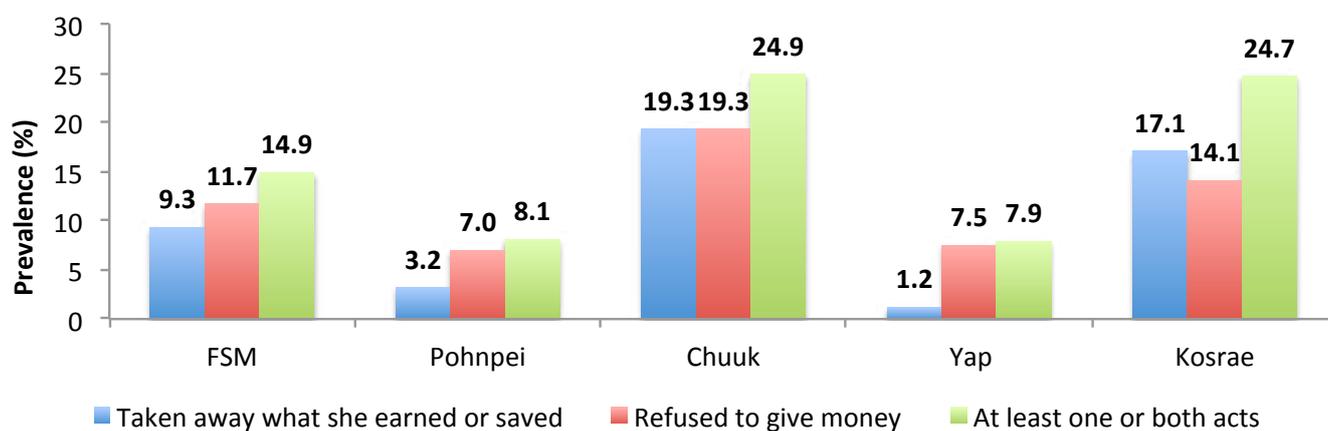
The study collected limited information on economic partner violence and specifically asked women whether partners ever took their earnings or savings against their will and whether partners ever refused to give them money for household expenses regardless of the money being available for other

things. For the purpose of this analysis, if the partner did at least one of these two acts, the respondent was considered as economically abused.⁷⁸

Almost 15% of ever-partnered women reported being economically abused by a partner (Figure 4.9, Table 4.12). Of the two acts of economic violence, 11.7% of respondents reported their partner has refused to give them money even when money was available for other things and 9.3% reported that their partner has taken away their earnings or savings. Across States, the prevalence of economic partner violence for both reference periods was higher in Chuuk and Kosrae.

Economic abuse was not found to be correlated with other socio-demographic characteristics, which means that women experience similar levels of economic abuse by partners regardless of religion, age, education, and socioeconomic status.

Figure 4.9. Prevalence of economic partner abuse among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences across States were statistically significant.

Economic violence was mentioned in few female focus groups and was mostly referred to as workplace discrimination or professional gender disparity. Specifically, women mentioned “lack of job opportunities for women”, “unfair opportunities for women”, and “lack of upward job mobility” within their communities as common forms of economic violence against women. Some participants mentioned that there is a “hindrance of position ups” for women in the workplace.

In only one female focus group economic abuse by partners was mentioned. Facilitators indicated that economic abuse by partners is prevalent but not widely recognized as a form of violence against women. During training, field interviewers were surprised to learn that acts such as partner taking wife's earnings or savings against their will and partner refusing to give wife money for household expenses regardless of the money being available for other things are considered forms of violence against women.

In no male focus groups work discrimination or economic abuse by partners were mentioned as forms of violence against women.

⁷⁸Readers should be cautious about interpreting these results, as there are other forms of economic abuse that were not measured in this survey.

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

Despite the study primarily focused on violence against women by intimate partners, the FSM FHSS also explored women's experiences of physical and sexual violence by perpetrators other than a partner, hereafter referred to as "non-partners". Non-partner perpetrators could be either male or female. All interviewed women, regardless of whether they had ever been partnered or not, were asked questions on violence by others.

Exploring violence by non-partners allowed the study to identify other circumstances in which women are discriminated against, as well as to determine how important partner violence is in comparison to other experiences of interpersonal violence in a woman's life. This chapter presents the results on the prevalence of physical and sexual violence against women by non-partners since age 15 and experiences of sexual abuse before the age of 15.

Only statistically significant differences in the prevalence of non-partner violence across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, socioeconomic status, etc.) or by experience of violence are reported in this chapter.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Almost 10% of all respondents experienced physical violence by non-partners since age 15 in their lifetime and 3% experienced it in the past 12 months.
- The most common perpetrators of physical non-partner violence are family members, primarily parents and other relatives.
- 8% of respondents have experienced sexual abuse by a non-partner since age 15 in lifetime and 2.7% experienced it in the 12 months preceding the interview.

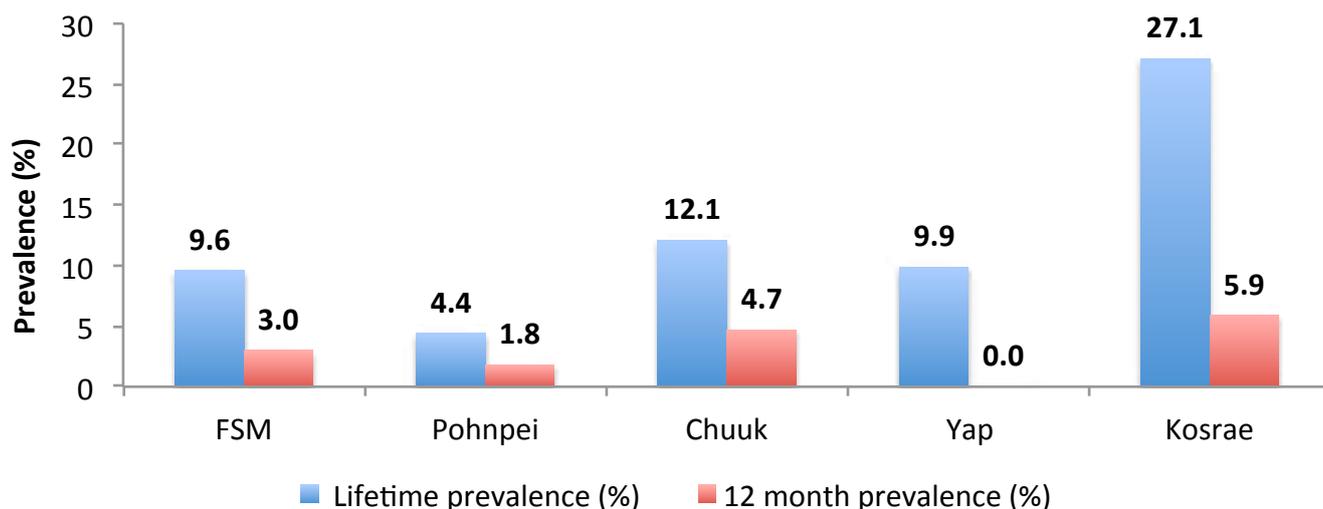
- The most common act of sexual abuse by non-partners since age 15 was being forced to have intercourse (6.4%) and the most common perpetrators were male family members and male acquaintances.
- About 14% of all respondents experienced sexual abuse in childhood and the most common perpetrators were male family members and male friends/acquaintances.
- Over 8% of respondents reported having their first sexual experience when they were younger than 15 and these women were found to be more likely to report such experienced as forced.
- Although non-partners inflict an important level of physical and sexual violence, violence against women in the FSM is primarily perpetrated by partners.

5.1. Physical violence by non-partners since age 15

Nearly 10% of all respondents indicated experiencing physical violence by non-partners since age 15 in their lifetime and 3% reported experiencing such violence in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 5.1, Table 5.1). The prevalence of physical violence by non-partners was generally higher among younger women and in Chuuk and Kosrae.

The most commonly reported perpetrators of physical non-partner violence are family members, primarily parents (father/stepfathers 48.1%, mothers/stepmothers 44.2%) and other relatives (male relatives 19.3%, female relatives 18.4%) (Table 5.2). These findings seem to suggest that corporal punishment is a common form of discipline within the family.

Figure 5.1. Prevalence of physical violence by non-partners since age 15 among all respondents, FSM 2014



Note: Differences across States were statistically significant.

The FSM questionnaire included an additional question to further explore the use of corporal punishment as a means of education (question 435). Among women who had children, 23% believed they needed to physically punish the child in order to raise the child properly (Table 8.4). In this sense, findings also suggest that physical violence by non-partners may not necessarily be gender-based.

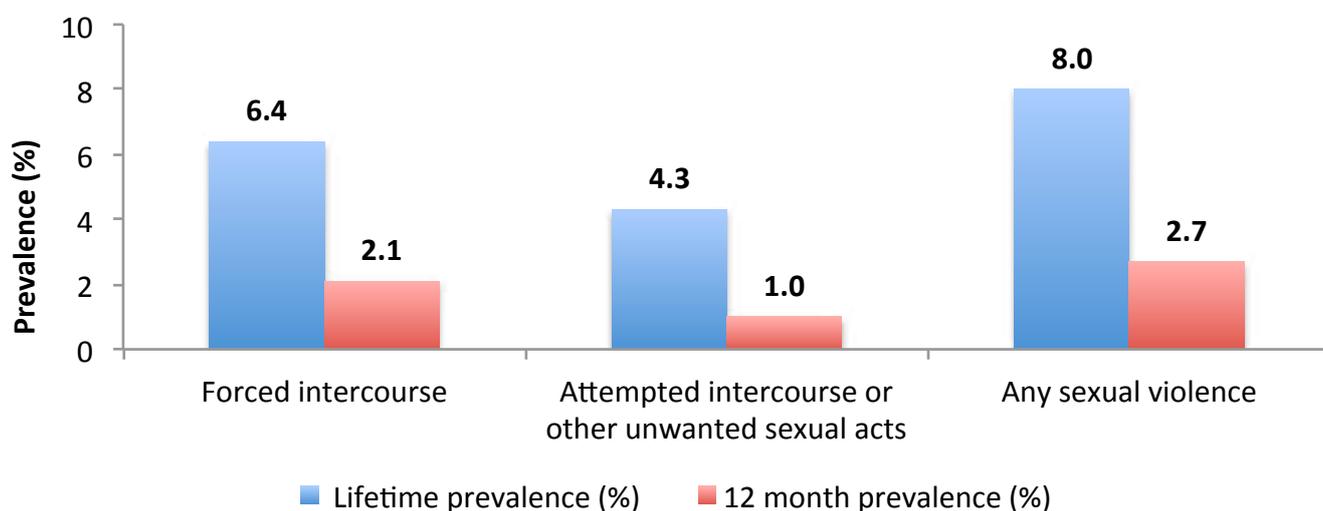
Qualitative findings provided consistent results with regard to physical violence as means of discipline. Both female and male focus group participants indicated that **corporal punishment is widely used to educate children and young people**. Spanking children was often mentioned as a common approach to discipline and generally not considered as physical violence. Only extreme cases are considered violence, such as this example: "Father breaks son's legs because of (son) not being obedient." Another participant explained: "It's not just girls; boys get beaten harder, but beating is normal."

5.2. Sexual violence by non-partners since age 15

Sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15 was measured by asking respondents whether they had ever been forced to have sex or had to perform a sexual act when they did not want to by anyone other than an intimate partner. Over 6% of all respondents in the FSM reported that a non-partner ever forced them to have sexual intercourse and 2.1% said this happened in the 12 months preceding the interview (Figure 5.2, Table 5.3). Slightly over 4% of all respondents reported an attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual act(s) by a non-partner in their lifetime and 1% indicated this happened in the 12 months prior to the interview.

The most commonly reported perpetrators of lifetime and current sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 were male family members and other non-family males (Table 5.4). Among family members, the most common perpetrators of forced intercourse and attempted intercourse/unwanted

Figure 5.2. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since age 15 among all respondents, FSM 2014



sexual acts were male relatives other than fathers/stepfathers (26.9% and 14.1% respectively). Although less common, female family members were also mentioned as perpetrators of sexual violence since age 15. Beyond family members, the most commonly reported perpetrators of forced intercourse and attempted intercourse/unwanted sexual acts were male friends/acquaintances (21.4% and 12.1% respectively).

After physical violence and extramarital relationships, female focus group participants listed rape/forced sex as the most common form of violence against women in their communities.

Participants indicated that sexual violence against women happens regularly and in public spaces as much as in private spaces. Among all private spaces mentioned, 'home/household' was the most common private space named and 'public events/outdoor public location' was the most common public place mentioned. Some female participants indicated that it often happens in "taro patch where women and girls are usually at," while others mentioned sexual violence against women happens "everywhere" and "within the family."

It is worth mentioning that although male and female focus group participants coincided in that sexual violence against women happens in both private and public spaces, male participants believed sexual violence happens more frequently at home, while female participants said it happens more commonly in outdoor public areas.

When asked about perpetrators of sexual abuse in their communities, most male and female participants indicated that men tend to be the perpetrators.

Nonetheless, some participants also mentioned women as perpetrators. Several participants of male focus groups provided examples of young men being sexually abused by women. A participant explained: "I know of many youths having to have sex (non-consensual sex) with old women. Nobody talks about it because they will be shamed or laughed (at)."

With regard to perceived characteristics of sexual violence perpetrators, both male and female participants thought that perpetrators are people who have a substance abuse problem.

In general, focus groups participants believed that sexual violence perpetrators usually have the following characteristics: substance abusers, people with a mental illness, young people, single/unmarried individuals, average males (i.e., not mentally ill), and individuals with criminal history.

However, there were differences in the perceptions of women and men with regard to these characteristics. Female participants believed that sexual violence perpetrators were usually average men, people with alcohol/drug abuse problems, and/or younger individuals. Male participants believed that sexual violence against women is mostly perpetrated by people with a mental disorder, alcohol/drug users, and/or single/unmarried individuals. 'Younger individuals' and 'single/unmarried individuals' were mentioned as suggesting that unavailability of sex through culturally appropriate means (i.e., marriage) could lead to committing sexual assault.

5.3. Sexual abuse in childhood (before age 15)

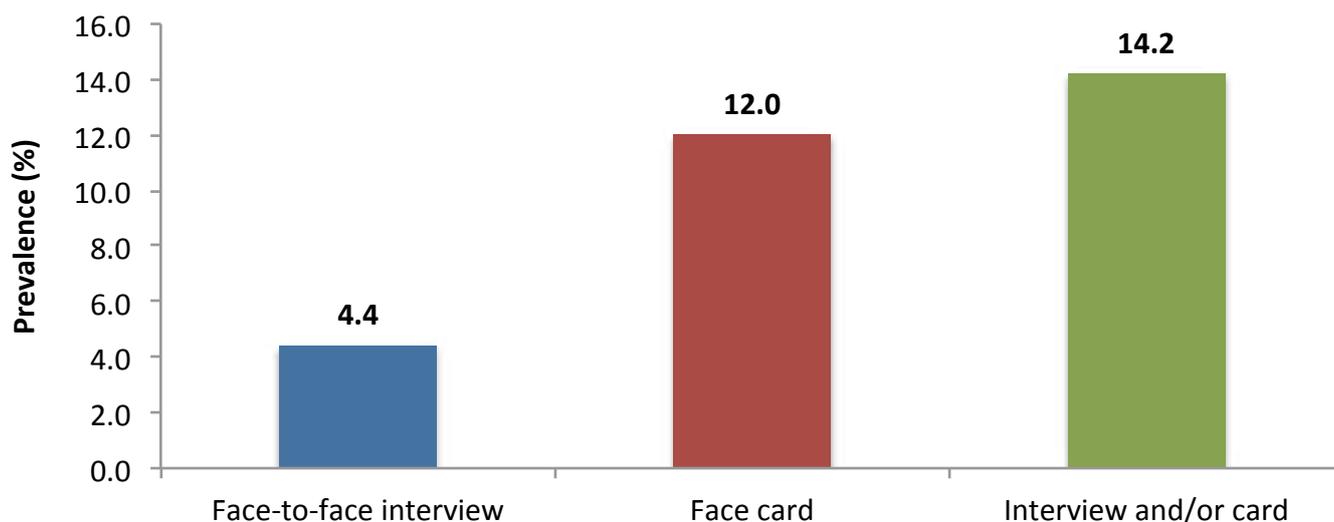
The FSM FHSS also explored sexual violence in childhood by asking women whether anyone had ever touched them sexually or made them do something sexual that they did not want to do before the age of 15. Given that this topic is highly sensitive, two different approaches were used. First, women were asked directly as part of the interview. Second, respondents were handed a card at the end of the interview with the picture of a sad face for "yes" answers (i.e., yes if they did experience sexual abuse in childhood) and a happy face for "no" answers, as shown in Figure 5.3. All respondents were given the face card to be filled out in private and placed in an envelope that was then returned to the interviewer.

Figure 5.3. Face card for reporting child sexual abuse, FSM 2014



Slightly over 14% of all respondents reported sexual abuse in childhood, either in the interview or through the face card (Figure 5.4, Table 5.5). As expected, the face card approach revealed a higher prevalence of child sexual abuse (12%) than the face-to-face interview (4.4%). The prevalence of child sexual abuse was statistically different across States and across age groups (Table 5.5). This prevalence was higher in Kosrae (21.9%) followed by Chuuk (16.9%), Yap (14.7%), and Pohnpei (10.7%).

Figure 5.4. Prevalence of child sexual abuse among all respondents, FSM 2014



During training, field interviewers and other training participants indicated that **child sexual abuse is common but rarely disclosed or reported because victims feel ashamed and perpetrators are often family members**. The difference in reporting between the interview and the face card and the most common perpetrators mentioned in the survey are consistent with this statement. Field interviewers also opened up about their own experiences with sexual abuse in childhood during individual debriefing sessions with the Social Welfare Officer. Some focus group participants and field interviewers mentioned 'uncles and aunties' as perpetrators of child sexual abuse.

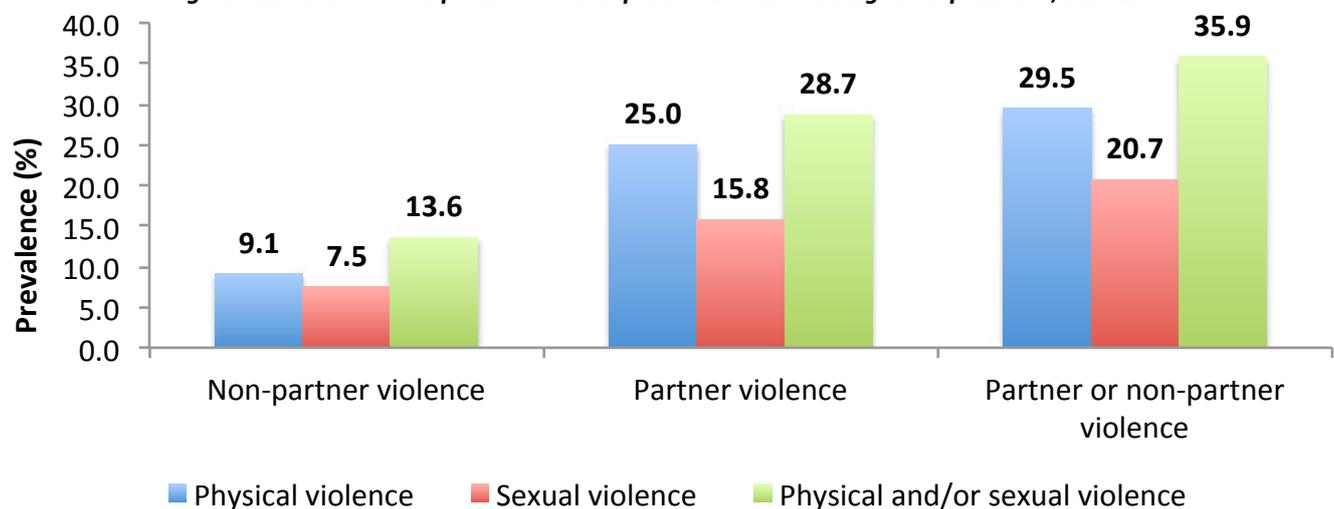
Although most focus group participants believed that young girls are often the victims of child sexual abuse, they also provided examples of boys being abused. Several participants indicated knowing boys who were sexually molested by male and female family members.

Among women who reported sexual abuse in childhood in the face-to-face interview, 74.4% indicated being aged 10-14 when the abuse first occurred, followed by women who reported being aged 5-9 when it happened (12.1%) and women aged less than 5 years (1.5%) (Table 5.6). The most commonly reported perpetrators of child sexual abuse were male family members (48%), primarily relatives other than fathers/stepfathers. Beyond family members, the most common perpetrators of child sexual abuse were other males (31.4%), primarily male friends/acquaintances. Despite in few cases, female perpetrators were also mentioned.

5.4. Forced first sex

Respondents who indicated ever having had sex were asked at what age they had their first sexual experience. Of these women, 40.4% reported having had sexual intercourse for the first time between ages 18-21 and 36.7% between ages 15-17 (Table 5.8b). Over 8% of respondents reported having had their first sexual experience when they were younger than 15.

Figure 5.5. Prevalence of partner and non-partner violence among all respondents, FSM 2014



Note: Differences by type of violence between non-partners and partners were statistically significant.

To further explore the nature of the first sexual experience among women who reported ever having had sex, women were asked whether the experience was something that they wanted to happen, whether they did not really want it but happened with some coercing, or whether they were forced to do it.

Findings show that women who had their first sexual experience before the age of 15 and at ages 15-17 were more likely to report such experience as forced (18% and 10.3% respectively) (Table 5.9b). In contrast, women who reported having had their first sexual experience at ages 18-21 and 22+ were more likely to report such experience as wanted (79.7% and 82.8% respectively).

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

Findings show that violence against women is perpetrated by people women know well, particularly partners or family members. Almost 36% of women in the FSM have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner in their lifetime (Figure 5.5, Table 5.7). Although non-partners inflict an important level of physical and sexual violence (9.1% and 7.5% respectively), violence against women in the FSM is primarily perpetrated by partners (25% and 15.8% respectively).



6. Attitudes and perceptions about gender and partner violence

This chapter presents findings on the perceptions of respondents regarding gender roles and violence against women. The FHSS survey asked women about circumstances under which they believed it is acceptable for a partner to physically harm the woman and under which a woman may refuse sex with her partner. Because the study was interested in understanding attitudes and perceptions around gender regardless of women's partnership status or experiences of violence, these questions were asked to all interviewed women.

All reported differences in perceptions across socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, religion, socioeconomic status, etc.) or by experience of partner violence in this chapter were found to be statistically significant.

MAIN FINDINGS

- The statements on gender roles with which women in the FSM agreed the most were:
 - "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (62.8%);
 - "a man should show he is the boss" (54.8%); and
 - "a woman is obliged to have sex with the husband" (54.8%).Agreement with these statements was higher among women with no or primary education.
- The circumstances under which physical partner violence was considered acceptable and with which women agreed the most were:
 - husband finds out (55.3%) or suspects (32.4%) wife is unfaithful;
 - wife disobeys husband (40.7%); and
 - wife does not complete housework (27.1%).

- A majority of women agreed with that a woman could refuse sex with partner if:
 - she does not want to have sex (60%);
 - husband is drunk (61.9%); and
 - she is sick (68.3%).
- The most commonly perceived causes of physical partner violence were: partner being drunk at the time of the incident (51.5%), partner's jealousy (24.5%), and wife being disobedient (19.5%).

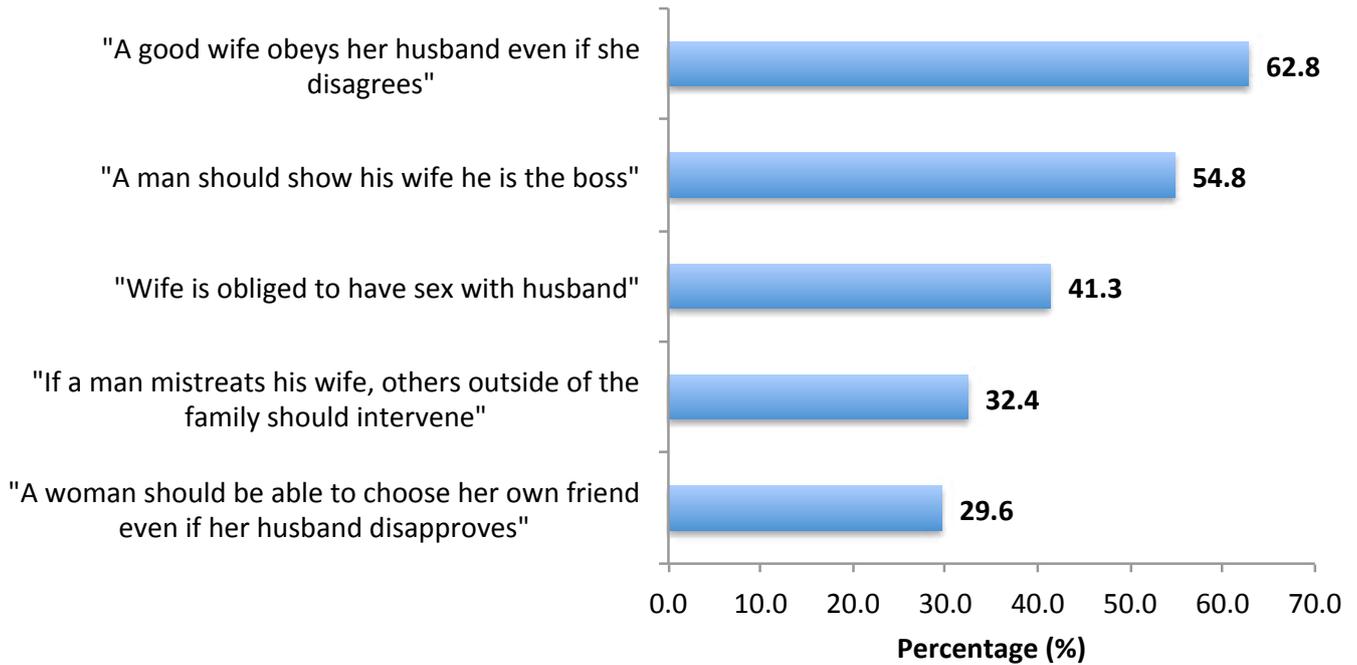
6.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles and VAW

Women's attitudes towards gender roles

To explore perceptions on gender roles, women were asked whether they agreed with the following statements: "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees"; "family problems should only be discussed with people in the family"; "a man should show his wife he is the boss"; "a woman should be able to choose her own friend even if her husband disapproves"; "wife is obliged to have sex with husband"; and "if a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene".

More than half of the respondents in the FSM agreed with the statement that a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees (62.8%) and that a man should show his wife he is the boss (54.8%) (Figure 6.1, Table 6.1). Slightly over 40% of respondents agreed with that a woman is obliged to have sex with the husband. Agreement with these statements was statistically higher among women with no or primary education.

Figure 6.1. Women's attitudes towards gender roles among all respondents, FSM 2014



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

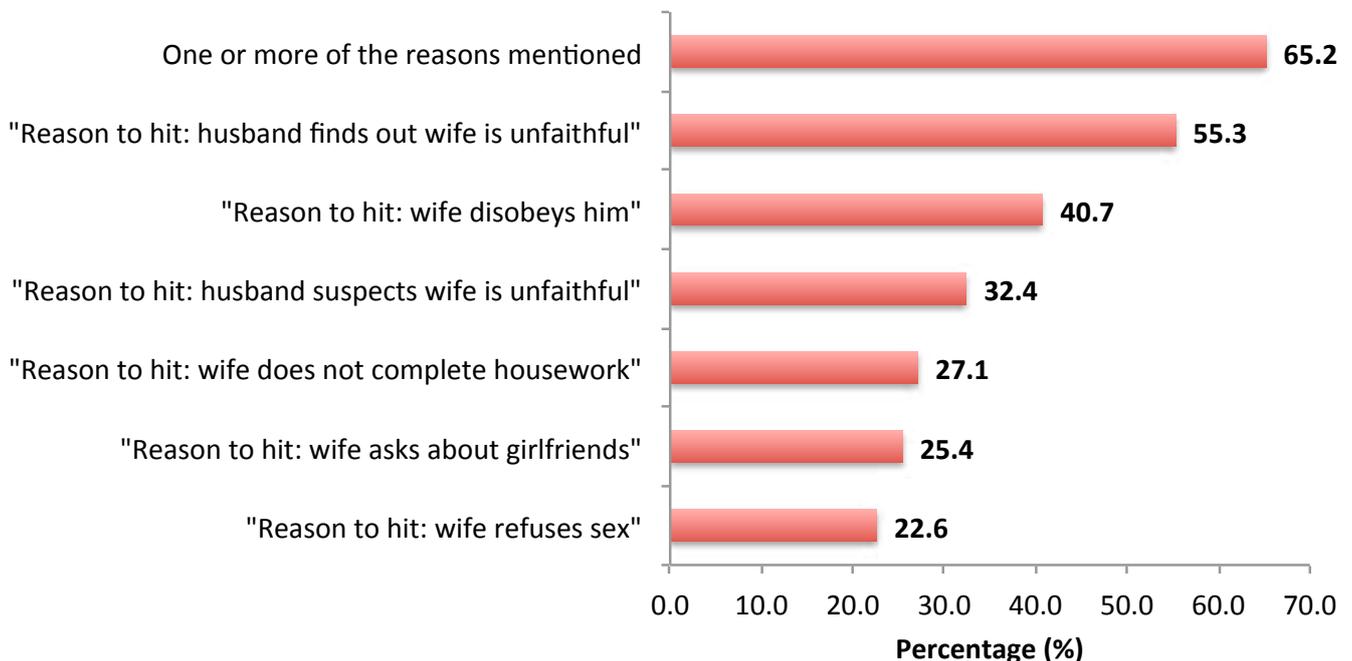
In order to explore perceptions around physical violence against women, respondents were given a series of statements on situations when physical violence by a partner can be acceptable. Specifically, women were given the following statements: "if wife does not complete housework"; "if wife disobeys husband"; "if wife refuses sex with husband"; "if wife asks about girlfriends"; "if husband suspects wife is unfaithful"; and "if husband finds out wife is unfaithful".

Slightly over 65% of respondents agreed with one or more reasons when physical violence by a partner can be considered acceptable (Figure 6.2, Table 6.2). The two statements with

which respondents agreed the most were if the husband finds out that the wife is unfaithful (55.3%) and if the wife disobeys the husband (40.7%).

Agreement with these statements was statistically different across States and educational levels (Table 6.2). Women in Chuuk and Kosrae tended to agree more with these statements than women in the other States. In terms of education, women with higher education generally tended to agree less with these statements than women with lower education, with the exception of when the husband finds out that the wife is unfaithful. For this particular statement, women with higher education tended to agree more that physical violence is justified than women with lower education.

Figure 6.2. Women's attitudes towards physical partner violence among all respondents, FSM 2014



Differences in agreement with these statements were also statistically different by experience of partner violence (Table 6.2). For all statements, a higher proportion of women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence agreed with these statements than women who did not experience partner violence.

Women's attitudes around reasons for a wife to refuse sex with partner

In order to explore women's perceptions around sexual partner violence, women were given a series of instances when a woman can or cannot refuse sex with her husband, including: "a married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to"; "a married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk"; "a married woman can refuse sex if she is sick"; and "a married woman can refuse sex if she does not want to get pregnant".

