

# **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DATASET**

**1982 – 2007**

## **DISCLAIMER**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

The Domestic Violence Dataset is an update and adaptation of a database that Mary Ellsberg and Lori Heise developed in 1994, and regularly update. The last version of this database is included in: Ellsberg, Mary and Lori Heise. 2005. "Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists." Washington, DC: World Health Organization, PATH.

The author is grateful to Dr. Ellsberg and her team for comments and suggestions.

**PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY AN INTIMATE MALE PARTNER\*, 1982–2007**

Country	Source / Study**	Endnotes	Year of study	Coverage	Sample size	Study population***	Age (years)	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (%)		SEXUAL VIOLENCE (%)		PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL V. (%)		PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL V. (%)	
								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)</b>															
Cameroon	DHS	10	2004	National	2,453	III	15-49	39		14		7		42	
Democratic Republic of Congo	DHS	12	2007	National	2,631	III	15-49	57		35				64	
Ethiopia		103	1995	Meskanena Woreda	673	II	>15	45	10 v						
	WHO	17 & 99	2002		2,261	III	15-49	49	29	59	44			71 c	54 c
Kenya		18 & 99	1984-87	Kisii District	612	V	>15	42 d							
	DHS	19	2003	National	3,856	III	15-49	40	24	16	12			43	28
Liberia	DHS	86	2006-07	National	3,678 - 3,555 r	III	15-49	35	33	11	10	7	7	39	36
Malawi	DHS	3 & 98	2004-05	National	6,299	II	20-44	20	13	13	12			27	20
		100 & 101	2005		3,546	I		30		18					
Namibia	WHO	20	2002	Winhoek	1,367	III	15-49	31	16	17	9			36 c	20 c
Nigeria		103	1993		1,000	I		31 a							
Rwanda	DHS	5 & 98	2005	National	2,114	II	20-44	29	17	12	10			32	22
South Africa		21 & 99	1998	Eastern Cape	396	III	18-49	27	11						
				Mpumalanga	419			28	12						
				Northern Province	464			19	5						
	DHS	22 & 99	1998	National	10,190	II	15-49	13	6						
Tanzania	WHO	20	2002	Dar es Salaam	1,442	III	15-49	33	15	23	13			41 c	22 c
				Mbeya	1,256			47	19	31	18			56 c	29 c
Uganda		23 & 99	1995-96	Lira & Masaka	1,660	II	20-44	41 d							
	DHS	88	2006	National	1,598 - 1,518 r	III	15-49	48	35	36	25	25	20	59	45
Zambia	DHS	96 & 98	2001-02	National	2,955	II	20-44	45	25	6	5			48	28
		90	2007		3,910 - 3,679 r	III	15-49	47	40	17	16	14	10	50	43

Country	Source / Study**	Endnotes	Year of study	Coverage	Sample size	Study population***	Age (years)	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (%)		SEXUAL VIOLENCE (%)		PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL V. (%)		PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL V. (%)	
								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
Zimbabwe		25 & 99	1996	Midlands Province	966	I	>18	17 b							
	DHS	6 & 98	2005-06	National	3,511	II	20-44	28	25	12	12			33	30
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR)</b>															
Antigua		103	1990	National	97	I	29-45	30 b							
Barbados		26 & 99	1990	National	264	I	20-45							30 a	
Bolivia		103	1998	Three districts	289	I	>20		17 a						
	DHS	1 & 98	2003-04	National	8,988	II	20-44	52		14				52	
Brazil	WHO	20	2001	Sao Paulo	940	III	15-49	27	8	10	3			29 c	9 c
				Pernambuco	1,188			34	13	14	6			37 c	15 c
Chile		27 & 99	1993	Santiago Province	1,000	II	22-55	26 d							
		28 & 99	1997	Santiago	310	II	15-49		23						
	INCLEN	29 & 99	2004 <sup>P</sup>	Santa Rosa	422	IV		25	4						
Colombia	DHS	97	1990	National	5,395	III	15-49	19		9					
		30 & 99	1995		6,097	II		19 d							
		24 & 31	2000		7,602	III		44	3	11				41	
		11	2004-05		25,279					12					39
Dominican Republic	DHS	91	1999	National	725	II	15-49	29	14	10	6			31	17
		24 & 94	2002		6,807	III		22	11 - 9 u	6	4			22	10
		13	2007		7,719			16	11	6	4	4	3	17	12
Ecuador	CDC	32 & 99	1995	National	11,657	II	15-49		12						
El Salvador	CDC	33 & 99	2002	National	10,689	III	15-49	20 d	6						
Guatemala	CDC	34 & 99	2002	National	6,595 f	VI	15-49		9						
Haiti	DHS	24 & 93	2000	National	2,347	III	15-49	29 - 18 u	21 - 12 u	17	15			27	21
		2 & 98	2005-06		1,944	II	20-44	12	11	11	11			19	17

