

A Determination of the Prevalence of Gender Based Violence  
Among Conflict-Affected Populations in East Timor

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Submitted as the Final Report to:

The Reproductive Health for Refugees (RHR) Consortium  
And  
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A Collaboration between  
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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 The Reproductive Health for Refugees Gender Based Violence Initiative

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a term describing any harm perpetrated on a person against her/his will that results from unequal power relationships determined by social roles ascribed to males and females. Violence may take many forms, but almost always and across all cultures disparately impacts women and children. There has been increasing concern in recent years among humanitarian aid organizations about the extent and effects of GBV in refugee and internally displaced settings. There has also been increasing recognition that GBV is an affront to public health, universally accepted human rights guarantees, and the restoration of refugee and internally displaced families and communities.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) guidelines to promote the protection of refugee women and to prevent and manage sexual violence have heightened awareness regarding the major protection, legal, medical, and psychosocial components of GBV prevention and response. The Reproductive Health for Refugees (RHR) Consortium<sup>1</sup> has integrated GBV as a technical area within reproductive health programming, and the UNHCR Inter-agency Working Group has produced a reproductive health field manual that includes information about GBV programming and project monitoring indicators. RHR Consortium member agencies and other international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are currently providing direct and indirect support to GBV programming for refugees and internally displaced populations (IDPs) worldwide.

Existing GBV programs provide a basis from which to identify and build on field level knowledge and practices. To date, however, there has been no comprehensive compilation of GBV field tools, nor any standard method for evaluating international and local NGOs' programmatic effectiveness or cross-cultural transferability. Scant data is available about the prevalence of GBV or best practices for qualitatively or quantitatively describing the problem and many humanitarian aid agencies lack the tools to comprehensively address GBV in refugee and IDP settings.

In order to improve international and local capacity to measure, prevent, and respond to GBV among refugees and IDPs, the RHR Consortium is currently spearheading a three-year global 'GBV Initiative'. Jointly administered by the Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children and the International Rescue Committee (both RHR Consortium member agencies), and funded by the U. S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (BPRM) with additional funding from US Agency for International Development (USAID), the GBV Initiative aims to produce qualitative and quantitative research on GBV in conflict-affected countries in Asia, Europe, and Africa. The Initiative will also produce assessment, monitoring, and evaluation tools designed to assist donor and implementing agencies in the early identification of and appropriate response to GBV in complex humanitarian emergencies.

The research project described herein represents the work of the RHR Consortium, with expert contribution from CDC and GBV researchers at the University of Arizona. All field-based research activities involved close partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) East Timor field office. While the primary goal of the collaborative effort is to create and field test a viable GBV survey tool, an equally important outcome is the data obtained from the research. One urban district and one rural district in the Southeast Asian nation of East Timor were selected by IRC East Timor for the site of the survey. The IRC provides a broad-based GBV capacity building, education and advocacy program that coordinates and supports local NGO GBV program efforts.

The two districts selected for this study have a total population of 11,736 with an estimated population of 2294 women of reproductive age (18-49 years of age). This was a cross-sectional study and the sample selection criterion was adult women of reproductive age living within the 2 districts. We randomly selected 365 women in a two-stage selection process. Trained interviewers drawn from local

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<sup>1</sup> The RHR Consortium has since been renamed the Reproductive Health Response in Conflict Consortium.

NGOs and women's groups administered a 1-hour face-to-face questionnaire containing 136 items taken from the WHO Multi-Country Study (WHO), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), the CDC Reproductive Health Surveys, the IRC, Physicians for Human Rights, the Impact of Events Scale, and the Hopkins Symptom Checklist.<sup>1-7</sup>.

## **1.2 East Timor**

In August 1999, East Timor held a referendum on independence from Indonesia in which the East Timorese overwhelming voted for independence. The vote resulted in systematic violence and killings that lasted until peacekeeping forces arrived in late September. In 21 days nearly the entire population was uprooted and displaced. Some fled to the mountain areas of East Timor, some 250,000 others were taken to camps in West Timor, Indonesia.<sup>8</sup> Over 1,000 were killed during this short period and hundreds if not thousands of people disappeared. Some 90% of homes, public buildings and infrastructure in East Timor were systematically destroyed. East Timor experienced the first free and fair election in August 2001 and became an independent nation on May 20, 2002.

## **1.3 The International Rescue Committee Gender Based Violence Program**

The IRC works in five districts with local NGOs which want to address GBV issues in their communities. These groups carry out community-wide awareness campaigns and identify strategies to prevent and respond to acts of abuse in their district. The program also has made an effort to work with government and other sectors to enhance programs and information collected about GBV in East Timor.

## **1.4 Study Aim/Purpose**

The principal aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of GBV among East Timorese women of reproductive age (18-49 years of age). Additional gains of the research project included: field testing a survey tool in a post-conflict setting; identifying the barriers to and preferences for GBV prevention and treatment services; improving field-based programs' ability to conduct and disseminate GBV research; and providing data necessary to conduct advocacy to health care providers and donor agencies regarding the need for comprehensive GBV programming targeting conflict-affected populations. The study was conducted in collaboration with the Reproductive Health for Refugee Consortium's member agencies, including the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

## **1.5 Significance**

The few existing GBV studies targeting post-conflict populations have primarily focused on sexual violence; there is virtually no population-based data on rates of domestic violence in these populations, and data on the mental health consequences of violence among conflict-affected women is similarly scarce.<sup>9</sup> Issues such as the lack of comparable research methods, cultural and gender norms, and reluctance among researchers to inquire about these sensitive problems have hampered progress in this field. More research is needed using comparable research methods to determine the prevalence of GBV among conflict-affected populations. There is very little information regarding rates of GBV in East Timor. This has resulted in a good deal of work being done based on anecdotal information, without really knowing the nature or extent of violence women are facing. As such, this study, together with a subsequent study of 6 more districts in 2003, will make an important contribution to the development of policies and programs regarding GBV in East Timor.

## **1.6 Objectives:**

1. To field test a GBV survey instrument in a post-conflict setting.
2. To estimate the prevalence of gender-based violence, specifically domestic and sexual violence.
3. To produce useful data for health and violence program managers about the nature and scope of GBV and its mental health sequelae and reproductive health outcomes that may be used to improve GBV prevention and response strategies.
4. To train representatives of local NGOs in conducting scientifically sound population-based research on GBV.
5. To facilitate local NGOs GBV-related advocacy efforts by providing data necessary to formulate policy and programming recommendations.



## CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Study Location

East Timor is divided into 13 districts, primarily rural, with one urban district containing the capital city of Dili. Each district is divided into administrative divisions called sucos, which in turn are divided into neighborhood areas called aldeias. Three sucos from each of the two districts in the study, Dili and Aileu, were selected for the survey by IRC. Dili district, which was urban, had 17 aldeias within the 3 sucos, and Aileu district, which was rural, had 14 aldeias within the 3 sucos (Table 2.1).

### 2.2 Research Design

We used a cross-sectional survey design to measure the variables of interest. Inclusion criteria for the study were women of reproductive age (18-49 years of age) who resided in the districts selected at the time of the survey.

### 2.3 Sampling Frame

Population lists were obtained from the suco chiefs and were updated in the weeks preceding the study. In those aldeias where population lists provided names of women of reproductive age (18-49 years of age), population-proportional samples were selected. In the three aldeias that only provided heads of households and total population size, the number of women of reproductive age was estimated and a two-stage process was followed. In the first stage we selected an unclustered, equal probability sample of households. In the second stage, we randomly selected one reproductive age woman from each household. Sample size was determined by estimating the number of women of reproductive age for each aldeia.

#### 2.3.1 Sample Size Calculation

We estimated a prevalence rate of GBV of 27%, with a 95 percent confidence interval with a half-width of 5.0 percentage points (based on exact binomial confidence intervals). Anticipating a response rate of 95%, we sampled 365 women in order to obtain a target number of 348 completed interviews. Computations are summarized in Table 2.1.

District (pop.)	Suco (# of aldeias in sample)	Number of Women of Reproductive Age (WRA)	Percent of WRA in total population	Target sample Size*	Completed interviews	% of target
Dili (8083)	Bemori (4)	402	17%	62	50	81%
	Inir Fuik (6) <sup>†</sup>	586	26%	95	84	88%
	Lahane Oriental (9)	679	29%	106	64	60%
Aileu (3653)	Suco Liurai (5)	153	7%	26	22	85%
	Asirimou (3) <sup>†</sup>	222	10%	36	32	89%
	Fatubosa (6) <sup>†</sup>	252	11%	40	36	90%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2294</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>80%</b>

\*Sample size for each suco was computed as (percent of WRA)\*(365) – ex: Bemori 17% \* 365 = 62.

<sup>†</sup>One aldeia in each of these sucos was not included because it was not accessible to interview team

Names in the population lists were numbered and a computer program generated a random list of numbers for the sample. Consent was obtained in two stages in order to protect the confidentiality of the participants. Trained “locators”, women from the communities where the research was being conducted, were sent to the households of pre-selected women from the population lists. In cases where there was only a household selected, the locators randomly selected a participant using a random

number table on the locator form. Women were scheduled for an appointment at a central location where the survey was conducted.

## **2.4 Study Instrument**

The 136 question survey was designed to generate estimates of sexual and physical violence prevalence during time periods defined by historical markers including the crisis of 1999, displacement, and post-crisis. Because for most East Timorese the period of displacement was generally short (weeks rather than months or years) during the 1999 crisis, there was no separate section to assess violence during displacement in the questionnaire. In addition 12-month point prevalence estimates of sexual and physical violence were supported, as well as contextual information about the violence, the injuries sustained, sources of help consulted, and emotional health status. To facilitate accumulation of a cross-national database and to benefit from the efforts of previous investigators, questions were taken from pre-existing surveys whenever possible, often adding response options to tailor them to the conflict setting. However, it was generally not possible to use validated sexual violence questions as this subject remains under investigated globally, often approached in previous surveys by a few general questions. Our intention was to obtain data on a range of specific forms of sexual assault.

The survey consisted of items taken from the WHO Multi-Country Study (WHO), Demographic and Health survey (DHS), the CDC Reproductive Health Surveys, the IRC, Physicians for Human Rights, the Impact of Events Scale, and the Hopkins symptom Checklist. The survey was prepared in English, translated into Tetum, the indigenous language of East Timor, and then back translated to check for accuracy. Consultations with local research collaborators were conducted to determine the most appropriate local terminology and to customize questionnaire response options. Further adjustments were made during the training of interviewers and following the pilot test of the questionnaire.

## **2.5 Interviewer Training**

Interviewers received one and a half weeks of intense training in interviewing techniques, confidentiality, safety issues, and availability of local resources. Many of the interviewers had previous experience working on GBV issues. Training began with ideas and issues related to GBV in the interviewers' communities, as well as to interviewers' perceptions of and attitudes related to GBV. The questionnaire was then reviewed in detail and interviewers practiced administering the questionnaire, first in front of the rest of the interview team, and then in pairs. The two supervisors checked questionnaires and reviewed mistakes with the interviewers at each practice interview. Interviewers then conducted a pilot test at a local health clinic in which they completed two interviews each. During the training process, the interviewers provided feedback on the questionnaire. Revisions were made to the questionnaire based on their comments and the results of the pilot test.

## **2.6 Pilot Study**

A pilot study was conducted at a local health clinic in order to test translation, skip patterns, and question content, as well as to give interviewers a chance to practice in a real life setting. The pilot test also gave the research supervisors an opportunity to assess the skills of the interviewers and to make a final selection for the interview teams. Each interviewer conducted two interviews at an average of one hour per interview. Based on the pilot test, some translations and skip patterns were adjusted.

## **2.7 Data Collection**

Because of the sensitive nature of the questions and the difficulty in obtaining privacy at the respondent's home, respondents who were willing to participate were scheduled an appointment time at a central location within the suco, where the questionnaire was administered in a private area. Once the participant was first selected by the locator and had given initial verbal consent to participate, she was scheduled for an appointment time at the central location. When the participant arrived for the interview, the contents of the verbal consent form, which gave a brief description of the study appropriate for 8<sup>th</sup> grade literacy using the SMOG readability formula, was read to the participant. The consent form informed the participants that information they provide would be anonymous, that their decision regarding participation was voluntary, and that participation would have no bearing on their access to food, water, health care, or relief services in the community or to their families' access to

these services. The women were also told that if they chose to participate, information about family life and exposure to various forms of GBV would be recorded. Informed verbal consent was obtained from each woman after the consent form was read to her. The women were told that the interview would last approximately 60 minutes. The respondents were read the questions and asked to supply verbal responses. Women reported on incidents that they had personally experienced. Two supervisors checked completed surveys before participants left the interview location in an effort to minimize errors or missing data. At the recommendation of the interview teams, respondents were given small gifts for participation (soap), but participants were not informed of the gift prior to completing the interview to avoid influencing participation. Responses were anonymous. Data collection was completed in two weeks.

## **2.8 Data Entry and Quality Control**

The supervisors reviewed the questionnaires for completeness and accuracy in the field before participants left the interview location. The interviewer was sent back to clarify information with the participant for any errors or missing information. Unfortunately, because some information was written in Tetum and had to be translated at a later date, not all errors were able to be corrected. After all identifiers were removed, questionnaires were brought back to the CDC and the data were entered into Questionnaire Development System (QDS) Version 6.

## **2.9 Data Analysis**

Preliminary data analysis was conducted using SAS and SPSS to provide frequencies and percents on the main variables. A preliminary report was written by the field team and disseminated to IRC East Timor. Associations and odd ratios were computed using SUDAN. Results were weighted to account for different sampling and response rates between districts and within each of the selected sucos.

## **2.10 Procedures for Notifying Participants of Study Results**

Because of confidentiality, it will not be possible to present results to participants as a distinct group or to contact participants directly with the results. However, the study results will be shared with government officials, service providers, donors, UN agencies, NGOs and the media in East Timor. The results will also be shared with international networks of NGOs interested in the issues of East Timor.

## **2.11 Human Subjects Protection**

This research study CDC protocol number 3425 was exempt from CDC Internal Review Board (IRB) review under 45 CFR 46.101 (b) (2).<sup>10</sup> This CFR states that survey research that is anonymous and no more than minimal risk to the participants is exempt from review.

Although exempt from IRB review we did adhere to human subjects protection and rights. For example there was a potential for minimal risk due to the content of some of the questions. This was minimized through sensitivity training for the interviewers. The subjects were informed before the interview that if they were uncomfortable answering any questions they could refuse to answer or they could stop the interview at any time. During data collection we had one woman who refused to continue the interview.

Data collection forms were kept with the investigators and stored and locked. There were no identifiers that could link the participant with the questionnaire. All persons working on the project were asked to protect confidentiality and keep the study information private to the fullest extent allowable by law.

## **2.12 Response Rates**

Despite the updating of population lists by community leaders in the months preceding the survey, a large number of women had relocated. In addition, we had a large number of refusals in the urban district. Because of these 2 factors, we supplemented the initial sample by randomly selecting additional women during the survey. A total of 551 households were visited to obtain 288 completed interviews, resulting in a 52.3% response rate (Table 2.2). Of the 186 households visited which did not result in a completed interview we found 8 women ineligible (3 were more than 49 years of age, and 5

were under 18 years of age). Fifty-seven women had moved, 10 were not available, 5 were empty households and 4 women were not accessible due to the excessive amount of time it would take to reach their houses. One hundred and two women refused to participate in the study. Many women were working during the hours of the interviews and refused on this basis. In addition, women often gave initial consent at the household, but did not show up for the scheduled appointment. Refusal rates were much higher in Dili district, in particular the suco of Bemori, with a response rate of 47.7% for Dili and 66.2% for Aileu. The sample sizes for Dili were larger and as a consequence the interview team stayed in each suco for a longer period of time. This allowed the community more time to hear about the content of the survey. Once the community had heard about the survey, usually by the second day, greater numbers of women would refuse during the initial stage of consent. Of those who agreed to participate; fewer would show up at their scheduled appointment times. It is unknown if the increase in refusals on the second day of interviewing were due to the individual woman's decision not to participate, general community pressure, or that the women thought that they might be putting themselves at risk from their partner's reaction to their involvement.

District	Suco	Target Sample size	Attempted contact	Completed interviews	Response rate (%)
Dili	Bemori	62	124	50	40.3
	Inir Fuik	95	126	84	66.7
	Lahane Oriental	106	165	64	38.8
Aileu	Suco Liurai	26	32	22	68.8
	Asirimou	36	52	32	61.5
	Fatubosa	40	52	36	69.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>52.3</b>

## CHAPTER 3: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

### 3.1 Background Frequencies

Tables 3.1 and 3.2 describe background characteristics of the respondents. The majority of women (55.6%) were in the 25-39 year old range. The sample was fairly homogeneous with 95.8% identifying their ethnicity as Timorese and their religion as Catholic. Forty percent of women had attended school and slightly over half reported they could read and write easily, 53.1% and 53.8% respectively. Over half, 51.0%, the women reported that they were unemployed, with homemaker the most frequent type of occupation cited, 44.4%. Fifty-four percent reported that their partner or other family member provided the main financial support for the household, while 36.5% reported that their work provided the main source of income. Seven percent of women reported that they were head of the household and the average household size was 5-8 people (Table 3.4).

Table 3.3 shows the percent distribution of women by relationship status. Eighty-four percent of women in the sample had ever been married. Fifty-five percent had been married between 16-21 years of age. The majority, 92.6%, of women had been married only once. Sixty-five percent of women in the sample were currently married and 12.8% were living with a partner. Of the 64 women single women, half reported having at least one boyfriend within the past year. Eighteen of the 64 single women (28.1%) had been married previously but were not currently in a partnership. Of these women, 61.1% were widowed, 22.2% were separated, and 16.7% were divorced.

Of 224 women in the sample currently married or living with a partner, 67.4% reported that their partner had attended school and slightly over 60% reported that their partner could read and write easily. Eighty-seven women (38.8%) reported that their partners were working for money, 26.8 were working for farming, 21.9% were unemployed, and 12.5% were working for trade. (Table 3.5)

Women were asked about access to services in their community (Table 3.6). About half of respondents thought medical care was difficult to access (51.0%), and a greater percentage felt reproductive health services were difficult to access (68.4%). Women felt food and religious services were easy to access, 63.9% and 93.8% respectively, while 50% felt non-food supplies were difficult to access. Sixty-eight percent of women felt the police were difficult to access.

77.1% of women lived nearby their relatives with 89.6% seeing them sometimes or often. Only 27.7% of the women reported that their partner's relatives lived near by, however 88.9% of total respondents reported that their partners see their relatives sometimes or often (Table 3.7).

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
<b>Age group</b>		
18-20	37	12.8
21-24	27	9.4
25-29	43	14.9
30-34	76	26.4
35-39	42	14.6
40-44	35	12.2
44-49	28	9.7
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Timorese	276	95.8
Chinese	3	1.0
Indonesian	3	1.0
Other	6	2.1

Religion		
Catholic	276	95.8
Protestant	9	3.1
Muslim	1	0.3
Ever attended school (n=239)		
Yes	97	40.6
No	142	59.4
Able to read		
Easily	153	53.1
Difficulty	28	9.7
Not at all	107	37.2
Able to write		
Easily	155	53.8
Difficulty	28	9.7
Not at all	105	36.5

Table 3.2. Percentage of women currently working, occupation, and main source of income. East Timor GBV Survey 2002 (n=288)		
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Work status		
Unemployed	147	51.0
Subsistence farming	81	28.1
Work for money	33	11.5
Work for trade	27	9.4
Current Occupation*		
Homemaker	128	44.4
Farmer	83	28.8
Unemployed	47	16.3
Trader	39	13.5
Student	18	6.3
Professional	10	3.5
Business	7	2.4
Other	14	4.9
Main source of income (n=287)		
No income	26	9.0
Support from family	156	54.2
Money from own work	105	36.5
Missing	1	

\* Could select more than one answer

Table 3.3. Percent distribution of women by relationship status, age of first marriage, partner's work status. East Timor GBV Survey 2002 (n=288)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Ever married		
Yes	242	84.0
No	46	16.0
Age of first marriage (n=241)		
10-15	14	5.8
16-21	134	55.6
22-27	64	26.6
28-33	18	7.5
34-39	5	2.1
40+*	1	0.4
Don't know	5	2.1
Missing	1	
Number of times married (n=242)		
Once	224	92.6
Twice	18	7.4
Relationship status		
Currently married	187	64.9
Currently living with partner	37	12.8
Previously married-not currently married/living with partner	18	6.3
Never been married	46	16.0
How last relationship ended (n=18)		
Divorced	3	16.7
Separated	4	22.2
Widowed	11	61.1
Had boyfriend(s) in past year (n=64)	32	50.0

\*This number is suspect as 48-year-old respondent has been married twice and may be giving age at time of second marriage.

Head of Household		
Yes	21	7.3
No	265	92.7
Household size		
0-4	70	24.3
5-8	150	52.1
9-12	55	19.1
13-16	9	3.1
17+	4	1.4
Number of Adults		
0-4	237	82.3
5-8	46	16.0
9-12	4	1.4
13+	1	0.4
Number of children		
0-4	189	65.6
5-8	83	28.8
9-12	16	5.6

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Partner ever attended school		
Yes	151	67.4
No	73	32.6
Partner able to read		
Easily	136	60.7
With difficulty	14	6.3
Not at all	66	29.5
Don't know	8	3.6
Partner able to write		
Easily	135	60.3
With difficulty	17	7.6
Not at all	65	29.0
Don't know	7	3.1
Partner currently working		
Money	87	38.8
Subsistence farming	60	26.8
Unemployed	49	21.9
Trade	28	12.5

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
General medical care		
Difficult	147	51.0
Easy	137	47.6
Don't know	4	1.4
Reproductive health services		
Difficult	197	68.4
Easy	80	27.8
Don't know	11	3.8
Food		
Difficult	101	35.1
Easy	184	63.9
Don't know	3	1.0
Supplies other than food		
Difficult	144	50.0
Easy	140	48.6
Don't know	4	1.4
Religious services		
Difficult	16	5.6
Easy	270	93.8
Don't know	2	0.7
Police		
Difficult	115	39.9
Easy	171	59.4
Don't know	2	0.7

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Relatives live nearby?		
Yes	222	77.1
No	66	22.9
How often do you see relatives?		
Never	30	10.4
Sometimes	101	35.1
Often	157	54.5
Partner's relatives live nearby? (n=224)		
Yes	62	27.7
No	162	72.3
How often does he see his relatives? (n=224)		
Never	24	10.7
Sometimes	90	40.2
Often	109	48.7
Don't know	1	0.4

### 3.2 Crisis/Displacement

Table 3.8 shows the distribution of women displaced during the crisis. Twenty-four women (8.5%) did not leave during the crisis. The majority (89.4%) left because of the crisis in general or as a result of a

direct threat to their security. Eighty-nine percent lived in one place during displacement; with over half (57.2%) fleeing to the mountains and 61 (23.1%) going to refugee camps in West Timor.