Roughly 79% of respondents agreed with one or more of these statements (Figure 6.3, Table 6.3). The statements with which women agreed the most were being able to refuse sex if she is sick (68.3%), if the husband is drunk (61.9%), and if she does not want to (60%). Slightly fewer women agreed that a wife

could refuse sex with the husband if she does not want to get pregnant (51.4%).

Agreement with these statements was statistically different across educational levels (Table 6.3). Women with secondary and tertiary education generally agreed more with these reasons for refusing sex with the husband than women with no or primary education. As for differences among ever-abused and never abused women, there were no statistical differences in agreement with these statements by experience of partner violence.

6.2. Perceived causes or triggers of partner violence

Women who reported experiences of physical partner violence in lifetime were asked about the context of the violent incident. The most commonly mentioned driver of physical partner violence, as perceived by respondents, was partner being drunk at the time of the incident (51.5%) (Figure 6.4, Table 6.4). Other perceived triggers were partner's jealousy (24.5%) and the wife being disobedient (19.5%). Roughly 20% indicated that no particular reason led to the incident.

Figure 6.3. Women's attitudes towards sexual partner violence among all respondents, FSM 2014

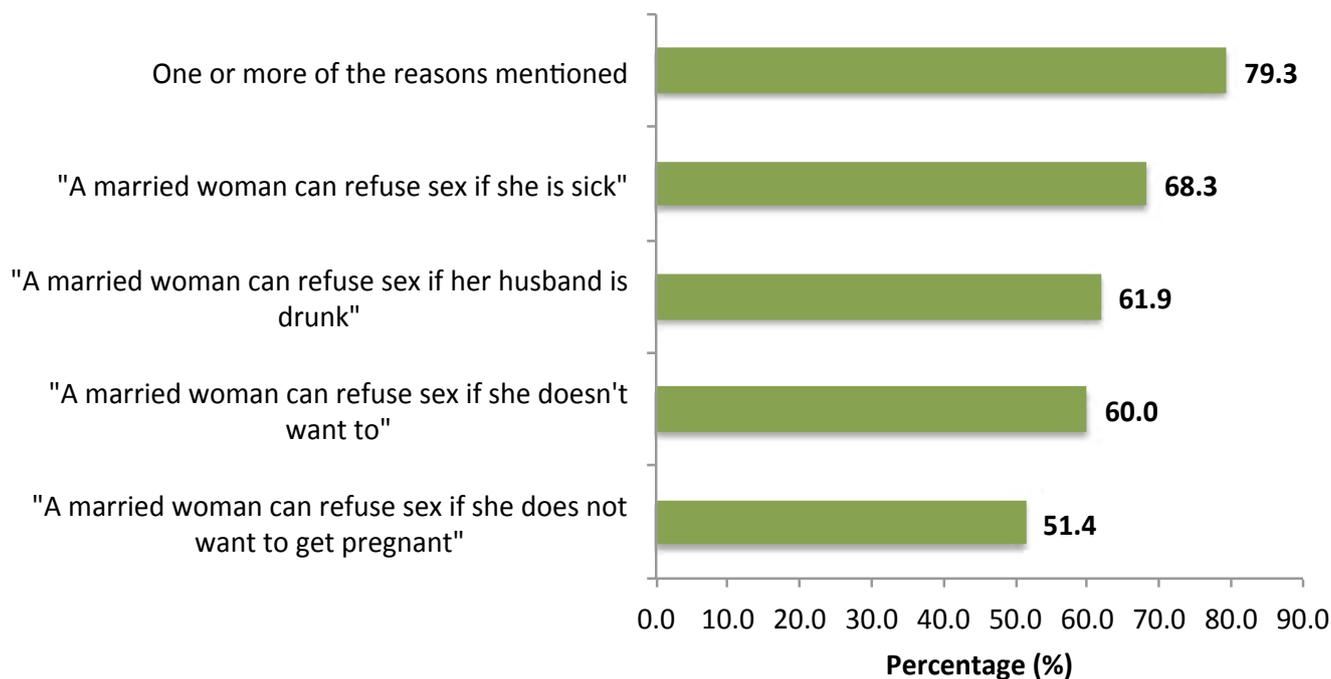
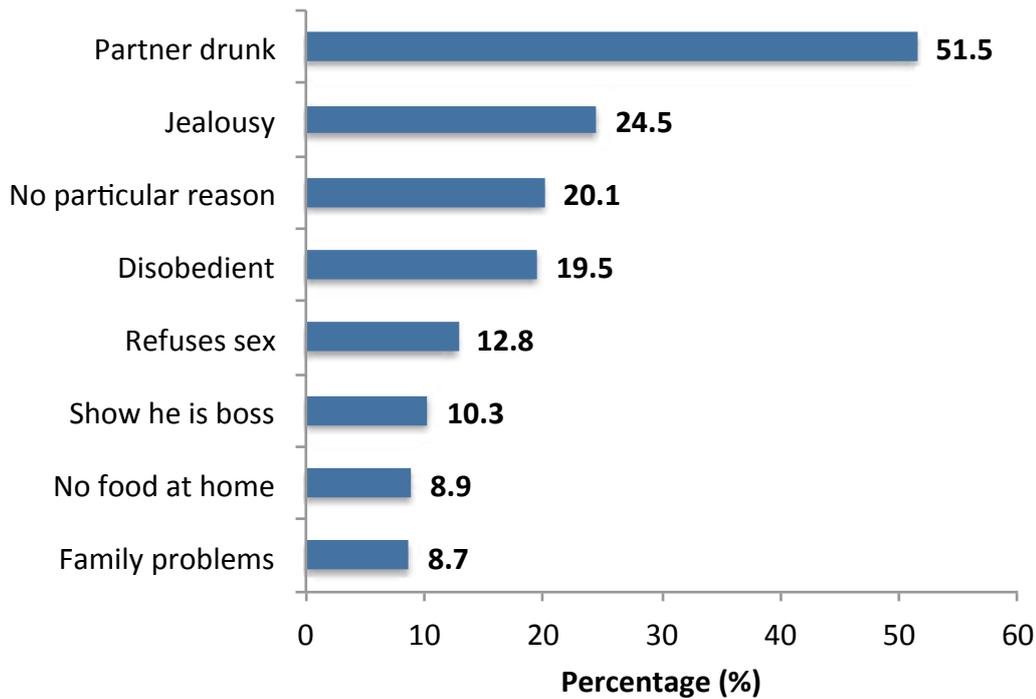


Figure 6.4. Perceived triggers of physical partner violence among all respondents, FSM 2014



Qualitative findings were consistent with these quantitative results. Even though alcohol/drugs are not causes but contributing factors for violence, both female and male focus group participants mentioned **alcohol and drug consumption** as the main perceived trigger of partner violence. Participants believed that alcohol/drug abuse is what mainly drives a husband to physically abuse his wife.

The second most commonly perceived cause of violence was **jealousy and possessiveness**. Some participants indicated that husbands are often jealous and beat wives in public as a way to show power. Men's insecurities were mentioned as reasons for partners being constantly jealous and possessive.

Female focus group participants and field interviewers also mentioned that **husbands slap their wives usually when they have disobeyed and when they did not complete the housework properly**, including cooking and having meals ready when husband comes home. Slapping women in general as a form of disciplining spouses was described as widely practiced and culturally accepted.

Although less common, **some female participants also mentioned 'lack of intimacy' or 'refusing sex with husband' as a perceived cause of partner violence.**

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

This chapter describes the extent to which partner violence impacts women's health and wellbeing and the association between a woman's experience of physical or sexual partner violence and selected indicators of physical, mental, and reproductive health.

All reported comparisons by experience of partner violence were found to be statistically significant.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Over 41% of women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence were injured at least once in their lifetime due to the violence and 20.9% said they were injured in the 12 months preceding the interview.
- The three most common types of injury were: scratches, abrasions, or bruises (77.1%); cuts, punctures, or bites (47.2%); and broken eardrums or eye injuries (22.1%).
- Slightly over 11% of ever-abused women said they lost consciousness at least once and 8.8% said they were hurt enough to need health care.
- Of the women who ever received health care, only 30.2% told the health worker the real cause of the injury.
- Partner violence also disrupted women's ability to work. Among women who worked and experienced physical or sexual partner violence, 17.3% said they were unable to concentrate on their work, 16.4% indicated that partner disrupted their work, and 8.1% said they were unable to work or had to take sick leave due to the violence.
- The proportion of women who reported having a fair or poorer health was higher among women who experienced partner violence (26.7%) than among women who experienced no violence (11.2%).

- The proportion of women who ever thought about suicide was significantly higher among women who ever experienced partner violence (19.7%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (4.5%).
- The proportion of women who ever attempted suicide was more than double among women who experienced partner violence (13.9%) than among never abused women (5.8%).

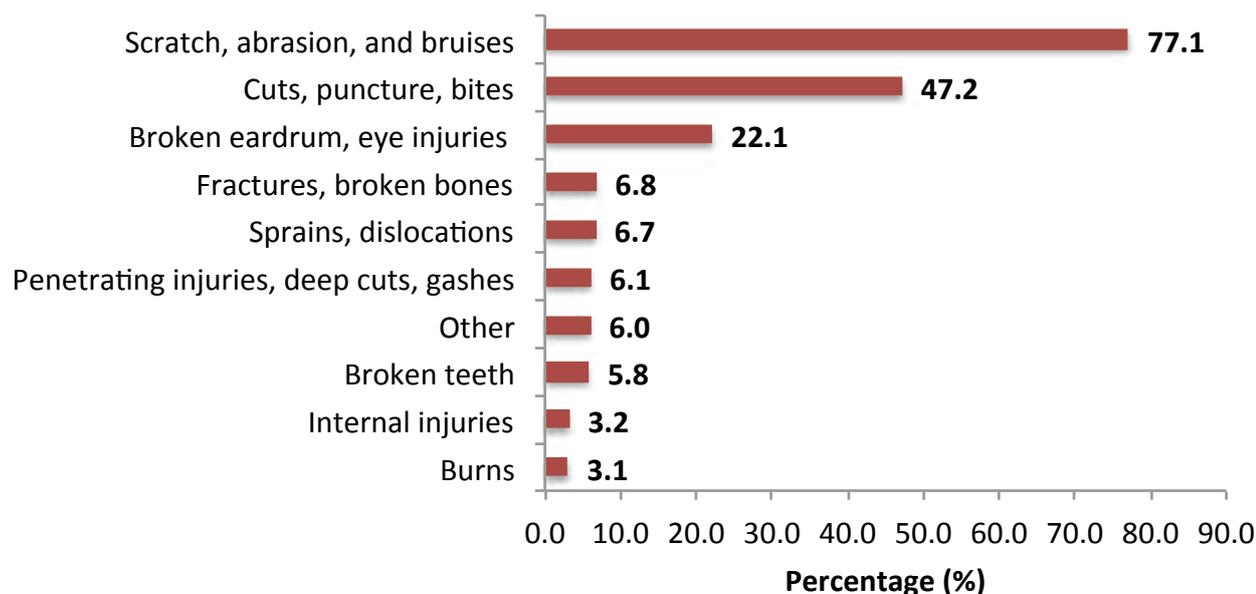
7.1. Injuries due to partner violence

The FHSS explored whether experiences of physical or sexual partner abuse resulted in injuries, the types of injury, the frequency, and whether health care services were needed and used by injured women. More than 41% of women who experienced partner violence in the FSM were injured at least once in their lifetime and 20.9% said they were injured in the 12 months preceding the interview (Tables 7.1 and 7.2).

Slightly over 11% of ever abused women said they lost consciousness at least once and 8.8% said they were hurt enough to need health care (Table 7.2). Of the women who ever received health care, 35.6% spent at least one night at the hospital due to the injuries and only 30.2% told the health worker the real cause of the injury.

Among women who reported injuries, the three most commonly mentioned injuries were: scratches, abrasions, and/or bruises (77.1%); cuts, punctures, and/or bites (47.2%); and broken eardrums and/or eye injuries (22.1%) (Figure 7.1, Table 7.2). Other reported injuries included fractures/broken bones (6.8%); sprains and dislocations (6.7%); and penetrating injuries (6.1%).

Figure 7.1. Type of injuries caused by partner violence as reported by ever-injured women, FSM 2014



7.2. Self-reported impact of partner violence

Women who experienced physical or sexual violence by a partner were also asked whether their partner's behavior had affected their physical or mental health, as well as whether it had affected their work or income-generating activities. Nearly half of these women (49.5%) indicated that partner violence had affected their health (Table 7.3). Almost 17% said that partner violence had a large effect on their health, while 32.9% indicated the violence had a little effect.⁷⁹ Qualitative findings suggest that the large proportion of women who perceived that violence had no or little impact on their health is due to women in the FSM believing that partner violence is 'normal' and specific health outcomes from partner violence are also considered normal and not necessarily as adversely affecting their health.

Among the 274 women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence, more than half (149 women) worked outside the home. Of these women, 17.3% said they were unable to concentrate on their work, 16.4% indicated that their partner disrupted their work, 9% reported losing confidence in their own ability, and 8.1% said they were unable to work or had to take sick leave due to the violence (Table 7.4.b).

7.3. Partner violence and general health and physical symptoms

Respondents were asked about their health status before being asked about partner violence. Specifically, women were asked whether they considered their general health was excellent, good, fair, poor, or very poor. Respondents were also asked about their use of health services and medications.

Answers on health were compared across experiences of partner violence to identify any correlation between violence and health. Only statistically significant differences in self-reported health according to experiences of violence are reported.

Among all ever-partnered respondents and regardless of their experience of violence, women in the FSM generally considered they had good health (Table 7.5a). Only 16.3% of respondents reported having a fair, poor, or very poor health. Nonetheless, the proportion of women who reported such health status was higher among women who experienced partner violence (26.7%) than among women who experienced no violence (11.2%) (Figure 7.2).

The most commonly reported health issues were difficulties with memory or concentration (36.1%), problems with performing usual activities (33.5%), and problems walking (28.2%) (Table 7.5a). The proportion of women who reported having these specific health issues was also significantly higher among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence than women who experienced no partner violence.

With regard to the use of health services and medication, women who experienced partner violence were more likely to consult a doctor and to take more medication for pain, sleeping, and/or depression than women who did not experience partner violence (Table 7.6). For instance, 55.3% of ever-abused women said they took medicine for pain compared to 26.6% of never abused women who reported the same; and 14.8% of ever-abused women reported taking medicine for depression while 9.5% of never abused women reported the same.

⁷⁹The remaining 4.4% either did not know or did not answer the question.

Figure 7.2. General health problems among ever-partnered women and according to experiences of partner violence, FSM 2014

Health status	No partner violence (%)	Physical/sexual partner violence (%)	p-value*
Fair or poorer health	11.2	26.7	<0.001
Problems with memory/concentration	26.4	56.1	<0.001
Problems performing usual activities	28.2	44.2	<0.001
Problems walking	24.6	35.7	<0.001

* Fisher's exact two-tailed p-value for the difference between women who experienced partner violence and women who did not experience partner violence.

7.4. Partner violence and mental health

The study assessed the mental health of respondents through a series of questions on suicidal ideation and symptoms of depression. In addition, mental health was measured through the WHO self-reported questionnaire (SRQ), which consists of 20 questions about specific symptoms experienced in the previous four weeks. The SQR score ranges between 0 and 20 and the higher the score (i.e., more "yes" answers) the more likely the respondent is suffering emotional distress. Only statistically significant differences in mental health condition by experiences of violence are reported.

The proportion of women who reported ever thinking about suicide was significantly higher among women who ever experienced partner violence (19.7%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (4.5%) (Figure 7.3, Table 7.5a). Likewise, the proportion of women who said ever attempting suicide was more than double among women who experienced partner violence (13.9%) than among women who experienced no partner violence (5.8%).

With regards to the SQR score, the proportion of women reporting more symptoms of emotional distress was higher among women who experienced partner violence than among women who never experienced partner violence: 33.2% of ever-abused women reported having 11 to 15 symptoms versus 8% of never abused women who reported the same number of symptoms; and 7.2% of ever-abused women

reported having 16 to 20 symptoms compared with 1.7% of never abused women.

Figure 7.3. Mental health problems among ever-partnered women and according to experiences of partner violence, FSM 2014

Symptoms of emotional distress in past 4 weeks	No partner violence (%)	Physical/sexual partner violence (%)	p-value*
6-10 symptoms	12.5	18.9	<0.001
11-15 symptoms	8.0	33.2	<0.001
16-20 symptoms	1.7	7.2	<0.001
Suicide ideation	No partner violence (%)	Physical/sexual partner violence (%)	p-value*
Ever thought about suicide	4.5	19.7	<0.001
Ever attempted suicide	5.8	13.9	<0.001

* Fisher's exact two-tailed p-value for the difference between women who experienced partner violence and women who did not experience partner violence.

7.5. Partner violence and reproductive health

Women who reported ever been pregnant were asked about the number of pregnancies, miscarriages, stillbirths, and abortions. Results were compared by experience of violence and only statistically significant differences are presented in this section. The proportion of ever-pregnant women who ever had a miscarriage, a stillbirth, or an abortion was generally high in the FSM: 18.9% of ever-pregnant women reported ever having a miscarriage, 12.8% ever had a stillbirth, and 12.8% ever had an abortion (Table 7.7). These proportions were higher among never-abused women than among ever-abused women. However, findings did not show a significant association with experiences of partner violence in pregnancy, which suggests that these reproductive health issues may be associated with factors other than partner violence.

8. Impact of partner violence against women on their children

This section explored the relationship between a woman's experiences of partner violence in her lifetime and behavioral problems in her children aged 6-13, whether children witnessed the violence, and whether witnessing such violence is associated with violence in subsequent generations.

All reported comparisons across experience of partner violence were found to be statistically significant.

MAIN FINDINGS

- Children of women who ever experienced partner violence were more likely to having nightmares (30.8%), bedwetting (24.4%), being withdrawn (32.3%), and being aggressive (31.8%) than children of never abused women.
- Children of women who ever experienced partner violence were almost three times more likely to having stopped or dropped out of school (6.3%) than children of never abused women (2.3%).
- Over 44% of women who experienced partner violence said their children witnessed the violence.
- The experience of partner violence in childhood was found to be associated with experiences of partner violence in adulthood:
 - The proportion of women who said their mother was beaten by a partner was higher among women who experienced partner violence (21.5%) than among never abused women (18.5%).
 - The proportion of women who reported their partner's mother was hit by a partner was triple among women who experienced partner violence (16.2%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (5.4%).

- The proportion of women who reported their partner was beaten as a child was also nearly triple among women who experienced partner violence (18.5%) than among never abused women (6.2%).

8.1. Partner violence and the wellbeing of children

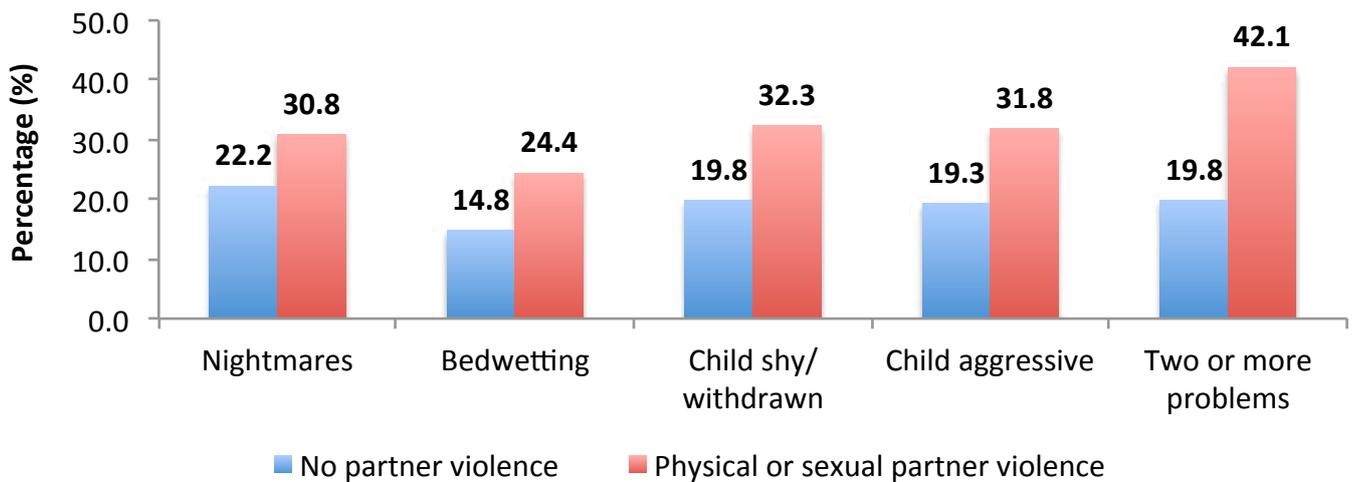
The study explored the following behavioral problems in children according to a woman's experiences of partner violence: nightmares, bedwetting, child is withdrawn, child is aggressive, and whether child presents two or more of these behavioral problems. The study also explored any association between a woman's experience of lifetime partner violence and her children's education. These questions were asked before questions on partner violence.

Children of women who ever experienced partner violence were more likely to having nightmares (30.8%), bedwetting (24.4%), being withdrawn (32.3%), and being aggressive (31.8%) than children of never abused women (Figure 8.1, Table 8.1). With regard to education, children of women who ever experienced partner violence were almost three times more likely to having stopped or dropped out of school (6.3%) than children of never abused women (2.3%).

8.2. Children witnessing violence and intergenerational violence

Women who reported ever experiencing physical partner violence were asked whether their children ever witnessed such violence. Nearly half of these women (44.4%) reported their children did ever witness the violence: 24.6% indicated that children witnessed the violence once or twice, 21.2% indicated children witnessed it several times, and 3.8% reported children witnessed violence many times (Table 8.2).

Figure 8.1. Behavioral problems in children according to women's experiences of partner violence, FSM 2014



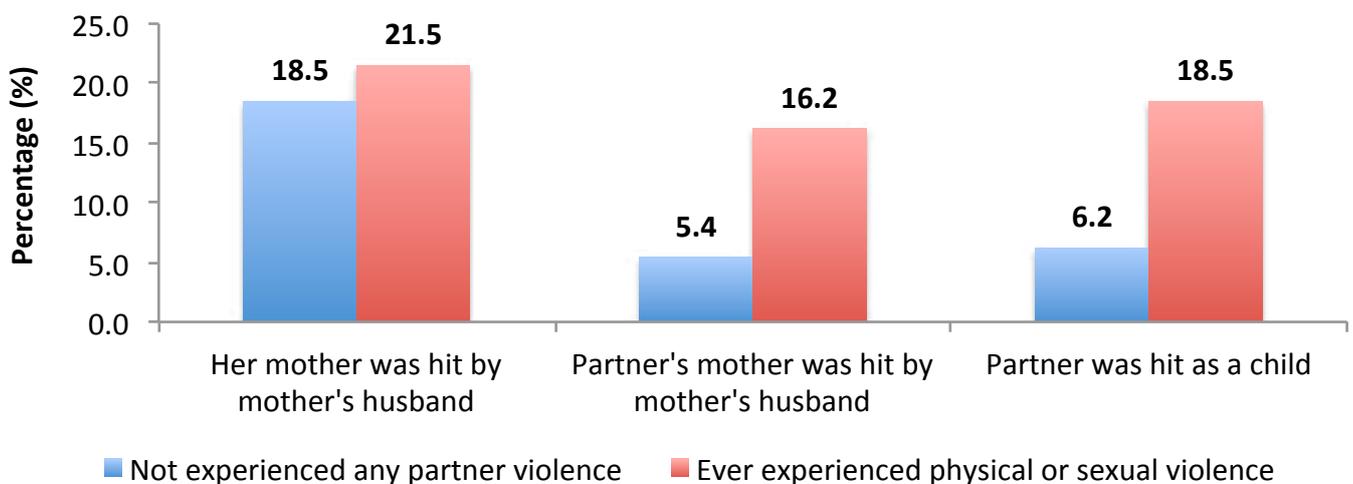
Note: Differences by experience of partner violence were statistically significant.

The study also explored whether experiencing partner violence in childhood was associated with experiences of partner violence in adulthood. To this purpose, the study asked women whether they and their partners witnessed violence in their households when they were children. Specifically, women were asked whether they ever witnessed their mother being beaten by a partner; whether their partners ever witnessed their mother being beaten by the mother's partner; and whether their partner was ever beaten as a child. Only statistically significant differences are presented.

In all three scenarios, the proportion of women who answered affirmatively to these questions was higher among women

who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence than among women who reported never experiencing partner violence (Figure 8.2, Table 8.3). The proportion of women who said their mother was beaten by a partner was higher among women who experienced partner violence (21.5%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (18.5%). The proportion of women who reported their partner's mother was hit by a partner was triple among women who experienced partner violence (16.2%) than among women who never experienced partner violence (5.4%). The proportion of women who reported their partner was beaten as a child was also nearly triple among women who experienced partner violence (18.5%) than among never abused women (6.2%).

Figure 8.2. Respondents and their partners' experiences of partner violence in childhood among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014



Note: Differences by experience of partner violence were statistically significant.

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

This chapter explores how women who experienced partner violence deal with the violence and what support networks they have available. Specifically, this section investigates to whom women disclose the violence, where they seek help, and whether they receive help. It is important to note that if a woman reported having been abused by more than one partner, information on support networks were asked about the most recent partner who was violent.

MAIN FINDINGS

- More than one-third of abused women in the FSM (35.1%) had never told anyone about the violence. Among those who did tell someone, the majority confided in parents (35%), friends (17.4%), and siblings (15.7%).
- The majority of ever-abused women (89.1%) never went to a formal service or authority for support.
- Abused women who did resort to formal services or authorities for help went to the police (6.4%), hospital or health center (4.6%), religious leader (1.8%), and women's groups (1.5%).
- Women's reasons for seeking help from formal services or authorities were mostly associated with the severity of the violence: respondent could not endure more violence (48%) and respondent was badly injured (19%).
- The most common reasons for not seeking the support of agencies or authorities were: respondent believed violence was normal or not serious (35.8%); respondent was embarrassed (11.7%); and respondent was afraid that seeking support would lead to more violence (9.3%).
- Nearly 36% of women who experienced partner abuse ever left home and the main reasons for leaving were associated with the severity of the

violence: respondent could not endure more violence (51.4%), was badly injured (18.3%), or partner threatened/tried to kill her (15.7%).

- Among women who ever left home and returned despite the violence, the most common reasons for returning were: partner asked her to return (47.4%); for the sake of family or children (22.1%); and respondent loved partner (22%).
- Of the 64% of abused women who never left home despite the violence, the most common reasons for not leaving were: respondent did not want to leave children (44.8%) and respondent loved partner (44.4%).

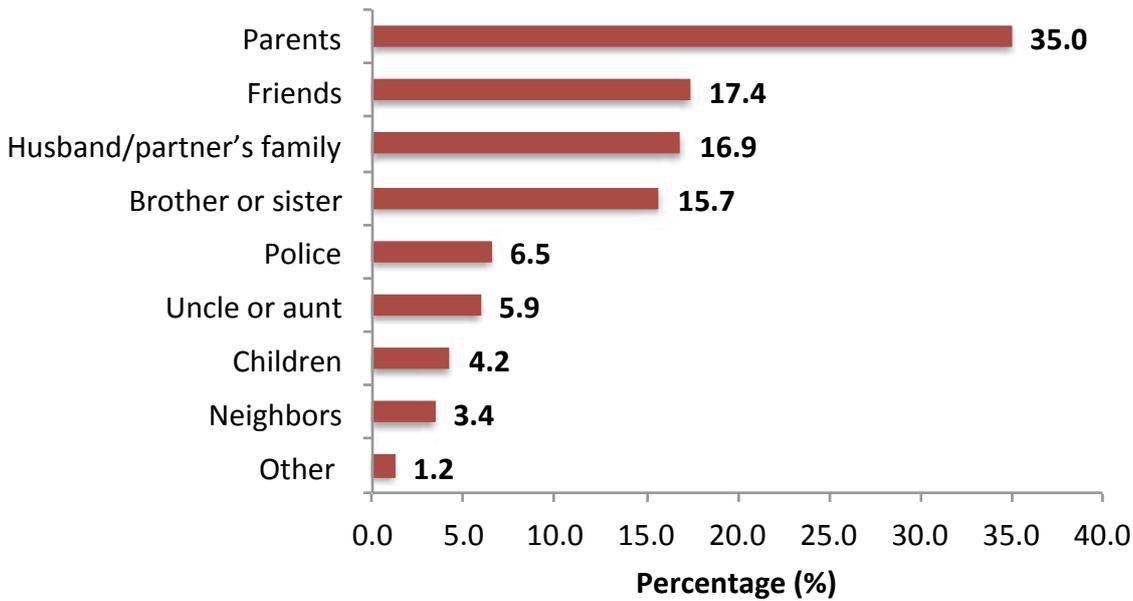
9.1. Who women tell about violence and who helps

Women who reported experiencing partner violence were asked whether they had disclosed the violence to anyone and, if so, who they disclosed it to. Please note that a multiple-choice question was used to collect this information and respondents could therefore provide more than one answer.

Over one-third of abused women in the FSM (35.1%) indicated they had not told anyone about the violence (Table 9.1). Among those who did tell someone, the majority confided in parents (35%), friends (17.4%), and siblings (15.7%) (Figure 9.1). In some cases, abused women also told the partner's family (16.9%) about the violence.

Abused women were later asked if anyone ever tried to help them and more than one-third (37.5%) indicated no one ever helped them (Table 9.2). Among those who did receive help from someone, most indicated being helped by parents (31.8%), siblings (16.1%), and friends (12.4%). In other cases, women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence reported being helped by the partner's family (15.8%).

Figure 9.1. Individuals or organizations abused women told about partner violence among women who experienced partner violence, FSM 2014



Abused women were also asked from whom they would have liked to receive help and over half of them (54%) indicated from no one (Table 9.3). Among those who did want to receive help from others, most abused women said they would have liked to receive more help from their own relatives (29.8%). These findings in general suggest that women in the FSM prefer to deal with partner violence privately or within the family, which was validated by the qualitative findings.

9.2. Agencies or authorities to which women turn for support

Women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence were asked whether they had sought help from formal services or people in positions of authority, such as police, health services, or religious leaders. Please note that a

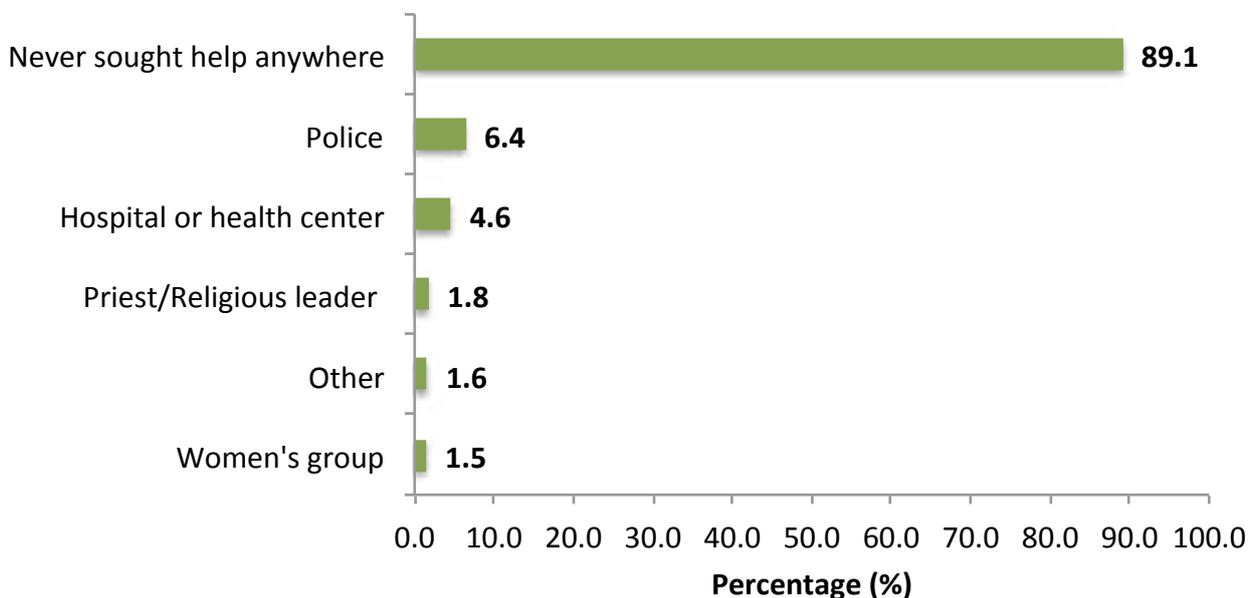
multiple-choice question was used to collect this information and respondents could therefore provide more than one answer.