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								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
Honduras	CDC	35 & 99	2001	National	6,827	VI	15-49	10	6		5		9		
	DHS	15	2005-06		15,479				6	4	9				
Mexico		36 & 99	1996	Guadalajara	650	III	>15	27							
		37 & 99	1996 <sup>p</sup>	Monterrey	1,064			17							
		38 & 99	2003	National	34,184			II	9						
Nicaragua		39 & 99	1995	Leon	360	III	15-49	52	27						
		40 & 99	1997	Managua	378			69	33						
	DHS	24 & 41	1998	National	8,507			30 - 27 u	13 - 12 u	10	4			29	
Paraguay	CDC	42 & 99	1995-96	National, except Chaco region	5,940	III	15-49	10							
		43 & 99	2004	National	5,070		15-44	19	7						
Peru		103	1997	Lima (middle & low income)	359	II	17-55		31						
	DHS	24	2000	National	17,369	III	15-49	42	2						
	WHO	20	2001	Lima	1,019			50	17	23	7			51 c	19 c
				Cusco	1,497			62	25	47	23			69 c	34 c
DHS	87	2005-06 <sup>t</sup>	National	8,846							41	14			
Puerto Rico	CDC	44 & 99	1995-96	National	4,755	III	15-49	13 e							
Uruguay		45 & 99	1997	National	545	II k	22-55								10
<b>North America, Japan, Western Europe and Oceania</b>															
Australia	IVAWS	49 & 99	1996	National	6,300	I		8 b,d	3 b						
		50 & 99	2002-03		6,438	III	18-69	31	3						
Canada		103	1991-92	Toronto	420	I	18-64	27 a							
		46 & 99	1993	National	12,300		>18						29 b	3 b	
		47 & 99	1999		8,356		III	>15	8 g	3					

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								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
Finland	IVAWS	64 & 99	1997	National	4,955	I	18–74	30							
France	IVAWS	65 & 99	2002	National	5,908	II	>18	9 i	3						
Germany	IVAWS	67 & 99	2003	National	10,264	III	16–85	23 b							
Japan	WHO	20	2001	Yokohama	1,276	III	18–49	13	3	6	1			15 c	4 c
Netherlands		69 & 99	1986	National	989	I	20–60	21 a							
New Zealand	WHO	56 & 99	2002	Auckland	1,309	III	18–64	30	5						
				North Waikato	1,360			34							
Norway		70 & 99	1989	Trondheim	111	III	20–49	18							
	IVAWS	71 & 99	2003	National	2,143		20–56	27	6						
Sweden	IVAWS	75 & 99	2000	National	5,868	III	18–64	18 e	4 e						
Switzerland		76 & 99	1994–96	National	1,500	II	20–60							21	6
	IVAWS	77 & 99	2003		1,882	III	>18	10							
United Kingdom		80 & 99	1993 <sup>d</sup>	North London	430	I	>16	30 a	12a						
		81 & 99	2001	National	12,226		16–59	19 j	3						
United States		48 & 99	1995–96	National	8,000	I	>18	22 a	1a						
<b>East Asia and the Pacific (EAP)</b>															
Cambodia	DHS	53 & 99	1996	Six regions	1,374	III	15–49	16							
		24 & 92	2000	National	2,403			18 - 16 u	15	4	3			17	15
		9	2005–06		2,037			13		3				14	
China		54 & 99	1999–2000	National	1,665	II	20–64	15							
Indonesia		55 & 99	2000	Central Java	765	IV	15–49	11	2						
Papua New Guinea		57 & 99	1982	National, rural villages	628	III k		67							
		103	1984	Port Moresby	298			56							

