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Cost to Businesses in Pakistan and South Sudan





Focus of Study

- Interested to understand economic costs of violence against women to businesses particularly in conflict and fragile settings
- WE undertook a survey of 100 businesses in Pakistan and South Sudan
- Using a self-filled anonymous questionnaire we surveyed 532 employees (268 women and 264 men) and 680 employees (323 women and 357 men)



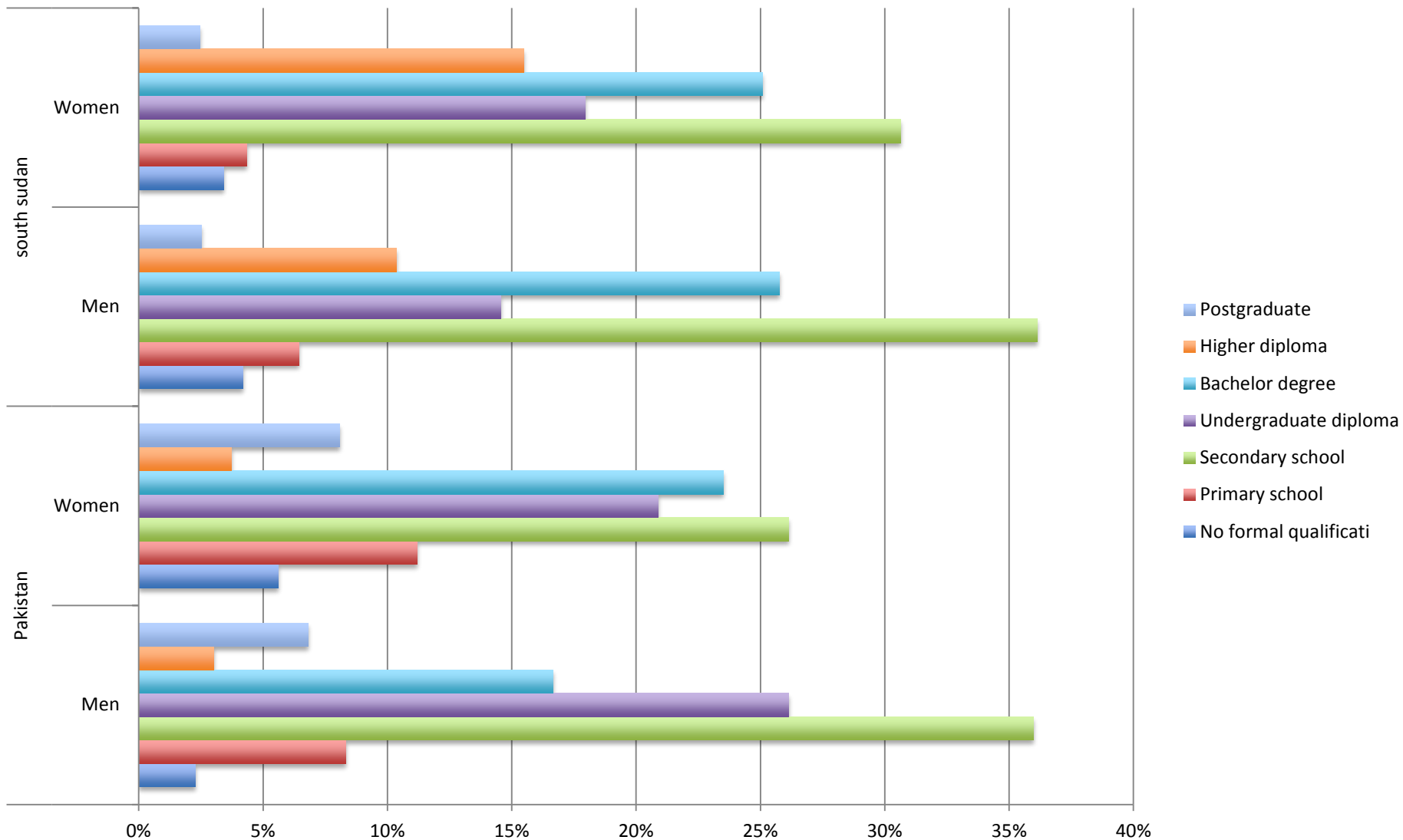
Demographics of Respondents

	Pakistan		South Sudan	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Gender	49.70%	50.30%	52.5	47.5
Age	31	29	29	28
Age Groups				
18_20	4%	7%	8%	8%
21_25	33%	31%	25%	30%
26_35	34%	44%	47%	42%
36_45	23%	13%	12%	12%
46_50	1%	1%	1%	1%
50+	5%	2%	6%	6%