The majority of ever-abused women in the FSM (89.1%) indicated not ever going to any of these formal services for support (Figure 9.2, Table 9.4). Abused women who did resort to these formal services for help went to the police (6.4%), hospital or health center (4.6%), religious leader (1.8%), and women's groups (1.5%).

Reasons for seeking support from agencies or people of authority

Women's reasons for seeking help from formal services or authorities were mostly associated with the severity of the violence. The majority of women said they sought help from

Figure 9.2. Agencies or persons of authority abused women went to for help among women who experienced partner violence, FSM 2014



formal services or authorities because they could not endure more violence (48%) and because they were badly injured (19%) (Table 9.5).

Reasons for not seeking support from agencies or people of authority

Among ever-abused women who did not seek support from formal services or authorities, the most commonly reported reasons were: respondents believed violence was normal or not so serious (35.8%); respondents were embarrassed (11.7%); and respondents were afraid that seeking support would lead to more violence (9.3%) (Table 9.6).

9.3. Leaving home due to partner violence

Nearly 36% of women who experienced physical or sexual partner abuse ever left home because of the violence (Figure 9.3, Table 9.7). About 23% of ever-abused women ever had to leave home on more than one occasion due to the violence. In 6.5% of the cases abused women had to leave home more than 5 times. On average, women who ever left home due to violence stayed away for about 17 days and most of them stayed with relatives (84.3%).

Reasons for leaving home

Among women who ever left home due to partner violence, the main reasons for leaving were associated with the severity of the violence (Table 9.8). The most common reasons for leaving home were: respondent could not endure more violence (51.4%); respondent was badly injured (18.3%); and partner threatened or tried to kill her (15.7%). In most cases (84.5%), abused women stayed with relatives (her relatives)

Reasons for returning home

Among women who ever left home but returned, the most common reasons for returning home despite the violence were (Table 9.9): partner asked her to return (47.4%); for the sake of family or children (22.1%); respondent loved partner (22%); respondent forgave partner (20.3%); and her family told her to return (17.5%).

Reasons for not leaving home

Among abused women who never left home despite the violence, the most common reasons for not leaving were (Table 9.10): respondent did not want to leave children (44.8%); respondent loved partner (44.4%); respondent did not want to bring shame to the family (19.1%); respondent forgave partner (15.7%); and respondent thought the violence was normal or not serious (14.2%).

9.4. Fighting back

Women who experienced partner violence were asked whether they ever retaliated against their partner in response to the violence. Half of abused women (50.1%) reported ever retaliating while the other half (49.9%) said they never fought back (Figure 9.4, Table 9.11). Almost 32% of ever-abused women said they retaliated on few or several occasions when the violence happened, while a minority (3.2%) said they retaliated most of the time.

Among women who said they ever fought back in response to partner violence, 33.3% said that the violence became worse, 30.1% said the violence became less, and 17% said the violence stopped (Table 9.12). Slightly over 15% of women who ever retaliated said that fighting back had no effect on the level of partner violence.

Figure 9.3. Proportion of abused women who left home and of abused women who did not leave home due to violence among ever-abused women, FSM 2014

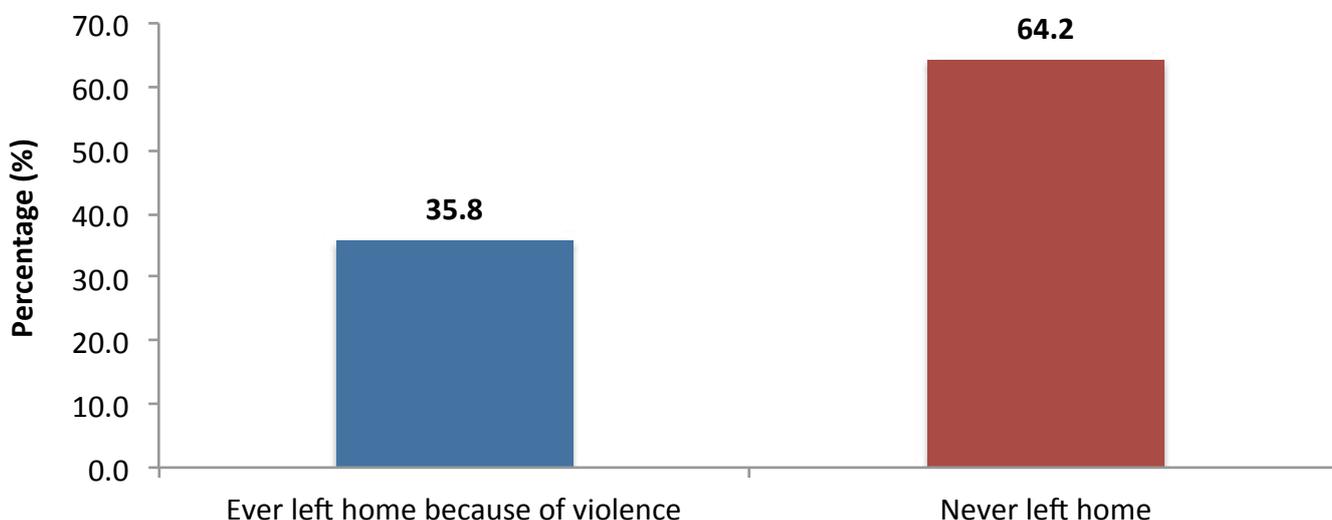
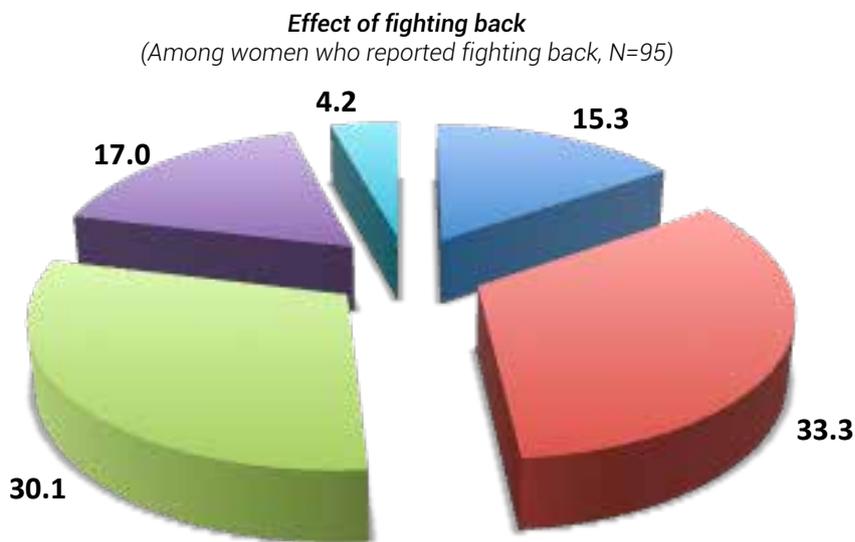
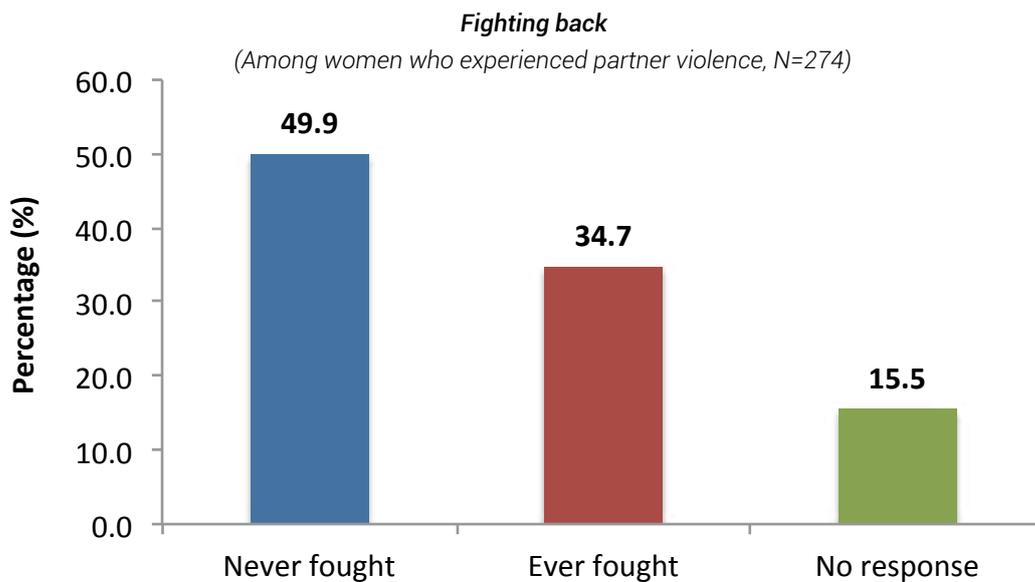


Figure 9.4. Proportion of abused women who fought back and outcomes of retaliating, FSM 2014



- No change/no effect ■ Violence became worse ■ Violence became less
- Violence stopped ■ No response

9.5. Women's coping strategies and protective mechanisms

Focus group participants, field interviewers, and project stakeholders all agreed in that **most abused women do not tell anyone about the violence**. To a large extent, this is due to women believing that certain acts of physical violence, such as slapping and beating, are normal in a marriage. In other cases, women do not disclose the violence to avoid bringing shame on the family.

When they do disclose the violence, **abused women often turn to their maternal side of the family for support**. Traditionally, maternal uncles have the responsibility to protect women in their family. If a wife is abused by her husband, the wife's maternal uncles are the ones to intervene and find a solution with the husband's family. This usually means that the family of the husband must pay a fine—some focus group participants mentioned that this is not necessarily a monetary fine: "In Yap, relatives of the husband will gather all the *lavalavas* (traditional skirts) to give to the woman or her family as a fine." In this sense, cases of partner abuse are often dealt within the family and are rarely taken to court or other formal mechanisms.

Formal services were not regarded as protective factors. Most participants believed that involving formal services or authorities, such as police, does not lead to anything. "Police doesn't do anything" was a common statement. As in other small communities, it is difficult to keep information confidential and this discourages the victim to report the violence to authorities. In addition, police often know the perpetrator and end up not intervening in the incident. A women's group representative indicated "police officers are often the first ones beating the wife and abusing younger girls."

A health worker in Pohnpei said "to me, shelters are not a feasible solution to protect women who experience partner violence because security cannot be granted in these small islands. Oftentimes the husband is somehow related to the security guard or the security/police believe this is a private matter, so husbands can find the woman and the consequences are worse."

Yap State has three successful shelters. A representative of the Yap women's association explained: "The shelters are successful because they are located within government buildings and few people know that a shelter is being operated inside." With regard to providing more protection to women who experience partner violence, the women's group representative added: "But the greatest need we have is **counseling services** to these women. We can offer the space but if they are not counseled, the cycle of violence does not end. Women come and go through the shelters and they are always the same faces, but without counseling, the women return to the same situation."

Focus group participants also explained that in some outer islands, it is more difficult for a husband to physically abuse his wife "because her uncles and relatives own her, not her husband, so all he (husband) can do is yell and throw stuff around." The statement is in itself very telling of the power relationship between men and women (i.e., men owning women), but it also offers some insight of potential **protective mechanisms** from partner abuse. However, information provided by stakeholders and from the literature review suggests that these protections from the extended family are becoming less common, as families have become more nuclear.

10. Factors associated with violence against women by partners

This chapter explores factors that may predict whether a woman is more likely to experience partner violence in her lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview. These factors include characteristics of the woman, her partner, and her immediate social network. A multiple logistic regression analysis was utilized to identify these characteristics. The findings of the analysis are critical to inform future decision-making, policy design and implementation, and the development of strategic plans aimed at addressing violence against women in the FSM.

MAIN FINDINGS

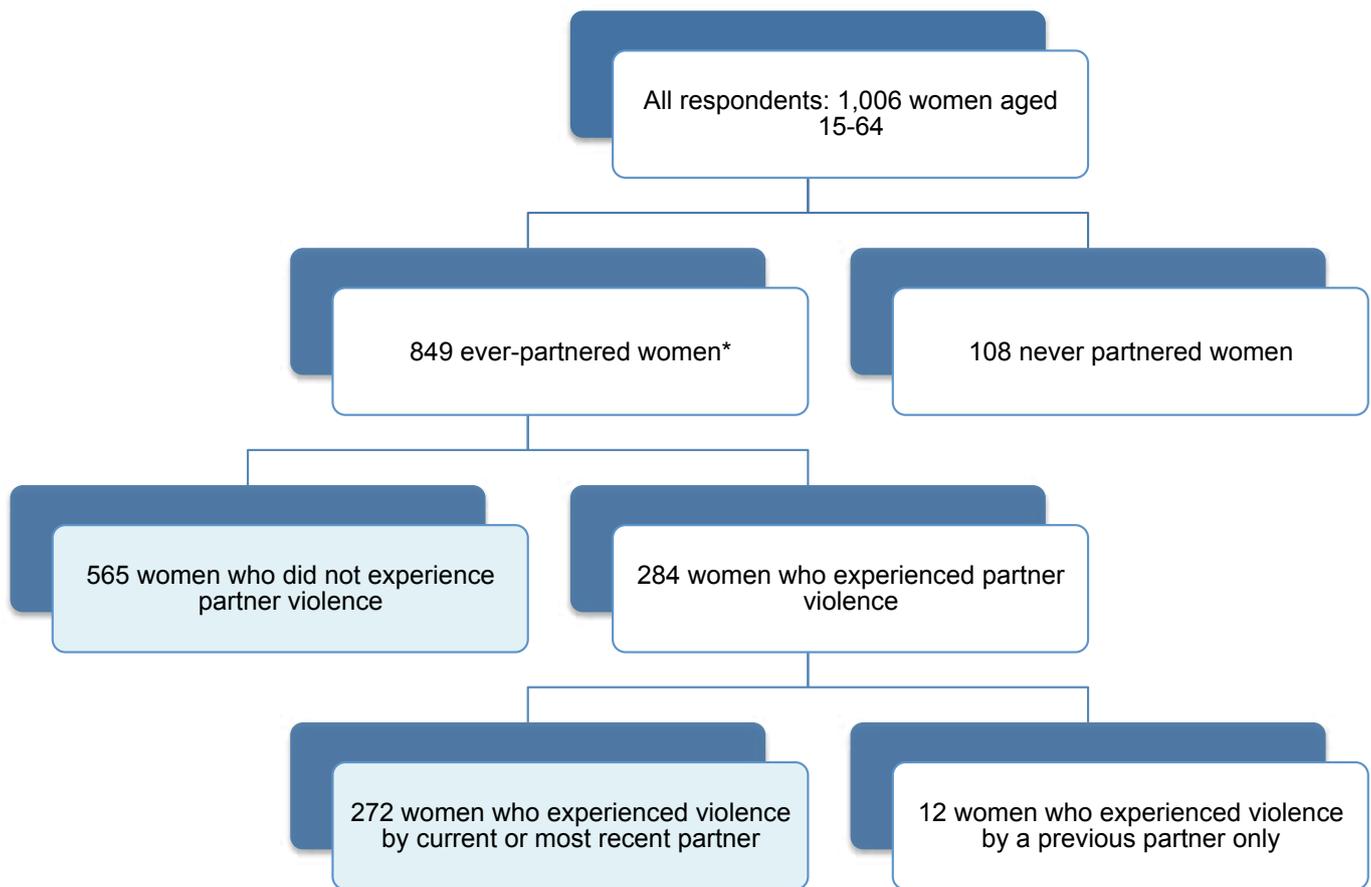
- **Most factors associated with the risk of experiencing lifetime and current partner violence were generally related to characteristics of the woman.** These characteristics include her age, the nature of her first sexual experience, experience of sexual abuse in childhood, and attitude towards specific circumstances under which physical partner violence is considered acceptable.
- **Eight factors overlapped as associated with lifetime and current partner violence:**
 - ❑ **Woman's age.** Older women were over 60% less likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the interview than women in the reference age group (15-24 years).
 - ❑ **Child sexual abuse.** Women who experienced sexual abuse before the age of 15 were almost 2 times more likely to experience lifetime and current partner violence than women who did not experience child sexual abuse.
 - ❑ **Nature of first sexual experience.** Women whose first sexual experience was coerced were over 2 times more likely to experience lifetime and current partner violence than women whose first sexual experience was wanted.

- ❑ **Woman's attitude towards physical partner violence.** Women who agreed that it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife if he suspects or finds out that the wife is unfaithful were roughly 2 times more likely to experience lifetime and current partner violence than women who disagreed with this statement.
- ❑ **Partner's education.** Women whose partners had achieved tertiary education were 70% less likely to experience lifetime partner violence and 49% less likely to experience current partner violence than women whose partners had primary or no education.
- ❑ **Partner's alcohol consumption.** Women whose partners consumed alcohol on a daily or weekly basis were over 2.5 times more likely to experience lifetime and current partner violence than women whose partners did not drink or drank less frequently.
- ❑ **Partner's fights with other men.** Women whose partners had a history of fighting with other men were almost 2 times more likely to experience lifetime and current partner violence than women whose partners never fought with men.
- ❑ **Location.** Women in Chuuk and Kosrae were generally more likely to experience lifetime and current partner violence than women in the reference State, Pohnpei.

10.1. Method used for risk factor analysis

The risk factor analysis observed ever-partnered women who answered questions on physical and/or sexual violence by a husband or partner. Among women who experienced

Figure 10.1. Number of women in the sample according to partnership status and experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014



* 49 ever-partnered women who refused to answer questions on partner violence were excluded from the analysis.

physical and/or sexual violence by a partner, only women who experienced violence by their current or most recent partner were included in the sample for this analysis. The reasoning for using this specific subgroup was that the FSM FHSS collected partner characteristics only on the current or most recent partner.

All data on partners was collected through the women's questionnaire. Of the 1,006 women aged 15-64 who participated in the study, the risk factor analysis utilized data from 837 women (and their partners) who never experienced partner violence or who reported experiences of violence from their current/most recent partner (Figure 10.1).

Dependent Variables

Two dependent binary variables were used in this analysis:

- lifetime experience of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner.
- current experience (i.e., in the 12 months prior to the interview) of physical or sexual violence by current or most recent partner.

Independent Variables

Various potential risk and protective factors were explored in this analysis, including individual characteristics of the woman, characteristics of her immediate social network, and individual characteristics of her current or most recent partner.

In the case of the woman, the analysis explored characteristics such as her age, her education level, her partnership status at the time of the interview, whether she owned capital assets (e.g., land, business, a house), the number of children born alive, her religion, other experiences of physical or sexual abuse by others than a partner (since and before age 15), and whether her first sexual experience was wanted, coerced, or forced. The analysis also explored whether a history of violence in her family (i.e., her mother being physically abused by mother's partner) was a risk factor for experiencing partner violence.

In addition, the analysis also examined women's attitudes on gender roles and violence against women. Specifically, the analysis looked at whether women's agreement with a number of statements was a risk factor for experiencing partner violence. For instance, the analysis explored whether women who think there are certain circumstances under

which it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife or under which a woman can refuse sex with the husband affect their likelihood of experiencing partner violence. These statements were described in Chapter 6.

In the case of the woman's immediate social network, the analysis explored characteristics such as whether she lived close to her birth family, how often she talked with her birth family members, whether she felt she could count on the support of her family if she needed help, and whether or not she lived with her birth family or her partner's family.

In the case of her current or most recent partner, the analysis examined characteristics such as his age, his education level, his employment status, how frequently he consumed alcohol, whether he had a history of fighting with other men, and whether he had parallel relationships with other women while with her. As in the case of characteristics related to the woman, the analysis also explored whether a history of violence in his family (i.e., his mother being physically abused by mother's partner) and whether he was regularly beaten as a child by someone in his family were also risk factors for partner violence.

Lastly, the analysis also explored other characteristics such as household socioeconomic status and location. The household socioeconomic status was measured by an asset index (Annex 6). As for location, the analysis also looked at whether living in a specific FSM State could increase or not a woman's likelihood of experiencing partner violence.

Statistical Analysis

The risk factor analysis utilized a two-stage statistical approach to identify characteristics associated with lifetime and current partner violence. The first stage consisted of a univariate analysis whereby all characteristics of women and partners were evaluated in isolation. The second stage consisted of a multivariate analysis whereby risk factors were assessed by controlling for all other factors. All characteristics that did not show a statistically significant association with partner violence in the univariate analysis were excluded from the multivariate analysis.⁸⁰ The final multivariate analysis thus identified risk factors with the strongest association with lifetime and current intimate partner violence (Tables 10.1 and 10.2).

10.2. Risk factors for experiencing lifetime partner violence

The majority of factors strongly associated with an increased risk of ever experiencing partner violence in lifetime were related to characteristics of the woman (Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2. Risk factors associated with lifetime partner violence, FSM 2014

Women's Characteristics	Partner's Characteristics	Other factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Physical violence by non-partners • Child sexual abuse • Nature of first sexual experience • Attitude towards physical partner violence • Attitude towards sexual partner violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Alcohol consumption • Fights with other men • Parallel relationships with other women • His mother was beaten by a partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location

Six women's characteristics were associated with an increased risk of experiencing lifetime physical or sexual partner violence (Table 10.1):

- **Age.** Older women were less likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime than women in the reference age group (15-24 years). Women aged 25-29 were 65% less likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime than women aged 15-24.
- **Physical violence by others since age 15.** Women who reported experiencing physical violence by others than a partner were over two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who did not experience physical violence by non-partners.
- **Child sexual abuse.** Women who experienced sexual abuse in childhood were almost two times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime than women who did not experience child sexual abuse.
- **Nature of first sexual experience.** Women whose first sexual experience was coerced were over two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in lifetime than women who reported their first sexual experience was wanted.
- **Attitude towards physical partner violence.** Women who agreed that it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife

⁸⁰Statistical significance was determined by p-values equal or less than 0.1. The effects of each factor were identified in terms of (crude) odds ratios (OR) relative to a reference category (with OR=1).

if he suspects or finds out that the wife is unfaithful were over two times more likely to experience lifetime partner violence than women who disagreed with this statement.

- **Attitude towards sexual partner violence.** Women who agreed that a married woman can refuse sex with her husband if he is drunk were almost two times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime than women who did not agree with this statement. Partner violence is strongly associated with alcohol consumption and it is thus possible that women who refuse sex when the husband is drunk are indeed at more risk of experiencing physical or sexual partner violence.

Five partner's characteristics were strongly associated with a greater risk of experiencing lifetime physical or sexual partner violence (Table 10.1):

- **Education.** Women whose partners had achieved a higher educational level were less likely to experience partner violence than women whose partners had primary or no education. Specifically, women whose partners had tertiary education were 70% less likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime.
- **Frequency of alcohol consumption.** Women whose partners consumed alcohol on a daily or weekly basis were over two and a half times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women whose partners did not drink or drank less than once a week.
- **Fights with other men.** Women whose partners had a history of fighting with other men were almost two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who partners never fought with other men.
- **Parallel relationships with other women.** Women who were uncertain about whether their partner had parallel relationships with other women were over two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who were certain that their partners did not have relationships with other women.
- **Partner's mother was beaten.** Women whose partners' mother was beaten by a husband or partner when partners were children were almost two times more likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime than women who said that their partners' mother was not abused by a partner.

Another significant factor associated with the risk of experiencing partner violence in lifetime was **location** (Table 10.1). Women in Chuuk were almost four times more likely to experience lifetime partner violence than women in the

State of reference, Pohnpei. Women in Kosrae were almost six times more likely to experience partner violence in their lifetime than women in Pohnpei.

All other characteristics did not show a significant association with lifetime partner violence in the final analysis.

10.3. Risk factors for experiencing current partner violence

The majority of factors associated with an increased risk of experiencing physical or sexual violence by a partner in the 12 months preceding the interview were related to characteristics of the woman (Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3. Risk factors associated with current partner violence, FSM 2014.

Women's Characteristics	Partner's Characteristics	Other factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Child sexual abuse • Nature of first sexual experience • Attitude towards how to deal with VAW • Attitude towards physical partner violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Alcohol consumption • Fights with other men • His mother was beaten by a partner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socioeconomic status • Location

Five women's characteristics were associated with an increased risk of experiencing current partner violence (Table 10.2):

- **Age.** Older women were less likely to experience partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview than women in the reference age group (15-24 years). Women aged 25-29 were 67% less likely to experience partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview than women aged 15-24.
- **Child sexual abuse.** Women who experienced sexual abuse under the age of 15 were almost two times more likely to experience partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview than women who did not experience child sexual abuse.
- **Nature of first sexual experience.** Women who reported their first sexual experience as coerced were over two times more likely to experience current partner violence than women who reported their first sexual experience as wanted.

- **Attitude towards dealing with partner violence.** Women who agreed that people outside of the family should intervene if a husband mistreats his wife were one and a half times more likely to experience current partner violence than women who disagreed with this statement. As show in earlier chapters, women and men in the FSM generally believe that partner violence is a private matter and only discussed with family. It is therefore expected that women who agreed with this statement may be more likely to seek help outside of the family and this may in turn lead to more partner violence.
- **Attitude towards physical partner violence.** Women who agreed that it is acceptable for a husband to hit his wife if he suspects or finds out the wife is unfaithful were nearly two times more likely to experience current partner violence than women who disagreed with this statement.

Four partner's characteristics were associated with an increased risk of experiencing current partner violence (Table 10.2):

- **Education.** Women whose partners had a higher education level were 49% less likely to experience physical or sexual partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview than women whose partners had no or primary education.
- **Frequency of alcohol consumption.** Women whose partners consumed alcohol on a weekly or daily basis were over two and a half times more likely to experience current partner violence than women whose partners did not drink or not as frequently.
- **Fights with other men.** Women whose partners had a history of fighting with other men were almost two times more likely to experience partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview than women whose partners did not fight with other men.
- **His mother was beaten.** Women whose partners' mother was beaten by a partner were two and a half times more likely to experience current partner violence than women who said that their partners' mother was not abused by a partner.

Other factors associated with the risk of experiencing partner violence in the 12 months prior to the interview were household socioeconomic status and location (Table 10.2).

- **Household socioeconomic status.** Women in households with higher socioeconomic status were 57% less likely to experience current partner violence than women in households with the lowest socioeconomic status.

- **Location.** Women in Chuuk were over three times more likely to experience partner violence in the past year than women in the reference State, Pohnpei.

All other characteristics did not show a significant association with current partner violence in the final analysis.

10.4. Risk factor analysis: discussion and conclusions

The risk factor analysis identified a number of characteristics associated with partner violence in lifetime and in the 12 months preceding the survey. Eight risk factors overlapped as associated with lifetime and current partner violence: age, child sexual abuse, nature of the first sexual experience of the woman, woman's attitude towards physical partner violence, partner's education level, frequency of alcohol consumption of the partner, partner's history of fighting with other men, and location.

These findings provide important insight to inform development, health, and education policies to address violence against women in the FSM. Understanding that most risk factors are related to characteristics of the woman is critical to developing adequate strategies aimed at providing protective mechanisms to women. The identification of risk factors related to the partners also highlighted the importance of developing preventive initiatives to raise awareness and education around VAW aimed at men.

Although understanding the risk factors associated with lifetime experience of partner violence is valuable, understanding factors that predict current partner violence can arguably be a more practical and relevant approach for identifying adequate interventions and providing targeted services aimed at addressing violence against women in the country.

Despite the analysis provided a general understanding of factors associated with lifetime and current partner violence, it is limited in producing a more robust causal analysis of violence against women in the country. This is because the risk factor analysis only observed characteristics at the individual and relationship levels. The analysis did not include factors at the community and societal levels that may also be associated with partner violence, such as policies, laws, and cultural norms and practices that may enable violence against women. Additionally, the study employed a cross-sectional design that limits its capacity to establish any causal relationship between the analyzed risk factors and experiences of violence.

Lastly, the findings of the analysis are also limited in that they are based on self-reported data. In this sense, interviewed women may have not reported or underreported experiences of violence as well as risk factors. Nonetheless, findings at the individual and relationship levels rendered important patterns related to lifetime and current partner violence that are relevant for understanding and adequately responding to violence against women in the FSM.



11. Men's perspectives on partner violence

Male participants of the focus groups were asked to list what they thought were common forms of violence against women in their community. After brainstorming, participants were also asked to order types of VAW from the most common to the least common. **Across FSM States, participants mentioned rape/forced sex as the main issue women face in their communities.**

The second most frequent type of VAW mentioned was physical abuse, the third was sexual abuse/unwanted sexual contact (other than rape or forced intercourse), and the fourth one was emotional abuse.

Men generally acknowledged domestic violence as a common issue in the FSM. Slapping wives at home and in public was mentioned as an accepted form of disciplining wives. Some participants indicated: "most men slap their women, but some men slap them too hard," implying that the practice is not considered partner violence unless it is too severe.

As for triggers of partner violence, men often mentioned alcohol/drug consumption and jealousy/insecurity as perceived drivers of partner violence. Participants believed that "husbands usually beat wives when they are drunk." Jealousy was also mentioned in relation to husbands suspecting the wife is unfaithful and participants named insecurity as the source of jealousy.

With specific regard to sexual violence, participants indicated that the issue is taboo in their communities and it rarely gets reported. When cases of sexual violence do get reported, "most of the time nothing happens." Some participants indicated that, even if reported, these cases are not officially communicated as sexual violence but as "assaults" and perpetrators are usually not prosecuted. Participants indicated that this is the case for sexual violence in general, including sexual partner violence and child sexual abuse.

In relation to how victims of violence cope with it and what challenges they face after the incident, **most participants indicated that victims usually do not talk about it**—"they bury it deep or leave the island." Among challenges, participants indicated that being related to the abusers is a major obstacle to both coping with it and solving it. They also thought that cases are not treated with confidentiality and this discourages victims to report it.

When asked what could be done to prevent partner violence, most participants mentioned "going back to the traditional rules of respect," providing "counseling programs to couples and families," providing "more education," and "better training for police officers." Although a minority, some participants mentioned: "women need to go back to their traditional roles and focus on their job to avoid violence," in reference to the traditional roles of women as housekeepers and child bearers.