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Did not leave home	24	8.5
Threat to personal security	105	37.1
War/Civil conflict	148	52.3
To join relatives	2	0.7
Other	4	1.4
Number of places lived during displacement		
0 (did not leave home)	24	8.3
1	257	89.2
2	5	1.7
3	1	0.3
4	1	0.3
Place of first displacement (n=264)		
Mountains	151	57.2
Refugee camp – West Timor	61	23.1
Family – East Timor	19	7.2
Convents, churches	9	3.4
Refugee camp – East Timor	7	2.7
Family – West Timor	5	1.9
Refugee camp – Australia	1	0.4
Other	11	4.2

## CHAPTER 4: GBV BY PERPETRATORS OUTSIDE OF THE FAMILY

Violence by perpetrators outside the family was significantly lower post-crisis with a 75.8% decrease in physical violence and a 57.1% decrease in sexual violence (Table 4.1). Physical violence by outsiders included; threats with a weapon, slapped/hit, choked, beaten/kicked, tied up/blindfolded, shot at/stabbed, physical disfigurement, or abduction. Sexual violence included; improper sexual comments, stripped of clothing, internal body cavity searches, unnecessary medical exam of private areas, unwanted kissing, touched on sexual parts of body, beaten on sexual parts of body, forced to give/receive oral/vaginal/anal sex, or rape.

Table 4.2 describes acts of physical violence reported during and post-crisis. During the crisis 78 women (27.1%) reported at least one incident of physical violence. Twenty-one women (7.3%) reported at least one incident of physical violence post-crisis. Of women reporting an incident, the most common reported was being threatened with a weapon (92.0%) both during the crisis and post-crisis (76.2%).

Seventy-two women (25.0%) reported at least one incident of sexual violence during the crisis. Thirty-four women (11.8%) reported at least one incident of sexual violence following the crisis. Of women reporting an incident, improper sexual comments were the most frequently reported (95.8%) during the crisis and post-crisis (94.1%). Frequencies are shown in Table 4.3.

Tables 4.4-4.5 describe incidents of violence that women identified as the most serious of those reported for each time period. Table 4.4 describes the perpetrators of violence during and post-crisis and well as the location of the most serious occurrence of violence. During the crisis, women reported that militia was most often the perpetrators (79.6%), followed by Indonesian military (39.8%) and Indonesian police (21.5%). Post-crisis, the most frequent perpetrators were neighbors or other community members (66.7%).

The perpetrator threatened to kill the respondent in 68.8% of the incidents during the crisis and 59.0% post-crisis. The woman in 52.2% of the cases knew the perpetrator during the crisis while a higher percent, 69.2% knew the perpetrator post-crisis. During the crisis, incidents of violence most often occurred in an outside location in East Timor (47.8%), followed by refugee camp (20.7%) and at home (19.6%), while the majority occurred at home (66.7%) post-crisis. (Table 4.4) Although few associations were found for GBV by perpetrators outside the family in either time period, displacement to a camp in West Timor was significantly associated with sexual violence post-crisis (p-value 0.02) (not shown).

During the crisis, 64.4% of the women reported the incident to someone; while 78.9% reported the incident to someone post-crisis. However, it was clear in some cases that women were reporting people who had been with them at the time of the incident and so it is likely that the frequencies for reporting violence are inflated. For both time periods, the most common person told was a husband or partner, 48.3% and 36.7% of the women reporting, respectively. Only 6.9% and 13.3% reported the incident to police or other local authorities. Among the women who reported the incident to someone, 39.5% during the crisis and 48.1% post-crisis received no response or had the information taken but no further action. Among the women who did not report the incident, 38.7% during the crisis and 50.0% post-crisis cited the belief that nothing could be done as the reason for not reporting. (Table 4.5)

Table 4.1. Difference in Rates of GBV by Outsiders During and Post-Crisis. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	Number of responses	During the Crisis Rate of Abuse (95% CI)	After the Crisis Rate of Abuse (95% CI)	Percent Change	p-value
Outsider Physical Assault	n=288	24.16 (13.98-34.33)	5.84 (3.29-8.37)	-75.85	<0.001
Outsider Sexual Assault	n=287	22.65 (6.37- 38.93)	9.72 (5.00-14.45)	-57.07	0.05

Table 4.2. Distribution of women who reported at least one incident of physical violence by perpetrator outside of family; types of physical violence reported for 1999 crisis. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	DURING CRISIS		POST -CRISIS	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Reporting at least one incident of physical violence (n=288)	78	27.1	21	7.3
Type of violence:	(n=78)		(n=21)	
Slapped or hit	4	5.1	2	9.5
Choked	4	5.1	3	14.3
Beaten or kicked	7	9.0	3	14.3
Tied up or Blindfolded	3	3.8	1	4.8
Threatened with Weapon	72	92.0	16	76.2
Shot at or stabbed	10	1.3	2	9.5
Deprived of food	20	25.6	2	9.5
Physical Disfigurement	1	1.3	0	0.0
Abducted	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 4.3. Distribution of women who reported at least one incident of sexual violence outside of family; types of sexual violence. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	DURING CRISIS		POST -CRISIS	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Reporting at least one incident of sexual violence (n=288)	72	25.0	34	11.8
Type of violence:	(n=69)		(n=34)	
Improper sexual Comments	69	95.8	32	94.1
Stripped	1	1.4	0	0.0
Body Cavity Searches	1	1.4	0	0.0
Unnecessary medical Exams	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unwanted kissing	5	6.9	2	5.9
Touched sexually	1	1.4	0	0.0
Beaten on sexual body Parts	0	0.0	0	0.0
Threatened for sex	2	2.8	0	0.0
Raped	0	0.0	0	0.0

Table 4.4. Perpetrators of violence; location of most serious incident. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	DURING CRISIS (n=93)		POST-CRISIS (n=39)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Perpetrator*				
Militia	74	79.6	6	15.4
Indonesian military	37	39.8	2	5.1
Indonesian police	20	21.5	-	-
Neighbor/community Member	12	12.9	26	66.7
Stranger	10	10.8	3	7.7
Doctor/medical Person	1	1.1	1	2.6
Religious worker	1	1.1	1	2.6
Humanitarian relief Worker	1	1.1	1	2.6
Falintil	-	-	3	7.7
Other	2	2.2	4	10.3
Perpetrator(s) threatened to kill respondent				
Yes	64	68.8	23	59.0
No	29	31.2	16	41.0

Perpetrator(s) known to woman				
Yes	48	52.2	27	69.2
No	44	47.8	12	30.8
Missing	1			
Location				
Roadside – East Timor	44	47.8	6	15.4
Refugee camp	19	20.7	-	-
Home	18	19.6	26	66.7
Another village	5	5.4	-	-
Mountains	2	2.2	-	-
Roadside – other Country	2	2.2	-	-
Other	1	1.1	5	12.8
Don't know	1	1.1	1	2.7
Missing	1		1	

\* Could select more than one response

Table 4.5. Help seeking behavior of most serious incident of violence. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	DURING CRISIS		POST-CRISIS	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Person reported to	(n=58)	64.4	(n=30)	78.9
Husband/partner	28	48.3	11	36.7
Other family Member	20	34.5	9	30.0
Police or local Authorities	4	6.9	4	13.3
Women's group	4	6.9	2	6.7
Friend	3	5.2	1	3.3
UN Staff	0	0.0	1	3.3
Local Chief	0	0.0	1	3.3
Religious Authority	0	0.0	1	3.3
Other	2	3.4	1	3.3
Missing	1			
Reaction of person told	(n=38)		(n=27)	
Took information Only/No response	15	39.5	13	48.1
Provided emotional Support	8	21.1	5	18.5
Referred to women's Group	6	15.8	3	11.1
Angry	3	7.9	0	0.0
Referred to health Care	2	5.7	2	7.4
Referred to religious Authority	2	5.7	2	7.4
Other	2	5.7	2	7.4
Missing*	20		3	11.1
Did not report Incident	35	37.6	9	23.1

	(n=31)		(n=8)	
Reason did not report incident				
Thought nothing Could be done	12	38.7	4	50.0
Didn't trust anyone	7	22.6	1	12.5
Afraid (non-Specific)	2	6.5	0	0.0
Shame	2	6.5	0	0.0
Fear of stigma	2	6.5	1	12.5
Fear of rejection by Family/friends	1	3.2	1	12.5
Other	2	6.5	0	0.0
Don't know	3	9.7	1	12.5
Missing	4		1	

\*Responses in which answers were restatements of person told were coded as missing

## CHAPTER 5: VIOLENCE DURING CHILDHOOD

Respondents were asked about experiences of childhood violence in order to examine associations with intimate partner violence as adults. Forty-one percent of the respondents reported that they had seen their parents hit, slap, or punch each other as a child under 18. Seventy-three percent reported that their parents had hit, slapped or punched them as a child. Five percent reported that they had sex with someone who was 5 years or older than them as a child. (Table 5.1)

Physical abuse by parents as a child was significantly associated with intimate partner intimidation and control (p-value= 0.004), intimate partner verbal abuse (p-value = 0.004) and intimate partner physical violence (p-value = 0.01) (not shown).

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
<b>Saw parents violent with each other (n=286)</b>		
Yes	117	41.0
No	164	57.3
Don't know	5	1.7
Missing	2	
<b>Parents violent to respondent (n=287)</b>		
Yes	210	73.2
No	76	26.5
Don't know	1	0.3
Missing	1	
<b>Sex with someone older by 5+ years (n=287)</b>		
Yes	15	5.2
No	268	93.4
Don't know	4	1.4
Missing	1	

## CHAPTER 6: FREQUENCIES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE PRE AND POST-CRISIS

Respondents were asked questions about frequency and sources of conflict with their partner or husband (Table 6.1-6.2). Forty-eight women (18.8%) reported that they were afraid of their partner. Thirty-one percent responded that their partner used alcohol with 20.3% reporting that their partner had come home drunk in the past month. Ten percent reported that their partner's alcohol use caused problems between them. Children (54.1%) and money (40.5%) were the most common causes of arguments. Seventy-four percent of respondents reported that the frequency of their arguments had decreased since the crisis.

Types of intimate partner violence were grouped into the following categories for analysis (see Appendix E):

Intimidation and control was defined as forbidden to see friends or family, kept away from medical care, and refusal to give money for food.

Verbal Abuse was defined as insulted or swore at you, threatened to hurt you, threatened with weapon.

Physical assault was defined as at least one of the following: pulled hair, slapped/twisted arm, hit with fist or something else, pushed down/kicked, choked.

Sexual coercion was defined as partner using threats of physical harm or using force to obtain sex, or forcing the woman to have sex with other people.

Rates reported of intimate partner violence during the year preceding the crisis and the past year (at the time of the survey) were not significantly different. The rate of physical assault by intimate partners was reported at 23.8% in the year preceding the crisis and 24.8% in the past year. Rates of sexual coercion by intimate partners were 16.4% in the year preceding the crisis and 15.7% in the past year. (Table 6.5)

In the year before the crisis, 46.8% of women reported at least one incident of violence by their partner and 43.2% reported at least one incident of violence in the past year. Among the women reporting violence by an intimate partner, insults were the most common item reported at 67.3% before the crisis and 62.7% in the past year. Slapped or twisting an arm was the second most frequently reported pre and post crisis (40.4% and 43.1% respectively), followed by being forced or threatened with harm to have sex with the intimate partner (37.5% and 38.2%). (Table 6.3)

Women reported money and children as the most common factors that contributed to their partner's abuse (45.2% and 31.9%, respectively). Interestingly, 52.9% of the women reporting violence felt that the frequency of abuse had decreased since the crisis, although the study shows no significant difference in the rates. Over forty-eight percent of the women reporting violence sought help from someone. Friends (50.7%), mothers (18.5%) and other female relatives (32.3%) were the most common people told about the abuse. Only one woman (1.5%) reported abuse to the police. (Table 6.4)

One hundred and thirty-five women (46.9%) reported intimate partner violence from either period. Table 6.5 describes negative physical outcomes of intimate partner violence. Among women reporting intimate partner violence, 41.5% reported physical injuries. Of those women who reported injuries, 30.4% went to a health center for treatment of those injuries. Fourteen women (10.4%) reported being beaten while they were pregnant. Of those 14 women, 42.9% reported a negative pregnancy outcome. Slightly more than 40% of women reporting abuse reported a partner demanding sex after they had been beaten.

Almost 9% of women reported they had hit or kicked their partner at a time when he was not abusing them. Eleven women (8.1%) reported abuse by other members of the family (Table 6.5). Support groups for women, talking it over with family, and trying to forget about it were the most frequently reported responses for ways in which to cope with mistreatment (Table 6.6).

Table 6.1. Fear of partner, partner's use of drugs/alcohol, frequency of conflict and reasons for conflict with current husband/partner/boyfriend. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002 (n=256)		
Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Ever afraid of partner		
Yes	48	18.8
No	207	80.9
Refuse to answer	1	0.4
Partner ever used alcohol		
Yes	79	30.9
No	162	63.3
Maybe	13	5.1
Don't know	1	0.4
Refuse	1	0.4
Times partner came home drunk in past month		
0	201	78.5
1-2	38	14.8
3-5	8	3.1
6-8	3	1.2
9+	3	1.2
Don't know	2	0.8
Refuse	1	0.4
Problems caused by alcohol/drugs		
Yes	26	10.2
No	224	87.5
Don't know	5	2.0
Refuse	1	0.4
How often argue in a month		
Never	78	30.5
Once or twice	161	62.9
Weekly	10	3.9
Daily	5	2.0
Don't know	1	0.4
Refuse	1	0.4
Reasons for arguments (n=220)*		
Children	120	54.5
Money	89	40.5
Jealousy	23	10.5
Alcohol/drugs	20	9.1
Other relatives	16	7.3
Sex	13	5.9
Household duties not done properly	12	5.5
Not obeying him	8	3.6
He goes out too much	8	3.6
No work	5	2.3
No food or other necessities	4	1.8
Don't understand each other	3	1.4
Infertility	2	1.0
Partner doesn't want to work	2	1.0
Infidelity	2	1.0
Other	13	5.9

Frequency of arguments since the crisis (n=196)		
More frequent	13	6.6
About the same	32	16.3
Less frequent	146	74.5
Don't know	3	1.5
Refuse to answer	2	1.0

\* Could select more than one response

Table 6.2. Difference in Rates of GBV by Intimate Partners Before and Post-Crisis. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	Number of responses	Year Before Crisis Rate of Abuse (95% CI)	Past Year Rate of Abuse (95% CI)	Percent Change	p- value
Partner Intimidation	n=221	17.32 (12.46-22.19)	14.40 (6.30-22.48)	-16.93	0.26
Partner Verbal Abuse	n=221	34.39 (23.44-45.35)	30.51 (22.21-38.81)	-11.28	0.15
Partner Physical Violence	n=220	23.78 (19.08-28.49)	24.81 (19.86 -29.76)	4.34	0.66
Partner Sexual Coercion	n=239	16.37 (11.13-21.62)	15.71 (8.63-22.82)	-4.04	0.65

Table 6.3. Distribution of women reporting violence by partner in year before crisis; types of violence. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Characteristic	YEAR BEFORE CRISIS (n=222)		PAST YEAR (n=236)	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Percent women reporting at least one incident of violence	104	46.8	102	43.2
Type of violence reported:	(n=104)		(n=102)	
Forbid you to see friends or Family	25	24.0	23	22.5
Kept you away from medical Care	2	1.9	1	1.0
Refused to give you money for food	21	20.2	19	18.6
Insulted or swore at you	70	67.3	64	62.7
Threatened to hurt you	36	34.6	33	32.4
Threatened you with a Machete, knife, or gun	20	19.2	19	18.6
Pulled your hair	31	29.8	31	30.4
Slapped you or twisted your Arm	42	40.4	44	43.1
Hit you with a fist or Something else	22	21.2	24	23.5
Pushed you down or kicked You	15	14.4	12	11.8
Choked you	19	18.3	16	15.7
Threatened to hurt you or Used force to make you have sex with him	39	37.5	39	38.2
Made you have sex with his Friends or other people	0	0.0	1	1.0
Other	2	1.9	0	0.0

Factors contributing to abuse (n=135)*	Frequency	Percent
Money trouble	61	45.2
When children misbehave	43	31.9
When drunk	18	13.3
Problems with family	14	10.4
Duties not done properly	13	9.6
Jealousy	11	8.1
When unemployed	6	4.4
Talk too much	4	3.0
Sexual issues	3	2.2
He goes out to much	3	2.2
Difficulties at work	2	1.5
Infidelity	2	1.5
Bride price	0	0.0
Other	7	5.2
Perceived effect of crisis on frequency of abuse (n=119)		
Decreased	63	52.9
Stayed the same	34	28.6
Increased	13	10.9
Don't know	9	7.6
Sought help from abuse (n=134)		
Yes	65	48.5
No	69	51.5
Person sought help from* (n=65)		
Friend	33	50.7
Sister/other female relative	21	32.3
Mother	12	18.5
Brother/other male relative	11	16.9
Women's group	7	10.8
Father	5	7.7
Suco chief/community leader	4	6.2
Religious worker	3	4.6
Godparents	2	3.1
NGO worker	1	1.5
Police	1	1.5

\*More than one answer could be selected

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Ever had injuries as result of violence from partner n=(135)		
Bruises or aches	56	41.5
Cuts, broken tooth, broken bone	10	7.4
Went to health center as result of violence (n=56)	17	30.4

Ever beaten while pregnant (n=135)	14	10.4
Outcome of pregnancy (n=14)		
Healthy delivery	7	50.0
Miscarriage	2	14.3
Premature delivery	2	14.3
Stillbirth	1	7.1
Baby born alive then died	1	7.1
Still pregnant	1	7.1
Partner wanted sex after beating respondent year before crisis (n=104)	45	43.3
Partner wanted sex after beating respondent past year (n=102)	42	41.2
Ever hit or kicked partner when he was not beating you? (n=254)	22	8.8
Violence by others in family (n=11)*		
Mother	5	45.5
Father	5	45.5
Mother-in-law	7	63.6
Father-in-law	3	27.3
Other female relative	11	100.0
Other male relative	6	54.5
Other	1	9.1

\*More than one answer could be selected

Table 6.6. People/activities that could help cope with mistreatment.\* East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002 (n=134)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Support group for women	38	28.4
Talking it over with family	28	20.9
Trying to forget about it	28	20.9
Mediation by chief or authority figure	13	9.7
Talking it over with friends	10	7.5
Religious counseling	5	3.7
Leaving home temporarily	5	3.7
Legal assistance	1	0.7
Other	3	2.2

\*Could mention more than one

## CHAPTER 7: ASSOCIATIONS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE DURING THE YEAR BEFORE THE CRISIS

Intimate partner violence, grouped into the 4 categories of intimidation and control, verbal abuse, physical violence, and sexual coercion were examined for associations of demographic, partnership, and risk variables (Appendix E). Significant associations are highlighted in the tables below.