Education by Gender and Country





Cost to Businesses

We explored the following for estimating costs

Women – prevalence, costs in terms of out of pocket costs for accessing services, missed days work, and presenteeism (lack of focus on work) for IPV and non partner sexual violence

Men – same costs in terms of both perpetration and experience of IPV and non-partner sexual violence

Bystanders – cost in terms of absenteeism and presenteeism for colleagues



Reporting to colleagues

	Pakistan	South Sudan
Reported VAFC(#)	77	162
Reported VAFC(%)	14%	24%
VAFC: Presenteesm		
Reported pres assist.coll (#)	76	161
Reported apres assist.coll (%)	14%	23%
meanTIMES assist.coll	2.4	2.7
mean MINS assist.coll	71	60
mean HRS assist.coll	2.9	3.3
mean COST assist.coll	194.24	80.5
VAFC: Absenteeism		
Reported abs assist.coll (#)	13	39
Reported abs assist.coll (%)	2%	6%
meanTIMES assist.coll	1.9	2.6
mean MINS assist.coll	58	97
mean HRS assist.coll	2	5.3
mean COST assist.coll	125.94	46.74
TOTAL (mean) cost VAFC	320.18	127.24





Key Message

Costs are not limited to the survivor of violence or the perpetrator

We in fact find that a significant proportion of respondents actually provide support to survivors of violence