Findings from the story completion

Focus group participants were presented with the story of a woman who experiences partner violence, including economic, physical, and sexual abuse by her husband. They were later asked whether this situation was considered acceptable in their communities, what could be causes of her situation, who was to blame for it, and what she could do to make it better. The reactions of male participants to the story are valuable to complement other qualitative findings and also to further contextualize the quantitative findings of this study. The following are the most relevant findings:

- Seven out of eight male focus groups indicated that, though it happens, the described situation is not considered acceptable in their communities. However, the implementation team indicated that

participants seemed concerned about the severity of the violence experienced by the woman's children and not so much about the woman herself. Participants often made comments such as "the husband doesn't care about his children." It is important to note that, in contrast, female focus group participants generally thought that the presented situation is acceptable in their communities.

- As for causes of the situation, the three most frequent causes mentioned by men were "low/incomplete education," "jealousy/possessiveness," and "insecurity." Other perceived causes were "substance abuse" and "early/young marriage." It is worth mentioning that female focus group participants also named low/incomplete education and jealousy/possessiveness as perceived causes of the woman's situation. However, female participants also mentioned the "wife's questionable behavior" or "low performance of marital obligations" as a cause of the woman's situation.
- In regard to who is to blame, most male participants blamed the situation on the husband and made comments such as: "he is a bad husband", "he is a very demanding husband", and "husband's jealousy" is to be blamed. Nonetheless, few participants did say that the wife is "not doing her job properly" or

"maybe she did not try hard to talk to him or not doing her best."

- Participants also indicated that they would only intervene in a severe case, but partner violence is usually a couple's privacy. Common remarks include: "(I would intervene) when it is a situation involving guns or weapons." Others commented: "what happens with a couple is between the two. Only when the problem becomes too severe I will intervene." Most participants mentioned that the family of the wife is the one to intervene and deal with the situation.

Two important points can be noted from participants' reaction to the presented story: 1) It appears that participants considered the situation as not acceptable because they considered it severe and because it affected the couple's children; and 2) Partner violence is largely considered a private matter and something that should be handled within the family.

These findings are consistent with other qualitative findings presented throughout the report, as well as with quantitative findings regarding perceived triggers of partner violence, attitudes towards gender roles, and coping mechanisms.



12. Discussion and conclusions

12.1. Strengths and limitations of the study

The FSM Family Health and Safety Study brought to light information never collected before in the FSM on violence against women. Specifically, the study has gathered substantial data on the pervasiveness of the different types of violence, its context, perceived drivers, and consequences. The findings of this study therefore provide an important source of input to designing, adjusting, and/or improving policies and programs around violence against women. These findings are useful not only for policymakers but also for community organizations and individuals who work on promoting women's rights. The results of the study are also critical to raise awareness and educate both men and women about gender roles and gender-based violence.

The FSM FHSS was implemented following a sound and widely tested methodology and by adhering to a series of rigorous ethical and safety guidelines. The use of a standardized training package and comprehensive quality assurance measures helped to reduce the possibility for large variations in the quality of the data and to increase disclosure. Employing mixed-methods further contributed to validating and properly contextualizing findings. The utilization of a standardized questionnaire with globally used indicators allows the study to establish comparisons with results in other countries, as well as to repeat the study in the future and be able to compare changes in VAW across time. Importantly, the FSM FHSS collected an array of comprehensive information around VAW not previously available, which may propel significant changes in VAW-related policy and programs in the country.

Despite the thoroughness of its methodology, the study is still limited by a number of methodological issues:

First, the background of field interviewers can affect the way questions are asked and hence the quality of the information collected. Even with the adequate quantity and quality of training, the level of expertise of interviewers in conducting

surveys, particularly a survey of such sensitive topic, can influence reporting outcomes. Factors such as the pace of asking the questions, intonation, or body language used by the interviewer may affect the way interviewees answer the questions.

Second, the length of the interview can also affect the quantity and reliability of the information disclosed. The FHSS questionnaire may take between one and three hours depending on the sections that are applicable to each respondent. The first sections of the questionnaire had the purpose of understanding the community and family context of the respondent, but they were also intended to make the respondent feel more comfortable with the interviewer before getting to the more sensitive questions. This was extremely important to encourage disclosure of violence. However, some studies have found a negative correlation between questionnaire length, fatigue effects, and response quality. Because questions on violence were in the last sections of the FHSS questionnaire, the findings of this study may be sensitive to survey length biases.





Third, the sampling strategy of selecting only one woman per household could introduce bias by underrepresenting women in larger households with more than one eligible woman. However, this was addressed by utilizing female weights to correct for the selection probability of eligible women in the household. The sampling strategy also resulted in misrepresenting some States. This was also corrected by applying household weights to correct for the probability selection of household across regions.

Fourth, the sampling strategy of selecting only one eligible woman per household can also introduce bias by misrepresenting certain age groups. As discussed in Chapter 3, younger women in this study are slightly underrepresented while older women are slightly overrepresented. This limitation is particularly important given that younger women reported higher experiences of partner violence in the 12 months preceding the interview. This means that the current prevalence of partner violence among younger women could be higher than reported in this study.

Fifth, the study is limited in drawing causal relationships between violence against women and other factors, as it employed a cross-sectional design. For the study to establish

causal associations between experiences of violence and other variables, more data points across time are needed.

Lastly, as with any study on sensitive topics like physical and sexual violence, the FHSS is challenged by underreporting. Respondents may have not reported or may have underreported experiences of violence for various reasons, including embarrassment, being afraid of further violence, experiences are too recent or painful to speak about, or other similar reasons. Therefore, the prevalence of violence against women by partners and non-partners could be higher than what was reported in this study.

Despite these limitations, the FHSS provides valuable insight into the magnitude and characteristics of violence against women in the FSM.

12.2. Conclusions

The FSM FHSS provides evidence of considerable prevalence of violence against women in the FSM and its adverse effects on women as well as their children, families, and the community at large. The findings of the study also show that, across the different types of violence, perpetrators are usually males that women know well: partners and relatives. More

than one in three women in the country experienced physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or a non-partner at least once in their lifetime.

The results of the study also show the direct impact of partner violence on women's health. More than two in five women who ever experienced partner violence had injuries. Women who experienced partner violence were more than twice as likely to self-report a fair or poorer health condition than women who never experienced partner violence. Furthermore, the proportion of attempted suicide was two times higher among women who experienced partner violence than among women who were never abused by a partner.

The study also shows that partner violence affects children's wellbeing. Almost half of women who experienced partner violence said their children witnessed the violence. Children living under these circumstances were more likely to having behavioral problems, such as being withdrawn or being aggressive, than children of women who never experienced partner violence. Children of abused women were also more likely to stop or drop out of school than children of never-abused women. Findings also show that the likelihood of experiencing partner violence in adulthood is correlated with having witnessed or experienced violence in childhood.

As for coping with partner violence, more than one in three ever-abused women did not tell anyone about the violence and the rest often resorted to family and friends for help. The vast majority of ever-abused women never resorted to formal services or authorities for help. Partner violence was also found to affect women's capacity to do paid work by either preventing them from working or disrupting their work. This makes it more difficult for women to be able to leave an abusive situation.

These findings provide substantial evidence to make a case for the need to promote major changes in policy and initiatives around violence against women. They also corroborate the necessity to develop and implement comprehensive educational and sensitization programs around gender roles and violence against women for both men and women.



13. Recommendations

The findings of the FSM Family Health and Safety Study provided substantial data to inform policies, action plans, and interventions concerning violence against women in the FSM. The following are the most relevant recommendations.

First response to VAW

- Provide social services, particularly counseling services, to women who experience partner violence and their families.
- Create shelters and other social services institutions with health, counseling, and security staff adequately trained to serve abused women and children.
- Locate shelters for abused women and their children close by a respected local leader to provide them with further security from the abusers.
- Strengthen the health system through the development of medical protocols and capacity building programs for medical staff to better respond to VAW.
- Develop training programs for first responders, particularly police and health workers, to adequately serve VAW victims and refer them to other organizations for continued support (e.g., to women's groups, NGOs).
- Promote a multi-sectoral coordination between the health system and other public agencies (e.g., legislature, judiciary, public safety, social services) and private organizations (e.g., women's groups, NGOs, private health centers) to address VAW in a comprehensive manner and avoid duplicating efforts.

Awareness and prevention

- Fully disseminate the results of this study in each State to inform communities about the prevalence of violence against women, characteristics, and consequences.
- Develop workshops for parents around parent-children relationships, gender roles, and gender equality.

- Develop family programs to provide guidance to parents on how to protect children from child sexual abuse and what to do in cases of child sexual abuse.
- Provide comprehensive premarital counseling to young couples.
- Implement gender-segregated summer camp programs for children and youth to openly discuss perceptions around gender roles and adequately break gender misconceptions.
- Provide scholarships for students who wish to undertake studies on social services.

National and State-level policy-making

- Enforce the 'no drop' policy for the prosecution of cases of domestic violence regardless of whether charges are dropped.
- Promote the passing of the Family Protection Act in Pohnpei, Chuuk, and Yap.
- Give funding priority to existing government programs aimed at addressing violence against women, such as the Domestic Violence Unit (which currently operates on a \$2,000 budget) and the training program for police officers on domestic violence.

Research and data collection

- Implement a similar comprehensive study on men, men's experiences with violence, and perceptions on gender roles and violence against women.
- Train health workers, police officers, and other first responders on how to properly track cases of domestic violence and violence against women.
- Implement the FHSS in the communities not included in this first research to have a complete understanding of violence against women in the whole country.



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Annex 1. Steering Committee, National Research Team, and Partners

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Mr. Tim Fenlon, National Research Coordinator

Ms. Brianne Atwood, National Team Leader

Ms. Jennifer McClafferty, Social Welfare Officer

Ms. Eleanor S. Mori, FSM Gender Development and Human Rights Coordinator

Field Implementation Partners*

Chuuk Women's Council

Wa'ab Community Health Center

Department of Health Services, Pohnpei State

Department of Health Services, Kosrae State

* Note: the name of quantitative and qualitative field staff was not included for safety reasons.

Other supporting organizations

Kosrae Women's Association

Yap Women's Association

Pohnpei Field Office, Division of Statistics

Chuuk Field Office, Division of Statistics

Yap Field Office, Division of Statistics

Kosrae Field Office, Division of Statistics

Pohnpei State Traditional Leaders

Council of Pilung

Council of Tomol

Kosrae State Municipal Mayors

Chuuk State Municipal Mayors

Kosrae Conservation and Safety Organization (KCSO)

Kosrae Council of Pastors

Department of Health Services, Yap State

Department of Health Services, Chuuk State

National Technical Support

Ms. Brihmer Johnson, Population and Social Statistics Specialist, Office of SBOC

Ms. Itorie Amond, Statistics Specialist, Division of Statistics, Office of SBOC

International Technical Support

Ms. Carlued Leon, UNFPA International Researcher. Research oversight, overall technical support, risk factor analysis, and report writing.

Ms. Seema Vyas, UNFPA International Data Analyst. Development of the household socioeconomic index.

Ms. Beth Osborne Daponte, Social Science Consultants. Statistical data analysis.

Mr. Erik Devereux, Social Science Consultants. Statistical data analysis.

Mr. Manuel Contreras-Urbina, Director of Research, Global Women's Institute.

The WHO Multi-Country Study methodology was adapted for the FHSSs by Henriette Jansen. For the initial stage of the study in FSM, Ms. Jansen worked with a Technical Advisory Panel including Riet Groenen, Janet Fanslow, Edwina Kotoisuva, Mia Rimon, and Nguyen Thi Viet Nga. Ms. Carlued Leon oversaw the research in the FSM and provided technical support throughout the completion of the study. A Technical Review Committee (members listed below) reviewed the final country report and tables for technical quality assurance and consistency with similar reports. A UNFPA Pacific Sub-Regional Office technical, program, and operational team, led by UNFPA Gender Adviser Maha Muna, and DFAT staff also supported this research.

Technical Review Committee

Dr. Mary Ellsberg, Director, Global Women's Institute (GWI) and Co-creator of the WHO Multi-country Study methodology.

Dr. Hiroaki Matsuura, Lecturer, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies at the University of Oxford.

Dr. Lianne Urada, Assistant Professor, Division of Global Public Health and Center on Gender Equity and Health, University of California-San Diego (UCSD).

Annex II. FSM FHSS Sample

Sample prepared by SBOC (budget and transportation limitations considered)

State	Area	Number of HH with females aged 10-60 (N) ¹	Population regional fractions	Sample required	Sample to select from (with 25% sample loss)	Sample regional fractions ²
1. Yap	Proper	1,398	14%	192	256	20%
	Outer	126 ^{y1}		17	23	
2. Chuuk	Proper	2,795 ^{c1}	27%	275	367	27%
	Outer	171 ^{c2}		17	22	
3. Pohnpei	Proper	5,401 ^{p1}	50%	390	520	37%
	Outer	103 ^{p2}		7	10	
4. Kosrae	Proper	969 ^{k1}	9%	172	229	16%
Total	-	10,963	-	1,070	1,427	-

¹ Private households only; all EAs in proper and outer islands included.

^{y1} Ulithi only.

^{c1} Weno, Fefen, Udot, and Polle only.

^{c2} Satowan and Polwat.

^{p1} excludes all outlying islands (i.e., Lenger, Parem, Takaieu, Dehpehk, Mwahnd).

^{p2} excludes all outer islands except Mwoakilloa and Sapwuahfik.

^{k1} excludes Walung.

² Regional fractions were corrected by using household weights to properly estimate VAW prevalence at the national level.

Annex III. Differences between the FSM and the WHO generic questionnaire

The adaptations listed below are the most relevant adjustments made to the WHO generic questionnaire (version 10) for the FSM Family Health and Safety Study. It is important to note that version 10 was previously changed for the FHSS in the Pacific region, with significant changes particularly in Sections 7 and 10. Such adjustments were reflected in the FSM questionnaire to ensure regional comparability.

General

- Safe name: FSM Family Health and Safety Survey
- Check boxes added for easier enumeration.
- Where multiple questions were included in one, questions were split and the question of interest maintained its original number. Other filtering questions were noted with a 'U' before the original question number. Skips were added as needed.
- New questions were numbered differently and denoted with a 'U' or an 'S' before the question number. Skips were added as needed.

Administration Form

- Country-specific adaptations.
- Option 'Not safe to conduct interview' added.

Household Selection Form

- No country-specific adaptations

Household Questionnaire

- Q1-Q5: country-specific adaptations.

Women's Questionnaire

Consent form:

- Included section to record whether respondent wants to be interviewed at home or at another location.

Section 1:

- 108a: answer options on religious denominations adapted to the FSM context
- 108b: answer options on ethnicity/citizenship adapted to the FSM context
- U111: 'years' changed to 'grade'
- 111a: answer options on main occupation adapted to the FSM context
- 112: answer options adapted to geographic associations in the FSM.

Section 2:

- U220-U224: new questions added as per the request of stakeholders.

Section 3:

- U321-U322: new questions added as per the request of stakeholders
- Control check 120b added again in this section for further control
- 302: moved up
- U312b: new question on partner's sterilization added.

Section 4:

- S423a-S413b: new country-specific questions
- S414b: new question on postnatal check-ups
- 417-424: changed to children aged 6-13 years
- U425-U436: new questions added as per the request of stakeholders.

Section 5:

- 502a: answer options adapted to geographic associations in the FSM
- 505a: 'years' changed to 'grade'
- 512-512c: new country-specific questions.

Section 6:

- 602, 604, and 606 retained from version 10
- 608d: answer option 'she does not want to get pregnant' added

Section 7:

- No country-specific adaptations made other than adjustments previously made for other Pacific countries (versions 11 through 11.4), which were maintained for comparability purposes.

Section 8:

- No country-specific adaptations.

Section 9:

- 903 retained from version 10
- No country-specific adaptations made other than adjustments previously made for other Pacific countries (versions 11 through 11.4), which were maintained for comparability purposes.

Section 10:

- N02 wording retained from version 10
- N06 wording retained from version 10
- N04-N05 removed.
- N08 wording retained from version 10
- 1004-1005 moved to Section 3
- 1008-1010 moved to Section 5
- No other country-specific adaptations made other than adjustments previously made for other Pacific countries (versions 11 through 11.4), which were maintained for comparability purposes.

Section 11:

- 1102: answer options ue through ug added.

Section 12: the face card for reporting child sexual abuse was designed by Henriette Jansen

Annex IV. FSM FHSS Questionnaire



Federated States of Micronesia Family Health and Safety Study (FHSS)

A study on family health and safety in selected population centers of the Federated States of Micronesia.
Study conducted by the FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs

English Version

*Questionnaire Version 11.5
(March 2014*)*

** This version is based on version 10 of the WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence with adaptations for use in the Federated States of Micronesia. For comparability purposes, this version also incorporates adaptations made in version 11.4 for other Pacific Island countries part of the UNFPA/AusAID supported national VAW studies.*

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ADMINISTRATION FORM

Dwelling ID: _____

IDENTIFICATION					Skip
COUNTRY CODE: FSM				FSM	
STATE CODE:				_____	
WARD/VILLAGE:				_____	
CLUSTER NUMBER:				_____	
HOUSEHOLD NUMBER/DWELLING ID:				_____	
NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:				_____	
LOCATION OF SURVEY (If participant requested alternative location):				_____	
INTERVIEWER VISITS					
	1	2	3	Final Visit	
DATE OF VISIT	M D Y_2014	M D Y_2014	M D Y_2014	M	D Y_2014
INTERVIEWER	_____			_____	
RESULT ***	[]	[]	[]	[]	
NEXT VISIT DATE	M D Y_2014	M D Y_2014		TOTAL VISITS	
NEXT VISIT TIME	_____			[]	
QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED (****Results Codes)					
1	NONE COMPLETED	Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling	[]	12	
		Dwelling destroyed	[]	13	
		Dwelling not found, not accessible	[]	14	
		Entire HH absent for extended period	[]	15	
		No HH member at home at time of visit (Need to return)	[]	16	Return
		HH respondent postponed interview (Need to return)	[]	17	Return
		Entire HH speaking only strange language	[]	18	
		Not safe to conduct interview	[]	10	
	Refused (Specify): _____	[]	11		
2	HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM ONLY	No eligible woman in the household	[]	22	
		Selected woman not at home (Need to return)	[]	23	Return
		Selected woman postponed interview (Need to return)	[]	24	Return
		Selected woman incapacitated	[]	25	
		Selected woman refused (Specify): _____	[]	21	
3	Woman's Questionnaire Partly Completed	Rest of Interview postponed to next visit (Need to return)	[]	31	Return
		Selected woman does not want to continue (Specify): _____	[]	32	
4	Questionnaire Completed	Woman's Questionnaire Completed	[]	41	
LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE: English (# 1)			ENG	[]	1
LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW (circle one):			CHK PNI KSA YAP ENG OTH		
CHECK HH SELECTION FORM:	TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (Q1): []		TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH OF SELECTED WOMAN (Q3, total w/YES): []		
	LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED FEMALE RESPONDENT (Q3): []				
FOR OFFICE USE ONLY					
VERIFICATIONS					
	FIELD SUPERVISOR	CHECKED BY	OFFICE EDITOR	DATA ENTRY	
NAME/INITIAL	_____	_____	_____	1: _____	2: _____
DATE	M D Y 2014	M D Y 2014	M D Y 2014	1: _____	2: _____
QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURE CONDUCTED?				YES	[] 1
SIGNATURE:	DATE:			NO	[] 2

HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM

Dwelling ID: _____

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

Hello, my name is _____. I am visiting your household on behalf of the FSM Department of Health and Social Affairs. We are conducting a survey in the FSM to learn about family health and safety.								
1	Please can you tell me how many people live here and share food? PROBE: Does this include children (including infants) living here? Does it include any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who live here and share food? MAKE SURE THESE PEOPLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL					TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>		
2	Is the head of the household male or female?					MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
						FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
						BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
Today we would like to talk to one woman from your household.								
3	FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS To enable me to identify whom I should talk to, would you please give me the first letter names of all girls or women who usually live in your household (and share food).	RELATIONSHIP to HH What is the relationship of [NAME] to the head of the household.* (USE CODES BELOW)	RESIDENCE Does NAME usually live here? SPECIAL CASES: SEE (A) BELOW.	AGE How old is [NAME]? Years (#)	ELIGIBLE SEE CRITERIA BELOW (A +B)			
			YES (1)	NO (2)		YES (1)	NO (2)	
1			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CODES		06 MOTHER			12 DOMESTIC SERVANT			
01 HEAD	07 MOTHER-IN-LAW			13 LODGER/RENTER				
02 WIFE (PARTNER)	08 SISTER			14 FRIEND				
03 DAUGHTER	09 SISTER-IN-LAW			98 OTHER NOT RELATIVE:			_____	
04 DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	10 OTHER RELATIVE							
05 GRANDDAUGHTER	11 ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER							
(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD:								
- <u>DOMESTIC SERVANTS</u> IF THEY SLEEP 5 NIGHTS A WEEK OR MORE IN THE HOUSEHOLD.								
- <u>VISITORS</u> IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS.								
(B) ELIGIBLE: ANY WOMAN BETWEEN 15 AND 64 YEARS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD.								
MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH:								
§: RANDOMLY SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR INTERVIEW. TO DO THIS, WRITE THE LINE NUMBERS OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON PIECES OF PAPER, AND PUT IN A BAG. ASK A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO PICK OUT A NUMBER – SO SELECTING THE PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED.								
§: PUT CIRCLE AROUND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED. ASK IF YOU CAN TALK WITH THE SELECTED WOMAN. IF SHE IS NOT AT HOME, AGREE ON DATE FOR RETURN VISIT.								
§: CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE								
NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN HH: ...								
§: SAY "I cannot continue because I can only interview women 15–64 years old. Thank you for your assistance."								
§: FINISH HERE.								

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

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

ADMINISTERED TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN HH Dwelling ID: _____

If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household.				
	Questions and Filters	Check Best Answer	Code	Skip
1	Does your household have access to piped water?	YES, IN THE UNIT <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		YES, IN THIS BUILDING <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		ONLY OUTSIDE THE BUILDING <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		NO ACCESS TO PIPED WATER <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		OTHER: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	96 (+)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
2	Is your home connected to a public sewer?	YES, CONNECTED TO A PUBLIC SEWER <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO, CONNECTED TO SEPTIC TANK/CESSPOOL <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		NO, OUTHOUSE <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		NO, OTHER MEANS <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		OTHER: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	96 (+)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
3	Type of building (Structure)? RECORD OBSERVATION	CONCRETE FOUNDATION, WALL AND ROOF <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		CONCRETE FOUNDATION, METAL/WOOD WALLS, METAL/TILE ROOF <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		CONCRETE FOUNDATION AND WALL, METAL/TILE ROOF <input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		ON STILTS, WOODEN FLOOR, METAL/WOOD WALLS, METAL/TILE ROOF <input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		OTHER: _____ <input type="checkbox"/>	96 (+)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
4 a	Does your household have electricity?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99	
4 f	Does your household have Internet?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99	
5 a	Does any member of your household own a Bicycle?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99	
5 b	Does any member of your household own a Motorcycle?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99	
5 c	Does any member of your household own a Car?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99	

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

ADMINISTERED TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN HH Dwelling ID: _____

5 d	Does any member of your household own a boat, sea/water transportation?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 6
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
5 e	IF YES to BOAT (5d): What type of boat do they own? Mark all that apply.	BOAT WITH ENGINE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		SKIFF (boat with oars)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		CANOE/DUGOUT	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96 (+)	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
6	Does any member of your household own any land?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
7	How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
8	Are you concerned about the levels of crime in your neighbourhood (like robberies or assaults)? Would you say that you are not at all concerned, a little concerned, or very concerned?	NOT CONCERNED	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		A LITTLE CONCERNED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		VERY CONCERNED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
9	In the past 4 weeks, has someone from this household been the victim of a crime in this neighbourhood, such as a robbery or assault?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
10	NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	

Thank you very much for your assistance.

Dwelling ID: _____

INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

A.: READ SECTION TO RESPONDENT

Hello, my name is *. I work for *. We are conducting a survey in the FSM to learn about family health and safety. You have been chosen by chance (as in a lottery/raffle) to participate in the study.

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

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

Do you have any questions?

The interview takes approximately 180 minutes / 3 hrs to complete. Do you agree to be interviewed?

B. NOTE (Check Box) WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT:

- DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → STOP HERE
 AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED



C. READ SECTION TO RESPONDENT

Is now a good time to talk?

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

D. NOTE (Check Box) WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW IN THE HOME OR OTHER LOCATION:

- AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED AT HOME
 WISHES TO BE INTERVIEWED IN ANOTHER LOCATION
Specify location: _____

E. TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

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

Signature: _____

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

Dwelling ID: _____

100	RECORD THE TIME	HOUR	_____	(#)
		MINUTES	_____	(#)

If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about your community or village.

Community or Village Name: _____

ID	Questions and Filters	Check Best Answer	Code	Skip To
101	Do neighbors in your Community/Village generally tend to know each other well?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
102	If there were a street fight in your Community/Village would people do something to stop it?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
103	If someone in your Community/Village decided to undertake a community project would most people be willing to contribute time, labour or money?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
104	In this neighbourhood do most people generally trust one another in matters of lending and borrowing things?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
105	If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer to help?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself.				
106	What is your date of birth (day, month and year that you were born)?	DAY _____ MONTH _____	_____	(#)
		YEAR _____	_____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
107	How old are you (completed in years)?	AGE (years) _____	_____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
108	How long have you been living continuously in this Community/Village?	NUMBER OF YEARS _____	_____	(#)
		LESS THAN 1 YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	0
		ALL YOUR LIFE	<input type="checkbox"/>	95
		VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	96
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
108 a	What is your religion?	REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
		NO RELIGION	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		CATHOLIC	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		PROTESTANT (BAPTIST)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		SDA/ADVENTIST	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		JEHOVAH WITNESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		CONGREGATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		MORMON/LDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)		
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

Dwelling ID: _____

108 b	What is your ethnicity/citizenship	FSM	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		USA	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		JAPAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		PHILIPPINES	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		TAIWAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		AUSTRALIA or NEW ZEALAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		EUROPEAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
109	Can you read and write (BOTH READ AND WRITE)? >>>>If only read or only write answer NO.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
110	Have you ever attended school? >>>>>>If NO, skip to 111a.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U111	What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL AND COMPLETED GRADE.	ELEMENTARY (GRADE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 (+)
		HIGH SCHOOL (GRADE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 (+)
		COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY (GRADE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 (+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
111	Total number of years of schooling.	YEARS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
111 a	What is your <u>main</u> daily occupation? PROMPT: that can earn you income/wages? [MARK ONE]	NOT WORKING	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		EMPLOYEE (Public Sector/NGO/UN Agencies)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		FARMING/FISHING (INCL. SELLING)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		EMPLOYEE (Private Sector)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		SELF-EMPLOYED/RUN OWN BUSINESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
111 b	What is <u>now</u> the <u>main</u> source of income for you and your household? [MARK ONE]	NO MONEY/INCOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		MONEY FROM OWN WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		PENSION	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

→ 111a

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

Dwelling ID: _____

112	Where did you grow up? PROMPT: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	CHUUK	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		KOSRAE	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		POHNPEI	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
		YAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
		OUTER ISLAND (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
		ANOTHER COUNTRY (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	16
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
113	Do any of your family of birth live close enough that you can easily see/visit them?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 → 115
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
114	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? [MARK ONE]	DAILY OR AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		NEVER (OR HARDLY EVER)	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
115	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
116	Do you regularly attend a group, organization, or association? PROMPT: Like women's, community, religious, or political groups.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → U118
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
117	Is this group attended by women only? [REFER TO ATTENDED GROUPS ONLY]	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U118	Has anyone ever prevented you from attending a meeting or participating in an organization? >>>>>>If NO, skip to 119.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → 119
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
118	Who prevented you? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	PARTNER/HUSBAND	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		YOUR OWN PARENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		PARENTS OF PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96 (+)

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

Dwelling ID: _____

119	Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together, or involved in a relationship ? [MARK ONE]	CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 123
		MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ 123
		LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		REGULAR MALE PARTNER NOT LIVING TOGETHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		NOT MARRIED OR NO MALE PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		HAVE A FEMALE PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
120 a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner? (include custom/local, legal or religious marriage)	YES, MARRIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 121
		YES, BUT NEVER MARRIED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ 121
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
120 b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (being engaged or dating)?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
121	How did the last partnership with a man end?	DIVORCED	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		SEPARATED/BROKEN UP	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		PARTNER DIED/WIDOWED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ 123
		N/A: DID NOT END	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	→ 123
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	→ 123
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	→ 123
122	Who initiated the divorce or separation?	YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		HUSBAND or PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		BOTH YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
123	How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)	NUMBER OF TIMES: _____		(#)	
		NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	→ 52
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
The next few questions are about your <u>current or most recent</u> partnership.					
124	Do/did you live with your <u>husband/partner's</u> parents or any of his relatives?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
125	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Do you currently live with your parents or any of your relatives?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
125 b	IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives during your last relationship?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	

SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY

Dwelling ID: _____

131	Who chose your <u>current/most recent HUSBAND/Partner</u> for you? (Did you yourself choose, did someone else choose for you, or did he choose you?)	BOTH YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		YOUR OWN FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		HUSBAND/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		HUSBAND/PARTNER's FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
	REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
126	Does/did your husband/partner have any other wives while being married (having a long term relationship) with you?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → U129
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
127	How many wives does/did he have (including yourself)?	NUMBER OF WIVES: _____		(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
128	Are/were you the first, second.... wife? REFERS TO OTHER WIVES HE HAD AT SAME TIME WHILE BEING WITH RESPONDENT	NUMBER/POSITION: _____		(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U129	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize your current or last relationship?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → S2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
129	What type of ceremony did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	CIVIL MARRIAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	B
		RELIGIOUS MARRIAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	C
		CUSTOMARY (LOCAL CUSTOM) CEREMONY	<input type="checkbox"/>	D
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96 (+)
130	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR: _____		(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
132	Before the marriage with your <u>current /most recent husband</u> , were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
133	Did your marriage involve a dowry/bride price or payment?	YES/Dowry	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		YES/Bride Price	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → S2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
134	Has all of the dowry/bride price been paid for?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
135	Overall, do you think that the amount of dowry/bride price payment has had a positive impact on how you are treated by your husband and his family, a negative impact, or no impact?	POSITIVE IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NEGATIVE IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		NO IMPACT	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 2: REVIEW RESPONSES IN SECTION 1 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.							
I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services.						Code	Skip To
201	In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?	EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/>			3	
		POOR	<input type="checkbox"/>			4	
		VERY POOR	<input type="checkbox"/>			5	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
201 b	Do you have any of the following?		Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)	
a	DIABETES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		—
b	ASTHMA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		—
c	HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		—
d	PHYSICAL DISABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		—
202	In the past 4 weeks, how would you describe your ability to walk around? I will give 5 options, which one best describes your situation:	NO PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				1
		SOME PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				2
		MANY PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				4
		UNABLE TO WALK AT ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>				5
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>				98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>				99
203	In the past 4 weeks, did you have problems with performing usual activities, such as work, study, household, family or social activities because of your health? (Please choose from the following 5 options)	NO PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				1
		SOME PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				2
		MANY PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				4
		UNABLE TO PERFORM ACTIVITIES	<input type="checkbox"/>				5
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>				98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>				99
204	In the past 4 weeks, have you been in pain or discomfort? (Please choose from the following 5 options)	NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT	<input type="checkbox"/>				1
		SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT	<input type="checkbox"/>				2
		MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT	<input type="checkbox"/>				3
		SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT	<input type="checkbox"/>				4
		EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT	<input type="checkbox"/>				5
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>				98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>				99
205	In the past 4 weeks, have you had problems with your memory or concentration? (Please choose from the following 5 options)	NO PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				1
		SOME PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				2
		MANY PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				4
		EXTREME MEMORY PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>				5
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>				98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>				99

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

		Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)	—		
206	In the past 4 weeks have you had:							
a	DIZZINESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—		
b	VAGINAL DISCHARGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—		
207 a	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , have you taken medication to help you calm down or sleep? (Include local/traditional medicine)	NO				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		A FEW TIMES				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		MANY TIMES				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		DON'T KNOW				<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
REFUSED TO ANSWER				<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
207 b	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , have you taken medication to relieve pain? (Include local/traditional medicine)	NO				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		A FEW TIMES				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		MANY TIMES				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		DON'T KNOW				<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
REFUSED TO ANSWER				<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
207 c	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , have you taken medication to help you not feel sad or depressed? (Include local/traditional medicine)	NO				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		A FEW TIMES				<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		MANY TIMES				<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		DON'T KNOW				<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
REFUSED TO ANSWER				<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
U208	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , did you go to a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you were sick?	YES				<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO				<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER				<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER				<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
208	IF YES.....	A			B			
	A. Who did you go to?	Went to for help?			They helped you?			
	B. Do you feel they helped You?			Refused to Answer			Don't Know	Refused to Answer
	MARK ALL THAT APPLY	Yes (1)	No (2)	(99)	Yes (1)	No (2)	(98)	(99)
	1/A DOCTOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	2/C NURSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	3/E COUNSELLOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4/F PHARMACIST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	5/G TRADITIONAL HEALER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	6/D TRADITIONAL MIDWIFE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7/X OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

209	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , have you had any of the following common problems?	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)	—
a	Do you often have headaches?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
b	Is your appetite poor?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
c	Do you sleep badly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
d	Are you easily frightened/scared?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
e	Do your hands shake?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
f	Do you feel nervous, tense, or worried?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
g	Is your digestion poor?(Vomiting, heartburn, diarrhea)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
h	Do you have trouble thinking clearly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
l	Do you feel unhappy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
j	Do you cry more than usual?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
k	Do you find it hard to enjoy your daily activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
l	Do you find it difficult to make decisions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
m	Is your daily work suffering?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
n	Are you unable to play a useful part in life?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
o	Have you lost interest in things you used to enjoy?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
p	Do you feel that you are a useless person?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
q	Have you thought of ending your life ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
r	Do you feel tired all the time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
s	Do you have uncomfortable feelings in your stomach?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
t	Are you easily tired?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
210	Just now we talked about problems that may have bothered you in the past 4 weeks. I would like to ask you now: In your life, have you <u>ever</u> thought about ending your life?	YES			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER			<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER			<input type="checkbox"/>	99
211	Have you <u>ever</u> tried to take your own life?	YES			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER			<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER			<input type="checkbox"/>	99
212	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had an operation (other than a caesarean section)?	YES			<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER			<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER			<input type="checkbox"/>	99
213	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)?	NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL _____				(#)
		NO			<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER			<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER			<input type="checkbox"/>	99
	IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months?					