### 7.1 Intimidation and Control

Intimidation and Control by an intimate partner during the year before the crisis was significantly associated with marital status, with married women twice as likely to report intimidation and control than women living with a partner (p-value =0.03 for all). Women who reported being abused by another member of the family (other than intimate partner) were 7 times more likely to report intimidation and control than those not abused (p-value<0.01) and women who were afraid of their partner were 5 times more likely to report this type of violence (p-value=0.01). Greater frequency of arguments was also associated with women reporting intimidation and control with rates increasing with the frequency of arguments (p-value<0.01). (Tables 7.1-7.3)

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	Combined	222	17.21				0.12
	Aileu	62	32.24	2.90	0.64	13.24	0.12
	Dili	160	14.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	222	17.21				0.08
	<= 29	76	23.41	1.15	0.57	2.32	0.61
	30 to 39	98	10.61	0.45	0.21	0.93	0.04
	40 +	48	20.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	222	17.21				0.08
	<= 5 People	85	18.02	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	105	14.82	0.79	0.31	2.01	0.52
	10 +	32	22.52	1.32			0.08
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	187	16.00				0.81
	Did not attend	72	15.16	0.84	0.25	2.84	0.71
	Primary	62	15.44	0.86	0.44	1.67	0.55
	Higher than Primary / Other	53	17.58	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Read</b>	All Women	222	17.21				0.25
	Not at all	82	17.93	1.30	0.36	4.70	0.60
	With difficulty	25	28.63	2.39	0.68	8.37	0.13
	Easily	115	14.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	222	17.21				0.25
	Not at all	80	17.02	1.26	0.41	3.86	0.59
	With difficulty	24	35.15	3.34	0.60	18.69	0.12
	Easily	118	13.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>16.03</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Single	1	0.00				
	Yes, married	165	17.86	2.32	1.13	4.75	0.03
	Yes, living with someone	34	8.58	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 7.2. Associations of Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control During the Year Before the Crisis and Partnership Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

<b>Strata Variable</b>	<b>Strata Values</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Odds Ratio</b>	<b>Lower 95% CI</b>	<b>Upper 95% CI</b>	<b>p-value for Ho: B = 0</b>
<b>Age Difference</b>	All Women	188	15.54				0.86
	Woman older or no difference	36	15.30	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	71	17.72	1.19	0.43	3.28	0.65
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	56	13.73	0.88	0.21	3.76	0.82
	Man > 10 years older	25	14.12	0.91	0.23	3.56	0.86
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	All Women	193	16.31				0.51
	<= 5 years	37	18.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	37	12.59	0.63	0.06	6.34	0.60
	More than 10 years	119	16.70	0.87	0.20	3.75	0.81
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	All Occupations	199	16.14				0.20
	Unemployed	37	14.79	1.08	0.05	23.54	0.95
	Farming	49	29.11	2.56	0.35	18.64	0.26
	Business/Professional	75	12.71	0.91	0.15	5.42	0.89
	Other	38	13.81	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	All Levels	199	16.14				0.32
	No school	67	19.61	1.78	0.54	5.88	0.25
	Primary	52	19.16	1.73	0.37	8.15	0.38
	Junior high school	29	10.58	0.87	0.04	17.01	0.90
	High school or higher	51	12.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	All Levels	218	17.23				0.79
	Woman more than partner	32	20.54	1.55	0.10	25.21	0.68
	Woman and partner equal	86	14.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	100	18.62	1.37	0.38	4.98	0.53
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	All Levels	191	15.70				0.26
	Not at all	60	20.16	1.77	0.46	6.83	0.30
	With difficulty	12	28.13	2.74	0.66	11.33	0.12
	Easily	119	12.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	192	16.14				0.09
	Not at all	59	18.60	1.54	0.43	5.54	0.40
	With difficulty	15	33.89	3.45	1.11	10.70	0.04
	Easily	118	12.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	All Women	196	15.97				0.48
	<= 19 years old	80	16.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	75	16.83	1.00	0.66	1.52	1.00
	25+	41	12.56	0.71	0.35	1.44	0.25

Table 7.3. Associations of Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control During the Year Before the Crisis and Risk Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family - any</b>	All Women	221	17.29				<0.01
	Abused	21	54.40	7.46	4.16	13.36	<0.01
	Not abused	200	13.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	All Women	221	17.32				0.01
	No	180	12.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	41	42.49	5.29	2.02	13.89	0.01
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	All Women	216	17.33				0.22
	No	195	16.06	0.45	0.09	2.12	0.22
	Yes	21	30.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	All Women	221	17.32				<0.01
	Never	70	5.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	139	19.84	4.27	1.32	13.84	0.03
	Weekly	7	63.69	30.30	6.96	131.93	<0.01
	Daily	5	66.85	34.83	0.89	1,369.82	0.05
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	221	17.32				0.33
	No	139	13.45	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	70	25.47	2.20	0.60	8.00	0.17
	Maybe	12	16.68	1.29	0.43	3.88	0.56
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	All Women	220	17.40				0.39
	No	201	16.56	0.57	0.12	2.84	0.39
	Yes	19	25.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	

## 7.2 Verbal Abuse

Women in the rural district were more likely to report verbal abuse by their partner (p-value=0.05), as were women with low literacy (p-value=0.02) and women who were married versus women living with a partner (p-value=0.01) (Table 7.4). Age differences of <=5 years between partners was also associated with higher rates of verbal abuse (p-value=0.03), however no pattern emerged from the strata values with increasing age differences (Table 7.5). Higher rates of verbal abuse were also reported for those women with partners who had lower education (p-

value=0.01) and literacy levels ( $p < 0.01$ ) (Table 7.5). Women reporting a partner's use of alcohol were 3 times more likely to report verbal abuse ( $p\text{-value} < 0.01$ ) than those who reported no alcohol use by partner (Table 7.6).

Table 7.4. Associations of Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse During the Year Before the Crisis and Demographic Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>34.18</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	Aileu	62	51.75	2.44	1.01	5.88	0.05
	Dili	160	30.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	222	34.18				0.69
	<= 29	75	29.90	0.65	0.10	4.31	0.57
	30 to 39	99	35.47	0.84	0.49	1.44	0.42
	40 +	48	39.47	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	222	34.18				0.63
	<= 5 People	85	31.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	105	34.55	1.15	0.62	2.15	0.56
	10 +	32	39.60	1.43	0.53	3.86	0.37
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	222	34.18				0.12
	No	218	33.83	0.51	0.20	1.32	0.12
	Yes	4	50.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	188	32.70				0.58
	Did not attend	72	32.09	1.20	0.14	10.64	0.83
	Primary	62	37.55	1.53	0.23	10.28	0.57
	Higher than Primary / Other	54	28.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Read</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>34.18</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	Not at all	82	35.91	1.40	0.80	2.44	0.17
	With difficulty	24	56.46	3.23	1.26	8.28	0.03
	Easily	116	28.62	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>34.18</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	Not at all	80	35.51	1.41	0.74	2.69	0.21
	With difficulty	23	63.72	4.51	1.64	12.39	0.01
	Easily	119	28.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>35.10</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	Single	1	0.00				
	Yes, married	166	40.71	5.32	1.89	14.97	0.01
	Yes, living with someone	34	11.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 7.5. Associations of Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse During the Year Before the Crisis and Partnership Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Age Difference</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>34.17</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Woman older or no difference	35	34.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	72	41.12	1.31	0.42	4.09	0.54
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	57	32.32	0.90	0.27	3.00	0.82
	Man > 10 years older	25	19.25	0.45	0.14	1.48	0.14
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>36.48</b>				<b>0.43</b>
	<= 5 years	38	33.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	36	32.37	0.97	0.10	9.37	0.97
	More than 10 years	120	38.97	1.29	0.09	18.79	0.80
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>35.34</b>				<b>0.43</b>
	Unemployed	38	22.68	0.55	0.15	2.01	0.27
	Farming	49	53.81	2.19	0.57	8.47	0.18
	Business/Professional	75	34.48	0.99	0.54	1.82	0.96
	Other	38	34.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>35.34</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	No school	67	41.59	2.30	1.16	4.57	0.03
	Primary	52	47.49	2.93	1.47	5.82	0.01
	Junior high school	29	21.67	0.89	0.20	3.93	0.85
	High school or higher	52	23.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>34.51</b>				<b>0.35</b>
	Woman more than partner	32	48.43	2.04	0.62	6.72	0.17
	Woman and partner equal	86	31.53	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	100	32.13	1.03	0.46	2.29	0.93
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>36.47</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	Not at all	60	47.51	2.19	1.06	4.51	0.04
	With difficulty	12	60.10	3.64	0.62	21.19	0.11
	Easily	120	29.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Writing</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>36.20</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	Not at all	59	46.48	2.14	1.12	4.08	0.03
	With difficulty	15	60.11	3.71	0.49	28.28	0.15
	Easily	119	28.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>35.71</b>				<b>0.52</b>
	<= 19 years old	81	38.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	75	33.62	0.81	0.49	1.35	0.32
	25+	41	33.81	0.82	0.21	3.23	0.71

Table 7.6. Associations of Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse During the Year Before the Crisis and Risk Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	All Women	221	34.34				0.19
	Abused	19	62.19	3.50	0.37	32.81	0.19
	Not abused	202	31.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	All Women	221	34.39				0.14
	No	181	29.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	40	59.61	3.54	0.53	23.67	0.14
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	All Women	216	33.19				0.11
	No	195	30.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	21	56.90	2.96	0.68	12.88	0.11
<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	All Women	221	34.39				0.06
	Never	69	3.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	140	45.35	20.33	1.70	242.75	0.03
	Daily	5	83.42	123.30	1.37	11135.24	0.04
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	221	34.39				<0.01
	No	140	24.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	69	52.51	3.42	1.32	8.90	0.02
	Maybe	12	50.08	3.11	0.22	44.10	0.30
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	All Women	220	34.56				0.12
	No	200	32.79	0.47	0.17	1.35	0.12
	Yes	20	50.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	

### 7.3 Physical Violence

Women who were head of the household were three times more likely to report physical violence than women who were not heads of households (p-value=0.01). Women with lower writing ability had higher rates of physical violence than those women who could write easily (p-value=0.02), however an association was not found for reading ability. (Table 7.7)

As with intimidation and control, women who's partners were 1-5 years older had higher rates of violence than women who were the same age or older (p-value=0.01). No associations were found for greater age differences. Women who reported their partner's reading ability as none had higher rates than those partners who could read easily (p-value=0.02); however no association was found for partner's writing ability. (Table 7.8)

Women who reported that they were afraid of their partner were five times more likely to report physical violence (p-value 0.02). Women who had a partner who used alcohol (p-value=0.02), and who ever abused their partner at a time when they were not being abused (p-value=0.02) were more likely to report physical violence by their partner (Table 7.9).

Table 7.7. Association of Intimate Partner Physical Violence During the Year Before the Crisis and Demographic Variable. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	Combined	221	23.63				0.29
	Aileu	62	27.42	1.28	0.73	2.23	0.29
	Dili	159	22.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	221	23.63				0.13
	<= 29	75	28.68	1.40	0.42	4.69	0.48
	30 to 39	98	20.11	0.88	0.14	5.51	0.85
	40 +	48	22.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	221	23.63				0.51
	<= 5 People	84	20.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	105	24.18	1.20	0.77	1.89	0.32
	10 +	32	28.10	1.47	0.62	3.53	0.28
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	221	23.63				0.01
	No	217	23.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	4	50.00	3.34	1.48	7.51	0.01
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	187	22.46				0.65
	Did not attend	72	23.10	1.35	0.53	3.48	0.42
	Primary	62	25.73	1.56	0.39	6.25	0.42
	Higher than Primary / Other	53	18.16	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Read</b>	All Women	221	23.63				0.16
	Not at all	82	23.42	1.07	0.48	2.38	0.83
	With difficulty	24	30.99	1.57	0.77	3.19	0.15
	Easily	115	22.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	221	23.63				0.02
	Not at all	80	22.67	1.12	0.57	2.19	0.67
	With difficulty	23	42.34	2.80	1.31	6.02	0.02
	Easily	118	20.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Women	200	23.12				0.13
	Single	1	0.00				
	Yes, married	165	25.96	2.71	0.62	11.81	0.13
	Yes, living with someone	34	11.45	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 7.8. Association of Intimate Partner Physical Violence During the Year Before the Crisis and Partnership Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Age Difference</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>24.08</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Woman older or no difference	35	16.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	71	35.62	2.75	1.39	5.47	0.01
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	57	12.84	0.73	0.21	2.60	0.53
	Man > 10 years older	25	28.23	1.96	0.70	5.46	0.14
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	All Women	193	23.49				0.20
	<= 5 years	38	25.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	36	27.69	1.11	0.31	3.93	0.84
	More than 10 years	119	21.35	0.78	0.27	2.32	0.57
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	All Occupations	199	23.28				0.29
	Unemployed	37	21.75	1.50	0.34	6.61	0.49
	Farming	49	33.57	2.72	0.79	9.33	0.09
	Business/Professional	75	23.72	1.67	0.60	4.68	0.24
	Other	38	15.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	All Levels	199	23.28				0.19
	No school	67	24.89	1.67	0.83	3.36	0.11
	Primary	52	30.57	2.22	0.96	5.16	0.06
	Junior high school	29	19.01	1.19	0.38	3.69	0.70
	High school or higher	51	16.53	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	All Levels	217	23.77				0.47
	Woman more than partner	32	26.50	1.31	0.65	2.63	0.35
	Woman and partner equal	86	21.64	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	99	24.66	1.19	0.35	4.05	0.72
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>23.46</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	Not at all	60	27.09	1.57	1.15	2.15	0.02
	With difficulty	12	51.31	4.46	0.35	56.32	0.18
	Easily	119	19.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	192	23.29				0.05
	Not at all	59	25.66	1.50	1.08	2.09	0.03
	With difficulty	15	52.90	4.89	0.37	64.37	0.16
	Easily	118	18.69	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	All Women	196	23.00				0.34
	<= 19 years old	81	28.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	74	19.63	0.61	0.22	1.67	0.24
	25+	41	16.86	0.50	0.15	1.65	0.18

Table 7.9. Association of Intimate Partner Physical Violence During the Year Before the Crisis and Risk Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	All Women	220	23.74				0.17
	Abused	19	47.11	3.21	0.45	22.80	0.17
	Not abused	201	21.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	All Women	220	23.78				0.02
	No	180	17.68	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	40	54.44	5.56	1.53	20.28	0.02
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	All Women	215	23.91				0.02
	No	194	21.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	21	52.70	4.19	1.46	11.98	0.02
<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	All Women	220	23.78				0.10
	Never	69	2.97	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	139	29.69	13.78	0.38	495.36	0.11
	Weekly	7	100.00				
	Daily	5	66.85	65.83	0.98	4415.05	0.05
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	220	23.78				0.03
	No	139	14.29	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	69	41.81	4.31	1.39	13.39	0.02
	Maybe	12	33.35	3.00	0.74	12.18	0.09
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	All Women	219	23.89				0.02
	No	200	19.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	19	62.89	6.81	1.63	28.42	0.02

#### 7.4 Sexual Coercion

Women in the rural district were 4 times more likely to report sexual coercion in the year before the crisis than women in the urban district (p-value=0.04). Smaller household size of 5 people or fewer was associated with higher rates than larger households (p-value=0.02). Women who did not attend school had higher rates than women with a primary education or higher (p-value=0.01). (Table 7.10)

Women who had been in the relationship for more than 10 years reported higher rates of sexual coercion than women in a relationship for 5 years or less (p-value=0.01) Age group was also association with sexual coercion, however we did not find an association within the strata values (Table 7.11). Women who reported that they were afraid of their partner (p-value<0.01) and who reported problems caused by partner's substance abuse (p-value=0.04) had higher rates of sexual coercion during the year before the crisis (Table 7.12).

Table 7.10. Associations of Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion During the Year Before the Crisis and Demographic Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16.28</b>				<b>0.04</b>
	Aileu	76	34.94	4.04	1.17	13.97	0.04
	Dili	164	11.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16.28</b>				<b>0.04</b>
	<= 29	80	8.93	0.30	0.08	1.05	0.06
	30 to 39	108	18.61	0.69	0.22	2.15	0.42
	40 +	52	24.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16.28</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	<= 5 People	92	24.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	114	12.43	0.44	0.27	0.71	0.01
	10 +	34	8.88	0.30	0.02	4.01	0.27
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	240	16.28				0.45
	No	235	15.97	0.46	0.04	5.88	0.45
	Yes	5	29.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16.28</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	<= 5 People	92	24.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	114	12.43	0.44	0.27	0.71	0.01
	10 +	34	8.88	0.30	0.02	4.01	0.27
<b>Education Level</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>13.46</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	Did not attend	81	19.92	3.49	1.63	7.47	0.01
	Primary	62	12.53	2.01	0.47	8.63	0.25
	Higher than Primary / Other	55	6.65	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Read</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>16.28</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	Not at all	91	20.52	1.94	1.18	3.18	0.02
	With difficulty	27	25.20	2.53	0.74	8.69	0.11
	Easily	122	11.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	240	16.28				0.07
	Not at all	89	21.06	2.24	1.15	4.35	0.03
	With difficulty	26	31.18	3.81	0.87	16.72	0.07
	Easily	125	10.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Women	217	17.23				0.39
	Single	2	27.53	6.41	0.12	339.02	0.26
	Yes, married	179	19.68	4.14	0.24	70.31	0.24
	Yes, living with someone	36	5.59	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 7.11. Associations of Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion During the Year Before the Crisis and Partnership Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Age Difference</b>	All Women	204	17.01				0.87
	Woman older or no difference	36	15.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	78	18.69	1.21	0.34	4.35	0.70
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	62	16.60	1.05	0.45	2.44	0.89
	Man > 10 years older	28	14.91	0.92	0.47	1.79	0.75
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	All Women	209	17.15				0.03
	<= 5 years	42	9.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	40	14.74	1.67	0.53	5.23	0.28
	More than 10 years	127	20.71	2.52	1.38	4.58	0.01
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	All Occupations	215	17.14				0.01
	Unemployed	42	17.61	4.25	0.12	146.30	0.32
	Farming	56	39.50	12.98	0.76	221.88	0.07
	Business/Professional	77	13.37	3.07	0.18	51.68	0.33
	Other	40	4.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	All Levels	215	17.14				0.28
	No school	72	20.98	1.29	0.59	2.82	0.41
	Primary	57	15.65	0.90	0.34	2.40	0.79
	Junior high school	31	11.51	0.63	0.14	2.80	0.44
	High school or higher	55	17.04	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	All Levels	235	16.35				0.02
	Woman more than partner	32	3.61	0.21	0.02	1.76	0.11
	Woman and partner equal	91	15.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	112	21.47	1.52	0.66	3.51	0.24
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	All Levels	207	17.00				0.46
	Not at all	65	20.65	1.44	0.58	3.52	0.33
	With difficulty	14	17.29	1.15	0.36	3.68	0.75
	Easily	128	15.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	208	16.88				0.39
	Not at all	64	21.04	1.51	0.63	3.61	0.26
	With difficulty	17	17.76	1.23	0.36	4.14	0.67
	Easily	127	14.96	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	215	17.14				0.89
	No	61	17.47	1.03	0.55	1.96	0.89
	Yes	154	17.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	All Women	213	17.02				0.29
	<= 19 years old	87	16.24	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	80	20.13	1.30	0.57	2.98	0.43
	25+	46	12.99	0.77	0.17	3.42	0.65

Table 7.12. Associations of Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion During the Year Before the Crisis and Risk Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	All Women	239	16.35				0.21
	Abused	24	34.80	3.13	0.37	26.25	0.21
	Not abused	215	14.56	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	All Women	239	16.37				<0.01
	No	192	9.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	47	46.74	7.95	4.29	14.70	<0.01
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	All Women	234	16.66				0.04
	No	209	14.72	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	25	34.99	3.12	1.04	9.30	0.04
<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	All Women	239	16.37				0.10
	Never	72	6.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	154	18.66	3.45	0.78	15.36	0.08
	Weekly	8	68.43	32.64	1.56	680.89	0.03
	Daily	5	18.85	3.50	0.12	100.95	0.36
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	239	16.37				0.16
	No	150	13.09	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	77	23.02	1.99	0.91	4.32	0.07
	Maybe	12	16.68	1.33	0.49	3.58	0.47
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	All Women	238	16.44				0.06
	No	218	14.28	0.28	0.07	1.06	0.06
	Yes	20	37.52	1.00	1.00	1.00	

## CHAPTER 8: ASSOCIATIONS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IN PAST 12 MONTHS

### 8.1 Intimidation and Control

Intimidation and Control by an intimate partner during the past year (at the time of the survey) was significantly associated with age at first marriage, with women married at age 19 or younger were 3 times more likely than women 25 or older to report this type of violence (p-value =0.03). Women who reported being abused by another member of the family were 5 times more likely to report violence than those not abused (p-value=0.01) and women who were afraid of their partner were 6 times more likely to report violence than women who were not afraid of their partner (p-value<0.01). Problems caused by partner's substance abuse (p-value<0.01), greater frequency of arguments (p-value<0.01), and abuse of partner (p-value=0.01) were also associated with higher rates of intimidation and control. (Tables 8.1-8.3)

Table 8.1. Association of selected demographic variables with Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control - After Crisis East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002.							
Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	Combined	238	15.11				0.16
	Aileu	67	29.24	2.99	0.50	17.74	0.16
	Dili	171	12.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.09
	<= 29	90	18.70	1.52	0.45	5.17	0.40
	30 to 39	100	12.56	0.95	0.27	3.27	0.91
	40 +	48	13.16	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.31
	No	53	9.79	0.55	0.13	2.31	0.31
	Yes	185	16.49	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Employment Status</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.16
	Unemployed	127	12.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Farming	61	30.56	3.00	0.66	13.68	0.11
	Working for income/trade	50	9.21	0.69	0.42	1.13	0.11
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	238	15.11				
	No	235	15.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	3	0.00				
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.41
	<= 5 People	92	16.22	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	112	15.76	0.97	0.61	1.52	0.84
	10 +	34	10.64	0.62	0.24	1.58	0.23
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	200	13.86				0.55
	Did not attend	73	17.29	1.28	0.34	4.83	0.63
	Primary	66	10.20	0.70	0.27	1.77	0.34
	Higher than Primary / Other	61	14.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Read</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.69
	Not at all	84	18.80	1.54	0.40	5.93	0.42
	With difficulty	25	15.04	1.18	0.39	3.58	0.70
	Easily	129	13.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.62
	Not at all	82	17.93	1.49	0.48	4.64	0.39
	With difficulty	25	19.70	1.67	0.42	6.70	0.36
	Easily	131	12.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Women	209	14.01				0.09
	Single						
	Yes, married	174	15.84	3.15	0.75	13.23	0.09
	Yes, living with someone	35	5.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Source of Income</b>	All Women	237	15.20				0.70
	No income	20	8.95	0.50	0.04	6.36	0.49
	Support from partner/relative	135	15.66	0.95	0.25	3.63	0.92
	Work	82	16.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>See Relatives</b>	All Women	238	15.11				0.06
	Never	27	7.61	0.49	0.11	2.24	0.26
	Sometimes	78	18.76	1.37	1.03	1.82	0.04
	Often	133	14.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.2. Association of Selected Partnership Variables with Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control - After Crisis  
East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Age Difference</b>	All Women	197	14.09				0.20
	Woman older or no difference	38	10.28	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	74	15.04	1.55	0.46	5.18	0.37
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	60	13.65	1.38	0.46	4.15	0.46
	Man > 10 years older	25	17.98	1.91	0.96	3.82	0.06
<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	All Women	205	13.40				0.02
	<= 19 years old	84	15.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	77	15.69	1.03	0.39	2.73	0.93
	25+	44	5.74	0.34	0.14	0.83	0.03
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	All Women	203	13.58				0.54
	<= 5 years	47	16.16	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	37	9.19	0.53	0.12	2.33	0.30
	More than 10 years	119	13.91	0.84	0.41	1.71	0.53
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	All Occupations	209	14.01				0.28
	Unemployed	37	9.55	0.89	0.16	4.93	0.86
	Farming	51	28.95	3.44	0.49	24.08	0.15

	Business/Professional	81	11.86	1.14	0.27	4.76	0.82
	Other	40	10.59	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	All Levels	209	14.01				0.14
	No school	68	20.84	2.53	0.90	7.15	0.07
	Primary	55	13.04	1.44	0.73	2.86	0.21
	Junior high school	31	9.99	1.07	0.05	25.01	0.96
	High school or higher	55	9.42	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	All Levels	233	15.14				0.27
	Woman more than partner	33	9.45	0.65	0.24	1.74	0.29
	Woman and partner equal	89	13.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	111	18.17	1.39	0.70	2.77	0.26
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	All Levels	201	14.01				0.27
	Not at all	61	23.45	2.78	0.64	12.00	0.12
	With difficulty	12	14.41	1.53	0.35	6.67	0.47
	Easily	128	9.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	202	13.92				0.23
	Not at all	60	21.98	2.67	0.72	9.90	0.11
	With difficulty	15	22.63	2.77	0.44	17.53	0.20
	Easily	127	9.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	209	14.01				0.36
	No	57	11.37	0.72	0.30	1.73	0.36
	Yes	152	15.06	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Employment Status</b>	All Levels	209	14.01				0.21
	Unemployed	44	12.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Working for trade	28	12.30	0.95	0.10	8.68	0.95
	Working for income	85	9.64	0.72	0.29	1.79	0.38
	Subsistence farming	52	28.08	2.65	0.90	7.82	0.07
<b>Partner Sees Relatives</b>	All Women	208	14.08				0.12
	Never	22	7.63	0.57	0.04	8.48	0.59
	Sometimes	84	17.39	1.45	0.75	2.78	0.19
	Often	102	12.69	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.3. Association of Selected Risk Variables with Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control - After Crisis  
East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>15.18</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	Abused	24	44.23	5.61	1.92	16.38	0.01
	Not abused	213	12.38	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>15.11</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	No	194	10.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	44	40.27	5.97	2.55	13.94	<0.01

<b>Frequency of conflict</b>	All Women	176	18.17				0.17
	More frequent	12	43.20	3.32	0.52	21.23	0.15
	About the same	31	8.32	0.40	0.03	5.82	0.39
	Less frequent	133	18.65	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>15.08</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	No	210	12.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	23	37.92	4.16	2.22	7.83	<0.01
<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>15.18</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	Never	76	4.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	147	16.82	3.85	1.49	9.93	0.02
	Weekly	9	51.62	20.31	7.74	53.28	<0.01
	Daily	5	83.42	95.80	4.79	1915.87	0.01
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	237	15.18				0.14
	No	151	11.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	73	23.36	2.37	0.88	6.36	0.07
	Maybe	13	15.40	1.42	0.33	6.12	0.55
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>15.18</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	No	216	13.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	21	33.64	3.32	1.71	6.45	0.01

## 8.2 Verbal Abuse

Women in the rural district were more than twice as likely to report verbal abuse by their partner (p-value=0.05), and women who were married were 3 times more likely to report verbal abuse than women living with a partner outside of marriage (p-value=0.01) (Table 8.4). Higher rates of verbal abuse were also reported for those women with partners who had lower literacy (p-value=0.01) (Table 8.5).