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								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
Philippines	DHS	58 & 99	1993	National	8,481	IV	15-49	10							
		59 & 99	1998	Cagayan de Oro City & Bukidnon	1,660	II		26							
	INCLEN	29 & 99	2004 <sup>p</sup>	Paco	1,000	IV		21	6						
Republic of Korea		60 & 99	1989	National	707	II	>20		38						
		101	2004		5,916			21	13						
Samoa	WHO	20	2000	National	1,204	III	15-49	41	18	20	12			46 c	22 c
Thailand		103	1994	Bangkok	619	IV		20 d							
	WHO	20	2002		1,048	III	15-49	23	8	30	17			41 c	21 c
				Nakonsawan	1,024			34	13	29	16			47 c	23 c
Vietnam		61 & 99	2004	Ha Tay province	1,090	III	15-60	25	14						
<b>South Asia (SAR)</b>															
Bangladesh		51 & 99	1992	National, villages	1,225	II	<50	47	19						
		52 & 99	1993	Two rural regions	10,368	II	15-49	42 d							
	WHO	20	2003	Dhaka	1,373	III		40	19	37	20			53 c	30 c
				Matlab	1,329			42	16	50	24			62 c	32 c
	DHS	8	2007	National	4,467 - 4,181 r	III - II r		49	18	18	11	13	5	53	24
India		103	1993-94	Tamil Nadu	859	II	15-39	37 d							
	Uttar Pradesh			983	45 d										
			1995-96	Uttar Pradesh, five districts	6,695	IV	15-65	30 d							
	DHS	24 & 95	1998-99	National	90,303	III		19	10						
		99	1999	Six states	9,938		40	14							

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								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
	INCLN	29 & 99	2004 <sup>p</sup>	Lucknow	506	IV	15-49	35	25						
				Trivandrum	700			43	20						
				Vellore	716			31	16						
	DHS	16	2005-06	National	66,658 - 63,966 r	III		35	21	10	7	8	6	37	24
<b>Europe and Central Asia (ECA)</b>															
Albania	CDC	62 & 99	2002	National	4,049	III	15-44	8	5						
Azerbaijan	CDC	63 & 99	2001	National	5,533	III	15-44	20	8						
	DHS	7	2006		3,847 - 3,691 r		15-49	13	10	3	2	2	2	14	10
Georgia	CDC	66 & 99	1999	National	5,694	III	15-44	5	2						
Lithuania	IVAWS	68 & 99	1999	National	1,010	II	18-74	42 b,d,h							
Republic of Moldova	CDC	72 & 99	1997	National	4,790	III	15-44	15	8						
	DHS	4 & 98	2005		3,222	II	20-44	20	13	3	2			20	14
Romania	CDC	73 & 99	1999	National	5,322	III	15-44	29	10						
Russia	CDC	74 & 99	2000	Three provinces	5,482	III	15-44	22	7						
Serbia / Montenegro	WHO	20	2003	Belgrade	1,189	III	15-49	23	3	6	1			24 c	4 c
Tajikistan		101 & 102	2005	Khatlon region	400	I	17-49	36	19						
Turkey		78 & 99	1998	E & SE Anatolia	599	I	14-75	58 a							
Ukraine	CDC	79 & 99	1999	National	5,596	III	15-44	19	7						
	DHS	89	2007		2,355 - 2,251 r		15-49	13	10	3	2	3	2	13	11
<b>Middle East and North Africa (MNA)</b>															
Egypt	DHS	82 & 99	1995-96	National	7,123	III	15-49	34	13						
	INCLN	29 & 99	2004 <sup>p</sup>	El-Sheik Zayed	631	IV		11	11						