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

213 a	Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 214			
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
213 b	Is it possible for a person who looks and feels completely healthy to have the HIV/AIDS virus?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1				
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
213 c	Many people in Micronesia are getting tested for HIV. Have you had an HIV/AIDS test? We do not want to know the result, only if you ever had the test.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1				
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
214	Do you now smoke or use tobacco (including chewing tobacco)?	DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 216			
		OCCASIONALLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ 216			
		NO (NOT AT ALL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
215	Have you ever smoked or used tobacco in your life (including chewing)?	DAILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1				
		OCCASIONALLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		NO (NOT AT ALL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
216	How often do you drink alcohol? PROBE: Beer, Wine, Yeast, Palm Wine? >>>>>If NEVER or STOPPED, skip to U220.	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1				
		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		1 - 3 TIMES A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3				
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4				
		NEVER OR STOPPED MORE THAN 1 YR AGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	→ U220			
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
217	On the days that you drank in the past 4 weeks, about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day?	USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS: _____		(#)				
		NO ALCOHOL DRINKS IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	0				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
219	In the past 12 months, have you experienced any of the following problems related to your drinking?		Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)	—	
		a	MONEY PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		b	HEALTH PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		c	CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		d	PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES (BAR OWNER, POLICE, Etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		x	OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

U220	Is there a Dispensary or Hospital close enough by that you can easily visit?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
U221 a	In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household been to a Dispensary, Clinic or Hospital in [STATE]?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → U222a
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U221 b	If Yes, were you or the members of your household satisfied with the services they received?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U222 a	Does anyone in your household have a disability or special need? [PROBE: unable to see, unable to hear, crippled, learning disabled, developmentally disabled]	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → U223
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U222 b	If Yes, is your household receiving any support for the person with a disability or special need from a Government Health, Public Safety or School Program?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U223	Have you ever been treated by a doctor or traditional practitioner for a mental illness? [PROBE: anxiety, depression, hearing voices, hallucinations (seeing things not there), or other]	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U224	Has anyone else in your household ever been treated by a doctor or traditional practitioner for a mental illness? [PROBE: anxiety, depression, hearing voices, hallucinations (seeing things not there), or other]	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.			
	Questions and Filters	Check Best Answer	Code
U321	[Women under 40] In the <u>past 12 months</u> , has your menstrual cycle been regular? (i.e., happening at least once per month)	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		NOT APPLICABLE/OVER 40	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
U322	[Women under 40] Do you experience pain, discomfort, or heavy bleeding during your menstrual cycle/period?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		NOT APPLICABLE/OVER 40	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
Check 120 b	Have you <u>ever</u> had a male sexual partner?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
302	Have you <u>ever</u> been pregnant? >>>>If YES, continue. >>>>>>>If ANY other answer, skip to 310.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 → 310
		MAYBE/NOT SURE	<input type="checkbox"/> 3 → 310
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98 → 310
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99 → 310
U301	Have you <u>ever</u> given birth?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 → 308a
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
301	How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN: _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
303	How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ALIVE: _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
304	Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive, but later died? This could be at any age. IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but survived for only a few hours or days?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 → 306
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
305	How many children have died?	TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO DIED: _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
305	How many sons have died? IF NONE, ENTER '0'	NUMBER OF SONS WHO DIED : _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
305 b	How many daughters have died? IF NONE, ENTER '0'	NUMBER OF DAUGHTERS WHO DIED: _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

306	Do (did) all your children have the same biological father or more than one father?	ONE FATHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 308
		MORE THAN ONE FATHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
307	How many of your children receive financial support from their father(s)? Would you say none, some or all? IF ONLY ONE CHILD AND SHE SAYS 'YES,' CODE '3' ('ALL').	NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		SOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		ALL	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
308 a	How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
308 b	How many pregnancies with twins?	NUMBER PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
308 c	How many pregnancies with triplets?	NUMBER PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
309a	Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried? IF NONE, MARK 'NONE'	TOTAL NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
		NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
309 b	Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended in a still birth (baby born dead)? IF NONE, MARK 'NONE'	TOTAL NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
		NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
309	Have you ever had a pregnancy that ended in an abortion? IF NONE, MARK 'NONE'	TOTAL NUMBER OF ABORTIONS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	
		NONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
310	Are you pregnant now?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ A
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ B
		MAYBE/NOT SURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	→ B
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
A	IF PREGNANT NOW	[301] _____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ + 1 = _____			
		[308a] _____ + [308b] _____ + [2x308c] _____ = _____			
B	IF NOT PREGNANT NOW	[301] _____ + [309 a+b+c] _____ = _____			
		[308a] _____ + [308b] _____ + [2x308c] _____ = _____			
1004	How old were you when you first had sex (intercourse)? IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal, or vaginal penetration.	AGE YEARS (MORE OR LESS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)	→ S6
		NOT HAD SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	95	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
1005	How would you describe the first time that you had sex? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?	WANTED TO HAVE SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NOT WANT BUT HAD SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		FORCED TO HAVE SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

1005c	Was the first time you had sex with the person who was (at the time or later) your husband/cohabiting partner, or was it with someone else?	HUSBAND/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		SOMEONE ELSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
311	Have you <u>ever</u> used (IN YOUR WHOLE LIFE) anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	▶ 315
		N/A (NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	▶ S5
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
312	Are you <u>currently</u> doing something or using any method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	▶ 315
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
S312b	Have you or your current husband/partner been sterilized? Had a surgical procedure to prevent pregnancy?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
313	What (main) method are you currently using to prevent pregnancy? IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK THE MAIN METHOD	PILL/TABLETS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		INJECTIONS/INJECTABLES (SHOTS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		IMPLANTS (NORPLANTS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		IUD	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		DIAPHRAM/FOAM/JELLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD (COUNTING DAYS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		FEMALE STERILIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	▶ 315
		MALE STERILIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	9	▶ 315
		WITHDRAWAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	▶ 315
		HERBS	<input type="checkbox"/>	11	
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
314	Does your <u>current</u> husband/partner know that you are using a method of family planning?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		N/A: NO CURRENT PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
315	Did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refuse to use a method or try to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	▶ 317
		N/A (NEVER HAD PARTNER)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	▶ S4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	▶ 317
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	▶ 317

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Dwelling ID: _____

316	In what ways did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner let you know that he disapproved of using methods to avoid getting pregnant? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	TOLD ME HE DID NOT APPROVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		SHOUTED/GOT ANGRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		THREATENED TO BEAT ME	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		THREATENED TO LEAVE/THROW ME OUT OF HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		BEAT ME/PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		TOOK OR DESTROYED THE BIRTH CONTROL METHOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
	REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
Apart from what you have told me before, I would now like to ask some specific questions about condoms.				
317	Have you ever used a condom with your <u>current/most recent</u> partner? (male or female condom)	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		N/A: NEVER HAD A PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
317 a	The last time that you had sex with your <u>current/most recent</u> partner did you use a condom?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
318	Have you ever asked your <u>current/most recent</u> partner to use a condom?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
319	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
320	In what ways did he let you know that he disapproved of using a condom? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	TOLD ME HE DID NOT APPROVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		SHOUTED/GOT ANGRY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		THREATENED TO BEAT ME	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		THREATENED TO LEAVE/THROW ME OUT OF HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		BEAT ME/PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		TOOK OR DESTROYED THE BIRTH CONTROL METHOD	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		ACCUSED ME OF BEING UNFAITHFULL/NOT A GOOD WOMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		LAUGHED AT ME/DID NOT TAKE ME SERIOUSLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		SAID IT IS NOT NECESSARY	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		OTHER: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

→ 318

→ S4

→ S4

→ S4

SECTION 4 CHILDREN AND PREGNANCY

Dwelling ID: _____

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4: REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.			
IF NO LIVE BIRTHS (Check question 301), SKIP TO SECTION 5			
I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (Live birth, regardless of whether the child is still alive or not).			Code
401	What was the date of birth of this child?	DAY: _____	(#)
		MONTH: _____	(#)
		YEAR: _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
U402a	What name was given to your last born child?	First Letter of First Name: _____	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
402	Was your last born child a boy or girl?	BOY	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		GIRL	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
403	Is your last born child still alive?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE	AGE IN YEARS: _____	(#)
		(IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR OLD ENTER 0)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
CHECK 406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO >>>>If more than 5 years ago, skip to 417	5 or MORE YEARS AGO	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
I would like to ask you about your <u>last pregnancy</u> .			
407	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?	WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		WANTED TO WAIT UNTIL LATER	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		DID NOT WANT MORE CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		DID NOT CARE EITHER WAY	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?	WANTED YOU TO BECOME PREGNANT THEN	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		WANTED TO WAIT UNTIL LATER	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		DID NOT WANT MORE CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		DID NOT CARE EITHER WAY	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
U409	When you were pregnant with this child, did you see anyone for any prenatal check?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99
409	If YES, whom did you see for your prenatal checkups? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	GENERAL DOCTOR	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		OBSTETRICIAN/GYNECOLOGIST	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
		NURSE/MIDWIFE	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
		TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
		OTHER: _____	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/> 98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/> 99		

SECTION 4 CHILDREN AND PREGNANCY

Dwelling ID: _____

410	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received prenatal care for your pregnancy?	STOPPED ME	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ENCOURAGED ME	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		HAD NO INTEREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
411	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want a boy or a girl or did not care what the baby was?	SON	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		DAUGHTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DID NOT MATTER WHICH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
413	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
S413a	During this pregnancy, did use any Betel Nut?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
S413b	During this pregnancy, did use any Marijuana?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
414	Were you given a (postnatal) check-up at any time during the 6 weeks after delivery?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		NO, BIRTH WAS LESS THAN 6 WEEKS AGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
S414b	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received postnatal check-ups after your pregnancy?	STOPPED ME	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ENCOURAGED ME	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		HAD NO INTEREST	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
416	How much did he/she weigh? RECORD FROM HEALTH CARD WHERE POSSIBLE	WEIGHT FROM CARD: _____		1(+)
		WEIGHT FROM MEMORY: _____		2(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

→ U417

SECTION 4 CHILDREN AND PREGNANCY

Dwelling ID: _____

U417	Do you have any children aged between <u>6 and 13</u> years? If NO, skip to U429.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ U429			
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
417	How many children between <u>6 and 13</u> years? (include 6-year-old and 13-year-old children)	TOTAL NUMBER: _____		(#)				
418 a	How many boys are between <u>6 and 13</u> years? IF NO BOYS, ENTER '0'	NUMBER OF BOYS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
419 b	How many girls are between <u>6 and 13</u> years? IF NO GIRLS, ENTER '0'	NUMBER OF GIRLS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
419 a	How many of these boys (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>) currently live with you?	NUMBER OF BOYS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
419 b	How many of these girls (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>) currently live with you?	NUMBER OF GIRLS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
IF boys and girls is both 0 or don't known or refused to answer in 419a and 419b, skip to U429 → U429								
420	Do any of these children (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>):		Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)		
		a	HAVE FREQUENT NIGHTMARES (BAD DREAMS)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		b	SUCK THEIR THUMB OR FINGERS?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		c	WET THEIR BED OFTEN?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		d	ARE ANY OF THESE CHILDREN SHY?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		e	ARE ANY OF THEM AGGRESSIVE WITH YOU OR OTHER CHILDREN?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
421 a	How many of these boys (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>) have ever run away from home?	NUMBER OF BOYS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
421 b	How many of these girls (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>) have ever run away from home?	NUMBER OF GIRLS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
422 a	How many of your boys (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>) are studying/in school?	NUMBER OF BOYS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
422 b	How many of your girls (<u>ages 6-13 years</u>) are studying/in school?	NUMBER OF GIRLS: _____		(#)				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
IF boys and girls is both 0 or don't known or refused to answer in 422a and 422b, skip to U429 → U429								
423	Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ U429			
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
424	Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ U429			
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				

SECTION 4 CHILDREN AND PREGNANCY

Dwelling ID: _____

U425	What were the reasons these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? MAKE SURE RESPONSE IS ONLY ABOUT CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS MARK ALL THAT APPLY	CHILD DID NOT WANT TO GO	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			
		CHILD WAS BEING BULLIED/TORMENTED BY OTHER STUDENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			
		CHILD LEFT SCHOOL TO WORK OR CARE FOR FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			
		TOO DIFFICULT TO ARRANGE TRANSPORTATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98			
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
U426	Did you receive any counseling or assistance from any of the following people/organizations to help you return your child to school? MAKE SURE RESPONSE IS ONLY ABOUT CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS MARK ALL THAT APPLY	FAMILY/FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			
		TEACHER/PRINCIPAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			
		HEALTH WORKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	3			
		PUBLIC SAFETY/POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	4			
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98			
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
U427	Of these children (aged 6-13 years), have any of them received dental care from a clinic, hospital, or as part of a school-based dental program? MAKE SURE RESPONSE IS ONLY ABOUT CHILDREN AGED 6-13 YEARS	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1			
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98			
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99			
U428	All adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with any of your children aged 6-13 years in the past month?	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)		
		a Took away privileges, forbade something the child liked, or did not allow him/her to leave the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		b Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		c Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head, or ears	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		d Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other object.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
		e Withheld food or did not allow him/her to eat a meal during normal meal times.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—

SECTION 4 CHILDREN AND PREGNANCY

Dwelling ID: _____

U429	Do you think it is important for a child to go to school?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U430	Do you have any children under the age of 5?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → U433
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U431	Of these children (under 5 years), have all of them received at least one immunization?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U432	Have any of your children ages 0-8, ever been left alone for more than 12 hours?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U433	At what age do you feel a child is old enough to be left without adult supervision?	AGE IN YEARS: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U435	Do you believe that in order to bring up (raise, educate) a child properly you need to physically punish him/her?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
U436	Have you ever been forced to give up one or more of your children to a family member or a stranger against your will?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

IF NEVER MARRIED / NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN (NEVER HAD A PARTNER), SKIP TO SECTION 6.				→ S 6
I would now like you to tell me a little about your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner.			CODE	
501	How old is your husband/partner (completed years)? IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?	AGE TO THE NEAREST WHOLE YEAR: _____	(#)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
502	In what year was he born?	BIRTH YEAR: _____	(#)	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
502 a	Where did he grow up [before age 12]? PROBE: Is he from the same State as you?	SAME STATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		OTHER FSM STATE: KOS CHK PNI YAP	<input type="checkbox"/>	2(+)
		OTHER COUNTRY: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
503	Can (could) he read and write?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
504	Did he ever attend school?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → 506
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
505 a	What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	ELEMENTARY (GRADE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		HIGH SCHOOL (GRADE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY (GRADE _____)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
505 b	What is his total number of years of education?	TOTAL NUMBER OF YEARS _____	(#)	
506	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?	WORKING	<input type="checkbox"/>	1 → 508
		LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		RETIRED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 → 508
		STUDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 → 509
	IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?	DISABLED/SICK LONG TERM	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
507	When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, or before that?	IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		4 WKS - 12 MONTHS AGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
	FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?	NEVER HAD A JOB	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 → 509
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

508	What kind of work does/did he normally do? SPECIFY KIND OF WORK	PROFESSIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		SEMI-SKILLED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		UNSKILLED/MANUAL LABOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MILITARY/POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		FARMER/FISHERMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		SELF-EMPLOYED	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		OTHER _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
509	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol?	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		1-3 TIMES IN A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
510	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your last relationship), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk?	MOST DAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		WEEKLY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
511	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of your relationship), have you experienced any of the following problems related to your husband/partner's drinking?			
a	MONEY PROBLEMS	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
b	FAMILY PROBLEMS	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
x	ANY OTHER PROBLEMS: SPECIFY: _____	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
512	Does/did your husband/partner ever use MARIJUANA? HOW OFTEN?	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		1 - 3 TIMES IN A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		IN THE PAST BUT NOT NOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

→ 512

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

S512a	Does/did your husband/partner ever use BETEL NUT? HOW OFTEN?	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		IN THE PAST BUT NOT NOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
S512b	Does/did your husband/partner ever use COCAINE? HOW OFTEN?	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		IN THE PAST BUT NOT NOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
S512c	Does/did your husband/partner ever use SAKAU / KAVA? HOW OFTEN?	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		IN THE PAST BUT NOT NOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
513	Since you have known him, has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ 515
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	→ 515
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	→ 515
514	In the past 12 months (In the last 12 months of the relationship), how often has this happened: once or twice, a few times, many times, or never?	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		A FEW (3-5) TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
515	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	→ 1008
		MAY HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	→ 1008
516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		MAY HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	→ 1008
			<input type="checkbox"/>		
			<input type="checkbox"/>		
			<input type="checkbox"/>		

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

1008	As far as you know, was your <u>current/most recent</u> husband /partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband/partner?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ 1010
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		MAY HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
1009	Did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner see or hear this violence?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		MAY HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	
1010	As far as you know, was your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	
		MAY HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99	

SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

Dwelling ID: _____

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

601	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
		DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
602	Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
		DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
603	It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
		DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
604	A woman should be able to choose her own friends even if her husband disapproves	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
		DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
605	It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
		DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
606	If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene	AGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1		
		DISAGREE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
607	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if:	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)	
	a She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	b She disobeys him	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	c She refuses to have sexual relations with him	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	d She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	e He suspects that she is unfaithful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	f He finds out that she has been unfaithful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
608	In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)	
	a She doesn't want to	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	b He is drunk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	c She is sick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
	d She does not want to get pregnant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

IF RESPONDENT HAS NEVER BEEN MARRIED OR NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER, SKIP TO S 10.						→ S 10	
<p>When two people marry or live together, they usually share both good and bad moments. I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept secret, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?</p>							
701	In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/partner discuss the following topics together:	YES (1)	NO (2)	DON'T KNOW (98)	REFUSED TO ANSWER (99)		
a	Things that have happened to him in the day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	
b	Things that happen to you during the day	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	
c	Your worries or feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	
d	His worries or feelings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—	
702	In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you argued? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?	RARELY SOMETIMES OFTEN NEVER DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED TO ANSWER			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 3 4 98 99	
I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women.							
703	Thinking about your (current or most recent) husband/partner, would you say it is generally true that he: [COMPLETE A and B]	A YES NO Refused to Answer (1) (2) (99)			B If Yes, has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO (1) (2)		
a	Tries to keep you from seeing your friends	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
b	Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
c	Insists on knowing where you are at all times	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
d	Ignores you and treats you indifferently	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
e	Gets angry if you speak with another man	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
f	Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
g	Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
h	Your husband/partner refuses to give you enough money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	—
CHECK	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE 'YES')	MARK WHEN NO FOR ALL ACTS (ALL 'NO')					→ 704
703k	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703) by your current or most recent husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before, or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER BOTH DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED TO ANSWER			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	1 2 3 98 99	

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you.

Questions		A		B		C			D				
704	Has your <u>current</u> husband/partner, or <u>any</u> other husband/partner ever.... [COMPLETE A, B, C and D]	(If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)		Has this happened <u>in</u> the past 12 <u>months</u> (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?				
									YES (1)	NO (2)	YES (1)	NO (2)	One (1)
a	Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b	Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c	Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d	Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CHECK	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/>	MARK WHEN NO FOR ALL ACTS (ALL 'NO')						<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 705				
704e	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 704) by your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, by any other husband or partner that you may have had before, or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	—							
		PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER		<input type="checkbox"/>	2	—							
		BOTH		<input type="checkbox"/>	3	—							
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER		<input type="checkbox"/>	98	—							
		REFUSED TO ANSWER		<input type="checkbox"/>	99	—							

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

705	Has he or any other partner ever.... [COMPLETE A, B, C and D]	A		B		C			D				
		(If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)		Has this happened in the past 12 months (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?				
		YES (1)	NO (2)	YES (1)	NO (2)	One (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	NO (0)	One (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	
a	Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b	Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c	Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d	Kicked you, dragged you, or beaten you up?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e	Choked or burnt you on purpose?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f	Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife, or other weapon against you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
CHECK	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/>	MARK WHEN NO FOR ALL ACTS (ALL 'NO')						<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 706				
705g	Was the behavior you just talked about done (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) by your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband/partner that you may have had before, or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER		<input type="checkbox"/>	1	—							
		PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER		<input type="checkbox"/>	2	—							
		BOTH		<input type="checkbox"/>	3	—							
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER		<input type="checkbox"/>	98	—							
		REFUSED TO ANSWER		<input type="checkbox"/>	99	—							

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

706	Did your <u>current</u> husband/partner or <u>any other partner</u> ever.... [COMPLETE A,B,C and D]	A		B		C			D					
		(If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item)		Has this happened in the past 12 months (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only)		In the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?			Before the past 12 months would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times?					
		YES (1)	NO (2)	YES (1)	NO (2)	One (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	NO (0)	One (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)		
a	Physically force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to? For example, by threatening you or holding you down.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
b	Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your husband/partner or any other husband/partner might do if you refused?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
c	Did your husband/partner or any other husband/partner ever forced you to do something sexual that you found degrading or humiliating?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHECK	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE 'YES') <input type="checkbox"/>	MARK WHEN NO FOR ALL ACTS (ALL 'NO') <input type="checkbox"/>						→ 707						
706d	Was the behaviour you just talked about (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) done by your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before, or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER											<input type="checkbox"/>	1
PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER											<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
BOTH											<input type="checkbox"/>	3		
DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER											<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
REFUSED TO ANSWER											<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
707	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED 'YES' TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (SEE QUESTION 705)	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE											<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE											<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
708	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED 'YES' TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE (SEE QUESTION 706)	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE											<input type="checkbox"/>	1
NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE											<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
708a	Are you afraid of your <u>current/most recent</u> husband or partner? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time?	NEVER											<input type="checkbox"/>	1
SOMETIMES											<input type="checkbox"/>	2		
MANY TIMES											<input type="checkbox"/>	3		
MOST/ALL OF THE TIME											<input type="checkbox"/>	4		
DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER											<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
REFUSED TO ANSWER											<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

Dwelling ID: _____

905	Have you ever slapped, pushed, hit or physically mistreated your husband/partner <u>when he was not</u> slapping, pushing, hitting or physically mistreating you? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SEVERAL TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
IF RESPONDENT HAS NEVER BEEN PREGNANT (ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 302), SKIP TO SECTION 8 → S 8				
709	You said that you have been pregnant before. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (any of) your partner(s) while you were pregnant?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → S8
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98 → S8
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99 → S8
710	Did this happen in one pregnancy or more than one pregnancy? In how many pregnancies were you beaten? IF PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, ENTER '01'	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES BEATEN: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
710 a	Did this happen in the <u>last pregnancy</u> ? IF PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, MARK 'YES'	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
711	Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST/MOST RECENT PREGNANCY IN WHICH VIOLENCE WAS REPORTED				
712	During the <u>most recent pregnancy</u> in which you were beaten, was the person who has slapped, hit, or beaten you the father of the child?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
713 a	Was the man who did this to you your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
714	Had the same person also done such things to you <u>before</u> you were pregnant?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → S8
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98 → S8
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
715	Compared to before you were pregnant, did the slapping/beating get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant? By worse I mean, more frequent or more severe. REFER TO HER PREVIOUS ANSWERS	GOT LESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		STAYED ABOUT THE SAME	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		GOT WORSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 8 INJURIES

Dwelling ID: _____

IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE (CHECK QUESTIONS 707 & 708), GO TO SECTION 10						S 10	
I would now like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your partner's acts that we have talked about (MAY NEED TO REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS RESPONDENT MENTIONED IN SECTION 7). By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, burns, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.							
801	Have you <u>ever</u> been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
802 a	In your life, how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband(s)/partner(s)? Would you say once or twice, several times or many times?	ONCE or TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		SEVERAL (3-5) TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		MANY TIMES (MORE THAN 5)	<input type="checkbox"/>			3	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
802 b	Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
803	What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened. MARK ALL THAT APPLY PROBE: Any other injury?	Yes (1)	No (2)	Don't Know (98)	Refused to Answer (99)		
		A CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		B SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		C SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		D BURN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		E PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		F BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		G FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		H BROKEN TEETH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		I INTERNAL INJURIES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
		X OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	---
804 a	In your life, did you <u>ever</u> lose consciousness because of what (any of your) your husband/partner(s) did to you?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
804 b	Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
805 a	In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? >>> IF NO, skip to SECTION 9 >>> IF YES: How many times?	NO, NEVER NEEDED	<input type="checkbox"/>			0	
		YES, NUMBER OF TIMES NEEDED: _____ (#)					
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	
805 b	Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>			1	
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>			2	
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>			98	
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>			99	

SECTION 8 INJURIES

Dwelling ID: _____

806	In your life, did you <u>ever</u> receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never? >>> IF NO/NEVER, skip to SECTION 9	SOMETIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ALWAYS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		NO, NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
807	In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? >>> IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL: _____		(#)
		(IF NONE ENTER '0')		
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
808	Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

Dwelling ID: _____

THIS SECTION IS ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO REPORTED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER (CHECK QUESTIONS 707 & 708)

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

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

IF RESPONDENT ONLY REPORTED SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SKIP TO QUESTION 906 → 906

901	Are there any particular situations that lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour? REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE (CHECK QUESTIONS 705 AND 706) PROBE: Any other situation? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR REASON	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		WHEN HE IS DRUNK	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		MONEY PROBLEMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		NO FOOD AT HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		SHE IS PREGNANT	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		HE IS JEALOUS OF HER	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		SHE REFUSES SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		SHE IS DISOBEDIENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON/EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		HE WANTS TO SHOW HE IS BOSS	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

CHECK IF NO CHILDREN ALIVE (CHECK QUESTIONS 301 & 303), SKIPT TO QUESTION 903

902	For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time? >>> IF NO CHILDREN ALIVE, skip to QUESTION 903	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SEVERAL (3-5) TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MANY TIMES OR MOST OF THE TIME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

903	During or after a violent incident, does (did) he ever force you to have sex? PROBE: Make you have sex with him against your will? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SEVERAL (3-5) TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MANY TIMES OR MOST OF THE TIME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

904	During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or try to defend yourself? IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time? >>>IF NEVER, skip to QUESTION 906	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SEVERAL (3-5) TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MANY TIMES OR MOST OF THE TIME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

Dwelling ID: _____

904 a	What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.	NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		VIOLENCE BECAME LESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		VIOLENCE STOPPED	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
906	Would you say that your husband /partner's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect? REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER	NO EFFECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		A LITTLE EFFECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		A LARGE EFFECT	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
907	In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		WORK NOT DISRUPTED	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
908	Who have you told about his behavior? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		PARENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		BROTHER OR SISTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		UNCLE OR AUNT	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		NEIGHBORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		COUNSELLOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
		LOCAL LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
		OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	96
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

Dwelling ID: _____

909	Did anyone ever try to help you? IF YES, Who helped you? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		PARENTS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		BROTHER OR SISTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		UNCLE OR AUNT	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		NEIGHBORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		COUNSELLOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
		LOCAL LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
		OTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	96
DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

910	Did you ever go to any of the following for help? Were you satisfied with the help you received? READ EACH ONE and COMPLETE A & B	A			B		
		WENT FOR HELP			SATISFIED WITH HELP		
		YES (1)	NO (2)	REFUSED TO ANSWER (99)	YES (1)	NO (2)	REFUSED TO ANSWER (99)
		a POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		b HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		d LEGAL AID	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		e COURT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		f SHELTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		g LOCAL LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		h WOMEN'S GROUP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
x OTHER:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

IF RESPONDENT NEVER WENT FOR HELP TO ANY LISTED ABOVE (ANSWERED 'NO' FOR ALL IN 910), SKIP TO QUESTION 912

→ 912

911	What were the reasons that made you go for help? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO QUESTION 913	ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS AND FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		COULD NOT ENDURE MORE VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		BADLY INJURED	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		HE THREATENED or TRIED TO KILL HER	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		SAW THE CHILDREN SUFFERING	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		SHE WAS THROWN OUT OF HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96
DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98		
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

Dwelling ID: _____

912	What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		FEAR OF THREATS/MORE VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		AFRAID WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		AFRAID SHE WOULD BE BLAMED	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		BELIEVED NO ONE WOULD HELP	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		WOULD BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
913	Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		HIS RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		HER RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		HEALTH CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		WOMEN'S GROUP	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
914	Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behavior? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF TIMES		(#)
		NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	0 → 919
		N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER)	<input type="checkbox"/>	97 → S10
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
915	What were the reasons why you left the <u>last time</u> ? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO PARTICULAR INCIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ENCOURAGED BY FRIENDS AND FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		COULD NOT ENDURE MORE VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		BADLY INJURED	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		HE THREATENED OR TRIED TO KILL HER	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		HE THREATENED OR HIT CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		SAW THE CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		SHE WAS THROWN OUT OF THE HOME	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		AFRAID SHE WOULD KILL HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		ENCOURAGED BY AN ORGANIZATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		AFRAID HE WOULD KILL HER	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING

Dwelling ID: _____

916	Where did you go the <u>last time you left</u> ? MARK ONE	HER RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		HIS RELATIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		HER FRIENDS/NEIGHBORS	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		HOTEL/LODGINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		STREET	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		CHURCH/TEMPLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		SHELTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
917	How long did you stay away the <u>last time</u> ? RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS MARK ONE	NUMBER OF DAYS (IF < 1 MONTH): _____		1(#)
		NUMBER OF MONTHS (IF > 1 MONTH) _____		2(#)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
918	What were the reasons why you returned <u>last time</u> ? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR)	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		LOVED HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		FAMILY TOLD HER TO RETURN	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		FORGAVE HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		THREATENED HER AND/OR CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		HAD NO PLACE ELSE TO STAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		
919	What were the reasons that made you stay? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DID NOT WANT TO BRING SHAME TO FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		LOVED HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>	5
		DID NOT WANT TO BE SINGLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	6
		FAMILY TOLD HER TO STAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		FORGAVE HIM	<input type="checkbox"/>	8
		THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
		THREATENED HER AND/OR CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
		HAD NO WHERE ELSE TO GO	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
		VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
		OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	96(+)
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99		

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

Dwelling ID: _____

N01	READ TO RESPONDENT: In their lives, many women experience different forms of violence from relatives, other people that they know, and/or from strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidential. May I continue? FOR WOMEN WHO WERE EVER MARRIED OR PARTNERED ADD: These questions are about people other than your husband/partner(s).								
N02	Since the age of 15 years, has anyone (IF APPLICABLE: other than your partner/husband) hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you physically? Thrown something at you? Pushed you or pulled your hair, choked or burned you on purpose? Threatened you or used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ N06				
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2					
		DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98					
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99					
N03	Who did this to you? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST -PROMPT: A friend or relative? Someone from school? A stranger? MARK ALL MENTIONED, COMPLETE A and B	A Has this happened since you were 15 years?			B Has this happened in the past 12 months?				
		Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	NO (0)	Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	
		A FATHER/STEP FATHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		B MOTHER/STEP MOTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		C MOTHER IN LAW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		D OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		E OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		F SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		G SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		H FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		I FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		J NEW AQUAINTANCE - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		K NEW AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		L STRANGER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		M STRANGER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		N TEACHER -MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		O TEACHER -FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		P DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Q DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		R PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		S POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		W OTHER MALE (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
		X OTHER FEMALE (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

Dwelling ID: _____

N06	<p>Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/male partner.</p> <p>Since the age of 15, has anyone ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you. IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as oral sex, anal or vaginal penetration.</p> <p>NOTE THAT THIS QUESTIONS IS ABOUT FORCED INTERCOURSE(S) THAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED</p>	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	→ N08			
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2				
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99				
N07	<p>Who did this to you?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST - PROMPT: A friend or relative? Someone from school? A stranger?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED, COMPLTE A AND B</p>	<p>A</p> <p>Has this happened since you were 15 years old?</p>			<p>B</p> <p>Has this happened in the past 12 months?</p>			
		Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	NO (0)	Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)
A	FATHER/STEP FATHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	MOTHER/STEP MOTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	MOTHER IN LAW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J	NEW AQUAINTANCE - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K	NEW AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L	STRANGER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M	STRANGER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N	TEACHER -MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O	TEACHER- FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P	DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q	DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R	PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
W	OTHER MALE (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X	OTHER FEMALE (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

Dwelling ID: _____

Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD: except your husband/male partner.