Women who were afraid of their partner (p-value<0.01), reported problems caused by partner's substance abuse (p-value=0.04), frequency of arguments (p-value=0.05), and had ever abused their partner (p-value=0.02) all were associated with higher rates of verbal abuse (Table 8.6)

Table 8.4. Associations of Selected Demographic Variables with Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse - After Crisis, East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002.

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>29.45</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	Aileu	67	46.08	2.44	1.02	5.83	0.05
	Dili	171	25.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.15
	<= 29	89	28.06	1.49	0.72	3.09	0.20
	30 to 39	101	34.17	1.99	0.71	5.60	0.14
	40 +	48	20.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.52
	No	53	32.70	1.21	0.57	2.57	0.52
	Yes	185	28.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Employment Status</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.02
	Unemployed	126	23.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Farming	59	40.01	2.14	1.19	3.84	0.02
	Working for income/trade	53	35.65	1.78	1.11	2.84	0.03
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.78
	No	235	29.30	0.63	0.01	49.92	0.78
	Yes	3	39.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.44
	<= 5 People	92	34.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	111	27.65	0.71	0.23	2.19	0.45
	10 +	35	21.84	0.52	0.14	1.92	0.24
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	201	29.36				0.77
	Did not attend	72	32.03	1.29	0.22	7.46	0.70
	Primary	66	29.42	1.15	0.11	12.38	0.88
	Higher than Primary / Other	63	26.68	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Read</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.20
	Not at all	83	34.71	1.69	0.88	3.23	0.09
	With difficulty	24	43.91	2.49	0.33	18.70	0.28
	Easily	131	23.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.09
	Not at all	81	34.27	1.70	1.02	2.84	0.05
	With difficulty	24	49.48	3.19	0.81	12.51	0.08
	Easily	133	23.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Women	209	31.34				0.01
	Single						
	Yes, married	174	34.89	3.04	1.65	5.60	0.01
	Yes, living with someone	35	14.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Source of Income</b>	All Women	237	29.62				0.67
	No income	20	17.83	0.46	0.02	9.19	0.51
	Support from partner/relative	133	30.20	0.91	0.46	1.79	0.71
	Work	84	32.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>See Relatives</b>	All Women	238	29.45				0.46
	Never	28	34.67	1.56	0.57	4.25	0.28
	Sometimes	76	35.21	1.60	0.50	5.10	0.32
	Often	134	25.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.5. Associations of Selected Partnership Variables with Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse - After Crisis  
East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Age Difference</b>	All Women	197	30.14				0.24
	Woman older or no difference	37	33.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	75	32.54	0.98	0.44	2.18	0.94
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	60	28.50	0.81	0.54	1.22	0.22
	Man > 10 years older	25	23.11	0.61	0.35	1.05	0.07
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	All Women	203	32.30				0.20
	<= 5 years	47	31.34	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	36	38.99	1.40	0.14	14.33	0.71
	More than 10 years	120	30.57	0.96	0.11	8.50	0.97
<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	All Women	205	31.86				0.95
	<= 19 years old	84	30.69	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	77	32.39	1.08	0.47	2.51	0.81
	25+	44	33.34	1.13	0.36	3.51	0.78
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	All Occupations	209	31.34				0.41
	Unemployed	38	22.66	0.92	0.51	1.66	0.71
	Farming	50	44.03	2.47	0.55	11.09	0.17
	Business/Professional	81	34.03	1.62	0.38	6.88	0.41
	Other	40	24.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	All Levels	209	31.34				0.16
	No school	68	37.23	1.91	0.50	7.36	0.25
	Primary	54	37.79	1.96	0.81	4.77	0.10
	Junior high school	31	21.97	0.91	0.32	2.60	0.81
	High school or higher	56	23.67	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	All Levels	233	29.77				0.39
	Woman more than partner	33	36.23	1.28	0.55	2.99	0.46
	Woman and partner equal	89	30.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	111	26.86	0.83	0.39	1.79	0.54
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	All Levels	201	32.91				<0.01
	Not at all	61	44.85	2.39	1.09	5.26	0.04
	With difficulty	12	60.04	4.42	1.47	13.27	0.02
	Easily	128	25.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	202	32.68				0.01
	Not at all	60	43.79	2.34	1.16	4.71	0.03
	With difficulty	15	60.06	4.51	1.29	15.78	0.03
	Easily	127	24.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Partner's Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	209	31.34				0.06
	No	58	23.15	0.57	0.31	1.03	0.06
	Yes	151	34.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Employment Status</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>31.34</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	Unemployed	45	26.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Working for trade	27	30.47	1.22	0.11	14.12	0.83
	Working for income	85	28.75	1.13	0.47	2.73	0.72
	Subsistence farming	52	45.39	2.32	0.48	11.31	0.21
<b>Partner Sees Relatives</b>	All Women	208	31.50				0.71
	Never	23	24.51	0.77	0.28	2.10	0.50
	Sometimes	82	35.54	1.30	0.27	6.37	0.67
	Often	103	29.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.6. Associations of Selected Risk Variables with Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse - After Crisis  
East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	All Women	237	29.58				0.18
	Abused	21	52.68	2.92	0.47	18.20	0.18
	Not abused	216	27.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>29.45</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	No	196	23.71	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	42	59.59	4.74	2.34	9.60	<0.01
<b>Frequency of conflict</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>38.57</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	More frequent	11	81.54	7.55	0.84	67.90	0.06
	About the same	31	31.75	0.79	0.18	3.57	0.69
	Less frequent	133	36.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>28.25</b>				<b>0.04</b>
	No	210	23.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	23	72.54	8.45	1.15	62.22	0.04
<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>29.58</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	Never	75	3.58	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	148	38.02	16.54	1.38	198.83	0.04
	Weekly	9	91.56	292.52	3.58	23902.09	0.02
	Daily	5	100.00				
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>29.58</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	No	152	16.75	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	72	56.12	6.36	4.51	8.96	<0.01
	Maybe	13	38.47	3.11	1.28	7.57	0.02

<b>Ever abused partner</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>29.58</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	No	215	26.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	22	54.32	3.25	1.29	8.16	0.02

### 8.3 Physical Violence

Primary school education was associated with higher rates of physical violence than higher education (p-value=0.05), however there was no association found for women with no education (Table 8.7). No associations were found between partnership variables and physical violence in the past year (table not shown).

Women who reported that they were afraid of their partner (p-value<0.01), greater frequency of conflict with their partner since the crisis versus less frequent (p-value=0.03), and problems caused by partner's substance abuse (p-value=0.05) all reported higher rates of physical violence by their partner (Table 8.8).

Table 8.7. Associations of Selected Demographic Variables and Intimate Partner Physical Violence - After Crisis. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	Combined	236	23.98				0.72
	Aileu	66	21.28	0.83	0.21	3.22	0.72
	Dili	170	24.55	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.51
	<= 29	88	25.57	1.57	0.57	4.34	0.28
	30 to 39	100	24.94	1.52	0.47	4.91	0.38
	40 +	48	17.93	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.66
	No	53	22.34	0.89	0.45	1.77	0.66
	Yes	183	24.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Employment Status</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.58
	Unemployed	125	21.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Farming	59	23.17	1.08	0.37	3.13	0.85
	Working for income/trade	52	29.88	1.53	0.31	7.63	0.51
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.11
	No	233	23.30	0.13	0.01	1.99	0.11
	Yes	3	69.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.95
	<= 5 People	91	22.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	110	25.02	1.14	0.29	4.44	0.80
	10 +	35	24.15	1.09	0.19	6.28	0.90
<b>Education Level</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>23.92</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	Did not attend	72	25.73	1.85	0.89	3.82	0.08
	Primary	66	30.25	2.31	1.18	4.53	0.03
	Higher than Primary / Other	61	15.78	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Read</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.06
	Not at all	83	27.30	1.55	0.87	2.77	0.10
	With difficulty	24	38.36	2.57	1.20	5.51	0.03
	Easily	129	19.51	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.30
	Not at all	81	26.66	1.38	0.79	2.40	0.18
	With difficulty	24	33.73	1.93	0.58	6.39	0.20
	Easily	131	20.86	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Women	208	25.57				0.09
	Single						
	Yes, married	173	27.27	1.73	0.87	3.47	0.09
	Yes, living with someone	35	17.79	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Source of Income</b>	All Women	235	24.12				0.37
	No income	20	14.90	0.69	0.15	3.13	0.53
	Support from partner/relative	133	27.55	1.49	0.68	3.25	0.23
	Work	82	20.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>See Relatives</b>	All Women	236	23.98				0.77
	Never	27	28.60	1.36	0.39	4.77	0.53
	Sometimes	76	24.71	1.11	0.46	2.72	0.76
	Often	133	22.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.8. Associations of Selected Risk Variables and Intimate Partner Physical Violence - After Crisis  
East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	All Women	235	24.09				0.98
	Abused	21	23.88	0.99	0.19	5.22	0.98
	Not abused	214	24.11	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	All Women	236	23.98				<0.01
	No	195	16.77	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	41	62.13	8.14	3.31	20.04	0.00
<b>Frequency of conflict</b>	All Women	173	30.79				0.05
	More frequent	11	66.21	4.24	1.34	13.39	0.03
	About the same	31	16.82	0.44	0.13	1.47	0.13
	Less frequent	131	31.62	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	All Women	231	23.82				0.05
	No	209	19.27	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	22	70.02	9.78	1.08	89.01	0.05

<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	All Women	235	24.09				0.08
	Never	75	1.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	146	33.34	36.42	0.93	1422.38	0.05
	Weekly	9	53.92	85.21	1.75	4141.89	0.03
	Daily	5	66.85	146.84	2.26	9521.42	0.03
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	235	24.09				0.18
	No	151	16.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	71	38.62	3.25	0.77	13.81	0.09
	Maybe	13	38.52	3.24	0.32	33.32	0.23
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	All Women	235	24.09				0.13
	No	214	21.61	0.31	0.05	1.76	0.13
	Yes	21	47.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	

#### 8.4 Sexual Coercion

A smaller household size of 5 people or fewer was associated with higher rates than larger households of 6-9 people (p-value=0.02). Women low literacy or illiterate were associated with higher rates of sexual coercion (p-value=0.01). (Table 8.9)

Age at first marriage was associated with higher rates of sexual coercion (p-value=0.01) although no significant associations were found between the strata variables. Partners employment status was also significant, with subsistence farming associated with higher rates of violence than unemployment (p-value=0.04). (Table 8.10)

Women who reported that they were afraid of their partner (p-value<0.01), who reported problems caused by partner's substance abuse (p-value=0.01), reported arguments with partner (p-value<0.01), or had abused their partner (p-value=0.01) had higher rates of sexual coercion during the past year (Table 8.11).

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	Combined	255	15.10				0.09
	Aileu	80	30.70	3.46	0.73	16.46	0.09
	Dili	175	11.35	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	255	15.10				0.12
	<= 29	93	8.82	0.34	0.10	1.21	0.08
	30 to 39	110	17.94	0.77	0.32	1.85	0.46
	40 +	52	22.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	255	15.10				0.67
	No	56	17.20	1.22	0.37	3.98	0.67
	Yes	199	14.56	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Employment Status</b>	All Women	255	15.10				0.20
	Unemployed	131	13.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Farming	70	31.31	3.04	0.73	12.59	0.10
	Working for income/trade	54	7.11	0.51	0.07	3.64	0.40
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	255	15.10				0.13
	No	251	14.71	0.27	0.04	1.83	0.13
	Yes	4	39.29	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Household Size</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>15.10</b>				<b>0.04</b>
	<= 5 People	99	20.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	119	11.51	0.50	0.31	0.81	0.02
	10 +	37	12.67	0.56	0.12	2.53	0.35
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	210	14.25				0.17
	Did not attend	81	22.77	5.25	0.74	37.36	0.08
	Primary	66	14.27	2.97	0.76	11.53	0.09
	Higher than Primary / Other	63	5.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Read</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>15.10</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	Not at all	92	22.11	2.91	1.42	5.94	0.01
	With difficulty	27	27.16	3.82	1.22	11.99	0.03
	Easily	136	8.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Write</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>15.10</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	Not at all	90	21.36	2.84	1.38	5.84	0.02
	With difficulty	27	31.95	4.91	2.16	11.14	0.01
	Easily	138	8.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Marital Status</b>	All Women	225	16.40				0.25
	Single	1	100.00				
	Yes, married	187	17.90	2.43	0.38	15.42	0.25
	Yes, living with someone	37	8.23	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Source of Income</b>	All Women	254	15.18				0.44
	No income	20	10.42	0.55	0.10	3.10	0.39
	Support from partner/relative	144	14.76	0.82	0.47	1.43	0.38
	Work	90	17.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>See Relatives</b>	All Women	255	15.10				0.39
	Never	28	13.20	1.09	0.23	5.22	0.89
	Sometimes	85	20.83	1.88	0.54	6.54	0.23
	Often	142	12.26	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.10. Association of Selected Partnership Variables with Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion - After Crisis. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002							
Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Age Difference</b>	All Women	212	16.09				0.80
	Woman older or no difference	38	19.17	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Man <= 5 years older	81	16.24	0.82	0.22	3.02	0.69
	Man 5 to <= 10 years older	65	14.59	0.72	0.16	3.31	0.58
	Man > 10 years older	28	14.91	0.74	0.26	2.08	0.46
<b>Length of Relationship</b>	All Women	218	16.19				0.22
	<= 5 years	51	10.82	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	5 to <= 10 years	40	16.93	1.68	0.34	8.30	0.42
	More than 10 years	127	18.24	1.84	0.79	4.29	0.12
<b>Age at First Marriage</b>	All Women	221	16.18				0.01
	<= 19 years old	90	13.66	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	20 to 24	82	22.53	1.84	0.72	4.70	0.15
	25+	49	10.35	0.73	0.11	5.01	0.67
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	All Occupations	224	16.20				0.11
	Unemployed	42	12.12	2.21	0.33	14.60	0.31
	Farming	57	35.43	8.78	0.85	90.77	0.06
	Business/Professional	83	15.36	2.90	0.46	18.22	0.18
	Other	42	5.88	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Education</b>	All Levels	224	16.20				0.28
	No school	73	19.90	1.66	0.88	3.12	0.09
	Primary	59	18.30	1.49	0.20	10.94	0.61
	Junior high school	33	10.66	0.79	0.23	2.77	0.64
	High school or higher	59	13.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Difference in Education</b>	All Levels	249	15.18				0.20
	Woman more than partner	33	6.31	0.37	0.10	1.40	0.11
	Woman and partner equal	94	15.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Woman less than partner	122	17.74	1.18	0.35	3.91	0.73
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	All Levels	216	16.69				0.20
	Not at all	66	23.60	1.95	0.84	4.49	0.09
	With difficulty	14	17.29	1.32	0.45	3.89	0.52
	Easily	136	13.69	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	217	16.58				0.15
	Not at all	65	22.20	1.86	0.77	4.46	0.12
	With difficulty	17	24.48	2.11	0.45	9.79	0.25
	Easily	135	13.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Partner's Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	224	16.20				0.66
	No	62	18.29	1.23	0.36	4.23	0.66
	Yes	162	15.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Age at First Marriage</b>		221	16.18	0.97	0.80	1.18	0.67
<b>Partner's Employment Status</b>	All Levels	224	16.20				0.01
	Unemployed	49	10.14	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Working for trade	28	21.56	2.43	0.36	16.65	0.27
	Working for income	87	11.06	1.10	0.27	4.49	0.86
	Subsistence farming	60	32.05	4.18	1.10	15.89	0.04
<b>Partner Sees Relatives</b>	All Women	223	15.80				0.45
	Never	24	8.47	0.57	0.13	2.40	0.33
	Sometimes	90	19.82	1.51	0.64	3.56	0.25
	Often	109	14.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 8.11. Association of Selected Risk Variables with Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion - After Crisis. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Abused by others in family -</b>	All Women	254	15.16				0.10
	Abused	26	31.38	2.91	0.71	11.86	0.10
	Not abused	228	13.60	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	All Women	255	15.10				<0.01
	No	207	8.93	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	48	45.73	8.59	4.56	16.19	<0.01
<b>Frequency of conflict</b>	All Women	191	18.07				0.51
	More frequent	13	31.08	1.99	0.20	20.27	0.46
	About the same	32	12.20	0.61	0.07	5.70	0.28
	Less frequent	146	18.48	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Problems caused by substance abuse</b>	All Women	250	15.35				0.01
	No	224	12.29	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	26	45.04	5.85	1.95	17.52	0.01

<b>Frequency of arguments</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>15.16</b>				<b>&lt;0.01</b>
	Never	78	5.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Once or twice	161	16.83	3.82	0.75	19.37	0.08
	Weekly	10	55.47	23.52	3.07	180.04	0.01
	Daily	5	64.58	34.42	9.33	126.98	<0.01
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>15.16</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	No	162	11.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	79	23.65	2.46	1.14	5.28	0.03
	Maybe	13	15.40	1.44	0.30	6.88	0.55
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>15.16</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	No	232	12.87	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Yes	22	36.65	3.92	1.57	9.76	0.01

## CHAPTER 9: MENTAL HEALTH

The sample of East Timorese women completed the 12-item version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12), a self-report questionnaire which assesses the presence of psychological symptoms associated with distress over the previous few weeks. The symptoms assessed are related to somatic symptoms, anxiety and insomnia, social dysfunction, and severe depression. The GHQ-12 is a widely used instrument for assessing psychological distress that is often used in community settings. It is a screening instrument that does not provide a specific diagnosis of anxiety or depression, but rather identifies women who are highly distressed and may benefit from a more thorough follow-up assessment or intervention.

Following Goldberg's (1988) recommendation, a dichotomous scoring method was used for each item (0, 0, 1, 1), providing a total scoring range of 0-12. The cut-off score used to indicate a likely psychological distress was 4, and scores were interpreted as follows: 0/1 (no/low level of need for assessment or intervention), 2/3 (borderline status) and 4+ (high level of need).

Nearly 50% of the women in the sample reported symptoms associated with acute psychological distress and impaired social functioning (Table 9.1). Higher levels of stress were associated with women living in the rural district (p-value=0.03), married women versus women living with partner (p-value<0.01), and contact with relatives "sometimes" versus "often" (p-value=0.01). Surprisingly, women who responded that reproductive health services were easy to access were associated with higher stress levels (p-value=0.01). (Table 9.2)

Unemployed partners versus partners in business or other professional occupation was also associated with higher stress (p-value=0.05). Partners education was also associated with higher stress (p-value=0.05), although there were no significant associations between strata variables. Women with equal education levels as her partner versus less education than partner were also associated with higher stress levels (p-value=0.04). (Table 9.3)

Table 9.4 shows associations between violence variables and levels of stress. Higher levels of stress were associated with women reporting intimate partner violence in the following categories: intimidation and control in the year before the crisis (p-value=0.02), verbal abuse in the past year (p-value<0.01), physical abuse in the past year (p-value=0.02), and sexual coercion in both the past year (p-value=0.1) and the year before the crisis (p-value=0.03). Outsider physical violence post-crisis (p-value= 0.03) and sexual abuse during and post-crisis (p-value=0.04 and <0.01 respectively) were all significantly associated with higher levels of stress. Women who reported being afraid of their partner were also more likely to report high levels of stress (p-value=0.02).