Country	Source / Study**	Endnotes	Year of study	Coverage	Sample size	Study population***	Age (years)	PHYSICAL VIOLENCE (%)		SEXUAL VIOLENCE (%)		PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL V. (%)		PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL V. (%)	
								Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months	Ever	Last 12 months
	DHS	14	2005	National	5,613	III		33	18	7	4			34	
Israel		83 & 99	1997	Arab population	1,826	II	19–67		32						
Jordan	DHS	85	2007	National	3,444	III	15-49	21	12	8	6	5	3	23	15
West Bank & Gaza		84 & 99	1994	Palestinian population	2,410	II	17–65		52						

## NOTES

\* The Domestic Violence Dataset includes surveys (or single survey's modules) on instances of physical and sexual violence against women by intimate male partner across the globe from 1982 to 2007. Intimate male partner violence is one form of violence that belongs to both categories of gender-based violence and domestic violence. Both categories may overlap - as in the case of intimate partner violence - but they are distinct concepts and do not coincide in all their forms. For example, rape by strangers is a form of gender-based violence, and child abuse is a form of domestic violence.

Sixteen columns describe these surveys, including country, source, year, methodological information, and findings. The dataset includes surveys from different organizations, with different coverage and sample size, as well as different study population and age groups. The objective is to provide a comprehensive stocktaking of multiple sources; and to allow scholars and practitioners in this field to easily search for surveys on domestic violence from 1982 to 2007 and to compare results and methodologies. For further reference, full bibliographical citations are provided for each entry (see the column 'Endnotes').

### \*\* Source / Study

#### Acronyms:

- WHO - World Health Organization
- DHS - Demographic and Health Surveys
- CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- INCLEN - International Clinical Epidemiology Network
- IVAWS - International Violence Against Women Survey

### \*\*\* Study population:

Intimate Partner: The terms "spouse" and "intimate partner" include any partners with whom the respondent is living or has lived with as if married. It follows that terms such as "currently married" or "ever-married" include "currently partnered" and "ever-partnered" women. (Kishor and Johnson, 2004, p. 2)

I = all women

II = currently married/partnered women

III = ever-married/partnered women

IV = women with a pregnancy outcome

V = married women – half with pregnancy outcome, half without

VI = women who had a partner within the last 12 months

**a.** Sample group included women who had never been in a relationship and therefore were not in exposed group. **b.** Although sample included all women, rate of abuse is shown for ever-married/partnered women. **c.** Physical or sexual violence or both. **d.** During current relationship. **e.** Rate of partner abuse among ever-married/partnered women recalculated from authors' data (Ellsberg and Heise, 2005). **f.** Weighted for national representativity. **g.** Within the last five years. **h.** Includes threats. **i.** Since the age of 18. **j.** Since the age of 16. **k.** Nonrandom sampling methods used. **p.** Publication date (field work dates not reported). **r.** ever - last 12 months. **t.** Continuous. **u.** First figure from: Kinshor and Johnson, 2004. Second figure from: DHS final survey report as cited in endnotes. **v.** In the past three months.

## SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

*This section provides the most relevant definitions of intimate partner violence with the corresponding sources that were used to compile the present dataset. Definitions add clearance to the scope and full meaning of the findings included in the dataset.*

### SOURCE (1)

WHO. 2005. "WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women." Geneva: World Health Organization. Available at [http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who\\_multicountry\\_study/en/](http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/)

### DEFINITION (1)

The WHO study focuses on violence against women by male intimate partners. Intimate-partner violence (which replaces domestic violence) refers to four main types of violence: (i) physical violence; (ii) sexual violence; (iii) emotional abuse; and (iv) controlling behaviors. Main focus is on (i) and (ii) due to feasibility of comparisons across countries - abuse and control might be in fact culturally perceived and reported differently across countries - and due to the clearer consequences on health caused by physical and sexual violence. The study defines physical and sexual violence (Summary Report, p. 5). "For physical violence, women were asked whether a current or former partner had ever : • slapped her, or thrown something at her that could hurt her; • pushed or shoved her; • hit her with a fist or something else that could hurt; • kicked, dragged or beaten her up; • choked or burnt her on purpose; • threatened her with, or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against her. Sexual violence was defined by the following three behaviours: • being physically forced to have sexual intercourse against her will; • having sexual intercourse because she was afraid of what her partner might do; • being forced to do something sexual she found degrading or humiliating."