N08	Apart from anything you may have mentioned, can you tell me if, since the age of 15, any of the following has happened to you? Has anyone attempted to force you to perform a sexual act you did not want, attempted to force you into sexual intercourse (which did not take place), touched you sexually, or did anything else sexual that you did not want? Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers.	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → 1003
		DON'T KNOW/REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

N09	Who did this to you? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST - PROMPT: A friend or relative? Someone from school? A stranger? MARK ALL MENTIONED	A			B			
		Has this happened since you were 15 years old?			Has this happened in the past 12 months?			
		Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)	NO (0)	Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)
A	FATHER/STEP FATHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	MOTHER/STEP MOTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	MOTHER IN LAW	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J	NEW AQUAINTANCE - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K	NEW AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L	STRANGER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M	STRANGER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N	TEACHER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O	TEACHER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P	DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q	DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R	PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
W	OTHER MALE (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X	OTHER FEMALE (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

Dwelling ID: _____

Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman. FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/male partner.

1003	Before the age of 15 years, did anyone in your family ever touch you sexually or made you do something sexual that you did not want?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → 1006
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

1003 a	Who did this to you? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST -PROMPT: A friend or relative? Someone from school? A stranger? MARK ALL MENTIONED	A	B	C		
		How old were you when this happened with this person for the first time?	How old was this person?	How many times did this happen before you were 15?		
				Once (1)	Few (2)	Many (3)
A	FATHER/STEP FATHER	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	MOTHER/STEP MOTHER	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	MOTHER IN LAW	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	OTHER MALE FAMILY MEMBER	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	OTHER FEMALE FAMILY MEMBER	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	SOMEONE AT WORK - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	SOMEONE AT WORK - FEMALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	FRIEND/AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J	NEW AQUAINTANCE - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K	NEW AQUAINTANCE - FEMALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L	STRANGER - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M	STRANGER - FEMALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N	TEACHER - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O	TEACHER - FEMALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P	DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q	DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER - FEMALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R	PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S	POLICE/ SOLDIER - MALE	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
W	OTHER MALE (Specify): _____	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X	OTHER FEMALE (Specify): _____	---	---	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
* Note: If they don't know the age, use "DK" for the age.				REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

1003 e	During any of the instances you mentioned above of sexual things that happened to you before you were 15 years, did anyone put a penis or something else into your vagina, your backside (anus), or mouth?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

1006	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father or her husband/partner?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 → S11
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

1007	As a child, did you see or hear this violence?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 11 FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

Dwelling ID: _____

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

1101	Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:	OWN BY SELF (1)	OWN WITH OTHERS (2)	DON'T OWN (3)	DON'T KNOW (98)	REFUSED to ANSWER (99)
a	LAND	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b	YOUR HOME/HOUSE	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c	A COMPANY OR BUSINESS	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d	LARGE ANIMALS (COW, HORSES, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e	SMALL ANIMALS (CHICKENS, PIGS, GOATS, ETC.)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f	PRODUCE/CROPS	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g	LARGE HOUSHOLD ITEMS (TV, BED, COOKER)	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h	JEWELRY, GOLD OR OTHER VALUABLES	<input type="checkbox"/>				
j	MOTOR CAR	<input type="checkbox"/>				
k	SAVINGS IN BANK	<input type="checkbox"/>				
x	OTHER PROPERTY (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>				

U1102 a	Do you earn money by yourself?	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO <input type="checkbox"/>	2 → 1105
		DON'T KNOW <input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99

1102	If YES, what exactly do you do to earn money?	YES (1)	NO (2)	DON'T KNOW (98)	REFUSED to (99)
b	JOB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c	SELLING OR TRADING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d	DO SEASONAL WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
x	OTHER (Specify): _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ue	FARMER/FISHERMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
uf	OWN A COMPANY OR BUSINESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ug	JOB - MILITARY POLICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

*Check Ref Box A	CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN <input type="checkbox"/>	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/CURRENT OR PAST MALE PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	→ S12
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*Check 1102	1. OPTIONS b) c) d) x) ue) uf) or ug) MARKED <input type="checkbox"/>	2. OPTION a) MARKED <input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1105
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1103	Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?	SELF/OWN CHOICE <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	2
		GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99

1104	Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?	MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	1
		LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	2
		ABOUT THE SAME AS HUSBAND/PARTNER <input type="checkbox"/>	3
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER <input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 11 FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

Dwelling ID: _____

1105	Have you ever given up/refused a job for money because your husband/partner did not want you to work?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
1106	Has your husband/partner ever taken your earnings or savings from you against your will? IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SEVERAL TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MANY TIMES/ALL OF THE TIME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		N/A (NO SAVINGS/EARNINGS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
1107	Does your husband /partner ever refuse to give you money for household expenses, even when he has money for other things? IF YES: Has he done this once or twice, several times or many times?	NEVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		ONCE OR TWICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SEVERAL TIMES	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
		MANY TIMES/ALL OF THE TIME	<input type="checkbox"/>	4
		N/A (NO SAVINGS/EARNINGS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	7
		DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
1108	In case of emergency, do you think that you alone could raise enough money to house and feed your family for 4 weeks? This could be for example by selling things that you own, or by borrowing money from people you know, or from a bank or moneylender?	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		DON'T KNOW	<input type="checkbox"/>	98
		REFUSED TO ANSWER	<input type="checkbox"/>	99

SECTION 12 COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

Dwelling ID: _____

1201	<p>I would now like to give you a card. There are two pictures on this card. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, the second is of a happy face.</p> <p>No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark below the sad face picture if someone has ever touched you sexually or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to <u>before you were 15 years old</u>.</p> <p>Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you. Once you have marked the card, please fold it over and put it in this envelope. This will ensure that I do not know your answer.</p>	CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		CARD NOT GIVEN FOR COMPLETION	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<p>GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT FOLDS THE CARD; PUTS IT IN THE ENVELOPE; AND SEALS THE ENVELOPE BEFORE GIVING IT BACK TO YOU. ON LEAVING THE INTERVIEW SECURELY ATTACH THE ENVELOPE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND WRITE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CODE ON THE ENVELOPE.</p>				
1202	<p>We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments or is there anything else you would like to add?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
1202 a	<p>Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop violence against women in the FSM?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			
1203	<p>I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you feel?</p> <p>WRITE DOWN ANY SPECIFIC RESPONSE GIVEN BY RESPONDENT</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	GOOD/BETTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		BAD/WORSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
		SAME/NO DIFFERENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
1204	<p>Finally, do you agree that we may contact you again in the next month if we need to ask a few more questions for clarification?</p>	YES	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
		NO	<input type="checkbox"/>	2

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

Box A. MARITAL STATUS

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

119	Are you currently married, living together or <i>involved in a relationship with a man without living together</i> ?	CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER1 CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED3 CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR PARTNER (ENGAGED, DATING), NOT LIVING TOGETHER4 NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN)5 CURRENTLY HAVING FEMALE PARTNER ..6	<input type="checkbox"/> Currently married and/or living with man <input type="checkbox"/> Currently with regular partner; dating relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Previously married/previously lived with man; <i>no current (dating) relationship</i>
120 a	Have you ever been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED1 LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED... ..3 NO5	<input type="checkbox"/> Previously had (dating) relationship
120 b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES.....1 NO.....2	<input type="checkbox"/> Never married /never lived with man; <i>never (dating) relationship</i>

123. Number of times married/lived together with man: [] []

Box B. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

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

(P) Respondent has been pregnant at least once (Question 308) [] Yes [] No

(Q) Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301) [] Yes [] No

(R) Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303) [] Yes [] No

(S) Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310) [] Yes [] No

(T) Number of pregnancies reported (Question 308) [] []

Box C. VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Check and complete ALL that applies for respondent:

(U) Respondent has been victim of physical violence (Question 707) [] Yes [] No

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

Annex V. Operational Definitions of Violence

The table below presents each of the WHO Multi-Country Study operational definitions of violence adopted for the FHSS in the FSM:

<p>Physical violence by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was slapped or had something thrown at her that could hurt her; b. Was pushed or shoved; c. Was hit with fist or something else that could hurt; d. Was kicked, dragged or beaten up; e. Was choked or burnt on purpose; f. Perpetrator threatened to use, or actually used, a gun, knife or other weapon against her. 	<p>Controlling behaviors by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. He tried to keep her from seeing friends; b. He tried to restrict contact with her family of birth; c. He insisted on knowing where she was at all times; d. He ignored her and treated her indifferently; e. He got angry if she spoke with another man; f. He was often suspicious that she was unfaithful; g. He expected her to ask permission before seeking health care for herself.
<p>Sexual violence by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to; b. Had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what partner might do; c. Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating. 	<p>Emotional abuse by an intimate partner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was insulted or made to feel bad about herself; b. Was belittled or humiliated in front of other people; c. Perpetrator had done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose, e.g., by the way he looked at her; by yelling or smashing things; d. Perpetrator had threatened to hurt her or someone she cared about.
<p>Physical violence since age 15 by non-partners</p> <p>Since age 15 someone other than partner beat or physically mistreated her.</p>	<p>Sexual violence since age 15 by non-partners</p> <p>Since age 15 someone other than partner forced her to have sex or to perform a sexual act when she did not want to.</p>
<p>Physical violence during pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Was slapped, hit or beaten while pregnant; b. Was punched or kicked in the abdomen while pregnant. 	<p>Childhood sexual abuse (before age 15)</p> <p>Before age 15 someone had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to.</p>

Source: Jansen, H.A.F.M. et al. (2012). National Study on Domestic Violence against Women in Tonga 2009. Nuku'alofa: Ma`a Fafine mo e Famili, p. 24.

Annex VI. Method to develop the household socioeconomic status index

Federated States of Micronesia
Violence Against Women Socioeconomic Status Study
Prepared by Seema Vyas PhD
2014

1. INTRODUCTION

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) violence against women (VAW) survey collected information on a number of individual variables reflecting different dimensions of household socioeconomic status (SES). This report describes the method used to develop a single measure index of SES or “asset index” using this information. A key issue in deriving an asset index using different indicators is how to assign weights to the individual variables. Principal components analysis (PCA) is a commonly used approach of statistically deriving weights for asset indices. PCA is a multivariate statistical technique that reduces the number of variables in a data set into a smaller number of components. Each component is a weighted combination of the original variables. The higher the degree of correlation among the original variables in the data, the fewer components required to capture the common information. An important property of the components derived is that they are uncorrelated, therefore each component captures a dimension in the data. The next section details the steps taken to derive a PCA-based asset index.

2. METHOD

Guided by Vyas and Kumaranayake (2006) this study undertook three steps to derive a PCA-based asset index: first, a descriptive analysis; second, the construction of the PCA-based asset index; and third, the classification of households into SES groups. The analysis was conducted using STATA version 12.00 statistical software.

2.1 Descriptive analysis

The first step was to conduct descriptive analysis which involved establishing the overall sample size, the frequency of each variable and patterns of missing data for individual variables. This descriptive analysis was essential exploratory work to ensure data quality, and appropriate data coding and recoding for further analysis.

Overall sample size

From a total of 1302 households visited, a household selection form and questionnaire was administered and completed in 1049. The household questionnaire gathered information on different asset ownership indicators, and the household selection form identified whether or not a woman eligible for a subsequent woman's questionnaire was present. A woman's questionnaire was administered and completed in 1006 households. The SES index was constructed using data from all 1049 households where full household questionnaire data were collected.

Frequency analysis

The purpose of the frequency analysis was to establish the extent to which the variables are distributed across the households and to inform subsequent coding of the variables. An issue with PCA is that it works best when asset variables are correlated, but also when the distribution of variables varies across households. It is the assets that are more unequally distributed between households that are given more weight in PCA. For example, an asset which all households own or which no households own would exhibit no variation between households and would carry a weight close to zero from a PCA. A second issue with PCA is that data in categorical form are not suitable for inclusion in the analysis. This is because the categories are converted into a quantitative scale which does not have any meaning. To avoid this, qualitative categorical variables are recoded into binary variables.

The FSM survey data gathered information on household infrastructure characteristics, whether the household has access to piped water; is connected to a public sewer; has electricity; has internet; and the type of building, ownership of a range of vehicles, land ownership, and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping and the total number of people in the household. A description and frequency distribution of the variables is shown in Table 1.

The findings reveal that there exists, to some extent, heterogeneity in household infrastructure characteristics. Over 80% of households have access to piped water, however, access for 26.7% of households is outside the building only, while 31.6% have piped water in their unit. In addition, one-in-five households have either no access to piped water or have water from another source. Almost three-quarters of households are connected to either a public sewer (28.3%) or to a septic tank (46.5%) and slightly over one-quarter of households either have an outhouse or have other means or types of sanitation facility. Over one-third of respondents reported their type of building had concrete foundation, walls and roof (34.9%), and 16% reported their building was not made from concrete. The vast majority of households have electricity and 12% have internet.

Table 1: Description and frequency of asset variables

Variable long name / short name	Variable label	N=1049	%/ mean (std. dev)
Access to piped water q01	Yes, in unit	331	31.6
	Yes, in the building	229	21.8
	Only outside the building	280	26.7
	No access to piped water	189	18.0
	Other	20	1.9
Connected to public sewer q02	Yes, connected to public sewer	297	28.3
	No, connected to septic tank/cesspool	488	46.5
	No, outhouse	191	18.2
	No, other means	60	5.7
	Others	11	1.1
Type of building q03	Concrete foundation, wall & roof	365	34.9
	Concrete foundation, metal/wood wall, metal/tile roof	344	32.8
	Concrete foundation & wall, metal/tile roof	171	16.3
	On stilts	138	13.2
	Other	29	2.8
	Don't know	2	0.2
Electricity q04a	Yes	869	82.8
	No	179	17.1
	Don't know	1	0.1
Internet q04b	Yes	126	12.0
	No	918	87.5
	Don't know	5	0.5

Bicycle q05a	Yes	167	15.9
	No	877	83.6
	Don't know	5	0.5
Motorcycle q05b	Yes	39	3.7
	No	1009	96.2
	Don't know	1	0.1
Car q05c	Yes	587	56.0
	No	462	44.0
Boat (n=1048) q05d	Yes	213	20.3
	No	834	79.6
	Don't know	1	0.1
	Missing	1	
Land ownership q06	Yes	819	78.1
	No	222	21.2
	Don't know	7	0.7
	Refused /no answer	1	0.1
q07 (n=1042)	Rooms for sleeping	<u>2.27 (1.18)</u>	
tothh/hh1 (n=1087)	Total in household	<u>7.09 (10.15)</u>	

Ownership of different types of vehicles was varied and ranged from a low of 3.7% (motorbike) to 56.0% (car). Households were asked about their ownership of a boat and also the type of boat owned. Twenty percent (n=213) owned a boat and of these, the vast majority were boat with engine (n=186). Over three-quarters of households reported that at least one household member owned land. The average number of rooms in the household for sleeping was 2.27 and the mean total number of people living in the household was slightly over 7.

2.2 Analytical approach

Coding of variables

Table 2 describes the coding for each asset indicator. Four binary indicators were created for access to piped water, whether or not the household had access to piped water: in the unit; in the building; outside the building only; and no access to piped water that combined the responses "no access to piped water" and "other". Three separate binary variables were created for sanitation infrastructure: household is connected to a public sewer; household is connected to septic tank/cesspool; and other sanitation that combined "outhouse" sanitation facility, "no, other means" "other" and "don't know". Four separate variables were created for type of building: concrete foundation, wall and roof; concrete foundation and wall; concrete foundation only; and other type of building that combined building "on stilts", "other" and "don't know".

Electricity and internet in household and all types of vehicles and land ownership were considered separately as binary indicators each coded 1—presence or ownership of the indicator (e.g. electricity, vehicle or land) and 0—absence of the indicator (e.g. no electricity or internet in household or no household member owns vehicle or land). Don't know responses were coded as 0. A household "crowding" index was created as the ratio between the number of people in the household and the number of rooms in the house for sleeping.

Table 2: Description of SES variables used in PCA analysis

Variable description	Type of variable	Value labels
Piped water in unit	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Piped water in building	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Piped water outside building	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
No access/other	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Connected to public sewer	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Connected to septic tank/cesspool	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Outhouse/other/none	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Concrete foundation, walls & roof	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Concrete foundation & walls	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Concrete foundations	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Stilts/other type of building	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Electricity	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Internet	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Bicycle	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Motorbike	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Car	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Boat	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Land ownership	Binary	No=0 Yes=1
Crowd (No. people in household/No. of rooms for sleeping)	Continuous	

Missing values

Another data issue is that of missing values and two options exist to deal with this. The first is to exclude households with at least one missing value from the analysis, and the second is to replace missing values with the mean value for that variable. Exclusion of households based on missing socioeconomic data could significantly lower sample sizes and the statistical power of study results. However, attributing mean scores for missing values reduces variation among households. In both situations, though, the limitation is more pronounced with high numbers of missing values.

A missing value was only observed for one case, for the variable "boat" and the case was coded as the mean for that variable. It is expected inclusion or exclusion of these households would have little impact on the distribution of assets. For the variable number of rooms in household used for sleeping (q07), there were 27 cases that were recorded as having 0 rooms. Given that it is likely these households may use or convert a living space in the household for sleeping, the 0 number of rooms was replaced with 1.

3. PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS ANALYSIS

The first principal component is considered a measure of household SES and is therefore retained. The output from a PCA is a table of factor scores or weights for each variable and interpretation of the weights depends, in part, on its face-validity. Generally, a variable with a positive factor score is associated with higher SES, and conversely a variable with a negative factor score is associated with lower SES.⁸¹

The PCA considered all the variables detailed in Table 2 (access to water; type of toilet facility; type of building; electricity and/or internet in home; ownership of the different types of vehicles; land ownership and household crowding). The results of this model are shown in Table 3. The household characteristics access to water from in the unit or in the building, connected to a public sewer, concrete foundations, walls and roof, and presence of electricity and internet would yield a higher household asset score. All other household infrastructure variables were associated with a lower asset score. Ownership of all types of vehicles would attain the household with a higher asset score, however, only marginally for ownership of a motorbike or a boat. The variables piped water in unit or building, connected to public sewer, concrete foundation, walls and roof, electricity, internet and ownership of car or bicycle displayed the highest weights. Higher household crowding was associated with lower asset wealth.

Table 3: Results from principal components analysis

SES indicator	Total sample (N=1049)		
	Mean	Std. dev	PC score
Piped water in unit	0.316	0.465	0.234
Piped water in building	0.218	0.413	0.223
Piped water outside building	0.267	0.443	-0.225
No access/other	0.199	0.400	-0.254
Connected to public sewer	0.283	0.451	0.318
Connected to septic tank/cesspool	0.465	0.499	-0.028
Outhouse/other/none	0.252	0.434	-0.298
Concrete foundation, walls & roof	0.348	0.477	0.294
Concrete foundation & walls	0.163	0.370	-0.045
Concrete foundations	0.328	0.470	-0.062
Stilts/other type of building	0.161	0.368	-0.257
Electricity	0.828	0.377	0.353
Internet	0.120	0.325	0.271
Bicycle	0.159	0.366	0.234
Motorbike	0.037	0.189	0.085
Car	0.560	0.497	0.368
Boat	0.203	0.402	0.023
Land ownership	0.781	0.413	0.039
Household crowding	3.730	3.176	-0.184

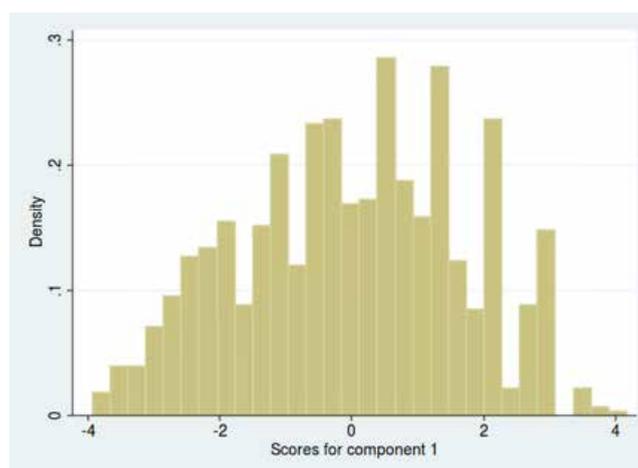
3.2 Classification of households into SES group

Classification of households into SES group

Using the factor scores from the first principal component as weights, a dependent variable can then be constructed for each household which has a mean equal to zero, and a standard deviation equal to one. This dependent variable can be regarded as the household's asset score, and the higher the household asset score, the higher the implied SES of that household. A histogram of the household asset scores is shown in Figure 1. The figure reveals that, despite spikes at the higher end of the household asset score, the distribution of the household asset score is symmetrically distributed.

⁸¹In STATA, when specifying PCA, the user is given the choice of deriving eigenvectors (weights) from either the correlation matrix or the co-variance matrix of the data. If the raw data has been standardized, then PCA should use the co-variance matrix. As the data was not standardized, and they are therefore not expressed in the same units, the analysis specified the correlation matrix to ensure that all data have equal weight. For example, crowding is a quantitative variable and has greater variance than the other binary variables, and would therefore dominate the first principal component if the co-variance matrix was used.

Figure 1: Distribution of household SES score



To differentiate households into broad asset wealth categories studies have used cut-off points—most commonly an arbitrarily defined disaggregation e.g. quintiles. Another method is to use a data driven approach—cluster analysis—to derive asset wealth categories. Cluster analysis was used in the “WHO multi-country study on domestic violence and women’s health” to derive “lowest”, “middle” and “highest” household asset groups.

For this study both methods to classify households into asset wealth groups were explored. First, households were ranked according to their asset score. Based on these scores, households were split into three equal sized groups or terciles. K-means cluster analysis was used to group households into three clusters. The mean asset score for each group, derived using both methods, is shown in Table 4. When considering the classification using terciles, the difference in the mean asset score is slightly higher between the low and middle asset groups than for the middle and the highest asset groups (1.976 and 1.791 respectively). This pattern is mirrored with the cluster method where the difference in mean asset score is 2.074, between the lowest and the middle asset groups, and 1.921, between the middle and the highest asset group. From the cluster method almost 31% of households were classified in the highest asset group, 40% in the middle asset group and just below 30% were classified in the lowest asset group. A cross tabulation of household classification from both methods revealed that over 93% (n=979) of households were classified in the same asset wealth group.

Table 4: Mean socioeconomic scores by SES group (N=1049)

Total sample	Terciles			Cluster analysis		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
N	350	350	349	307	420	322
%	33.0	33.0	33.0	29.3	40.0	30.7
Mean SES score	-1.913	0.064	1.854	-2.057	0.018	1.938
Std. Dev	0.773	0.450	0.712	0.715	0.548	0.677

Internal coherence compares the mean value for each asset variable by asset group to assess whether ownership differs by group. Table 5 show the mean ownership levels of the asset indicator variables by both the tercile and cluster derived asset groups. The findings reveal that for all indicators both methods similarly differentiate household assets—a finding that is unsurprising given the very high degree of consistency across both methods in classifying households into asset groups

Table 5: Mean ownership of SES variables by SES group (N=1049)

SES indicator	Tercile			Cluster		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Piped water in unit	8.6	36.6	49.6	6.2	34.5	51.9
Piped water in building	4.0	22.0	39.5	1.6	22.6	40.1
Piped water outside building	46.0	28.0	6.0	47.2	27.9	5.6
No access/other	41.4	13.4	4.9	45.0	15.0	2.5
Connected to public sewer	4.3	20.6	60.2	3.3	21.0	61.8
Connected to septic tank/cesspool	43.4	59.1	37.0	44.3	56.0	36.3

Table 5 (continued)

SES indicator	Tercile			Cluster		
	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
Outhouse/other/none	52.3	20.3	2.9	52.4	23.1	1.9
Concrete foundation, walls & roof	10.0	29.4	65.0	9.8	28.8	66.5
Concrete foundation & walls	16.6	24.0	8.3	16.0	22.4	8.7
Concrete foundations	38.0	36.3	24.1	37.5	36.9	23.0
Stilts/other type of building	35.4	10.3	2.6	36.8	11.9	1.9
Electricity	52.9	96.0	99.7	48.9	94.8	99.7
Internet	0.6	3.4	32.1	0.7	3.1	34.5
Bicycle	3.4	9.7	34.7	2.6	11.2	34.8
Motorbike	1.1	2.9	7.2	1.3	2.6	7.5
Car	17.1	60.3	90.5	14.0	60.2	90.4
Boat	19.4	18.1	23.5	19.2	19.3	22.7
Land ownership	76.9	76.0	81.6	76.9	76.4	81.6
Household crowding	4.78 (3.09)	3.73 (3.97)	2.70 (1.69)	4.91 (3.11)	3.66 (3.77)	2.73 (1.67)

4. SUMMARY

This report describes how a PCA-based asset index was created using the FSM VAW survey data. From the PCA analysis households were classified into asset groups using terciles and cluster analysis approach. The household asset index constructed appears to have face validity and the assessment of the internal coherence performed according to a-priori assumptions. Both the tercile and cluster method for classifying households performed equally well in disaggregating household asset wealth. While the cluster approach does not appear to have any greater discriminatory power over the tercile approach—to be consistent with other Pacific Island studies, the cluster method is used for all subsequent analyses.

REFERENCE

Vyas S and Kumaranayake L (2006) How to do (or not to do) . . . Constructing socio-economic status indices: how to use principal components analysis. *Health Policy and Planning* 21(6): 459-468.

Annex VII. Tables

NOTE: Some tables presented below have been modified to be included in the report either because: a) detailed breakdowns may compromise confidentiality; b) detailed breakdowns were not statistically significant; or c) specific results were small and thus not discussed in the narrative.