Women were asked what activities would help them if they were upset (Table 9.5). Having fun, talking it over with friends, and talking with family were the top 3 responses. Few women responded that they would seek more formal resources such as women's groups and community leaders.

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Low to borderline levels of symptoms	145	50.3
High level of symptoms	143	49.7

Table 9.2. Association of High Stress Levels and Demographic Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>District</b>	<b>Combined</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>47.7</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Aileu	90	60.7	1.9	1.1	3.4	0.03
	Dili	198	44.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Age Group</b>	All Women	288	47.66				0.57
	<= 29	107	48.00	1.33	0.54	3.26	0.43
	30 to 39	118	50.26	1.46	0.57	3.71	0.33
	40 +	63	40.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Relatives Nearby</b>	All Women	288	47.7				0.76
	No	66	45.5	0.9	0.3	2.3	0.76
	Yes	222	48.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Employment Status</b>	All Women	288	47.7				0.14
	Unemployed	147	41.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Farming	81	55.4	1.75	0.80	3.83	0.12
	Working for income/trade	60	56.4	1.83	0.80	4.16	0.11
<b>Head of Household</b>	All Women	288	47.7				0.61
	No	267	48.1	1.3	0.3	5.0	0.61
	Yes	21	41.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Household Size</b>	All Women	288	47.66				0.20
	<= 5 People	116	49.63	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	6 to 9 People	130	49.22	0.98	0.49	1.98	0.95
	10 +	42	38.61	0.64	0.34	1.21	0.12
<b>Education Level</b>	All Women	238	47.2				0.21
	Did not attend	96	49.4	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.82
	Primary	74	41.4	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.10
	Higher than Primary / Other	68	50.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Read</b>	All Women	288	47.7				0.18
	Not at all	107	47.8	1.1	0.7	1.9	0.57
	With difficulty	28	63.2	2.1	0.7	6.6	0.14
	Easily	153	44.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Write</b>	All Women	288	47.7				0.67
	Not at all	105	47.7	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.81
	With difficulty	28	54.6	1.4	0.5	4.2	0.46
	Easily	155	46.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>48.4</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	Single	18	33.6	1.3	0.4	4.2	0.61
	Yes, married	187	54.1	3.0	1.8	4.9	0.004
	Yes, living with someone	37	28.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	

<b>Source of Income</b>	All Women	287	47.9				0.61
	No income	26	58.6	1.440	0.6	3.7	0.35
	Support from partner/relative	156	45.0	0.8	0.2	3.2	0.73
	Work	105	49.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>See Relatives</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>47.7</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Never	30	43.0	0.9	0.3	3.0	0.90
	Sometimes	101	54.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	0.01
	Often	157	44.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Difficulty accessing services:</b>							
<b>General medical care</b>	All Responses	284	48.1				0.16
	Difficult	147	40.9	0.6	0.2	1.4	0.16
	Easy	137	55.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Reproductive health services</b>	<b>All Responses</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>48.1</b>				<b>0.01</b>
	Difficult	197	43.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.01
	Easy	80	59.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Police</b>	All Responses	286	47.7				0.70
	Difficult	115	46.6	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.70
	Easy	171	48.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Food</b>	All Responses	285	47.7				0.13
	Difficult	101	39.2	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.13
	Easy	184	52.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Non-food supplies</b>	All Responses	284	47.5				0.26
	Difficult	144	43.2	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.26
	Easy	140	52.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	
<b>Religious</b>	All Responses	286	47.6				0.64
	Difficult	16	42.0	0.8	0.2	2.9	0.64
	Easy	270	47.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	

Table 9.3. Association of High Stress Levels and Partnership Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Partner's Occupation</b>	<b>All Occupations</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>49.57</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Unemployed	42	66.28	2.62	0.97	7.07	0.05
	Farming	57	54.75	1.61	0.80	3.24	0.13
	Business/Professional	83	42.89	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Other	42	42.12	0.97	0.22	4.19	0.96

<b>Partner's Employment Status</b>	All Levels	224	49.57				0.20
	Unemployed	49	58.07	1.00	1.00	1.00	
	Working for trade	28	42.98	0.54	0.23	1.28	0.12
	Working for income	87	46.16	0.62	0.12	3.23	0.47
	Subsistence farming	60	51.15	0.76	0.28	2.06	0.48
<b>Partner's Education</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>49.57</b>				<b>0.05</b>
	No school	73	52.06	1.44	0.59	3.53	0.32
	Primary	59	51.88	1.43	0.45	4.53	0.44
	Junior high school	33	53.09	1.50	0.74	3.02	0.18
	High school or higher	59	43.02	1	1	1	
<b>Partner's Reading</b>	All Levels	216	50.10				0.87
	Not at all	66	53.17	1.20	0.41	3.51	0.67
	With difficulty	14	51.20	1.11	0.22	5.61	0.87
	Easily	136	48.69	1	1	1	
<b>Partner's Writing</b>	All Levels	217	50.27				0.62
	Not at all	65	52.31	1.17	0.43	3.21	0.69
	With difficulty	17	59.38	1.56	0.44	5.58	0.39
	Easily	135	48.37	1	1	1	
<b>Partner used alcohol</b>	All Women	282	48.29				0.81
	No	33	52.32	1.10	0.55	2.23	0.72
	Yes	94	49.85	1	1	1	
	Maybe	155	46.32	0.87	0.46	1.63	0.57
<b>Difference in Education</b>	<b>All Levels</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>49.25</b>				<b>0.04</b>
	Woman more than partner	162	46.71	1.97	0.82	4.71	0.10
	Woman and partner equal	79	58.04	3.11	1.11	8.70	0.04
	Woman less than partner	13	30.79	1	1	1	

Table 9.4. Association of High Stress Levels and Violence Variables. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002

Strata Variable	Strata Values	N	Rate	Odds Ratio	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	p-value for Ho: B = 0
<b>Ever abused partner</b>	All Women	254	49.25				0.27
	No	232	48.04	0.60	0.20	1.82	0.27
	Yes	22	60.54	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control Year Before Crisis</b>	All Women	222	50.48				0.01
	Yes	43	77.18	4.15	1.70	10.09	0.01
	No	179	44.92	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Intimidation and Control Past Year</b>	All Women	238	48.21				0.07
	Yes	42	72.09	3.29	0.85	12.81	0.07
	No	196	43.95	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse Year Before Crisis</b>	All Women	222	50.28				0.34
	Yes	79	57.35	1.54	0.50	4.71	0.34
	No	143	46.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Verbal Abuse Past Year</b>	All Women	238	47.80				0.01
	Yes	74	65.72	2.84	1.66	4.86	0.01
	No	164	40.31	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Physical Abuse Year Before Crisis</b>	All Women	221	49.97				0.25
	Yes	54	59.62	1.67	0.58	4.80	0.25
	No	167	46.99	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Physical Abuse Past Year</b>	All Women	236	47.38				0.02
	Yes	56	66.29	2.78	1.30	5.94	0.02
	No	180	41.41	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion Year Before Crisis</b>	All Women	240	51.61				0.03
	Yes	47	60.15	1.51	1.07	2.14	0.03
	No	193	49.94	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Intimate Partner Sexual Coercion Past Year</b>	All Women	255	49.04				0.01
	Yes	46	61.42	1.81	1.27	2.57	0.01
	No	209	46.84	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Outsider Physical Abuse During Crisis</b>	All Women	288	47.66				0.14
	Yes	75	59.68	1.90	0.73	4.94	0.14
	No	213	43.83	1.00	1.00	1.00	

<b>Outsider Physical Abuse Post-Crisis</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>47.66</b>				<b>0.03</b>
	Yes	20	71.76	2.96	1.16	7.56	0.03
	No	268	46.16	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Ever talk to someone about outsider violence</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>56.88</b>				<b>0.08</b>
	No	33	49.09	0.63	0.37	1.09	0.08
	Yes	71	60.39	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Ever talk to someone about intimate partner violence</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>59.47</b>				<b>0.30</b>
	No	98	56.66	0.64	0.23	1.82	0.30
	Yes	36	67.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
<b>Afraid of partner</b>	<b>All Women</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>49.04</b>				<b>0.02</b>
	No	207	44.95	0.36	0.17	0.78	0.02
	Yes	48	69.40	1.00	1.00	1.00	

Table 9.5. Activities that would help if upset. East Timor Gender Based Violence Survey 2002 (n=288)\*

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
Having fun	131	45.5
Talking it over with family	84	29.2
Talking it over with friends	68	23.6
Having a rest	57	19.8
Leaving home temporarily	32	11.1
Religious counseling	21	7.3
Support group for women	14	4.9
Talking with community leader/elder	9	3.1
Assistance from NGO	2	0.7
Education	1	0.3
Income generating projects	1	0.3
Medical assistance	1	0.3
Other	33	11.5

\* Could select multiple answers

## CHAPTER 10: DISCUSSION

### 10.1 Findings

#### *Violence Perpetrated by Someone Outside the Family: During Crisis and Post-Crisis*

An average of one in every four women reported exposure to psychological and physical violence perpetrated by someone outside their family during the crisis in East Timor. The majority of women who experienced violence reported being threatened with a weapon (92%) and being subjected to improper sexual comments (95.8%). Notably, in over two-thirds (68.8%) of the incidents during the crisis, women reported that the perpetrator(s) threatened to kill them. While levels of reported violence were significantly lower post-crisis, with a 75.8% decrease in physical violence and a 57.1% decrease in sexual violence, the types of violence women most commonly reported stayed relatively constant: post-crisis, 76.2% reported being threatened with a weapon, and 94.1% reported being subjected to unwanted sexual comments, with 59% of all reported incidents of post-crisis violence involving a threat to the participant's life.

One significant difference in the nature of the reported violence during and post-crisis was the identity of the perpetrator: the majority of perpetrators during the crisis were identified as militia, Indonesian military, or Indonesian police, while the majority of perpetrators post-crisis were identified as neighbors and community members. Approximately half the participants knew their perpetrator in the violence reported during the crisis, while almost 70% of participants knew their perpetrator in the violence reported post-crisis. Another distinction in the nature of violence reported during and post-crisis is that displacement to a camp in West Timor was found to be significantly associated with reported rates of sexual violence post-crisis.

Few women reported incidents of violence to police or local authorities: 6.9% reported during the crisis and 13.3% reported post-crisis. The majority of women who did tell someone about their exposure to violence chose to tell a family member. Of those who did not tell anyone about their experience, 38.7% (during crisis) and 50% (post-crisis) did not tell because they believed nothing could be done. It is important to note that some respondents identified the person they told about the incident as someone who was present at the time of the incident, thus inflating the percentage of people who did report violence. The data does not provide information about whether this attitude regarding assistance is a function of the type of incident (i.e. an incident which does not constitute criminal behavior) or a failure of family and community to respond to survivor needs. Whatever the case, in 39.5% of the incidents during the crisis and in 48.1% of the incidents post-crisis, no action was taken by those to whom the participants reported. Fear of stigma, rejection, and lack of trust were all acknowledged by participants as reasons for not telling someone about an incident.

#### *Intimate Partner Violence*

Levels of intimate partner violence were investigated for two periods: the year before the crisis and the 12 months prior to administering the interview. Three fourths (74%) of all women in relationships in existence from the year before the crisis to the present reported that the frequency of arguments with their partners had decreased post-crisis. However, data suggests that rates of intimate partner violence have remained relatively constant, with 46.8% of all women in relationships reporting some form of intimidation and control, verbal abuse, physical assault, or sexual coercion by their partner in the year before the crisis and 43.2% in the past year. Among women in relationships, 23.8% reported physical assault in year before crisis and 24.8% in past year, and 16.4% of all women in relationships reported sexual coercion before the crisis and 15.7% in the past year.

The levels of different types of violence also remained consistent in the year before the crisis and in the last year. Of the types of physical violence reported, the most common in the year before the crisis and in the last year was "slapped or twisted arm" (40.4% and 43.1%, respectively), and the most common form of sexual violence reported both before the crisis and in last year was that the partner "threatened to hurt you or used force to make you have sex with him" (37.5% and 38.2%, respectively). Other forms of violence experienced by a significant number of women reporting domestic violence were "threatened with a machete, knife or gun"; "choked"; or "hit with a fist or something else." Of the women who had ever experienced violence, 41.5% sustained physical injuries from the violence but

only a third of those women sought medical treatment for their injuries. In general, 51% of participants reported that medical care was difficult to access.

Children and money were identified as the most common causes of arguments, but notably, higher numbers of people living in the household were associated with decreased levels of violence. It is possible that additional household members might provide additional support in times of stress or act as a deterrent to violence by an intimate partner.

Higher rates of violence were generally associated with lower levels of education and literacy of both the participant and her partner. Rural women were at significantly greater risk for forced sex by a partner. Feedback following IRC community education programs indicates that men living in communities with higher levels of education may have realized the impact of violence on their wives, children and community as a whole and the incidence of violence and hence risk to women may have dropped.

The partner's use of alcohol was also associated with higher rates of violence. Women who married young were at significantly greater risk for some forms of intimate partner violence, especially intimidation and control. Related to this finding, over 60% of women surveyed were first married between 10-21 years, suggesting that early marriage is common and may put women at greater risk.

Forty-one percent of the participants reported witnessing violence among their caregivers, and 73% were physically abused by caregivers as children. Physical abuse by caregivers was significantly associated with intimate partner violence in adulthood. The high rate of physical abuse of children suggests the need for a community dialogue about what acceptable discipline is and what merges into child abuse.

Higher levels of stress were associated with women reporting intimate partner violence in the following categories: intimidation and control in the year before the crisis, verbal abuse in the past year, physical abuse in the past year, and sexual coercion in both the past year and the year before the crisis. Outsider physical violence post-crisis and sexual abuse during and post-crisis were all significantly associated with higher levels of stress. Women who reported that they were afraid of their partner were also more likely to report high levels of stress. It should also be recognized that the GBV-related mental health issues encountered by women are further complicated by the impact of the violence and oppression which the whole society experienced during the 24 years of Indonesian occupation.

Over half the women reporting domestic violence did not seek help from anyone, and of those who did, the vast majority sought assistance from family members. Only one woman reporting violence sought assistance from the police, and only one indicated that seeking legal assistance would be a method for coping with spousal mistreatment. Instead, strategies for coping with intimate partner violence primarily included talking with other women, talking with family, or trying to forget about it. These findings, coupled with the findings on help-seeking behavior related to crisis and post-crisis outsider violence, suggest that women do not typically seek assistance from institutional sources. Domestic violence survivors have been even less likely to seek assistance than survivors of violence perpetrated by someone in the community. The issue may be one of access to or availability of institutional support: police were identified as difficult to access by 68.4% of the respondents. Low levels of help seeking behavior may also be associated with fear of blame or reprisal by those from whom a survivor might seek help, or by the belief that domestic problems should be solved within the family. Finally, women's help seeking behavior may be determined by a lack of services.

### ***Mental Health***

Many previous assessments of gender-based violence in post-conflict societies have not included psychosocial or mental health components. However, studies of complex emergencies have shown that levels of impaired social functioning and mental illness are greatly increased among traumatized populations and women are among the hardest hit by the uncertainties associated with war and displacement. The scientific literature shows an association between women who have encountered violence and subsequent psychosocial and mental health problems. However, stigma associated with both mental health problems and gender-based violence often discourages exploration of these issues. Therefore, the inclusion of a mental health component in this assessment is an important part of understanding the nature and effects of gender-based violence on women in post-crisis East Timor.

This information can provide an important way to identify vulnerable populations and direct resources, allowing for improved gender-based violence and mental health programming.

## 10.2 Methodology

The project team was committed to conducting interviews outside the home to provide maximal confidentiality to respondents. In so doing, the visibility of the research project within the community, particularly when interviewing in one area for more than one day, was increased. Perhaps because of this increased visibility, participation declined when interviewers were in an area for more than a day. Locators provided feedback to the team that many members of the community were aware of the specific nature of the questionnaire. We do not know if it was partners, other women, and the participant herself, and/or community leaders who exerted pressure not to participate in the survey. The research team still believes that it was important to avoid conducting interviews in homes due to the potential damage that could result from a breach of confidentiality on these matters. We concluded that it would be important in future endeavors to use enough interviewers to sample each area in one day.

We also experienced problems using a two-stage consent process, again to protect the confidentiality of the participants. At their home, prospective participants were asked if they were willing to respond to a women's health survey at a central location. When participants arrived at the interview site, they were formally consented for a health survey that focused on experiences with violence. The consent form informed the participants that information they provided would be anonymous, that their decision regarding participation was voluntary, and that participation would have no bearing on their access to food, water, health care, or relief services in the community or to their families' access to these services. The women were also told that if they choose to participate, information about family life and levels of exposure to GBV would be recorded. Informed verbal consent was obtained from each woman after the consent form was read to her. Refusals occurring during the first stage of consent were more likely to be due to reasons outside the scope of the survey, such as having to work, just giving birth, etc. Most of the refusals at the second stage were in the form of no-shows for appointment times for women who had consented at their home. This type of refusal increased greatly as community knowledge of the survey increased. For women who arrived at the central location for their appointment and were read the full consent form, a small number of participants (less than five) expressed dismay about the specific content of the survey during the second stage of the consent process, but only one refused to participate. However, the two-stage consent process may have raised questions among the community at large about the nature of the research because this process increased the visibility of the research project, or may have increased distrust about the research process, and therefore may have directly or indirectly contributed to the number of interview no-shows. The local interview staff recommended for future research focusing in communities where education on GBV had already been undertaken, in the hopes that communities which have been sensitized to GBV issues might exert less pressure on women not to speak about their experiences.

Another issue was explaining to participants and their family members how participants were selected. Many did not understand the idea of sampling. Some women arrived at sites as substitutes for women in their household who had agreed to the research but later declined to participate (because they were busy or ill). A small number of other participants thought that they were targeted for research because the researchers believed that the participant had a history of violence. It is also important to note that this research was conducted in communities that knew that in the recent past being sought out in such a manner could be highly dangerous.

There were also issues related to social status of the women used as locators in the first stage of the consent process at both our sites to approach prospective participants. In Dili, the team from the rural district was brought in to help conduct interviews. These locators reported difficulty with the community because they were outsiders and were perceived as having a lower social status than the urban community members. The best locators for fostering participation were women with high status in the community and who were well known, not strangers.

In workshops with local communities (though not in the communities surveyed), sexual assault is frequently raised and an issue of concern. Often, community members will recount specific incidents of sexual assault which have taken place. Informal contact with police officers also indicates that numerous cases of sexual assault are brought to them. The relatively low rates of reporting on sexual

violence, particularly physical violence, then appear to be at odds with experience. It is likely, then, that there was under-reporting on these questions whether through shame or a lack of properly understanding the questions.

### **10.3 Survey Content**

Initially, we had concerns about the impact of the explicit language that was utilized, although these selections were based on sound scientific reasoning, prior practice, and empirical evidence. During the training period, interviewers' first reactions to the survey were that they would not be comfortable asking the questions. However, focus group/debriefings conducted with the interviewers after survey administration revealed a change of perspective that we also observed during the field tests. After interviewers had some practice with the survey, they discovered that they could ask and participants would answer these types of questions. From a total of 288 interviews, we experienced only one termination during the interview process, and that involved a 9-month pregnant woman who wasn't feeling well. Another woman became upset over the questioning stating that "she was from a good family," but she did not terminate the interview.

The training could have been further improved by giving interviewers more time to practice on the survey instrument, so that they more fully understood the format of the survey tool and rationale for each question. Research of this type is very unfamiliar to people in East Timor and the interviewers and locators needed time for practice and discussion in order to understand the formalized methods of research and why they were used. Concrete or practice-based methods for learning also proved more useful in this context. It was obvious by the end of the project, though, that interviewers, locators and other local staff who facilitated the process had developed a much better understanding of research processes. As such, this project also fostered capacity building among the survey team. Several of the local staff worked on a subsequent IRC research project on GBV, thus putting their new knowledge into action.

In order to learn more about a woman's mental health and experience of traumatic incidents, an open-ended question was asked about the experience considered the most difficult. Unfortunately, these answers did not produce a great deal of useful information. To some extent, this may be related to culture since many people are not comfortable speaking about difficult emotional issues with someone who is a stranger to them. As well, it became clear that the interviewers required additional training in order to know how to sensitively pursue questions like these so as to clarify or expand the information given.

Though a great deal of care was taken to produce a translation of the questionnaire which was as accurate as possible, as the data collection progressed, it became clear that some problems with the meaning of certain questions arose that we hadn't foreseen. For the most part, this was an issue of cultural interpretations of words, rather than inaccuracies in translation. For example, the English version of the questionnaire asked if the woman felt "afraid" of her partner. During the course of the data collection, the interviewers recognized that some women understood "afraid" to mean whether she *respected* her partner. It is possible, therefore, that we had inaccurate reporting on this question. However, the consistent association between fear of partner and higher levels of violence indicates that we were able to correct the problem in time to obtain useful information. Further refinement of the translation was done for the subsequent IRC GBV survey in 2003.

### **10.4 Community Relations**

The preparations for this research involved a good deal of contact with community leaders both at the national and local level. This process, while taking time, was worthwhile in terms of raising the profile of GBV issues and identifying that community leaders have a role to play on these issues. Whenever leaders were spoken to, they were asked to keep information about the study as confidential as possible, so as not to increase the risk to the women who participated. As well, we did not want to stigmatize the two districts where the research was undertaken; because of a lack of understanding about research, many people would assume that the fact that the research was being done in these two districts indicated that they had a particular problem with GBV.