### SOURCE (2)

Kishor, Sunita and Kiersten Johnson. 2004. "Profiling Domestic Violence – A Multi-Country Study." Measure DHS+ . Calverton, Maryland: ORC Macro.

### DEFINITION (2)

Definition from Demographic Health Surveys (DHS). Intimate male partner "violence can be in the form of physical violence, sexual abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, verbal abuse, and specific acts of violence during pregnancy. Women are also harmed by limiting their access to food and medical care, carrying out dowry deaths and honor killings, and coercing them to have sex through rape and/or sexual harassment. [...] The Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) program collects data on the prevalence of domestic and other forms of violence against women within the household. Since its inception, the primary objective of the DHS program has been to provide a comparable body of data on the demographic and health characteristics of populations in developing countries. Traditionally, these data have included nationally representative information on fertility, family planning, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, child health, and the nutritional status of women and children. Since domestic violence is a health hazard in itself and plays a critical role in women's ability to attain other important demographic and health goals, domestic violence data provide an important complement to the traditional focus areas of the DHS program." (pp. 1-2)

### SOURCE (3)

Ellsberg, Mary and Lori Heise. 2005. "Researching Violence Against Women: A Practical Guide for Researchers and Activists." Washington, DC: World Health Organization, PATH.

### DEFINITION (3)

"[...] the terms intimate partner violence, wife abuse, and domestic violence [are used] interchangeably [...] refer to the range of sexually, psychologically, and physically coercive acts used against adult and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners." (Ellsberg et al. 2005, p.12)

#### SOURCE (4)

Heise L., M. Ellsberg and M. Gottemoeller. 1999. "Ending Violence Against Women." Population Reports, Series L, No. 11. Center for Communications Programs, School of Public Health. Baltimore, Maryland: Johns Hopkins University. Available at <http://www.inforforhealth.org/pr/l11edsum.shtml>

#### DEFINITION (4)

Intimate partner violence is defined as follows: "Often referred to as "wife- beating," "battering," or "domestic violence," intimate partner abuse is generally part of a pattern of abusive behavior and control rather than an isolated act of physical aggression. Partner abuse can take a variety of forms including physical assault such as hits, slaps, kicks, and beatings; psychological abuse, such as constant belittling, intimidation, and humiliation; and coercive sex. It frequently includes controlling behaviors such as isolating a woman from family and friends, monitoring her movements, and restricting her access to resources."

#### SOURCE (5)

United Nations General Assembly. 1993. "Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women." A/RES/48/104. 85th Plenary Meeting. December 20, 1993. New York, NY: UN.

#### DEFINITION (5)

The term "violence against women" means 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. Accordingly, violence against women encompasses but is not limited to the following:

a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation; b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution; c) Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs. Acts of violence against women also include forced sterilization and forced abortion, coercive/forced use of contraceptives, female infanticide and prenatal sex selection.

• **Other key sources and publications:** • Krug EG et al., eds. 2002. "World Report on Violence and Health." Geneva: World Health Organization. • Hindin, Michelle J., Sunita Kishor, and Donna L. Ansara. 2008. "Intimate Partner Violence among Couples in 10 DHS Countries: Predictors and Health Outcomes." DHS Analytical Studies No. 18. Calverton, Maryland: Macro International Inc. • United Nations General Assembly. 2006. "In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence against Women." Report of the Secretary General. A/61/122/Add.1. New York, NY: United Nations.

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