Table 3.1. Household and individual sample obtained and response rates, FSM 2014

	Pohnpei		Chuuk		Yap		Kosrae		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total number of households in the sample	501		358		230		213		1302	
Dwelling vacant	20	4.0	13	3.6	27	11.7	7	3.3	67	5.1
Dwelling destroyed	11	2.2	11	3.1	8	3.5	4	1.9	34	2.6
Dwelling not found	24	4.8	2	0.6	1	0.4	1	0.5	28	2.2
Strange language (not eligible)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1
Total number of true (eligible) households visited	446		332		193		201		1172	
Household absent	16	3.6	10	3.0	4	2.1	7	3.5	37	3.2
No member at home	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Not safe to conduct interview	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.2
Refused at household level	4	0.9	7	2.1	5	2.6	1	0.5	17	1.5
Household interview completed (household response rate, based on true households)	423	94.8	314	94.6	184	95.3	193	96.0	1114	95.1
No eligible woman in household	19	4.5	16	5.1	21	11.4	10	5.2	66	5.9
Total number of households with selected eligible woman	404		298		163		183		1048	
Selected woman not at home	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0	3	0.3
Selected woman incapacitated	2	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.8	0	0.0	5	0.5
Selected woman refused to be interviewed	8	2.0	2	0.7	8	4.9	2	1.1	20	1.9
Selected woman does not want to continue interview	8	2.0	3	1.0	3	1.8	0	0.0	14	1.3
Completed individual interview (individual response rate based on HHs with selected eligible woman)	385	95.3	293	98.3	147	90.2	181	98.9	1006	96.0

Table 3.2. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) for number of eligible women in household), FSM 2014

	Total (unweighted)				Total (weighted)*			
	All respondents		Ever-Partnered		All respondents		Ever-Partnered	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1006	100.0	898	100.0	1007	100.0	885	100.0
State								
Pohnpei	385	38.3	356	39.6	475	47.2	435	49.1
Chuuk	293	29.1	254	28.3	343	34.1	290	32.8
Yap	147	14.6	132	14.7	97	9.6	85	9.6
Kosrae	181	18.0	156	17.4	92	9.2	75	8.5
Religion								
Catholic	461	45.8	417	46.4	495	49.2	440	49.7
Protestant **	488	48.5	426	47.4	458	45.5	394	44.5
Other	42	4.2	42	4.7	37	3.7	37	4.2
No Religion	15	1.5	13	1.4	16	1.6	14	1.6
Education								
No education	28	2.8	21	2.3	27	2.7	21	2.4
Primary	280	27.8	261	29.1	290	28.8	267	30.2
Secondary	430	42.7	374	41.7	419	42.6	368	41.6
Tertiary	268	26.6	242	27.0	260	25.8	229	25.8
Ethnicity								
FSM	987	98.1	881	98.1	982	97.6	864	97.6
USA	7	0.7	6	0.7	15	1.4	12	1.4
Philippines	7	0.7	6	0.7	5	0.5	4	0.5
Other/None Provided	5	0.5	5	0.6	5	0.5	5	0.6

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15-64 years in the general population (2010 Census), FSM 2014

	Unweighted		Weighted*		2010 Census	
	All respondents	All respondents	All respondents	All respondents	Female population 15-64***	Female population 15-64***
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	1006	100.0	1007	100.0	25,663	100.0
State	1006	100.0	1007	100.0	25,663	100.0
Pohnpei	385	38.3	475	47.2	12,614	49.2
Chuuk	293	29.1	343	34.1	7,819	30.5
Yap	147	14.6	97	9.6	2,962	11.5
Kosrae	181	18.0	92	9.2	2,268	8.8
Religion	1006	100.0	1007	100.0	25,663	100.0
Catholic	461	45.8	495	49.2	13,486	52.6
Protestant**	488	48.5	458	45.5	11,883	46.3
Other	42	4.2	37	3.7	176	0.7
No Religion	15	1.5	16	1.6	118	0.5
Ethnicity	1006	100.0	1007	100.0	25,663	100.0
FSM	987	98.1	982	97.6	25,073	97.7
USA	7	0.7	15	1.4	125 ¹	0.5
Philippines	7	0.7	5	0.5	302 ²	1.2
Other/None Provided	5	0.5	5	0.5	163	0.6
Age Group	1006	100.0	1007	100.0	25,663	100.0
15-19	95	9.4	106	10.5	4,240	16.5
20-24	102	10.1	119	11.8	4,161	16.2
25-29	117	11.6	111	11.0	3,186	12.4
30-34	121	12.0	119	11.8	2,639	10.3
35-39	104	10.3	90	8.9	2,267	8.8
40-44	109	10.8	102	10.1	2,139	8.3
45-49	139	13.8	134	13.3	2,088	8.1
50-54	97	9.6	98	9.7	1,831	7.1
55-59	73	7.3	74	7.3	1,679	6.5
60-64	49	4.9	54	5.4	1,433	5.6
Education^{note}	1006	100.0	1007	100.0		
No education	28	2.8	27	2.7		

Primary	280	27.8	290	28.8
Secondary	430	42.7	429	42.6
Tertiary	268	26.6	260	25.8
Current Partnership Status ^{note2}	1006	100.0	1007	100.0
Never partnered	108	10.7	122	12.1
Currently married	692	68.8	671	66.6
Living with man (not married)	34	3.4	31	3.1
Regular partner (dating)	72	7.2	80	8.0
Divorced/separated	72	7.2	72	7.1
Widowed	28	2.8	31	3.1
Household Assets Index	1006	100.0	1007	100.0
Low	297	29.5	318	31.6
Medium	400	39.8	401	39.8
High	309	30.7	288	28.6

* Weights have been applied for household selection and female selection probability.

** Protestant denomination includes Baptist, Congregational, SDA/Adventist, Jehovah Witness, and Mormon/LDS.

*** Calculated based on the female population aged 10-60 (2010 Census) for the areas included in the sample.

^{note} The 2010 Census breaks down education levels differently. For instance, it combines no education with preprimary education or secondary education is broken down by high school no diploma, high school graduate and some college, and associate's degree. Therefore, it is difficult to properly aggregate census data to adequately compare with the sample.

¹ As per the 2010 Census, this is part of the "White" category and includes European, American/Canadian, Australian/New Zealand.

² As per the 2010 Census, this is part of the "Asian" category and also includes Nukuoro and Kapingamarangi.

^{note2} The 2010 Census only collects information on marital status for women aged 15+. This means that women aged 10-14 (who are currently 14-19 and potentially in the sample) were not asked marital status at the time of the census. Also, marital status is aggregated differently in the census data. For instance, census data does not track never partnered women but never married women only or it doesn't include information by women who live with a man but are not married or women who are dating. Therefore, no adequate comparisons can be made.

Table 3.4. Prevalence of partner violence, unweighted and weighted, for number of eligible women in the household, FSM 2014

Type of partner violence	Total			
	Prevalence unweighted (N=849**)		Prevalence weighted* (N=836**)	
	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Lifetime physical violence	32.0	29.0 - 35.3	28.6	25.1 - 32.4
Current physical violence	20.1	17.6 - 23.0	19.4	16.4 - 22.8
Lifetime sexual violence	18.1	15.7 - 20.9	18.1	15.1 - 21.6
Current sexual violence	13.0	10.9 - 15.4	12.9	10.3 - 15.9
Lifetime phys/sexual violence	35.6	32.4 - 38.9	32.8	29.1 - 36.8
Current phys/sexual violence	24.4	21.6 - 27.4	24.1	20.7 - 27.9
Lifetime emotional violence	32.6	29.5 - 35.9	32.8	29.0 - 36.8
Current emotional violence	22.7	20.0 - 25.7	24.6	21.1 - 28.4

* Weights have been applied for household selection and female selection probability.

** 49 women who completed the entirety of the questionnaire except for questions on partner violence were excluded.

Table 3.5. Women's satisfaction upon completion of interview and duration of interview, according to experience of partner violence, FSM 2014

	By experience of partner violence					
	All ever-partnered respondents (%) (n=898)	No violence (%) (n=547)	Only sexual violence (%) (n=30)	Only physical violence (%) (n=148)	Both physical and sexual violence (%) (n=124)	Missing information for violence (%) (n=49)
The interview made you feel						
Good/better	90.5	90.1	96.7	89.9	92.7	87.8
Same/ no difference	8.1	9.3	3.3	6.8	4.8	10.2
Worse	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	2.0
Did not respond	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agreed to be contacted again						
Yes	94.7	94.7	90.0	93.9	95.2	98.0
No	4.8	4.6	6.7	6.1	4.0	2.0
Did not respond	0.7	0.7	3.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Duration of interview*						
Mean (minutes)	68.0	64.0	52.9	65.8	93.8	61.4
Median (minutes)	63.0	60.0	62.5	70.0	80.0	59.0

* For the calculation of duration of interview 48 observations were dropped due to "negative" or unlikely short duration (less than 10 minutes)
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.1. Prevalence of physical, sexual and physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Physical violence			Sexual violence			Physical and/or sexual violence			Number of ever-partnered women (N)
	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12-month prevalence (%)	p-value	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12-month prevalence (%)	p-value	Lifetime prevalence (%)	12-month prevalence (%)	p-value	
Total	28.6	19.4		18.1	12.9		32.8	24.1		836
State										
Pohnpei	16.6	11.0	<0.001	9.1	4.4	<0.001	18.9	13.5	<0.001	414
Chuuk	41.5	33.7		33.2	28.3		49.9	42.6		279
Yap	25.6	13.1		12.3	5.2		27.0	15.1		83
Kosrae	55.5	19.8		17.9	10.6		57.8	24.3		60
Religion										
Catholic	28.8	22.1	0.048	17.8	15.0	0.808	33.0	26.9	0.579	419
Protestant	29.4	17.5		19.7	11.5		33.7	22.1		368
Other	16.1	8.8		5.9	1.3		16.1	10.1		36
No Religion	33.4	14.9		17.9	14.9		48.3	29.8		14
Education										
No education	35.5	19.8	0.427	9.9	9.9	0.331	35.5	25.7	0.155	21
Primary	28.1	20.4		17.6	14.6		33.2	25.6		260
Secondary	31.7	21.1		19.8	13.4		36.3	25.6		342
Tertiary	23.6	15.5		16.9	10.4		26.5	19.9		214
Age Group										
15-24	36.5	29.8	0.464	23.2	16.7	0.550	40.4	34.7	0.05	102
25-29	23.0	16.7		14.9	8.0		24.8	17.8		99
30-34	27.1	17.8		18.7	16.4		33.4	25.2		110
35-39	32.0	24.3		17.6	14.9		35.1	29.0		80
40-44	34.1	19.1		23.4	16.2		38.8	24.6		102
45-49	25.9	19.8		20.7	14.6		33.1	25.2		126
50-54	15.9	9.2		8.8	5.8		19.5	12.6		94
55-64	33.4	18.8		16.4	10.1		35.9	23.5		122
Household Assets Index										
Low	34.6	25.9	0.382	23.4	18.4	0.008	41.0	31.9	<0.001	281
Medium	26.4	19.7		17.8	12.5		31.3	25.7		328
High	24.3	10.9		12.1	6.6		25.0	12.2		227

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted. Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.2. Prevalence of different acts of physical violence by husbands/partners, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Total (N=836)	
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Slapped, threw something at her	24.7	16.1
Pushed or shoved	22.1	14.5
Hit with a fist or something else	19.5	12.7
Kicked, dragged, beaten	15.6	9.8
Choked or burnt on purpose	6.4	3.9
Threatened or used a gun, knife or weapon	5.5	3.6
At least one act of physical violence	28.6	19.4

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted. Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.3. Prevalence of physical partner violence, broken down by severity, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Moderate physical violence (%)	Severe physical violence (%)	Number of ever-partnered women (N)
Total	6.8	21.8	836
State			
Pohnpei	4.1	12.5	414
Chuuk	7.3	34.3	279
Yap	10.3	15.5	83
Kosrae	17.9	37.6	60
Religion			
Catholic	6.3	22.5	419
Protestant	7.3	22.1	368
Other	7.5	8.6	36
No Religion	4.8	28.6	14
Education			
No education	4.0	31.6	21
Primary	5.7	22.4	260
Secondary	7.7	24.0	342
Tertiary	6.9	16.6	214
Age Group			
15-24	4.1	32.5	102
25-29	6.1	16.9	99
30-34	7.4	19.7	110
35-39	11.0	21.0	80
40-44	4.3	29.7	102
45-49	5.7	20.2	126
50-54	5.4	10.6	94
55-64	10.4	23.1	122
Household Assets Index			
Low	6.8	27.8	281
Medium	6.7	19.7	328
High	6.8	17.5	227

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted. Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.5. Proportion of women who reported physical violence in pregnancy among ever-pregnant women, FSM 2014

	Experienced violence during pregnancy (%)	Number of ever-pregnant women (N)
Total	6.3	763
State		
Pohnpei	5.7	377
Chuuk	4.7	253
Yap	6.5	71
Kosrae	14.7	62
Religion		
Catholic	5.8	379
Protestant	6.5	340
Other	9.6	30
No Religion	0.0	14
Education		
No education	7.2	17
Primary	6.4	249
Secondary	6.1	312
Tertiary	6.0	184
Age Group		
15-24	2.5	75
25-29	6.0	86
30-34	3.3	99
35-39	11.0	77
40-44	8.5	99
45-49	4.7	121
50-54	4.8	87
55-64	8.5	119
Household Assets Index		
Low	4.5	252
Medium	7.1	309
High	6.8	202

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women (N=763), FSM 2014

	Ever pregnant women		Women ever beaten during a pregnancy					Women beaten during pregnancy by the same person as before the pregnancy			Total no. of women beaten by the same person before the pregnancy	
	Ever beaten during a pregnancy (%)	Total no. of ever pregnant women (N)	Punched or kicked in abdomen (%)	Beaten in most recent pregnancy by father of child (%)	Living with person who beat her while pregnant (%)	Beaten by same person as before the pregnancy (%)	Total no. of women ever beaten in pregnancy (N)	Beating got worse during pregnancy (%)	Beating stayed the same (%)	Beating got less (%)	(%)	(N)
Total	6.3	763	44.2	91.7	84.2	76.6	47	25.4	27.5	47.1	36	
State												
Pohnpei	5.7	377	56.4	92.3	79.5	79.5	21	41.9	35.5	22.6	17	
Chuuk	4.7	253	55.2	89.7	96.6	89.7	12	11.5	15.4	73.1	11	
Yap	6.5	71	7.1	92.9	42.9	42.9	5	16.7	33.3	50.0	2	
Kosrae	14.7	62	20.0	92.5	100.0	70.0	9	7.1	25.0	67.9	6	
Education												
No education	7.2	17	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	
Primary	6.4	249	66.6	94.8	100.0	71.8	16	24.0	26.5	49.5	12	
Secondary	6.1	312	44.2	89.6	78.7	96.1	19	28.4	22.2	49.4	18	
Tertiary	6.0	184	5.8	90.0	69.1	47.6	11	0.0	54.8	45.2	5	
Age Group												
15-24	2.5	75	58.3	82.4	82.4	82.4	2	0.0	70.7	29.3	2	
25-29	6.0	86	67.4	89.4	89.4	100.0	5	42.5	13.2	44.3	5	
30-34	3.3	99	37.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	3	37.6	12.5	49.9	3	
35-39	11.0	77	35.9	95.1	82.1	88.6	8	14.7	36.9	48.4	8	
40-44	8.5	99	47.5	78.7	86.9	67.8	8	66.1	14.6	19.3	6	
45-49	4.7	121	50.8	100.0	71.1	63.2	6	15.2	15.2	69.7	4	
50-54	4.8	87	49.8	100.0	100.0	83.6	4	0.0	11.9	88.1	3	
55-64	8.5	119	47.2	91.8	77.2	58.1	10	5.6	54.6	39.8	6	
Household Assets Index												
Low	4.5	252	39.3	89.8	88.3	71.4	11	19.4	34.7	45.9	8	
Medium	7.1	309	49.7	98.1	90.1	75.8	22	23.1	31.7	45.2	17	
High	6.8	202	39.6	83.2	71.4	82.4	14	32.9	16.4	50.7	11	

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.6. Characteristics of violence during pregnancy as reported by ever-pregnant women, FMS 2014

	Number	%
Among ever-pregnant women (N=763)		
Ever beaten during a pregnancy	47	6.2
Among women ever beaten during a pregnancy (N=47)		
Ever punched or kicked in abdomen in pregnancy	21	44.2
Perpetrator in most recent pregnancy was father of child	43	91.7
Living with person who beat her while pregnant	40	84.2
Same person had beaten her before pregnancy	36	76.6
Among women who were beaten during pregnancy by same person as before pregnancy (N=36)		
Beating got worse during pregnancy	9	25.4
Beating stayed the same during pregnancy	10	27.5
Beating got less during pregnancy	17	47.1

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.7. Prevalence of specific acts of sexual violence by husbands/partners, as reported by ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Total (N=836)	
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)
Physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to	14.7	10.3
Had sexual intercourse she did not want to because she was afraid of what her partner might do	14.6	10.1
Forced to perform degrading or humiliating sexual act(s)	6.3	4.5
At least one act of sexual violence	18.1	12.9

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted.

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.9. Prevalence of emotional partner violence, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Lifetime prevalence (%)	p-value	12 months prevalence (%)	p-value	Number of ever partnered women (N)
Total	32.8		24.6		836
State					
Pohnpei	17.2	<0.001	11.7	<0.001	414
Chuuk	60.1		50.4		279
Yap	21.4		12.3		83
Kosrae	29.7		11.0		60
Household Assets Index					
Low	43.6	<0.001	35.5	<0.001	281
Medium	29.3		21.0		328
High	24.5		16.4		227

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted.

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.10. Lifetime and current prevalence of different acts of emotional partner violence, and frequency of these acts in the past 12 months, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Among ever-partnered women (N=836)		Frequency distribution of number of times acts happened in past 12 months			
	Ever happened (%)	During past 12 months (%)	One time (%)	2-5 times (%)	More than 5 times (%)	
Insulted you or made you feel bad	26.6	19.0	25.8	63.5	10.7	
Belittled or humiliated	21.0	16.0	30.7	56.1	13.2	
Scared or intimidated you	15.7	12.1	32.0	54.9	13.1	
Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about	17.5	13.4	29.4	60.1	10.5	

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted.
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.11a Prevalence of different controlling behaviors by partners during lifetime, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Percentage of women reporting that her partner:								At least one type of controlling behavior (%)
	Keeps her from seeing her friends (%)	Tries to restrict contact with family of birth (%)	Insists on knowing where she is at all times (%)	Ignores and treats indifferently (%)	Gets angry if she speaks with another man (%)	Often suspicious that she is unfaithful (%)	Needs to ask his permission before seeking health care (%)		
Total	33.0	17.2	53.5	17.0	34.5	33.0	43.3	62.9	
State									
Pohnpei	22.6	10.7	44.8	7.5	22.2	20.5	31.7	51.3	
Chuuk	52.7	30.4	76.6	34.1	56.2	55.3	71.3	86.8	
Yap	19.4	7.1	27.0	8.7	18.7	16.7	12.7	37.7	
Kosrae	31.6	14.8	43.0	14.4	39.5	38.0	35.4	67.7	
By experience of partner violence**									
no violence	21.2	8.8	41.2	8.9	21.0	19.7	33.7	49.6	
sexual and/ or physical	57.0	34.4	78.5	33.7	62.1	60.3	63.0	90.2	
By type of violence*									
sexual only	57.8	45.1	84.0	26.5	72.3	70.7	61.0	91.8	
physical only	49.3	20.2	73.8	25.0	54.2	49.5	62.5	88.3	
both sexual and physical	65.0	46.2	81.9	45.2	67.3	68.6	64.0	91.7	

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted.

** Note that questions on controlling behaviors have been asked for current and most recent partner only while the experience of physical or sexual violence - for some of the women - may have been reported for a previous partner (results here shown are therefore somewhat biased towards underestimating the association between controlling behaviors and physical or sexual violence).

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.12. Prevalence of economic abusive acts by partners, as reported by ever-partnered women (N=836*), FSM 2014

	Taken away what she earned or saved (%)	p-value	Refused to give money (%)	p-value	At least one or both acts (%)	p-value	Number of ever partnered women for whom questions were applicable (N)
Total	9.3		11.7		14.9		796
State							
Pohnpei	3.2	<0.001	7.0	<0.001	8.1	<0.001	399
Chuuk	19.3		19.3		24.9		269
Yap	1.2		7.5		7.9		73
Kosrae	17.1		14.1		24.7		55

* Responses from 49 women who refused to answer any questions about partner violence are omitted. Table presents weighted Ns

Table 4.14. Women who reported that during or after an incident of violence she was forced to have sex, according to women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=239), FSM 2014

	Total (N=239) (%)
Never	55.8
Once or twice	23.3
Several times	10.0
Many times or most times	3.9
Don't know/Don't remember	3.5
Refused to answer	3.6

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.1. Prevalence and frequency* of physical violence by non-partners since the age of 15, in lifetime and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women (N=1007), FSM 2014

	Lifetime		Past 12 months		Number of women interviewed (N)
	Ever had non-partner physical violence since age 15 (%)	p-value	Had non-partner physical violence in past 12 months (%)	p-value	
Total	9.6		3.0		1007
State					
Pohnpei	4.4	<0.001	1.8	0.012	475
Chuuk	12.1		4.7		343
Yap	9.9		0.0		97
Kosrae	27.1		5.9		92
Age Group					
15-24	13.6	0.058	4.7	0.020	225
25-29	15.5		7.3		111
30-34	4.4		0.7		119
35-39	9.0		1.2		90
40-44	7.8		4.2		102
45-49	8.8		3.3		134
50-54	6.2		0.0		98
55-64	7.6		0.9		128

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.2. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported physical violence by non-partners, broken down by number and type of perpetrator (N=97), FSM 2014

	Physical violence since age 15 years old		Physical violence in the past 12 months	
	Number	%	Number	%
Number of perpetrators				
One perpetrator	66	67.8	22	22.7
More than one perpetrator	31	32.2	8	8.7
Type of perpetrator (grouped)				
Male family member(s)	54	55.7	17	17.5
Female family member(s)	55	56.8	19	20.0
Male other(s)	21	22.1	4	4.1
Female other(s)	16	16.3	5	4.8

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.3. Prevalence of sexual violence by non-partners since the age of 15, lifetime and in the past 12 months, among all interviewed women, FSM 2014

	Lifetime (since age 15)				Past 12 months				Number of women interviewed (N)
	Forced intercourse (%)	p-value	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	Forced intercourse (%)	p-value	Attempted intercourse or other unwanted sexual acts (%)	Any sexual violence (%)	
Total	6.4		4.3	8.0	2.1		1.0	2.7	1007
State									
Pohnpei	3.8	0.002	3.6	5.1	1.0	0.012	1.3	1.8	475
Chuuk	10.3		4.5	11.0	4.1		0.5	4.3	343
Yap	3.8		3.8	4.8	0.3		0.3	0.3	97
Kosrae	8.6		8.4	15.0	1.7		2.5	3.7	92
Age Group									
15-24	3.9	0.276	6.8	10.9	3.6	0.409	0.6	4.2	225
25-29	7.7		4.4	10.7	2.9		1.5	3.7	111
30-34	7.2		4.9	7.2	1.0		0.7	1.0	119
35-39	5.5		0.7	5.5	0.0		0.0	0.0	90
40-44	3.5		1.9	4.3	1.6		0.0	1.6	102
45-49	0.9		1.0	1.9	0.0		0.0	0.0	134
50-54	8.0		4.1	9.0	2.1		0.5	2.6	98
55-64	8.0		7.6	11.4	3.6		4.7	6.7	128
Household Assets Index									
Low	9.3	0.029	5.6	10.4	3.0	0.072	0.4	3.2	318
Medium	4.6		4.3	6.7	1.0		1.7	2.0	401
High	5.9		3.0	7.0	2.6		0.8	3.2	288

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.5. Prevalence of child sexual abuse by non-partners, before the age of 15, as reported by all interviewed women, FSM 2014

	Sexual abuse before age 15								Number of women interviewed (N)
	Face to face interview		Card		Interview and/or card		p-value		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%			
Total	44	4.4	120	12.0	143	14.2		1007	
State									
Pohnpei	13	2.7	47	9.8	51	10.7	0.009	475	
Chuuk	21	6.0	47	13.6	58	16.9		343	
Yap	2	2.1	13	13.4	14	14.7		97	
Kosrae	9	9.9	14	15.3	20	21.9		92	
Age Group									
15-24	21	9.4	29	12.8	41	18.1	0.003	225	
25-29	9	8.0	22	19.5	26	23.8		111	
30-34	5	4.4	5	4.3	9	7.7		119	
35-39	1	0.7	7	7.6	7	8.1		90	
40-44	0	0.0	7	7.3	8	7.6		102	
45-49	1	0.6	15	11.1	15	11.2		134	
50-54	4	4.3	15	15.5	15	15.5		98	
55-64	3	2.7	21	16.1	22	17.1		128	

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.6. Percentage of all interviewed women who reported childhood sexual abuse, broken down by frequency*, age that it occurred, number and type of perpetrator (N=31*), FSM 2014**

	Sexual abuse before age 15 years old	
	Number	%**
Age of sexual abuse before age 15		
0-4	-	-
5-9	4	12.1
10-14	22	74.4
Age not provided	4	12.0
Frequency of sexual abuse*		
once	14	48.2
few times	-	-
many times	11	36.0
Number of perpetrators		
One perpetrator	26	86.1
More than one perpetrator	-	-
Type of perpetrator (grouped)		
Male family member(s)	14	48.0
Female family member(s)	-	-
Male other(s)	9	31.4
Female others(s)	-	-

* If more than one perpetrator was mentioned, the frequency reported in this table is based on the perpetrator with the highest frequency

**This table uses weighted counts of women and because of rounding the percentages may vary even when the number of women is the same.

*** Of the 44 women who reported sexual abuse in childhood in the interview, 13 did not answer question on age at which sexual abuse first happened and 17 did not answer question on frequency it happened.

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.7. Overlap of non-partner and partner violence among all women (N=958), FSM 2014

	Non-partner violence (%)	Partner violence* (%)	p-value	Partner or non-partner violence (%)
Physical violence	9.1	25.0	<0.001	29.5
Sexual violence	7.5	15.8	<0.001	20.7
Physical and/or sexual violence	13.6	28.7	<0.001	35.9

* The prevalence figures for partner violence are slightly lower here compared to the tables in chapter 4 because all women and not all-partnered women are taken as denominator. P-values for difference in type of violence between non-partner and partner violence (Fisher's exact test)
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.8b. Age of first sexual intercourse, as reported by interviewed women who reported to ever had sex, FSM 2014

	<15 (%)	15-17 (%)	18-21 (%)	22+ (%)	Number of interviewed women who ever had sex
Total	8.4	36.7	40.4	14.5	791
State					
Pohnpei	9.3	46.2	36.7	7.8	372
Chuuk	6.4	27.2	43.2	23.2	280
Yap	8.6	32.4	49.0	10.0	69
Kosrae	11.7	28.3	40.7	19.2	70

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.9b. Nature of first sexual experience by age of first sexual intercourse, among women who ever had sex, FSM 2014

Age of first sexual intercourse	Wanted to have sex (%)	Did not want but had sex (%)	Forced to have sex (%)	No Response (%)	Number of women interviewed
Total	74.3	16.4	7.6	1.7	791
<15	58.5	21.5	18.0	2.0	66
15-17	68.6	18.9	10.3	2.1	291
18-21	79.7	13.9	5.0	1.4	320
22+	82.8	14.0	2.2	1.0	114

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 5.10a. Overlap of different types of partner violence among women who experienced partner violence (N=274), FSM 2014

	Partner violence (%)
Physical violence only	44.9
Sexual violence only	12.9
Physical and sexual violence	42.4

* 49 women who refused to answer questions on partner violence are omitted

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.1. Gender attitudes. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree with specific statements presented to them (N=992*), FSM 2014

	<i>Percentage of women who agreed with</i>									
	"A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees" (%)	p-value	"A man should show his wife he is the boss" (%)	p-value	"A woman should be able to choose her own friend even if husband disapproves" (%)	p-value	"Wife is obliged to have sex with husband" (%)	p-value	"If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene" (%)	p-value
Total	62.8		54.8		29.6		41.3		32.4	
State										
Pohnpei	51.9	<0.001	54.8	<0.001	26.1	<0.001	35.9	<0.001	16.0	<0.001
Chuuk	75.9		81.7		24.7		53.8		46.1	
Yap	50.9		32.3		44.0		23.4		30.9	
Kosrae	82.7		72.3		50.0		41.8		62.6	
Religion										
Catholic	58.2	<0.001	59.5	0.016	26.6	0.184	38.4	0.090	28.9	0.001
Protestant	69.1		68.3		32.5		44.1		36.5	
Other	52.1		59.8		25.3		48.6		29.1	
No Religion	51.1		48.6		48.8		35.5		30.5	
Education										
No education	73.1	0.020	64.9	<0.001	15.0	<0.001	56.1	<0.001	17.5	0.001
Primary	67.4		71.3		27.2		48.7		28.0	
Secondary	62.9		63.7		28.1		43.0		35.5	
Tertiary	56.1		53.5		36.3		28.5		33.8	
Age Group										
15-24	62.8	0.004	56.9	0.003	31.6	0.148	36.5	0.052	37.4	0.719
25-29	63.1		54.9		30.6		34.4		31.1	

30-34	52.1	54.4	27.2	31.4	23.3			
35-39	49.9	54.6	34.6	41.2	34.0			
40-44	55.5	68.2	24.8	37.0	31.7			
45-49	73.2	79.1	25.3	50.7	31.1			
50-54	62.7	67.7	29.6	48.9	35.3			
55-64	76.9	73.1	31.8	52.9	31.9			
Household Assets Index								
Low	65.5	0.271	0.186	24.5	47.8	0.063	32.8	0.145
Medium	59.0			29.1	37.8		30.5	
High	64.9			35.8	39.0		34.6	
According to experience of violence (N=836**)								
All ever-partnered women	63.8	64.7	30.1	42.3	32.1			
No partner violence	62.2	0.154	0.081	29.3	41.7	0.309	26.0	<0.001
Physical or sexual partner violence	66.9			29.5	44.3		41.2	

* 15 women did not reply to the attitude questions and have been omitted from the analysis

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

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.2. Attitudes around physical partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a man has good reason to hit his wife for reasons stated below (N=998*), FSM 2014

<i>Percentage of women who agree that a man has a good reason to hit his wife if:</i>												
	"Reason to hit: wife does not complete housework" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: wife asks about girlfriends" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: husband suspects wife is unfaithful" (%)	p-value	"Reason to hit: husband finds out wife is unfaithful" (%)	p-value
Total	27.1		40.7		22.6		25.4		32.4		55.3	
State												
Pohnpei	13.7	<0.001	26.0	<0.001	7.8	<0.001	7.8	<0.001	16.4	<0.001	45.6	<0.001
Chuuk	47.2		59.9		48.1		57.1		59.9		71.8	
Yap	5.8		15.4		6.8		10.6		14.0		17.8	
Kosrae	43.6		70.7		19.2		13.3		31.5		83.5	
Religion												
Catholic	23.4	<0.001	39.8	<0.001	22.6	0.454	26.4	0.602	32.9	0.293	49.9	<0.001
Protestant	32.0		42.8		23.3		24.9		33.0		62.7	
Other	18.9		28.9		13.6		19.7		22.3		41.8	
No Religion	22.4		35.5		22.4		23.5		23.5		43.3	
Education												
No education	26.6	0.007	32.9	0.029	24.4	<0.001	21.7	<0.001	29.2	0.007	39.3	0.122
Primary	28.6		41.5		28.4		29.5		32.6		53.5	
Secondary	30.9		45.3		23.1		28.7		35.7		57.5	
Tertiary	19.2		32.9		14.9		15.9		27.0		55.4	
Age Group												
15-24	34.2	0.089	47.0	0.011	25.2	0.108	25.9	0.430	37.9	0.428	62.9	0.101
25-29	29.7		45.2		21.0		26.5		34.0		54.9	

30-34	19.8	32.6	15.0	19.9	34.9	60.3						
35-39	21.5	29.3	14.7	22.1	26.1	54.2						
40-44	25.0	33.1	20.3	25.9	21.4	46.2						
45-49	30.9	43.9	31.2	32.0	34.4	52.9						
50-54	30.6	38.6	27.8	26.3	29.7	48.9						
55-64	26.9	45.4	20.4	23.2	32.4	53.4						
Household Assets Index												
Low	33.6	0.170	47.2	0.213	30.2	0.002	36.6	<0.001	40.1	0.001	57.0	0.908
Medium	22.8		36.7		18.6		21.3		29.4		56.4	
High	25.9		39.0		19.7		18.9		28.2		52.0	
According to experience of violence (N=836**)												
All ever-partnered women	26.6		39.5		22.2		25.5		30.9		53.8	
No partner violence	21.5	<0.001	31.8	<0.001	16.8	<0.001	18.0	<0.001	22.8	<0.001	45.9	<0.001
Physical/sexual partner violence	37.1		55.2		33.0		40.6		47.6		69.9	

* 9 women did not reply to the attitude questions and have been omitted from the analysis