At the national level, it was important to discuss the study with several government departments (Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Health and the Office for the Promotion of Equality) to obtain their support and permission, as well as to seek advice on where to conduct the research and how to obtain the population data necessary. Without this kind of liaison and generating support from government, there is a greater chance of resistance to utilizing the findings of the research. As well, in the political context of the newly independent country of East Timor (officially called Timor-Leste) these processes of government liaison are important as the new government structures seek to establish legitimacy and a sense of their role.

At the local level, the permission of village leaders was needed to obtain population lists, space to conduct the interviews and to obtain “entry” into the community itself. Without this permission, it would have been even more difficult to seek respondents. The village leaders were also able to suggest respected women in the community to act as locators.

### **10.5 Future Research**

Conducting community research on sexual and physical violence, particularly in post conflict settings, raises many important ethical and safety considerations. In exploring such a sensitive and important topic, it is crucial that the research be strongly linked with local organizations so that these organizations, which will be responsible for developing responses based on the data, have a sense of ownership of the research. Action plans should be developed with local collaborators so that data are used in an effective and timely matter and strategies devised for using the data most effectively for fund-raising for programmatic response. Our pilot study affirmed the feasibility of the study design, demonstrated the safety of the methodology, and taught many lessons on the basis of which we can improve our future work at additional sites.

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## **APPENDIX B: CONSENT FORM**

(8<sup>th</sup> grade SMOG reading level)

### An Assessment of Gender-based Violence among East Timorese Women

#### Introduction

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working with the IRC. We are gathering information on women's experiences before, during, and after the crisis in 1999. We are here only to ask questions. We are conducting this survey among women residing in this community. We are not here to provide humanitarian assistance.

#### Purpose of the Study

This study involves research. The International Rescue Committee and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are doing this study. We are doing this research for several reasons:

To find out if women have experienced physical or sexual mistreatment and

To find ways to improve the health and community programs for women.

The findings from this study may help us find ways to decrease health and violence problems among women.

#### Procedures

Your name has been chosen from the list of names of families living in this community. Your name was chosen from this list because you are between the ages of 18 to 49 years of age. You were also selected because your name matched a random number that was placed next to your name on the list. This number is not linked to you for any other reason except that it helped us to choose names from the list. About 365 women will be asked to be in this study. If you agree to be in this study, we will ask you about your home life, life before and during the crisis, and your experiences with violence. It will take about 60 minutes to answer all of the questions. If you would like a copy of this consent form, we will give you a copy.

#### Risks & Benefits

There is no risk to your health from being in this study. Some of the questions in the survey ask about your health and your family. We will also ask you questions about your experiences with violence. Answering questions like this can be difficult. Again, if the questions are upsetting or difficult for you to answer, we can stop the interview at any time or we can skip those questions. You may not want to answer some of them. If you do not want to answer a question, just skip it and we will go to the next question.

We have a small gift to thank you for giving your time to answer our questions. We hope that what we learn from this study will help to show that the health care and community programs in this community should continue or be increased. We will give you facts about who you can go to if you have any questions or concerns about what we discuss. Because some of what we will talk about is private, we would like to set a time that is convenient for you to come to the Women's Center to answer the questions.

#### Questions or Concerns

There are people you can contact if you have any questions or concerns. If you have questions about the study, you can contact Kathryn Robertson. You can reach her by going to the International Rescue Committee office.

If you have questions about your rights as a person in a study, you should talk with Kathryn Robertson. You can also reach her by going to the International Rescue Committee office.

#### Confidentiality

The records of this study will be private. Only the people who are doing the study will be able to look at the answers you give to the questions. No names will be collected for this study. Nothing that is sent back to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in the United States will have your name on it or any other details that someone could look at and know that it was about you.

#### Voluntary Participation

Whether you choose to be in the study is up to you. There will be no change in the health care that you get. There will be no effect on your family. Only those people who are doing the study will know

whether you are in the study. They will not tell any others in the community. You have the right not to be in this study or to stop being in the study at any time.

Are you willing to be in this study?

yes\_\_\_ no\_\_\_

Name of Staff Member Obtaining Verbal Consent:

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Staff Member Obtaining Verbal Consent:

\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

## APPENDIX C: SURVEY

Questionnaire Part 1  
Locator Form

ID Number \_\_\_\_

Village Number \_\_\_\_

### PART I: TO BE COMPLETED AT SELECTED HOUSEHOLD

PLEASE READ:

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ and I am working with the IRC. We are gathering information on women's health issues. We are here only to ask questions. We are conducting this survey among women residing in this community.

How many women between the ages of 18 and 49 live in this house? \_\_\_\_

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

**IF NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN (age 18-49) LIVES IN THE HOUSE FINISH THE INTERVIEW AND FILL OUT VISIT RECORD BELOW**

**IF AT LEAST ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN LIVES IN THE HOUSE CONTINUE**

For each of these women could you give me the following information (starting with the oldest woman and ending with the youngest):

<u>No.</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Education</u>
1	____	____	____
2	____	____	____
3	____	____	____
4	____	____	____
5	____	____	____
6	____	____	____

#### Marital Status:

1. Married (traditional)
2. Married (church)
3. Separated
4. Widowed
5. Divorced
6. Never Married
9. Unknown

#### Education (highest level completed):

- 0 Never attended school
- 1 Primary school
- 2 Junior High school
- 3 Senior High School
- 4 University
- 9 Unknown

#### INSTRUCTIONS:

**GO TO THE RANDOM NUMBER TABLE IF MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN AND CIRCLE SELECTED NUMBER**

**IF ONLY ONE WOMAN AGED 18-49 LIVES IN THE HOUSE, WRITE "1" IN Q 3**

10/29/20

Number of eligible women living in the household	LAST DIGIT OF QUESTIONNAIRE NUMBER									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
4	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
6	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3

**PLEASE READ TO SELECTED WOMAN:**

We are selecting about 365 women will be asked to participate in this study. The questions should take about 1 hour to complete. The records of this study will be private. Only the people who are doing the study will be able to look at the answers you give to the questions. No names will be collected for this study. Would you be willing to participate?

Does selected woman agree to be interviewed?

Yes.....fill out visit record and schedule appointment

No.....fill out visit record and stop

Appointment for interview: \_\_\_\_\_  
Day Time

**Visit Record**

Visit number	1		2		3		4	
	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day	Month
Date of visit	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
Result*	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
Interviewer	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__
Supervisor	__	__	__	__	__	__	__	__

\*Result codes

1. No eligible woman (age 18-49)
2. Nobody home
3. Selected respondent not home
4. Selected respondent refusal
5. Unoccupied house
6. Other \_\_\_\_\_

**PART II: TO BE COMPLETED AT THE MEETING CENTER**

**READ CONSENT FORM TO PARTICIPANT**  
**DO NOT PROCEED WITH INTERVIEW UNTIL PARTICIPANT HAS**  
**SIGNED CONSENT FORM!**

Please read text in italics:

- *The questions are about your experiences in your early life, during the occupation, during the crisis, and your life now. Some of the questions ask about experiences of mistreatment that you have had and they may be upsetting to talk about. We ask these questions to determine the kinds of services needed by community residents and to help us raise funds for services. We have a small gift to thank you for your time in helping us.*
- *We will not reveal your identity to anyone. Your name will not be used in any summaries of what we learned from the interviews. Please understand that we will not disclose any abuses you report to anyone.*
- *It is important that we have some privacy for our conversation because some of the questions are sensitive. If anyone should interrupt us, I will immediately switch to a less sensitive line of questioning.*
- *If you do not understand a question, please ask me to explain it to you. You are free to stop the interview at any time.*
- *If a question makes you uncomfortable, we will skip the question and go on to the next question?*
- *At the end of the interview we will provide information for you to obtain more information, medical or counseling services if they are of interest to you.*

**Section 1: Background**

No	Questions	Coding	Skip
1.	How old were you on your last birthday?	Age in completed years ___ ___ 77. don't know 88. refuse	
2.	Where were you born?	1. village/country _____/ _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
3.	What is your ancestry?	1. Timorese 2. Mestizo (Timorese and European) 3. Chinese 4. Indonesian 5. African 6. Mixed Timorese and Indonesian 7. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
4.	What is your religion?	1. Muslim 2. Protestant 3. Catholic 4. Buddhist 5. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
5.	Before the crisis in 1999, did you live in a city or village?	1. city 2. village 7. DK 8. Refuse	
6.	What was your main form of occupation?	1. farmer 2. trader 3. business 4. student 5. professional 6. homemaker 7. other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	

7.	Can you read easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	1. Not at all 2. With difficulty 3. Easily read	
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		7. DK 8. Refuse	
8.	Can you write easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	1. Not at all 2. With difficulty 3. Easily read 7. DK 8. Refuse	
9.	Have you ever attended school and if so, what is the highest level of school you attended?	1. Did not attend school 2. Primary 3. Junior High School 4. Senior High School 5. University 6. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

**Section 2: Life During Displacement and Post-Crisis**

10.	What was your main reason for leaving your home during the crisis?	1. Did not leave home----- 2. threat to personal security/safety 3. war/civil conflict 4. for employment 5. lack of education opportunities 6. lack of health care 7. to own better land or home 8. marriage 9. to join relatives 10. other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	<b>Go to Q 13</b>
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<b>11.</b>	When did you first leave your home?	Month ____ ____ Year ____ ____ ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
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12.	During displacement, which cities, villages, or camps have you lived in, beginning with the first camp or village you lived in?			
	Camp/Village/City (see codes below)	Date Arrival	Date left	Main reason left village/camp/city (see codes below)
	_____	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	_____
	_____	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	_____
	_____	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	_____
	_____	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	_____
	_____	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	Month ___ ___ Year _____ 77 DK 88 Refuse	_____

**Response codes:**

**PLACE LIVED**

1. Camp in West Timor
2. Camp in Australia
3. Family in West Timor
4. Family in Australia
5. Family elsewhere in East Timor
6. Mountains in East Timor
7. Convents, churches in East Timor
8. Other (describe)

**REASON LEFT**

1. No food
2. To seek schooling
3. UN relocation
4. village/Camp attacked
5. Family member sexually assaulted
6. Family member attacked (not inc sexual assault)
7. Returned home
8. Other (describe)
77. DK
88. Refuse

13.	How many adults live with you (18 years of age or older)?	Adults ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
14.	How many children live with you (17 years or younger)?	Children ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
15.	Are you the head of your household?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
16.	Are you currently working for money, working for trade, subsistence farming, or are you unemployed?	1. Unemployed 2. Subsistence farming 3. Working for trade 4. Currently working for money 7. DK 8. Refuse	
17.	What kind of work do you do? (circle all mentioned)	1. unemployed 2. farmer 3. trader 4. business 5. student 6. professional 7. homemaker 8. other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
18.	What is your main source of income?	1. no income 2. support from husband/partner/relatives 3. money from own work 4. other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

<b>19.</b>	Please tell me if it is difficult or easy for you to utilize the following services in your village:	Difficult	Easy	DK	Refuse	
	A. General medical care.....	1	2	7	8	
	B. Reproductive health services like prenatal and antenatal care and supplies like birth control and sanitary supplies...	1	2	7	8	
	C. Police.....	1	2	7	8	
	D. Food .....	1	2	7	8	
	E. Supplies other than food.....	1	2	7	8	
	F. Religious services.....	1	2	7	8	
<b>20.</b>	Do your relatives live nearby?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse				
<b>21.</b>	How regularly do you see them; never, sometimes, or often?	1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Often 1. DK 8. Refuse				

**Section 3: Marriage History**

<b>22.</b>	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a man as your partner?	1. No..... 2. Yes 88. Refuse.....	<b>Go to Q 25</b>  <b>Go to Q 25</b>
<b>23.</b>	How many different times have you been married or lived with a man?	Times lived with a man ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
<b>24.</b>	Are you <u>currently</u> married or living with a man?	1. No 2. Yes, currently married..... 3. Yes, currently living with a man..... 7. DK 8. Refuse	<b>Go to box</b> <b>Go to box</b>
<b>25.</b>	How many boyfriends have you had in the past year?	Boyfriends in past year ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	<b>If no boyfriends in past year, fill in "00" and go to box instructions</b>

<b>26.</b>	Would you say that he/they are boyfriends that you see regularly, or a casual boyfriend?	1. Regular boyfriend(s) 2. Casual boyfriends(s) 3. Both regular and casual 7. DK	
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		8. Refuse	
--	--	-----------	--

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

*If respondent has never been married or lived with a man, go directly to Section 4:GBV During Conflict.*

*If the respondent was previously married or lived with someone but not currently, ask Q 27 and 28 below and then go to Section 4: GBV During Conflict.*

If the respondent is currently married or lived with someone, begin with Q 28.

<b>27.</b>	Did your last relationship end by divorce, separation, your husband abandoning you, or did your partner die?	1. Divorced 2. Separated 3. Widowed 4. Husband left 7. DK 8. Refuse	
<b>28.</b>	How old were you when you first married/lived with a man?	Years ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
<b>29.</b>	How long have you been married or living with a man?	Months ____ ____ Years ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
<b>30.</b>	How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	Years ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
<b>31.</b>	Can he read easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	1. Not at all 2. With difficulty 3. Easily read 7. DK 8. Refuse	
<b>32.</b>	Can he write easily, with difficulty, or not at all?	1. Not at all 2. With difficulty 3. Easily read 7. DK 8. Refuse	
<b>33.</b>	Has he ever attended school and if so, what is the highest level of school he attended?	7. Did not attend school 8. Primary 9. Junior High School 10. Senior High School 11. University 12. Other _____ 8. DK	

		8. Refuse	
<b>34.</b>	Is he currently working for money, working for trade, subsistence farming, or is he unemployed?	1. Unemployed 2. Working for trade 3. Currently working for money 4. Subsistence farming 7. DK 8. Refuse	
<b>35.</b>	What kind of work does he do?	1. unemployed 2. farmer 3. trader 4. business 5. student 6. professional 7. laborer 8. other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
<b>36.</b>	Do his relatives live nearby?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	

37.	How regularly does he see them; never, sometimes, or often?	1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Often 7. DK 8. Refuse	
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**Section 4: GBV Post-Crisis**

I need to ask you some questions about mistreatment you may have experienced. Please remember that anything you say is completely confidential. If anyone should interrupt us during the interview, I will immediately switch to a less sensitive line of questioning. I will be asking you questions about mistreatment during different times in your life; during the crisis, both here and while you were displaced; and your home life here after the crisis. Many of the questions will be the same for each time period that we discuss, so you will be hearing many of the same questions more than once.

Right now I am only interested in what was done to you after the crisis by persons outside your family such as soldiers, police officers, and community members. These acts could have happened in places such as your home, at work or on the road.

38.	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	DK	Refuse
A. Slapped or hit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. Choked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C. Beaten or kicked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D. Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E. Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F. Shot at or stabbed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G. Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H. Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Abducted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J. Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**IF RESPONSE IS “NEVER”, “DK” OR “REFUSE” FOR ALL ITEMS IN Q 38 ABOVE, GO TO Q 40**

39.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesian Military</li> <li>2. Indonesian Police</li> <li>3. Militia</li> <li>4. Falintil</li> <li>5. International Peacekeeper</li> <li>6. International Police</li> <li>7. East Timor Police officer or interrogator</li> <li>8. Prosecutor or judge</li> <li>9. Jail or prison guard</li> <li>10. Doctor/medical person</li> <li>11. Teacher</li> <li>12. Religious worker</li> <li>13. Humanitarian Relief Worker</li> <li>14. Neighbor/community member</li> <li>15. Unknown to respondent</li> <li>16. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
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40.	How many times, after the crisis, did you experience any of the following sexual acts by people such as soldiers, police, or community members?	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	DK	Refuse
A.	Improper sexual comments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.	Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.	Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D.	Required to take unnecessary medical examinations of your private areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E.	Deprived of needed medical attention for your reproductive health needs or female problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F.	Deprived of access to sanitary supplies for menstruation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G.	Unwanted kissing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H.	Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J.	Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
K.	Raped	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
L.	Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**INSRUCTIONS**

**IF NO EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN Q 38 AND 40 ABOVE,  
GO TO SECTION 5: ABDUCTION**

**IF EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN Q 40 GO TO Q41**

**IF EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN 39 BUT NOT Q40 GO TO Q42**

41.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesian Military</li> <li>2. Indonesian Police</li> <li>3. Militia</li> <li>4. Falintil</li> <li>5. International Peacekeeper</li> <li>6. International Police</li> <li>7. East Timor Police officer or interrogator</li> <li>8. Prosecutor or judge</li> <li>9. Jail or prison guard</li> <li>10. Doctor/medical person</li> <li>11. Teacher</li> <li>12. Religious worker</li> <li>13. Humanitarian Relief Worker</li> <li>14. Neighbor/community member</li> <li>15. Unknown to respondent</li> <li>16. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
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42.	Please think about the <u>one</u> experience of mistreatment <u>since the crisis</u> that you consider the most serious for the following questions. Which of the following were done to you? (Read list)	No	Yes	DK	Refuse
A.	Slapped or hit	1	2	7	8
B.	Choked	1	2	7	8
C.	Beaten or kicked	1	2	7	8
D.	Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	7	8
E.	Threatened with a weapon of any kind, i.e. a machete	1	2	7	8
F.	Shot at or stabbed	1	2	7	8
G.	Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	7	8
H.	Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	7	8
I.	Abducted	1	2	7	8
J.	Improper sexual comments	1	2	7	8
K.	Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	7	8
L.	Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	7	8
M.	Required to take unnecessary medical examinations of your private areas	1	2	7	8
N.	Deprived of needed medical attention for your reproductive health needs or female problems	1	2	7	8
O.	Deprived of access to sanitary supplies for menstruation	1	2	7	8
P.	Unwanted kissing	1	2	7	8
Q.	Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
R.	Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
S.	Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	7	8
T.	Raped	1	2	7	8
U.	Anything else?_____	1	2	7	8

43.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Indonesian Military 2. Indonesian Police 3. Militia 4. Falintil 5. International Peacekeeper 6. International Police 7. East Timor Police officer or interrogator 8. Prosecutor or judge 9. Jail or prison guard 10. Doctor/medical person 11. Teacher 12. Religious worker 13. Humanitarian Relief Worker 14. Neighbor/community member 15. Unknown to respondent 16. Other _____ 88. DK 88. Refuse	
44.	Where were you when the violation took place?	1. Home 2. Work 3. Jail or detention 4. Countryside or on the road 5. Other _____ 88. DK 8. Refuse	
45.	Did your experience involve one person or a group of people?	1. One person 2. A group of people 88. DK 8. Refuse	
46.	How long ago did this episode happen?	Days ago ____ ____ Weeks ago ____ ____ Months ago ____ ____ Years ago ____ ____ 88. DK 88. Refuse	

47.	Was the person or people who did these things the same ancestry or from a different ancestry as you?	1. Same 2. Different 7. DK 8. Refuse	
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48.	Did the assailant threaten to kill you at any time during the assault?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
49.	Were you alone at the time of the incident, and if not, who was with you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Was alone 2. Husband/partner 3. Children 4. Other woman 5. Other family 6. Someone else _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
50.	What happened to the other person or people who were with you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Victim was alone 2. Beaten 3. Sexually assaulted 4. Forced to watch 5. Killed 6. Escaped 7. other _____ 77. Don't know 88. Refuse	
51.	Were you pregnant at the time of the incident and if so what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Pregnant, but healthy child was delivered 6. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

52.	Do you know the person/people who hurt you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse				
53.	Did you experience any of the following injuries as a result of the mistreatment? (read choices and circle response)  A. Bruises, scrapes, welts B. Loss of consciousness C. Dislocations D. Broken bone or bones E. Knocked out teeth F. Deep wounds or cuts G. Other injury _____	No	Yes	DK	Refuse	<b>If no injuries reported, go to Q56</b>
		1	2	7	8	
		1	2	7	8	
		1	2	7	8	
		1	2	7	8	
		1	2	7	8	
		1	2	7	8	
54.	If you sought medical care for your injuries, whom did you consult? (circle all mentioned)	1. Did not seek treatment 2. Neighbor/Friend 3. Hospital 4. Health Center 5. Family 6. Self-treated 7. Traditional Healer 8. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse				

55.	What was the main reason did you <u>not</u> seek medical care for your injuries?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Did</u> seek medical care</li> <li>2. Did not know where to go</li> <li>3. No use/would not do any good</li> <li>4. Embarrassed</li> <li>5. Afraid of further violence</li> <li>6. Would not be believed or taken seriously</li> <li>7. Thought she would be blamed</li> <li>8. Bring bad name to family</li> <li>9. Did not need medical care</li> <li>10. Had no money</li> <li>11. Had no transport</li> <li>12. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
56.	If you told someone about the incident, whom did you tell? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did not disclose</li> <li>2. Husband/partner</li> <li>3. Male family member</li> <li>4. Female Family Member</li> <li>5. Friend</li> <li>6. Medical practitioner</li> <li>7. NGO worker</li> <li>8. UN staff member</li> <li>9. Local chief</li> <li>10. Police or local authorities</li> <li>11. Religious authority</li> <li>12. Women's group</li> <li>13. Someone else _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	

57.	What was the reaction of the person whom you told?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did <u>not</u> tell anyone</li> <li>2. Stigmatized me</li> <li>3. Ignored me, no response</li> <li>4. Took the information, but nothing happened</li> <li>5. Provided support</li> <li>6. Referred me to a health worker or clinic</li> <li>7. Referred me to a NGO</li> <li>8. Referred me to a traditional healer</li> <li>9. Referred me to a religious authority</li> <li>10. Referred me to a women's group</li> <li>11. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
58.	What was the major reason you choose <u>not</u> to report to anyone?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <u>Did</u> report to someone</li> <li>2. Feelings of shame</li> <li>3. Fear of being stigmatized</li> <li>4. Fear of rejection by family or friends</li> <li>5. Do not trust anyone</li> <li>6. Thought nothing could be done</li> <li>7. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	

**SECTION 5: ABDUCTION**

59.	Have you ever been abducted or taken somewhere against your will and if yes, how many times?	<p>___ ___ times (enter "00" if not abducted)</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	<p><b>If respondent has <u>not</u> been abducted, go to <u>SECTION 6 GBV DURING DISPLACEMENT</u>.</b></p> <p><b>If respondent has been abducted <u>more than once</u>, ask her to pick the most serious experience for the following questions.</b></p>
60.	Where did it happen?	<p>1. Home (village)</p> <p>2. In transit</p> <p>3. While displaced</p> <p>7. DK</p> <p>8. Refuse</p>	
61.	Who abducted you?	<p>1. Indonesian military</p> <p>2. Indonesian police</p> <p>3. Militia</p> <p>4. Unknown to respondent</p> <p>5. Other _____</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	
62.	For how long were you held captive?	<p>___ ___ weeks</p> <p>___ ___ months</p> <p>___ ___ years</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	
63.	During the period of detention were you sexually assaulted?	<p>1. No-----</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>7. DK</p> <p>8. Refuse</p>	Go to Q 65

64.	How many assailant(s) were there?	____ ____ Assailants 77. DK 88. Refuse	
65.	During the period of detention did you get pregnant?	1. No----- 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	<b>Go to Q 68</b>
66.	What happened to the pregnancy?	1. Miscarriage 2. Stillbirth 3. Delivery of healthy child 7. DK 8. Refuse	
67.	Where is the child now?	1. With self 2. With father in another household 3. With grandparents/other relatives in another household 4. Deceased 7. DK 8. Refuse	
68.	What, if anything, did you do to avoid pregnancy?	1. Traditional herbs 2. Traditional belt 3. Modern contraception 4. Nothing 5. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

**SECTION 6 GBV DURING CRISIS**

Now I would like to ask you these questions about mistreatment that may have happened to you during the crisis. Right now I am only interested in what was done to you during the crisis by persons outside your family such as soldiers, police officers, and militia. These acts could have happened in places such as on the road, in a refugee camp, or in another village or city. Many of these are the same questions that I asked you earlier, but now I am would like to know if any of them have been done to you during the crisis by persons outside your family.