So any estimation of costs needs to include the impact on bystanders





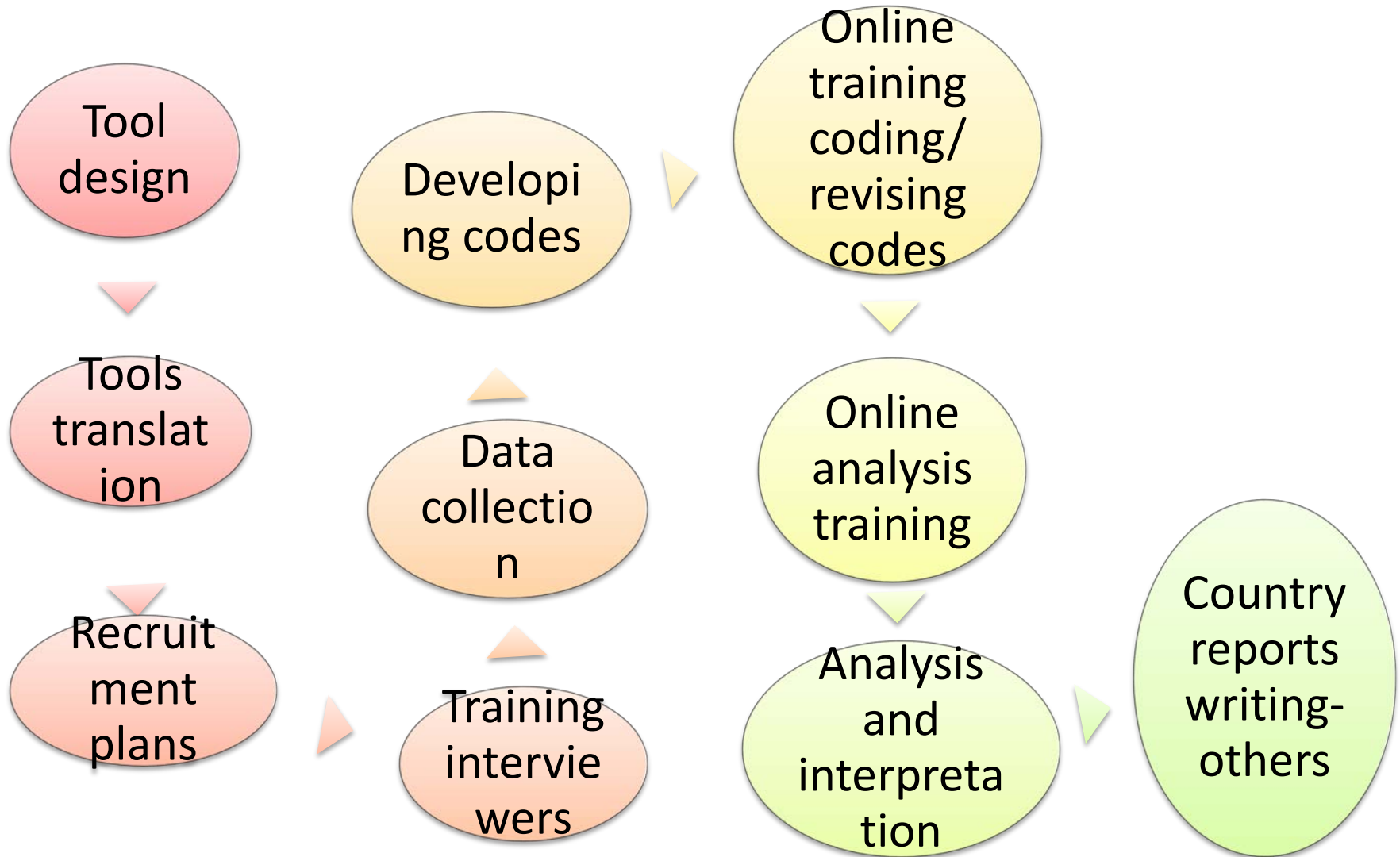
Participants in the study in Pakistan

Fieldwork started in January and February and has largely been completed (> 95%).

IDs	FGDs	KIIs
24 IDs	8 (4 with men, and 4 with women)	8

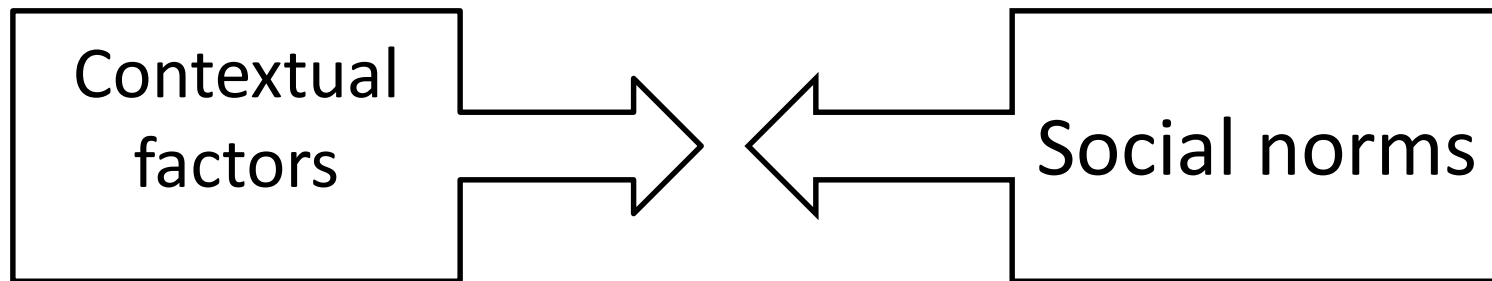
Problems with fieldwork due to the political context and inability to identify women using the survey information

Qualitative Research Methods



Preliminary Results

Wide range of experiences identified as violent by women. Many different than typical in other countries and more extreme



IPV was by far the most common type of violence discussed. However, high domestic violence (in-laws, other perpetrators in the extended family), high street and workplace harassment,



Additional forms of violence reported:

Many, for example:

“My husband has wed with another woman a year ago. He gambles within a group where men bet their wives. His second wife was someone else’s wife with four children whom he won in the gamble and then got married to her. Her children live with their father.” (IDI 07)

- Violence by the community

How qualitative & quantitative data relate

- Qualitative data explains why women under report – valuation data will show results. However whatever numbers are produced (incidence and costs) under-represent the magnitude of the problem.
- The intangible: suffering; but also what the surveys didn't capture and what complicates measurement: more types of violence than what is typical and the magnitude of costs for the individual, their household and their communities

For example

- A participant talking about rape: “She may think I have become tainted anyway. If such a tragedy was to happen with someone she will make herself free.” IDI U-4
- o “The jirga then decided that the boy who raped her should marry the girl. They got married and had a daughter. But the girl (who was raped) died very early.” IDI-U7