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

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.3. Attitudes around sexual partner violence. Proportion of interviewed women who said they agree that a married woman can refuse to have sex with her husband for reasons stated below (N=1000)*, FSM 2014

		Percentage of women who agreed with						
	"A married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to" (%)	p-value	"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk" (%)	p-value	"A married woman can refuse sex if she is sick" (%)	p-value	"A married woman can refuse sex if she does not want to get pregnant" (%)	p-value
Total	60.0		61.9		68.3		51.4	
State								
Pohnpei	61.1	<0.001	63.3	<0.001	68.2	<0.001	50.1	<0.001
Chuuk	48.4		47.5		57.2		37.3	
Yap	82.5		86.0		90.4		82.9	
Kosrae	73.6		83.3		87.3		77.3	
Education								
No education	55.5	0.013	46.2	0.002	49.6	0.021	36.5	<0.001
Primary	58.3		59.3		67.3		46.2	
Secondary	68.0		62.2		67.5		55.0	
Tertiary	65.6		66.2		72.8		52.7	
Age Group								
15-24	58.4	0.002	56.9	<0.001	68.2	<0.001	53.6	<0.001
25-29	66.5		67.2		69.8		51.9	
30-34	59.1		67.5		68.8		56.8	
35-39	57.0		63.7		76.6		50.9	
40-44	64.4		63.5		70.4		57.4	
45-49	53.7		62.1		63.4		46.6	
50-54	65.2		58.1		61.1		52.4	
55-64	58.9		61.4		70.2		41.6	

Household Assets Index	57.3	0.094	56.7	0.002	66.5	0.222	44.3	<0.001
Low								
Medium	58.4		64.8		68.7		55.7	
High	65.0		63.8		69.8		53.1	
According to experience of violence (N=836**)								
All ever-partnered women	60.6		62.7		68.3		50.7	
No partner violence	59.1	0.641	60.3	0.276	66.6	0.237	50.2	0.742
Physical or sexual partner violence	63.9		67.7		71.8		51.6	

* 7 women did not reply to the attitude questions and have been omitted from the analysis

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

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 6.4. Situations leading to violence as reported by women who ever experienced physical partner violence (N=239), FSM 2014

	No particular reason (%)	Partner drunk (%)	Money problem (%)	Problem with work (%)	Unemployed (%)	No food at home (%)	Family problems (%)	She is pregnant (%)	Jealousy (%)	Refuses sex (%)	Disobedient (%)	Show he is boss (%)	Other problems (%)
Total	20.1	51.5	5.3	5.9	1.3	8.9	8.7	0.9	24.5	12.8	19.5	10.3	1.6
State													
Pohnpei	20.8	44.0	5.6	10.4	3.2	8.8	4.8	3.2	42.4	13.6	23.2	5.6	0.0
Chuuk	21.4	51.9	3.6	3.6	0.7	11.4	8.2	0.0	10.4	13.2	13.2	10.4	1.4
Yap	18.5	55.4	13.8	4.6	0.0	3.1	13.8	0.0	41.5	16.9	23.1	18.5	9.2
Kosrae	15.1	63.7	5.5	5.5	0.0	4.1	15.1	0.0	26.0	6.9	31.5	14.4	0.7
Religion													
Catholic	18.0	56.6	6.2	8.6	2.0	10.0	10.3	1.4	19.5	12.3	20.2	6.4	2.2
Protestant	21.5	46.0	4.2	3.5	0.5	8.6	7.7	0.5	29.4	14.5	19.5	15.1	1.1
Other	32.7	71.4	12.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0
No Religion	26.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Education													
No education	61.2	33.3	0.0	22.1	0.0	5.6	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0
Primary	20.3	47.0	5.7	1.8	0.8	7.8	6.3	0.8	18.8	12.0	14.0	10.8	0.6
Secondary	17.7	55.1	5.5	8.2	0.8	10.9	8.8	0.0	23.9	16.9	19.6	9.8	2.4
Tertiary	18.9	53.1	5.3	4.4	3.3	6.6	11.4	3.3	37.7	6.9	30.2	10.4	1.8
Age Group													
15-24	9.8	58.5	7.4	4.4	4.4	7.4	10.1	3.3	34.9	22.8	33.7	6.9	0.0
25-29	19.4	54.6	3.8	4.6	0.0	7.5	22.2	0.0	18.2	9.3	28.4	18.6	9.8
30-34	42.1	36.7	2.5	1.1	0.0	3.9	6.0	0.0	18.7	6.6	8.8	8.0	0.0
35-39	26.4	50.8	6.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	35.2	7.8	10.9	22.0	2.6
40-44	6.1	62.2	2.1	15.2	2.4	6.0	5.2	0.0	24.3	12.1	16.5	5.2	0.0
45-49	11.5	54.6	7.7	0.7	0.0	8.6	5.4	0.0	10.6	25.9	23.9	9.3	0.0
50-54	21.8	53.4	5.8	6.7	0.0	16.9	11.1	2.2	27.6	14.8	8.3	0.0	2.2
55-64	28.0	42.6	6.6	9.7	1.3	20.2	3.0	1.3	26.3	2.4	18.1	11.9	1.6
Household Assets Index													
Low	15.8	56.1	4.2	7.8	0.6	9.2	10.5	0.6	23.6	9.2	19.1	11.1	0.8
Medium	17.6	50.4	6.8	4.2	1.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	21.7	17.2	21.6	5.9	3.6
High	31.7	45.2	5.2	5.2	3.0	11.1	8.1	3.0	30.5	12.0	16.8	15.7	0.0

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.1. Percentage of women reporting injuries as a result of physical or sexual partner violence (N=276), FSM 2014

	Ever injured (%)	Number of women reporting partner violence (N)
Total	41.4	274
State		
Pohnpei	48.3	78
Chuuk	42.3	139
Yap	33.8	22
Kosrae	27.0	35
Religion		
Catholic	41.8	138
Protestant	42.8	124
Other	19.0	6
No Religion	24.6	7
By type of partner violence		
Sexual only	15.1	35
Physical only	32.1	123
Physical and sexual	59.2	116
Physical or sexual	41.4	274

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.2. Prevalence, frequency, and type of injuries and health service use for women who were injured due to physical or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

a. Prevalence, frequency, use of services		N	%
Injuries among women reporting partner violence (N=274)			
Ever injured due to partner violence		114	41.4
Injured in the past 12 months		57	20.9
Ever lost consciousness		31	11.3
Lost consciousness in past 12 months		15	5.3
Ever hurt enough to need health care		24	8.8
Frequency injured among ever injured (N=114)			
Once or twice		61	53.3
Several (3-5) times		37	32.6
Many times (more than 5 times)		15	13.3
Among women hurt enough to need health care (N=24)			
Proportion needed health care in the past 12m		13	53.9
Proportion ever received health care for injuries		11	43.6
Among women who received health care for injuries (N=11)			
Proportion who spent at least 1 night in hospital due to injury		4	35.6
Proportion who told health worker about real cause of injury		4	30.2
b. Type of injury		During lifetime	
Type of injury among ever injured (N=114)		N	%
Cuts, puncture, bites		54	47.2
Scratch, abrasion, and bruises		87	77.1
Sprains, dislocations		8	6.7
Burns		3	3.1
Penetrating injuries, deep cuts, gashes		7	6.1
Broken eardrum, eye injuries		25	22.1
Fractures, broken bones		8	6.8
Broken teeth		7	5.8
Internal injuries		4	3.2
Other		7	6.0

Tables present weighted Ns

Table 7.3. Self-reported impact of violence on women's health and well-being, among women who reported physical or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

Self-reported impact on health (N=274)		No effect (%)	A little effect (%)	A large effect (%)	Don't Know/No Response (%)
Total		46.2	32.9	16.6	4.4
State					
Pohnpei		55.2	30.1	9.1	5.6
Chuuk		36.9	36.0	22.0	5.1
Yap		42.6	39.7	16.2	1.5
Kosrae		65.1	22.4	11.8	0.7

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.4.b. Self-reported nature of impact of violence on women's work, among women who worked for money and who reported physical or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

Self reported impact on work (N=149)	Unable to concentrate (%)		Unable to work/sick leave (%)		Partner disrupted work (%)		Lost confidence in own ability (%)		Other (%)		Work not disrupted (%)	
Total	17.3	17.3	13.6	13.6	16.4	16.4	14.3	14.3	12.1	12.1	33.6	33.6
State												
Pohnpei	16.1	16.1	3.4	3.4	20.7	20.7	18.4	18.4	4.6	4.6	46.0	46.0
Chuuk	9.6	9.6	21.7	21.7	12.1	12.1	13.4	13.4	22.3	22.3	19.1	19.1
Yap	30.4	30.4	2.2	2.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.3	4.3	41.3	41.3
Kosrae	34.0	34.0	20.2	20.2	26.6	26.6	13.8	13.8	3.2	3.2	44.7	44.7

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.5.a. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women*, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

	Total (N=836)		
	No Violence (N=562) %	Physical/ sexual partner violence (N=274) %	All partnered women (N=836) %
General health status			
Fair, poor and very poor of health	11.2	26.7	16.3
Some/many problems walking	24.6	35.7	28.2
Some, many problems with performing usual activities	28.2	44.2	33.5
Some/ many problem of pain	5.9	10.9	7.5
Some/many problems with memory or concentration	26.4	56.1	36.1
			p-value
			<0.001
			<0.001
			<0.001
			0.002
			<0.001
Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by SRQ**			
0-5	77.8	40.7	65.6
6-10	12.5	18.9	14.6
11-15	8.0	33.2	16.3
16-20	1.7	7.2	3.5
			<0.001
			<0.001
			<0.001
			<0.001
<i>Mean SRQ score***</i>	2.9	6.8	9.5
<i>Median SRQ score***</i>	1.0	6.0	8.5
			<0.001
Ever thought about suicide	4.5	19.7	9.5
Ever attempted suicide	5.8	13.9	8.5
			<0.001

* This table excludes responses from 49 women who refused to answer questions about partner violence
 ** SRQ is a set of questions in a self-reported questionnaire that make up a WHO screening tool for emotional distress, more points indicating more probability for depression
 *** Note that this is not a percentage but an average score for each of the subgroups
 Table presents weighted Ns

Table 7.7. Reproductive health outcomes reported by women, according to their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

	No violence (%)	Physical/sexual violence (%)	P-value*	All respondents (%)
a. According to experience of partner violence				
Pregnancy rate among ever-partnered women** (N=836)				
Ever pregnant	87.8	88.1	0.909	87.9
Circumstances of most recent pregnancy for women who delivered in last 5 yrs. (N=258)				
Pregnancy unwanted or wanted later	40.8	32.3	0.441	37.8
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=735)				
Ever had miscarriage	18.5	19.8	0.847	18.9
Ever had stillbirth	13.3	11.8	0.057	12.8
Ever had abortion	13.3	11.8	0.073	12.8
b. According to experience of violence in pregnancy				
Reproductive health among those ever pregnant (N=735)				
Ever had miscarriage	18.6	23.0	0.236	18.9
Ever had stillbirth	13.1	8.2	0.137	12.8
Ever had abortion	13.1	8.2	0.136	12.8

* Fisher exact two tailed P value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

** This table excludes responses from 49 women who refused to answer questions about partner violence

Tables present weighted Ns

Table 8.1. Children's well-being as reported by women with children 6-13 years old, according to the women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

<i>Proportion of women reporting that at least one of her children (aged 6-13 years) had the following:</i>	With physical or sexual partner violence (N=74) (%)		P-value*	All women (N=241) (%)
	No Violence (N=167) (%)			
Nightmares	22.2	30.8	0.035	24.8
Bedwetting	14.8	24.4	0.067	17.7
Child shy/withdrawn	19.8	32.3	0.007	23.6
Child aggressive	19.3	31.8	0.004	23.1
Two or more of above problems	19.8	42.1	<0.001	26.7
Child has failed / had to repeat a year at school	10.8	11.6	0.666	11.0
Child has stopped school / dropped out of school	2.3	6.3	0.049	3.6

* Fisher exact two tailed p-value for the difference between women who experienced violence and who did not experience physical and/or sexual partner violence

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 8.2. Children witnessing the violence, according to women who ever experienced physical partner violence, FSM 2014

	Pohnpei (N=68) (%)	Chuuk (N=116) (%)	Yap (N=22) (%)	Kosrae (N=33) (%)	Total (N=239) (%)
Never	27.2	51.4	52.3	50.0	44.4
Once or twice	24.0	25.4	26.2	21.9	24.6
Several times	32.0	16.8	15.4	17.8	21.2
Many times/most of the time	4.0	2.1	6.2	7.5	3.8
Don't know/refused to answer	12.8	4.3	0.0	2.7	6.1

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 8.3. Percentage of respondents reporting violence against her mother, against her partner's mother or against her partner when he was a child, among ever-partnered women (N=836*), according to women's experience of partner violence, FSM 2014

	Proportion of women who reported that...		
	Her mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	Partner's mother was hit by mother's husband (%)	Partner was hit as a child (%)
According to all ever-partnered women (N=836)	19.5	9.0	10.2
According to experience of partner violence			
Not experienced any partner violence (N=562)	18.5	5.4	6.2
Ever experienced physical or sexual violence (N=274)	21.5	16.2	18.5
		<0.001	<0.001
According to type of partner violence			
No violence (N=562)	18.5	5.4	6.2
Sexual only (N=35)	17.9	13.2	11.0
Physical only (N=123)	19.3	11.5	16.3
Both sexual and physical (N=116)	24.9	22.2	23.1
According to severity of physical partner violence			
Moderate physical violence (N=57)	17.1	23.4	2.1
Severe physical violence (N=182)	23.5	14.6	19.2

* Table does not include responses from 49 women who refused to answer partner violence questions
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 8.4. Prevalence of corporate punishment among women who had children, FSM 2014

	Proportion of women who thought that raise a child properly, she needs to physically punish the child (%)
Among women with children (N=762)	
Women who agreed	23.0
Women who disagreed	77.0
4 women who said 'don't know/no response' were excluded from the analysis	
Table presents weighted Ns	

Table 9.1. Percentage of women who had told others and persons to whom they told about the violence, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=274), FSM 2014

Women told*	Number	%
No one	96	35.1
Friends	48	17.4
Parents	96	35.0
Brother or sister	43	15.7
Uncle or aunt	16	5.9
Husband/partner's family	47	16.9
Children	12	4.2
Neighbors	9	3.4
Police	18	6.5

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

Table 9.2. Percentage of women who received help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=274), FSM 2014

<i>Who helped *</i>	Number	%
No one	103	37.5
Friends	34	12.4
Parents	87	31.8
Brother or sister	44	16.1
Uncle or aunt	30	10.9
Husband/partner's family	43	15.8
Children	19	6.9
Neighbors	19	6.8
Police	17	6.2
Doctor/health worker	5	1.6

* More than one answer could be given, therefore the total percentage is greater than 100%.
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.3. Percentage of women who mentioned they would have liked more help, and from whom, among women experiencing physical or sexual partner violence (N=274), FSM 2014

<i>Wanted more help from... *</i>	Country	
	Number	Total (N=274) (%)
No one	148	54.0
His relatives	27	9.9
Her relatives	82	29.8
Friends/neighbors	18	6.4
Health center	-	-
Police	-	-
Priest/religious leader	11	3.9
Women's group	0	0.0
Other	7	2.7

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

Table 9.5. Main reasons for seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who sought help (N=30), FSM 2014

<i>Reason for seeking support *</i>	%
Encouraged by friends/family	14.9
Could not endure more	48.0
Badly injured	19.0
He threatened or tried to kill her	3.6
He threatened or hit children	7.5
Saw that children were suffering	9.7
Thrown out of the home	0.0
Afraid she would kill him	3.5
Afraid he would kill her	10.4
Other	20.7

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

Table 9.6. Main reasons for not seeking support from agencies, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who did not seek help (N=244), FSM 2014

<i>Reason for not seeking support *</i>	<i>%</i>
Don't know/no answer	32.6
Fear of threats/more violence	9.3
Violence normal/not serious	35.8
Embarrassed/ashamed	11.7
Afraid would not be believed	3.0
Afraid she would be blamed	1.0
Believed no one would help	5.7
Afraid would end relationship	7.5
Afraid would lose children	7.0
Bring bad name to family	3.3
Did not know her options	3.3
Other	3.0

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

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.7. Percentage of women who ever left home because of violence, among women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, FSM 2014

	Country	
	Number	Total (N=274) (%)
Ever left home because of violence	92	35.8
Number of times leaving home		
Never	165	64.2
Once	33	12.8
2 - 5 times	42	16.5
More than 5 times	17	6.5
<i>Mean number of days away last time*</i>	17	17.0
Where she went last time? (N=92)		
Her relatives	78	84.5
His relatives	7	7.3
Other**	5	5.2
No location provided	3	3.0

* Note that this is not a percentage but an average number of days for each of the subgroups

** Other included: friends/neighbors (3 times mentioned), hotel (1), street (1), and other (3).
Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.8. Main reasons for leaving home last time she left, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who left home (N=92), FSM 2014

<i>Reasons for leaving home *</i>	<i>%</i>
No particular reason	6.8
Encouraged by friends/family	12.3
Could not endure more	51.4
Badly injured	18.3
He threatened or tried to kill her	15.7
He threatened or hit children	3.7
Saw children suffering	2.1
Thrown out of the home	3.7
Afraid she would kill him	2.3
Encouraged by an organization	0.4
Afraid he would kill her	6.9
Other	5.8

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

Table 9.9. Main reasons for returning, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence, who left home and returned (N=80), FSM 2014

<i>Reasons for returning *</i>	<i>%</i>
Didn't want to leave children	20.8
Sanctity of marriage	3.8
For sake of family/children (family honor)	22.1
Couldn't support children	1.2
Loved him	22.0
He asked her to go back	47.4
Family told her to return	17.5
Forgave him	20.3
Thought he would change	9.6
Threatened her/children	2.6
Could not stay there/had no other place else to stay	0.8
Violence normal/not serious	2.4
Other	0.3

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

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.10. Main reasons for not leaving home, as mentioned by women who experienced physical or sexual partner violence and who never left home (N=165), FSM 2014

<i>Reasons for not leaving home *</i>	<i>%</i>
Didn't want to leave children	44.8
Sanctity of marriage	9.8
Didn't want to bring shame to family	19.1
Couldn't support children	4.4
Loved him	44.4
Didn't want to be single	4.7
Family told her to stay	5.4
Forgave him	15.7
Thought he would change	4.5
Threatened her/children	1.4
Had nowhere else to go	5.3
Violence normal/not serious	14.2
Other	2.3

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

Table presents weighted Ns

Table 9.11. Retaliation/fighting back, among women reporting physical partner violence (N=274), FSM 2014

<i>Whether ever fought back</i>	Total (N=274) (%)
Never	49.9
Once or twice	19.0
Several times	12.5
Many times/most of the time	3.2
Don't know/No response	15.5
Table presents weighted Ns	

Table 9.12. Effect of fighting back, among women who ever fought back because of physical partner violence (N=95), FSM 2014

<i>Result of retaliation</i>	Total (N=95) (%)
No change/no effect	15.3
Violence became worse	33.3
Violence became less	30.1
Violence stopped	17.0
Don't know/refused to answer	4.2
Table presents weighted Ns	

Table 10.1. Exploration of risk factors for lifetime experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014

	Number of women N=837	Experienced violence (%)	Univariable analysis (N=837)			Multivariable analysis (N=820)			Multivariable analysis (N=822)		
			Crude odds Ratio	95% CI	P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio**	95% CI	P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio**	95% CI	P-value
Women's characteristics											
Age group (years)											
15-24	88	40.4	1			1			1		
25-29	101	22.7	0.43	0.21 0.89	0.023	0.31	0.13 0.74	0.009	0.35	0.15 0.83	0.017
30-34	112	33.4	0.74	0.36 1.53	0.414	1.08	0.39 3.00	0.878	1.02	0.37 2.81	0.974
35-39	93	33.4	0.74	0.35 1.57	0.432	0.82	0.34 2.01	0.670	0.82	0.34 1.97	0.658
40-44	106	36.6	0.85	0.42 1.73	0.658	1.24	0.49 3.13	0.642	1.32	0.55 3.13	0.531
45-49	131	32.7	0.72	0.37 1.40	0.331	0.61	0.26 1.43	0.260	0.72	0.32 1.65	0.438
50-64	206	28.0	0.57	0.31 1.07	0.083	0.62	0.28 1.37	0.235	0.67	0.32 1.43	0.303
Education											
None/Primary education	271	32.5	1			1					
Secondary education	339	34.9	1.11	0.74 1.68	0.616						
Higher education	227	26.3	0.74	0.46 1.20	0.222						
Current partnership											
Formerly partnered	106	28.6	1			1					
Currently partnered	723	32.4	1.20	0.71 2.02	0.505						
Earn own income											
No	515	31.7	1			1					
Yes	317	32.6	1.04	0.72 1.51	0.825						
Ownership of capital assets											
Don't own/don't know	48	20.8	1			1					
Owens by self	499	32.2	1.81	0.86 3.81	0.116						
Owens with others	289	33.0	1.88	0.87 4.05	0.108						
Religion											
Roman Catholic	397	31.9	1			1					
Protestant	387	32.7	1.04	0.72 1.50	0.846						
No religion	53	25.1	0.71	0.34 1.49	0.369						
Number of children born alive											
None	107	28.7	1			1					
1-2	227	30.8	1.10	0.60 2.04	0.751						

Agree	554	34.6	1.40	0.96	2.06	0.082	1.68	1.01	2.79	0.046	1.66	1.01	2.74	0.048
"A married woman can refuse sex if she is sick"														
Disagree	235	27.8	1											
Agree	602	33.8	1.33	0.89	1.99	0.169								
"A married woman can refuse sex if she does not want to get pregnant"														
Disagree	374	31.2	1											
Agree	463	32.5	1.06	0.74	1.52	0.741								
<i>Partner's characteristics</i>														
Age group (years)														
Below 35	197	34.8	1											
35-44	183	33.5	0.94	0.56	1.60	0.829								
45+	345	30.5	0.82	0.52	1.30	0.402								
Don't know	112	28.9	0.76	0.42	1.39	0.375								
Education														
None/primary	198	39.1	1				1				1			
Secondary	281	37.5	0.93	0.59	1.48	0.771	0.66	0.34	1.27	0.213	0.66	0.37	1.19	0.165
Tertiary	248	23.8	0.49	0.30	0.80	0.005	0.31	0.13	0.75	0.010	0.30	0.15	0.59	<0.001
Attended school but don't know	104	21.2	0.42	0.22	0.78	0.006	0.42	0.19	0.90	0.027	0.35	0.17	0.72	0.004
Employment status														
Unemployed/never worked/studying/retired/disabled	391	33.6	1											
Working	438	30.5	0.87	0.61	1.24	0.430								
Alcohol consumption														
Less than weekly	544	24.5	1				1				1			
Weekly or daily	288	45.1	2.53	1.74	3.69	<0.001	2.57	1.55	4.25	<0.001	2.59	1.58	4.25	<0.001
Fighting with other men														
No	664	26.3	1				1				1			
Yes	168	57.2	3.75	2.38	5.90	<0.001	2.06	1.15	3.70	0.015	1.94	1.08	3.46	0.026
Having parallel relationships														
No	592	26.0	1				1				1			
Yes/Maybe	171	50.0	2.84	1.84	4.40	<0.001	1.47	0.78	2.77	0.237	1.38	0.74	2.56	0.310
Don't know	69	39.5	1.86	0.99	3.49	0.055	2.66	1.27	0.01	0.022	2.40	1.17	4.92	0.016
Partner's mother was beaten														
No	646	30.1	1				1				1			
Yes	84	58.9	3.33	1.91	5.80	<0.001	1.93	0.97	3.85	0.061	1.95	1.03	3.68	0.040
Don't know	99	23.3	0.71	0.38	1.30	0.263	1.11	0.44	2.82	0.826	0.80	0.37	1.76	0.585
Partner was beaten as a child														
No	684	30.5	1				1				1			
Yes	79	56.8	3.00	1.60	5.64	0.001	0.93	0.42	2.06	0.860	1.95	1.03	3.68	0.040
Don't know	67	17.6	0.49	0.22	1.07	0.073	0.53	0.17	1.58	0.252	0.80	0.37	1.76	0.585

Table 10.2. Exploration of risk factors for current experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, among ever-partnered women, FSM 2014

	Number of women N=837	Experienced violence (%)	Univariable analysis (N=837)			Multivariable analysis (N=817)			Multivariable analysis (N=822)			
			Crude odds Ratio	95%CI	P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio**	95%CI	P-value	Adjusted odds Ratio**	95%CI	P-value	
Women's characteristics												
Age group (years)												
15-24	88	34.7	1			1						
25-29	101	15.4	0.34	0.16	0.76	0.25	0.10	0.66	0.005	0.33	0.12	0.87
30-34	112	25.2	0.63	0.29	1.38	0.91	0.33	2.49	0.847	0.87	0.31	2.42
35-39	93	27.1	0.70	0.32	1.54	0.86	0.35	2.12	0.747	0.87	0.36	2.12
40-44	106	24.7	0.62	0.29	1.31	0.95	0.38	2.38	0.913	0.92	0.38	2.23
45-49	131	25.4	0.64	0.32	1.29	0.53	0.22	1.26	0.149	0.59	0.24	1.49
50-64	206	18.6	0.43	0.22	0.85	0.42	0.18	1.01	0.052	0.48	0.20	1.17
Education												
None/Primary education	271	25.4	1			1				1		
Secondary education	339	24.7	0.97	0.62	1.51	0.97	0.62	1.51	0.878			
Higher education	227	19.9	0.73	0.42	1.27	0.73	0.42	1.27	0.266			
Current partnership												
Formerly partnered	106	17.3	1			1						
Currently partnered	723	24.9	1.59	0.85	2.94	1.59	0.85	2.94	0.145			
Earn own income												
No	515	24.8	1			1						
Yes	317	21.8	0.85	0.56	1.28	0.85	0.56	1.28	0.428			
Ownership of capital assets												
Don't own/don't know	48	14.9	1			1						
Owens by self	499	24.0	1.80	0.77	4.22	1.80	0.77	4.22	0.174			
Owens with others	289	24.4	1.84	0.77	4.43	1.84	0.77	4.43	0.172			
Religion												
Roman Catholic	397	26.7	1			1						
Protestant	387	21.4	0.75	0.50	1.13	0.75	0.50	1.13	0.163			
No religion	53	15.6	0.51	0.21	1.26	0.51	0.21	1.26	0.142			
Number of children born alive												
None	107	23.4	1			1						

Disagree	291	19.0	1	1.53	0.98	2.39	0.059	1	1.28	0.68	2.40	0.442
Agree	546	26.4	1	1.81	1.17	2.81	0.008	1	1.01	0.56	1.84	0.970
"A man should show his wife he is the boss"												
Disagree	312	17.1	1	1.81	1.17	2.81	0.008	1	1.01	0.56	1.84	0.970
Agree	525	27.3	1	1.81	1.17	2.81	0.008	1	1.01	0.56	1.84	0.970
"A woman should choose her own friends even if husband disapproves"												
Disagree	560	24.9	1	0.79	0.51	1.24	0.313					
Agree	277	20.8	1	0.79	0.51	1.24	0.313					
"Wife is obliged to have sex with husband"												
Disagree	480	22.0	1	1.25	0.84	1.86	0.271					
Agree	357	26.0	1	1.25	0.84	1.86	0.271					
"If husband mistreats wife, others outside of the family should intervene"												
Disagree	540	20.3	1	1.80	1.20	2.70	0.004	1	1.62	1.00	2.63	0.052
Agree	297	31.4	1	1.80	1.20	2.70	0.004	1	1.62	1.00	2.63	0.052
<i>Attitudes on physical partner violence</i>												
"Reason to hit: wife does not complete housework"												
Disagree	623	21.0	1	1.73	1.12	2.66	0.013	1	0.46	0.25	0.84	0.355
Agree	214	31.4	1	1.73	1.12	2.66	0.013	1	0.46	0.25	0.84	0.355
"Reason to hit: wife disobeys him"												
Disagree	505	17.7	1	2.29	1.53	3.44	<0.001	1	1.37	0.70	2.66	0.355
Agree	332	33.0	1	2.29	1.53	3.44	<0.001	1	1.37	0.70	2.66	0.355
"Reason to hit: wife refuses sex with husband"												
Disagree	654	19.9	1	2.39	1.55	3.68	<0.001	1	0.86	0.44	1.67	0.649
Agree	183	37.3	1	2.39	1.55	3.68	<0.001	1	0.86	0.44	1.67	0.649
"Reason to hit: wife asks about girlfriends"												
Disagree	640	18.4	1	2.89	1.90	4.41	<0.001	1	0.80	0.41	1.57	0.522
Agree	197	39.5	1	2.89	1.90	4.41	<0.001	1	0.80	0.41	1.57	0.522
"Reason to hit: husband suspects or finds out wife is unfaithful"												
Disagree	368	12.2	1	3.49	2.22	5.48	<0.001	1	2.35	1.24	4.43	0.009
Agree	469	32.6	1	3.49	2.22	5.48	<0.001	1	2.35	1.24	4.43	0.009
<i>Attitudes on sexual partner violence</i>												
"A married woman can refuse sex if she doesn't want to"												
Disagree	294	23.6	1	1.01	0.67	1.52	0.973					
Agree	543	23.7	1	1.01	0.67	1.52	0.973					
"A married woman can refuse sex if her husband is drunk"												
Disagree	283	21.8	1									

Household and relationship characteristics

Socio-economic status		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					
Lower	264	31.5	0.73	0.47	1.14	0.169	1.24	0.71	2.15	0.453	1.19	0.69	2.06	0.525
Medium	329	25.2									0.4			
Higher	244	12.0	0.30	0.17	0.51	<0.001	0.45	0.21	0.95	0.036	3	0.21	0.89	0.023
Age difference with partner														
Same age (she is 0-2 years younger)	213	20.5	1											
She is older	168	28.5	1.54	0.86	2.74	0.143								
She is 3-8 years younger	217	23.0	1.16	0.64	2.09	0.627								
She is 9+ years younger	230	25.2	1.30	0.75	2.28	0.352								
Difference in educational level														
Same educational level	381	23.7	1											
She is higher educated	147	30.1	1.39	0.81	2.36	0.228								
She is lower educated	199	24.9	1.07	0.65	1.76	0.800								
Don't know	104	14.3	0.54	0.28	1.05	0.068								
Fixed effects														
State														
Pohnpei	337	13.2	1											
Chuuk	242	42.3	4.81	2.93	7.90	<0.001	4.24	2.09	8.59	<0.001	3.25	1.74	6.08	<0.001
Yap	127	13.1	0.99	0.51	1.94	0.979	1.14	0.51	2.54	0.754	1.08	0.51	2.28	0.842
Kosrae	131	24.6	2.14	1.18	3.88	0.012	1.29	0.58	2.87	0.533	1.45	0.68	3.11	0.339

Of the total 898 ever-partnered women, 49 completed the entire questionnaire with the exception of section on partner violence and were thus excluded from the analysis. 12 ever-partnered women who experienced partner violence and whose violent partner was not the current/most recent partner (but a previous partner) have been excluded from this analysis because no partner characteristics had been collected for previous partners.

** The adjusted odds ratios are adjusted for all other variables in the model.

*** The factors that remained significantly associated with lifetime partner violence in the final model are indicated with shaded boxes



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