<b>69.</b>		<b>Never</b>	<b>1-2 times</b>	<b>3-5 times</b>	<b>6 or more times</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Refuse</b>
	During the crisis, how often were you subjected to any of these forms of physical violence by people outside of your family? (read list – if yes ask how many times)								
	A. Slapped or hit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B. Choked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	C. Beaten or kicked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	D. Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	E. Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	F. Shot at or stabbed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	G. Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	H. Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. Abducted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	J. Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**IF RESPONSE IS “NEVER” FOR ALL ITEMS IN Q 69, SKIP TO Q 71**

70.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesian Military</li> <li>2. Indonesian Police</li> <li>3. Militia</li> <li>4. Falintil</li> <li>5. International Peacekeeper</li> <li>6. International Police</li> <li>7. Prosecutor or judge</li> <li>8. Jail or prison guard</li> <li>9. Doctor/medical person</li> <li>10. Teacher</li> <li>11. Religious worker</li> <li>12. Humanitarian Relief Worker</li> <li>13. Neighbor/community member</li> <li>14. Unknown to respondent</li> <li>15. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
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<b>71.</b>	While you were displaced, how often were you subjected to any of the following sexual abuses by people such as military or anyone other than family members?	<b>Never</b>	<b>1-2 times</b>	<b>3-5 times</b>	<b>6 or more times</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Refuse</b>
	A. Improper sexual comments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	B. Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	C. Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	D. Required to take unnecessary medical examinations of your private areas	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	E. Deprived of needed medical attention for your reproductive health needs or female problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	F. Deprived of access to sanitary supplies for menstruation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	G. Unwanted kissing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	H. Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	I. Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	J. Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	K. Raped	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	L. Anything else?_____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

**IF RESPONSE IS “NEVER” FOR ALL ITEMS IN Q 71, SKIP TO Q 73**

72.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Indonesian Military</li> <li>2. Indonesian Police</li> <li>3. Militia</li> <li>4. Falintil</li> <li>5. International Peacekeeper</li> <li>6. International Police</li> <li>7. Prosecutor or judge</li> <li>8. Jail or prison guard</li> <li>9. Doctor/medical person</li> <li>10. Teacher</li> <li>11. Religious worker</li> <li>12. Humanitarian Relief Worker</li> <li>13. Neighbor/community member</li> <li>14. Unknown to respondent</li> <li>15. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
73.	How often were you offered food, other necessities, or gifts in exchange for sex while displaced?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Never</li> <li>2. One or twice</li> <li>3. Three to five times</li> <li>4. More than five times</li> <li>5. Monthly</li> <li>6. Daily</li> <li>7. DK</li> <li>8. Refuse</li> </ol>	
74.	Were you offered food or gifts or other necessities by someone living inside the village/camp or outside the village/camp?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was not offered gifts</li> <li>2. Outside the village/camp</li> <li>3. Inside the village/camp</li> <li>7. DK</li> <li>8. Refuse</li> </ol>	<b>If no mistreatment was experienced in this section, go to <u>Section 7 Violence in Childhood</u></b>

75.	Please think about the <u>one</u> experience of mistreatment <u>while you were displaced</u> that you consider the most serious for the following questions. Which of the following acts were done to you? (Read list)	No	Yes	DK	Refuse
A.	Slapped or hit	1	2	7	8
B.	Choked	1	2	7	8
C.	Beaten or kicked	1	2	7	8
D.	Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	7	8
E.	Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	7	8
F.	Shot at or stabbed	1	2	7	8
G.	Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	7	8
H.	Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	7	8
I.	Abducted	1	2	7	8
J.	Improper sexual comments	1	2	7	8
K.	Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	7	8
L.	Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	7	8
M.	Required to take unnecessary medical examinations of your private areas	1	2	7	8
N.	Deprived of needed medical attention for your reproductive health needs or female problems	1	2	7	8
O.	Deprived of access to sanitary supplies for menstruation	1	2	7	8
P.	Unwanted kissing	1	2	7	8
Q.	Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
R.	Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
S.	Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	7	8
T.	Raped	1	2	7	8
U.	Anything else?_____	1	2	7	8

**IF NO EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN Q 75, GO TO Q 77**

76.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Indonesian Military 2. Indonesian Police 3. Militia 4. Falintil 5. International Peacekeeper 6. International Police 7. Prosecutor or judge 8. Jail or prison guard 9. Doctor/medical person 10. Teacher 11. Religious worker 12. Humanitarian Relief Worker 13. Neighbor/community member 14. Unknown to respondent 15. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
77.	How long after you first left your home did this occur?	____ ____ days ____ ____ weeks ____ ____ months ____ ____ years 77. DK 88. Refuse	
78.	Was the person who did these things the same ancestry or from a different ancestry as you?	1. Same ancestry 2. Different ancestry 7. DK 8. Refuse	
79.	Could you tell me where you were when this took place?	1. While living in a refugee camp 2. While living in another village 3. On the road in East Timor 4. On the road in another country 5. In the mountains 6. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	

80.	Did your experience involve one person or a group of people?	1. One person 2. Group of people 7. DK 8. Refuse	
81.	Did the assailant threaten to kill you at any time during the assault?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
82.	Who was with you at the time of the incident, or were you alone? (circle all mentioned)	1. Victim was alone 2. Husband/partner 3. Children 4. Other woman 5. Other family 6. Someone else _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
83.	What happened to the other person or people who were with you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Victim was alone 2. Beaten 3. Sexually assaulted 4. Forced to watch 5. Escaped 6. Killed 7. other _____ 77. Don't know 88. Refuse	
84.	Were you pregnant at the time of the incident and if so what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Pregnant, but healthy child was delivered 6. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

85.	Do you know the person/people who hurt you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse																																	
86.	Did you experience any of the following injuries as a result of the physical assault? (read choices and circle response) A. Bruises, scrapes, welts B. Loss of consciousness C. Dislocations D. Broken bone or bones E. Knocked out teeth F. Deep wounds or cuts G. Other injury _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>DK</th> <th>Refuse</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Yes	DK	Refuse	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	<b>If no injuries reported, go to Q89</b>
No	Yes	DK	Refuse																																
1	2	7	8																																
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1	2	7	8																																
1	2	7	8																																
87.	If you sought medical care for your injuries, whom did you consult?	1. Did <u>not</u> seek treatment 2. Traditional Healer 3. Neighbor/Friend 4. Hospital 5. Health Center 6. Family 7. Self-treated 8. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse																																	
88.	What was the main reason did you <u>not</u> seek medical care for your injuries?	1. <u>Did</u> seek treatment 2. Did not know where to go 3. No use/would not do any good 4. Embarrassed 5. Afraid of further violence 6. Would not be believed or taken seriously 7. Thought she would be blamed 8. Bring bad name to family 9. Did not need medical care 10. No money 11. No transport 12. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse																																	

89.	If you told someone about the incident, whom did you tell?	1. Did <u>not</u> tell anyone 2. Husband/partner 3. Male family member	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Female Family Member</li> <li>5. Friend</li> <li>6. Medical practitioner</li> <li>7. NGO worker</li> <li>8. UN staff member</li> <li>9. Local chief</li> <li>10. Police or local authorities</li> <li>11. Religious authority</li> <li>12. Women's group</li> <li>13. Someone else _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ul>	
<p><b>90.</b></p>	<p>What was the reaction of the person whom you told?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Did <u>not</u> tell anyone</li> <li>2. Stigmatized me</li> <li>3. Ignored me, no response</li> <li>4. Took the information, but nothing happened</li> <li>5. Provided support</li> <li>6. Referred me to a health worker or clinic</li> <li>7. Referred me to a NGO</li> <li>8. Referred me to a traditional healer</li> <li>9. Referred me to a religious authority</li> <li>10. Referred me to a women's group</li> <li>11. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ul>	

91.	What was the major reason you choose <u>not</u> to report to anyone?	1. <u>Did</u> report to someone 2. Feelings of shame 3. Fear of being stigmatized 4. Fear of rejection by family or friends 5. Do not trust anyone 6. Thought nothing could be done 7. Other_____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
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**SECTION 7: CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE**

Many people see or experience mistreatment in their households. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about when you were a child and adolescent; that is before you were 18.

92.	Looking back on your childhood and adolescence, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardian being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
93.	As a child or adolescent, did your parents or guardians ever spank, hit, slap, punch, shove, kick, or otherwise physically hurt you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
94.	When you were a child, did any person 5 or more years older than you touch you in a sexual way, make you touch them in a sexual way, or attempt a sexual act with you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	<b>If respondent has never been married, lived with someone, or has not had a boyfriend in the past year <u>skip to Section 9: MENTAL HEALTH</u></b>

**SECTION 8: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE**

*Now I would like to ask you questions about some aspects of the relationship between couples. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are very important for helping us to understand the condition of women in East Timor.*

<p><b>95.</b></p>	<p>If your husband/partner/boyfriend had a problem at work or home, with whom do you think he would be most likely to discuss this problem with?</p>	<p>1. Respondent                  2. Friends                  3. His male relatives                  4. His female relatives                  5. Fellow workers                  6. Religious authority                  7. Local leader                  8. Doesn't discuss with anyone                  9. Other _____                  77. DK                  88. Refuse</p>																					
<p><b>96.</b></p>	<p>Many men use drugs of different types. As far as you know has your husband/partner/boyfriend ever used alcohol, cannabis, or other drugs?</p> <p>Alcohol</p> <p>Cannabis</p> <p>Other _____</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Maybe</th> <th>DK</th> <th>Refuse</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Yes	Maybe	DK	Refuse	1	2	3	7	8	1	2	3	7	8	1	2	3	7	8	
No	Yes	Maybe	DK	Refuse																			
1	2	3	7	8																			
1	2	3	7	8																			
1	2	3	7	8																			
<p><b>97.</b></p>	<p>In last month how many times have you seen your husband/partner/boyfriend drunk?</p>	<p>___ ___ times</p> <p>66 Not currently married</p> <p>77 DK</p> <p>88 Refuse</p>																					
<p><b>98.</b></p>	<p>In the last month how many times has he been under the influence of other drugs such as cannabis?</p>	<p>___ ___ times</p> <p>66 Not currently married</p> <p>77 DK</p> <p>88 Refuse</p>																					
<p><b>99.</b></p>	<p>Has his alcohol or drug use ever caused a problem between you and him?</p>	<p>1. No                  2. Yes                  7. DK                  8. Refuse</p>																					

100.	How often in a month would you say that you argue, or have some sort of conflict between you and your partner? Never, once or twice, weekly, or daily?	1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. Weekly 4. Daily 7. DK 8. Refuse	
101.	What are the main causes of conflict? (circle all mentioned)	1. Money 2. Children 3. Not obeying him 4. Jealousy 5. He goes out too much 6. Sex 7. Infertility 8. Alcohol/drugs 9. Mother-in-law 10. Other Relatives 11. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
102.	Has conflict become more frequent, about the same, or less frequent, since the crisis?	1. More frequent 2. About the same 3. Less frequent 4. NA 7. DK 8. Refuse	
103.	Are you ever afraid of your partner?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	

<b>104.</b>	<b>In the year before the crisis how many times has your husband/partner:</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>1-2 times</b>	<b>3-5 times</b>	<b>6 or more times</b>	<b>Weekly</b>	<b>Daily</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>DK</b>	<b>Refuse</b>
	A. Forbid you to see friends or family	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	B. Kept you away from medical care or refused to let you take medicines or use protection against disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	C. Refused to give you money for food	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	D. Insulted or swore at you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	E. Threatened to hurt you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	F. Threatened you with a machete, knife or a gun	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	G. Pulled your hair	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	H. Slapped you or twisted your arm	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	I. Hit you with a fist or something else	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	J. Pushed you down or kicked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	K. Choked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	L. Threatened to hurt you or used force to make you have sex with him when you did not want to	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	M. Made you have sex with his friends or other people	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
	N. Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88

105.	In the last 12 months how many times has your husband/partner/boyfriend:	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	NA	DK	Refuse
A.	Forbid you to see friends or family	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
B.	Kept you away from medical care or refused to let you take medicines or use protection against disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
C.	Refused to give you money for food	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
D.	Insulted or swore at you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
E.	Threatened to hurt you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
F.	Threatened you with a machete, knife or a gun	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
G.	Pulled your hair	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
H.	Slapped you or twisted your arm	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
I.	Hit you with a fist or something else	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
J.	Pushed you down or kicked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
K.	Choked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
L.	Threatened to hurt you or used force to make you have sex with him when you did not want to	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
M.	Made you have sex with his friends or other people	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
N.	Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88

106.	How many years after you first got married/started living with your (current/last) partner did the beatings or physical mistreatment first begin?	Number of years ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	If less than one year enter "01"  If no mistreatment enter "00"
107.	How many times has your husband/partner wanted to have sex right after you he has beaten you <b>in the year before the crisis?</b>	1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. Three to five times 4. Six times or more 5. Weekly 6. Daily 7. NA 77. DK 88. Refuse	

108.	How many times has your husband/partner wanted to have sex right after you he has beaten you <b>in last 12 months</b> ?	1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. Three to five times 4. Six times or more 5. Weekly 6. Daily 7. NA 77. DK 88. Refuse	
109.	Are there any particular factors that tend to lead to your husband/partner's maltreatment of you? (circle all that apply)	1. When drunk 2. Money trouble 3. Difficulties at work 4. Problems with family 5. When unemployed 6. When children misbehave 7. Bride price 8. Infertility 9. Jealousy 10. Other_____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
110.	How do you feel crisis has affected the frequency of verbal or physical abuse by your husband/partner? Has it decreased, stayed the same, or increased since the crisis?	1. Decreased 2. Stayed the same 3. Increased 4. NA 7. DK 8. Refuse	
111.	Have you ever talked to anyone about the mistreatment?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	

<p><b>112.</b></p>	<p>Have you ever tried to get help? If yes, who have you sought help from? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No one</li> <li>2. Friend</li> <li>3. Mother</li> <li>4. Father</li> <li>5. Sister or other female relative</li> <li>6. Brother or other male relative</li> <li>7. Doctor/medical person</li> <li>8. Traditional health worker</li> <li>9. NGO worker</li> <li>10. Police</li> <li>11. Religious worker</li> <li>12. Mental health counselor</li> <li>13. Women's group</li> <li>14. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	
<p><b>113.</b></p>	<p>What helps you cope with his maltreatment? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support group for women</li> <li>2. Talking it over with friends</li> <li>3. Talking it over with family</li> <li>4. Assistance from NGO workers</li> <li>5. Mediation by chief or authority figure</li> <li>6. Leaving home temporarily</li> <li>7. Religious counseling</li> <li>8. Mental health counseling</li> <li>9. Medical assistance</li> <li>10. Legal assistance</li> <li>11. Trying to forget about the incident</li> <li>12. Other _____</li> <li>77. DK</li> <li>88. Refuse</li> </ol>	

<b>114.</b>	Did the following ever happen because of something your husband/partner did to you?		<b>115.</b>	How many times did this happen in the past 12 months?
A. You had bruises and aches?	1. No— <b>Go to B</b> 2. Yes--- <b>Go to Q 115</b> 7. DK— <b>Go to B</b> 8. Refuse— <b>Go to B</b>		___ ___ times 66. NA 77. DK 88. Refuse	
B. You had an injury such as a bad cut, a missing tooth or a broken bone?	1. No— <b>Go to C</b> 2. Yes--- <b>Go to Q115</b> 7. DK— <b>Go to C</b> 8. Refuse— <b>Go to C</b>		___ ___ times 66. NA 77. DK 88. Refuse	
C. You went to the doctor or health center as a result of what your husband/ partner did to you?	1. No— <b>Go to Q 116</b> 2. Yes--- <b>Go to Q 115</b> 7. DK— <b>Go to Q 116</b> 8. Refuse— <b>Go to Q 116</b>		___ ___ times 66. NA 77. DK 88. Refuse	

<b>116.</b>	In your relationship with your (current/last) partner have you ever hit or kicked him or tried to hurt him physically when he was not beating you or doing anything to hurt you physically?	1. No----- 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	<b>Go to 118</b>
<b>117.</b>	In the last 12 months how often has this happened that you have beaten or physically mistreated your husband/partner when he was not beating you?	1. Never 2. 1-2 times 3. 3-5 times 4. 6 times or more 5. NA 7. DK 8. Refuse	
<b>118.</b>	Were you ever beaten by your husband/partner while you were pregnant?	1. No----- 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	<b>Go to Q 121</b>
<b>119.</b>	Do you think that there was a particular reason why you were beaten while you were pregnant?	1. No particular reason 2. Did not want child 3. Wanted her to abort 4. Found out child was a girl 5. Found out child was a boy 6. Thought he was not father 7. Other: _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	

120.	What happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Pregnant, but healthy child was delivered 6. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
121.	Who else in your family has beaten you or mistreated you physically? (circle all mentioned)	1. No one 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Mother-in-law 5. Father-in-law 6. Other female relative 7. Other male relative 8. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	

**SECTION 9: MENTAL HEALTH**

122.	Since the crisis started up until today, what has been the most the most traumatic or hurtful experience for you? (describe) _____ _____ _____
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Below is a list of difficulties people sometimes have after stressful life events. Please listen to each item, and then indicate how distressing each difficulty has been for you DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS with respect to the most traumatic or hurtful events you have experienced. How much were you distressed or bothered by these difficulties? (read each statement and answer choices – circle answer)

123.		Not at all	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	DK	Refuse
	A. Any reminder brought back feelings about the most traumatic or hurtful events.	1	2	3	4	7	8
	B. I felt as if the most traumatic or hurtful events hadn't happened or weren't real	1	2	3	4	7	8
	C. I stayed away from reminders about the most traumatic or hurtful events	1	2	3	4	7	8
	D. Pictures about the most traumatic or hurtful events popped into my mind	1	2	3	4	7	8
	E. I tried not to think about the most traumatic or hurtful events	1	2	3	4	7	8
	F. My feelings about the most traumatic or hurtful events were kind of numb	1	2	3	4	7	8
	G. I had trouble concentrating	1	2	3	4	7	8
	H. I felt watchful or on-guard	1	2	3	4	7	8

I would like to know if you have had any medical complaints and how your health has been in general, over the last few weeks. Please answer the questions by choosing the answer which you think most nearly applies to you. Remember that we want to know about present and recent complaints, not those you had in the past.

124.	Recently, have you been able to concentrate or give your full attention to the things you are doing?	1. Better than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Worse than usual 4. Much worse than usual	
125.	Recently, have you had trouble sleeping because you are worrying or thinking too much?	1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual	
126.	Felt that what you do is useful?	1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less than usual	
127.	Have you felt you can make decisions about things?	1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less capable	
128.	Have you felt like you have too much stress or too many problems?	1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual	
129.	Have you felt that you cannot handle your problems or find a solution?	1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual	
130.	Have you been able to enjoy your normal everyday life?	1. More so than usual	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Same as usual</li> <li>3. Less so than usual</li> <li>4. Much less than usual</li> </ul>	
<b>131.</b>	Have you been able to think about the problems you have and how to solve them?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More so than usual</li> <li>2. Same as usual</li> <li>3. Less so than usual</li> <li>4. Much less than usual</li> </ul>	
<b>132.</b>	Been feeling unhappy and depressed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not at all</li> <li>2. No more than usual</li> <li>3. Little more than usual</li> <li>4. Much more than usual</li> </ul>	
<b>133.</b>	Been losing confidence in yourself?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not at all</li> <li>2. No more than usual</li> <li>3. Little more than usual</li> <li>4. Much more than usual</li> </ul>	
<b>134.</b>	Been thinking of yourself as a worthless person?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Not at all</li> <li>2. No more than usual</li> <li>3. Little more than usual</li> <li>4. Much more than usual</li> </ul>	
<b>135.</b>	Have you been feeling happy, even though there may be other problems or challenges in your life?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. More so than usual</li> <li>2. Same as usual</li> <li>3. Less so than usual</li> <li>4. Much less than usual</li> </ul>	

136.	What would help you feel better or calmer if you were upset? (Circle all mentioned)	1. Support group for women 2. Talking it over with friends 3. Talking it over with family 4. Assistance from NGO workers 5. Talking it over with village leader or elders 6. Religious counseling 7. Mental health counseling 8. Medical assistance 9. Income generating projects 10. Skills training 11. Education 12. Having a rest 13. Having fun 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
------	---	---	--

FINISH ONE---if respondent has disclosed problems/violence.

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their health and experiences of violence.

From what you have told us, I can tell you that you have had some very difficult times in your life. However, from what you have told me I can see that you are strong, and have survived through some difficult circumstances.

Here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counseling services to women in the study location. Please do contact them if you would like to talk over your situation with anyone. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say private. You can go whenever you feel ready to, either soon or later on.

FINISH TWO---if respondent has not disclosed problems/violence.

I would like to thank you very much for helping us. I appreciate the time that you have taken. I realize that these questions may have been difficult for you to answer, but it is only by hearing from women themselves that we can really understand about their health and experiences in life.

In case you ever hear of another women who needs help, here is a list of organizations that provide support, legal advice and counseling services to women in the community. Please do contact them if you or any of your friends or relatives need help. Their services are free, and they will keep anything that you say private.

Result codes (choose one)

Completed interview

Incomplete interview

Other reason \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_

Interviewer Code \_\_\_\_ Language Code \_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX D: STUDY VARIABLES

### *Outsider violence*

- a) Physical assault
  - Threatened with weapon
  - Slapped/hit
  - Choked
  - Beaten/kicked
  - Tied up/blindfolded
  - Shot at/stabbed
  - Physical disfigurement
  - Abduction
  - Other
  
- b) Sexual assault
  - Improper sexual comments
  - Stripped of clothing
  - Internal body cavity searches
  - Unnecessary medical exam of private areas
  - Unwanted kissing
  - Touched on sexual parts of body
  - Beaten on sexual parts of body
  - Forced to give/receive oral/vaginal/anal sex
  - Rape (will also pull this out and report on separately)
  - Other

### *Intimate partner violence*

- a) Intimidation and control
  - Forbid you to see friends or family
  - Kept you away from medical care
  - Refused to give you money for food
  
- b) Verbal abuse
  - Insulted or swore at you
  - Threatened to hurt you
  - Threatened with weapon
  
- c) Physical violence
  - Pulled hair
  - Slapped/twisted arm
  - Hit with fist or something else
  - Pushed down/kicked
  - Choked
  - Other
  
- d) Rape (sexual coercion)
  - Threatened to hurt you/used force to make you have sex
  - Made you have sex with other people

1. Women who have reported intimate partner violence ever
2. Women who have reported intimate partner violence pre-crisis
3. Women who have reported intimate partner violence post-crisis
4. Women who have reported violence by other family members
5. Women who have reported outsider violence ever
6. Women who have reported outsider violence during crisis
7. Women who have reported outsider violence post-crisis

### Associations for domestic violence (use # 1-4)

*Sociodemographic characteristics:*

- a) Rural-Urban
- b) Age of woman
- c) Relatives nearby
- d) Employment status
- e) Occupation before Crisis
- f) Head of household
- g) Size of household
- h) Education/literacy of woman
- i) Marital status
- j) Main source of income
- k) How often see relatives

*Partnership variables:*

- a) Age difference between partners
- b) Length of relationship
- c) Type of relationship (marriage, living together, boyfriend)
- d) Occupation of partner
- e) Education of partner
- f) Difference in education of woman and partner
- g) Literacy of partner
- h) Partner's relatives nearby
- i) Age at first marriage
- j) Employment status of partner
- k) Partner sees relatives

*Risk factors:*

- a) History of childhood violence
- b) Mental health scores
- c) Abuse by other family members
- d) Afraid of partner
- e) Frequency of conflict
- f) Ever injured
- g) Injured during past year
- h) Problems caused by partner's drug abuse
- i) How often a month argue
- j) Partner's use of alcohol
- k) Ever violent towards partner
- l) Violent towards partner in past year

**Associations for outsider violence: (use # 5-7)**

*Sociodemographic characteristics:*

- a) Rural-Urban
- b) Age of woman
- c) Relatives nearby
- d) Employment status
- e) Occupation before Crisis
- f) Head of household
- g) Size of household
- h) Education/literacy of woman
- i) Marital status
- j) Main source of income

*Displacement characteristics:*

- a) Displaced/non-displaced
- b) Location of displacement
- c) Length of time displaced
- d) Number of times displaced

*Risk factors:*

- a) History of childhood violence
- b) Mental health scores

**Associations for mental health (use #1-7)**

*Sociodemographic characteristics:*

- a) Rural-Urban
- b) Age of woman
- c) Relatives nearby
- d) Employment status
- e) Occupation before Crisis
- f) Head of household
- g) Size of household
- h) Education/literacy of woman
- i) Marital status
- j) Main source of income
- k) Difficulty accessing services

*Partnership variables:*

- a) Age difference between partners
- b) Length of relationship
- c) Type of relationship (marriage, living together, boyfriend)
- d) Occupation of partner
- e) Employment status of partner
- f) Education of partner
- g) Literacy of partner
- h) Age at first marriage
- i) Partner's use of alcohol
- j) Poor pregnancy outcome (post-crisis, during crisis, DV)
- k) Difference in education of women and partner

*Violence variables:*

- a) Ever violent towards partner
- b) Violent towards partner in past year
- c) Incidence of domestic violence
- d) Incidence of outsider violence
- e) Reporting of violence (post-crisis outsider, during crisis outsider, DV)
- f) Physical injuries from violence - post crisis outsider
- g) Physical injuries from violence - during crisis outsider
- h) Physical injuries from violence - DV
- i) Number of types of violence/scale?
- j) Afraid of partner
- k) Childhood violence
- l) Frequency of DV since crisis
- m) Frequency of conflict with partner
- n) Ever injured by partner
- o) Injured during past year by partner

## **APPENDIX E: TRAINING MANUAL**

### **Part I. General Information**

This survey has been designed to improve understanding of the extent and effects of violence women may experience in their lives. The survey will involve interviewing women between the ages of 18-49. We are conducting this survey with the goal of trying to increase resources for women's programs, increase sensitivity to women's issues, and improve the lives of women affected by violence.

All information obtained and received in the process of conducting research will be held in the strictest confidence.

#### **Interview Teams:**

Following a five-day training period, there will be two teams of interviewers that will be working at select sites, Monday-Friday, for a minimum of two weeks. The sites will change at least once, but the teams will remain the same. Each team will receive on-site supervision by a research coordinator. Each interviewer within each team will be expected to complete four interviews per day, and will submit their questionnaires for review by the supervisor at the close of each interview. Women will be recruited to participate in the survey by locaters.

#### **Locaters:**

One locater for each Suco or village under investigation will participate in four days of training: two days in which the basic research concepts and the research plan will be reviewed, a third day in which the locaters will work separately with a supervisor in reviewing their specific responsibilities, and a fourth day in which the locaters will join with the interviewers and drivers for a practice field test. During the following two weeks of conducting the survey, two locaters will each be working in a village each day to identify women willing to participate in the survey. The locaters will each have a driver, and will go to preselected houses in each village to invite women to participate in the survey. The locaters will explain the basic components of the survey to the potential participant. If the woman agrees to participate, she will be guided, and where necessary, transported, to the survey site, where interviewers will be waiting to conduct the survey.

#### **Drivers:**

Two drivers are responsible for transporting the two interview teams from an identified meeting spot to the selected interview sites each day. After dropping off the interviewers at the interview site, each driver will transport the locaters to pre-selected individual houses where the locaters will invite women to participate in the surveys. At the end of the day, the drivers will be responsible for returning the interviewers back to a central drop-off point. Departure from the villages will be no later than 5pm each day.

#### **Supervisors:**

There will be one supervisor based at each interview site every day. Each supervisor will be responsible for overseeing their interview team. They will also be responsible for ensuring data is collected properly, that security and safety precautions are reinforced, and that all aspects of the survey implementation proceed smoothly. An additional supervisor will be working with the locaters to assist in house visits and selection of survey participants.

### **Part II. Security Issues**

The safety and security of the interviewers, locaters, drivers, and survey participants are very important. Security issues always override any other rules or obligations.

As you know, this study asks the Participants about some very painful experiences they might have had. This process can stir up strong feelings in both the Participant and the Interviewer. This section will provide some basic information about dealing with these feelings as they come up. This section will also provide some basic information about dealing with emergency situations and who you can call for help in dealing with the Participant's or your own reactions to the interview.

We do not expect you to provide mental health treatment to Participants; that is not your responsibility. However, if the situation arises, you should provide a list of people that are available to talk with the Participant and her family.

Clinical Backup is the system that has been established to provide a safety net for all involved in the study. We have asked helpers in the community to consent to have their names placed on a resource list. This list can be handed out to Participants at the time of the interview, and will be provided to you during training.

#### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

We have established procedures that will assist staff to know how to respond to an emergency and what to expect at that time. We do not anticipate that emergencies will happen often, if at all, but it is important for all staff to read the following carefully. Also please use common sense in dangerous situations: get out of danger; leave immediately and get assistance.

#### POSSIBLE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS:

A medical emergency. This is when hospitalization may be needed or a situation that requires the police. For example, the Participant has a heart attack and needs medical treatment.

A Participant is having flashbacks. For example, the person who has experienced significant trauma, such as a rape survivor, starts to feel as though she is back in the traumatic setting. You try to talk to her but she just keeps staring at you. She could be hearing or seeing a traumatic event from the rape.

A Participant seems suicidal. For example, she tells you that she has attempted suicide within the last six months or she says that she is planning on killing herself in the near future. The attempt seems particularly imminent; she reports a suicide plan or describes how he is planning to kill herself.

A Participant has threatened to hurt or kill someone. This situation is even more dangerous. Action is required only if there is intent to harm a specific person, and that person is not aware of the threat. The Participant may become dangerous or violent within the interview situation.

Someone at the household (for example, a husband) becomes abusive to the locator and/or driver. This situation may be a potential risk if a member of the household determines the nature of the survey, and becomes angry about a potential disclosure by the Participant.

The Interviewer or Site Coordinator suspects current child abuse. The information revealed suggests that a child has been abused or mistreated by the Participant or someone known to the Participant.

#### IF YOU FIND YOURSELF IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION:

If you are in a dangerous situation, leave immediately. Go immediately to the Site Supervisor to report the situation.

If, as in the case of the locator or driver, you cannot immediately reach the Site Supervisor, return immediately to the interview site to report the incident to the supervisor. If the emergency is a medical one in which there is absolutely no danger to the driver or the locator, transport the Participant to the local hospital and then immediately return to the site to report the incident to the Supervisor. If the situation is one of risk to a potential Participant by a family member, immediately assist the Participant in leaving the household and return with the Participant to the site.

In collaboration with the Site Supervisor, complete an incident report form.

### **Part III. ETHICS OF CONDUCTING RESEARCH**

#### RIGHTS OF RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS:

Even though we want as many of the selected individuals to participate as possible, there are ethical guidelines to protect the rights of the research participants. All research follows strict ethical

guidelines. The following rules must be followed by all Interviewers and Locaters to insure that the people are not harmed by their participation in this study.

- 1) People have the right to refuse to participate in the study.
- 2) People have the right to withdraw from the study at any time.
- 3) Participants must be informed about the general purpose of the study. Each Participant needs to be given information explaining the purpose of the study.
- 4) Participants must be informed about what they will be asked to do if they agree to participate in this study. This study asks Participants about their experiences with violence and trauma, demographic information, health, and several other issues.
- 5) Participants must be informed of the potential risks associated with participation in the study. These risks may include psychological discomfort related to discussion of topics which may be painful. Participating in the study may involve some inconvenience by requiring up to two one? hours of their time.
- 6) Participants must be informed of potential benefits associated with participation in the study. Information that is collected from this study will be used to help generate awareness about the impact of violence on women's lives. However, women will not receive any compensation personally for their participation other than referral to services should they request them.
- 7) Participants must be informed about confidentiality. All information shared by the Participants will be kept confidential. Participants will remain anonymous, which means that code numbers will be on the materials instead of names. The Site Supervisors will take precautions for safeguarding all materials including the lists of names to contact. These lists are collected by the Site Supervisor after the interview to insure their disposal.
- 8) Participants must be informed about who they can contact if they have any questions about the study. This information is included on the PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM.
- 9) Participants must sign a PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM to indicate that they have been informed of their rights as research Participants.

#### PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETING THE PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM

Consent forms must be signed BEFORE the Interviewer conducts the interview. The Participant and the Interviewer must sign two copies of the Consent Form. One copy of the Consent Form is for the Participant, the other is for the data files and is handed in to the Site Supervisor with the interview materials.

The Interviewer should read the consent form to the Participant and have her sign two copies. The Interviewer must then also sign the form. Make sure that the Participant reads and understands the Consent Form. Participants must be informed of their rights as research Participants. These rights are explained on the Consent Form. **AN INTERVIEW CANNOT BE CONDUCTED UNTIL THE CONSENT FORM IS SIGNED!**

#### **Part IV: Roles and Responsibilities of the Interviewer**

##### A. Responsibilities of the Interviewer:

1. Attends and completes all training sessions and practice interviews.
2. Interviews selected individuals and follows established procedures.

Obtains interview material in advance and reviews material packets for completeness.  
Follows procedures and marks off each activity when it is completed  
Makes sure the participant is comfortable with the interviewer and the surroundings.

##### Data Collection:

Never copy questionnaire and never change questionnaire numbers

Clearly asks the participant questions and records answers with participants consent

Does not force participant to answer questions they are not comfortable answering

#### Recording Answers:

Some questions require that you record information on the lines provided. In all these cases, neatly print your responses.

#### Don't Knows (DK) and Refusals (REF):

If a respondent answers "don't know" to any question or refuses to answer any question, an effort at recall should be encouraged with a probe such as "Could you give me your best guess?"

If probing to obtain an answer fails, circle the "DK" or "REF" response for that question.

If you are unsure which answer choice to circle based on the participant's response, excuse yourself and ask for help from the Site Supervisor.

#### Corrections During the Interview:

If you circle the wrong answer or make an error in a write-in entry during the interview, neatly and completely erase the mistake and circle the correct answer or write in the correct entry.

For extensive corrections, carefully transcribe the corrected information onto blank questionnaire pages.

#### Data Review and Edit:

Edit questionnaire at the close of each interview, while the Participant is still sitting with you.

In the case of missing data, complete with Participant.

Invite Participant to have coffee or cookies while you submit the questionnaire to the Site Supervisor

Review the questionnaire with the Site Supervisor.

If there is still missing data, return to the Participant, bring her back to the confidential interviewing area, and complete the missing data.

Request answers for missing data questions and/or request clarification on ambiguous responses. Never guess at the answer to a question.

Be sure all questions that should have been answered by the respondent have a response marked or written in

Be sure that all write-in responses are legible.

Be sure that all stray marks have been removed from the areas designated for response categories.

Transcribe messy or hard to read pages onto blank questionnaire pages.

#### Debriefing:

Notify the Site Supervisor immediately of any difficulties that are encountered during or as a result of the procedure.

Follows standard procedure for dealing with Participants upset by the interview.

#### Other:

Be organized while conducting an interview.

Try to get as much information as possible.

Make sure you get accurate and complete answers.

DO NOT write any confidential information concerning the respondent in the (i.e. person's name or where she lives).

#### B. Research Rules For Interviewers

Interviewing is very different from the ways we talk to other people. You are conducting a research interview that is very structured. The following Research Rules are designed to help make the process a little easier while still making sure that accurate information is collected.

Before research studies can be completed successfully and before the investigators can be confident that the data collected are accurate, there are certain procedures and rules to be followed.

Ethics are very important. Let Participants know that their names will not be used.

**Confidentiality:** Confidentiality is a crucial part of data gathering. If people feel that the information given will be told to others at a later date, their responses may not be totally accurate. On the other hand, you must state to the Participant that if they tell you that they may hurt themselves or others, or abuse a child, you will have to tell someone.

**Interviews are Standardized:** That is, the interviews are given in the same way, to every person. Certain procedures must be followed to assure that the data are valid or true without any outside influence.

- 1) Ask the questions as they are written.
- 2) Ask every question as outlined in the interview. Do not omit any questions unless instructed by the interview directions.
- 3) Read each question slowly, in the order presented and as worded in the interview.
- 4) Record the answer correctly.
- 5) Take care to be aware of your voice. The way you ask a question can give the impression that you are being critical, you are surprised, or you approve or disapprove of the answers.
- 6) Probing or asking further questions must be made according to the rules of the questionnaire. If the answer to the question is unclear, follow the rules of the questionnaire to obtain a clearer response. For example, some questionnaires require that you simply repeat the question for clarity. Response: "Give me your best answer".

**Privacy During the Interview:** In all studies it is important to conduct the interview alone with the Participant whenever possible. This is not always easy to accomplish. If there is someone else present while you are conducting the interview, ask if there is somewhere else the interview could be conducted so that it could be done in private.

### C. Role of the Interviewer and the Participant

**The Interviewer will build Rapport:**

Rapport is the relationship that the Interviewer and Participant will create so there is the trust and willingness to share the personal information in these questions. This can usually be done by being friendly, and taking a more leisurely attitude toward the interview.

Both the Interviewer and the Participant have a role in the Interview:

**Participant Role:** The Participant must feel confident that Confidentiality will be maintained at all times.

**Interviewer Role:** The Interviewer takes on a role as a person who will ask important questions when she begins to interact with the Participant. The Interviewer conveys to the Participant that this interview is valuable. They must present themselves in a way that indicates that they are trustworthy, that they can be counted on to keep confidentiality and will not make judgments about the person.

**When Meeting the Participant:**

The interviewer introduces herself and identifies the organization they are working with or representing. They inform the women what kind of information they will be asking about and obtain her consent to participate.

**During the Interview:**

There may be times when you become very uncomfortable. You may not understand what is going on with the Participant. You may be uncertain about the wisdom of proceeding with the interview

especially if you feel that you are in danger. Take the time to consider options and decide what to do-- stop, take a break, call your backup. Trust your gut reactions and don't just keep moving on automatically.

As you go through sections be alert to the Participant's responses.

Offer Breaks. If a Participant is clearly upset, ask "Would you like to take a break?" or "Can I get you some water?" Whether or not a Participant is upset, if the interview goes over one hour, take time for a brief break. Remember, only leave when the person is calm, not when he or she is very upset!

#### At the End the Interview

Thank the respondent for taking part in this survey reassuring them that all information they have submitted will be held in the strictest confidence. Inform them that this information when completed will be put into a report and will be used to help alleviate existing problems of safety and violence against women, planning for future services and in trying to establish an educational prevention program, thus making their community a safer place to live in.

The most successful interviewer is one who is prepared thus putting the participant at ease immediately.

## **Part VI: Some Helpful Guidelines on Interviewer Skills**

### INTERVIEWER BEHAVIOR

In this type of survey, there are times when you want to say or do something that is comforting. Remember that you are not a mental health clinician and your main objective is to complete the survey. For the purposes of this study, your role does not involve probing about feelings or providing counseling. You are neither a therapist nor a close friend of the family and must behave accordingly. Your demeanor toward the study Participants should be friendly, polite and empathetic, while at the same time maintaining a professional distance. The following are some suggested guidelines for appropriate Interviewer behavior.

### AVOID EXCESSIVE SOCIALIZING

You should not allow the interview to become an occasion for socializing. You should chat with the Participants for a few moments on arriving and leaving and answer all their questions about the study. Avoid getting involved in lengthy conversation, either before, during or after the interview.

### MAINTAIN A NEUTRAL AND ACCEPTING ATTITUDE

You must not react with shock or disapproval to anything the Participant tells you in the interview. Sometimes Participants will report behavior that you may find disturbing. It is very important not to show your reaction if you feel this way; otherwise, you may not only upset the Participant, but potentially discourage her from being honest in answering the questions. Your attitude should be matter-of-fact and accepting. If certain questions in the interview make you uncomfortable, give them extra practice, until you feel at ease reading them. If you are relaxed, it will help the Participants to relax.

### BE RESPONSIVE TO THE INFORMANT

If the Participant tells you about a sad event or becomes upset during the interview, you should not ignore her feelings; be responsive and sympathetic and allow her to talk a little about the event before continuing. If the situation seems to be leading to a lengthy discussion, you may suggest that the discussion be continued after the interview is completed. If a Participant becomes very upset during the interview, suggest a break; do not wait for the Participant to ask.

Without being rude, try to avoid getting into personal discussions about yourself. You may have to answer a few questions to be polite, but be as general and noncommittal as possible and change the participant as soon as you can.

### TREAT THE PARTICIPANTS WITH RESPECT

You should try to answer all their questions as completely as you can. You may also encounter Participants who are hostile or defensive. Please try to maintain as neutral a manner as possible in these situations.

#### AVOID GIVING CLINICAL OPINIONS

Because the study has some questions about mental health issues, Participants may ask your opinion about problems. You should not give your opinion about any aspect of mental or emotional well being. You should explain that you are not a trained therapist, and you are not in a position to give an opinion. If the Participant is very concerned, you may suggest that she may want to talk to someone, and provide her with a list of resources.

#### RESPOND TO PARTICIPANT'S CONCERNS

The Participant may become concerned when they say "yes" to a number of symptom questions. They may ask: "Does that mean there is something wrong with me?" In general, it's best to be noncommittal in your response, since there may indeed be something wrong and you don't want to give false reassurance. You can say: "Saying 'yes' doesn't always mean there's something wrong; a lot of people say 'yes' to these questions." If the Participant seems really worried, suggest they talk it over with their family or a counselor.

#### CRITICAL CLINICAL ISSUES

You may discover something truly threatening to the Participant during the course of the interview, such as possible suicidal behavior or ideation, or evidence of possible child abuse.

#### MORE HELPFUL HINTS

- Slow, clear speech
- Repeat instructions and/or question when needed
- Use the guidelines within the manual for each instrument if clarification is needed for the Participant beyond repetition.
- If pressured by the Participant (many times they want to know what we want to hear - they are trying to avoid the shame of a wrong answer), gently say "I need YOU to tell me" or "I can only read the question" or "Whatever you say is the right answer."
- All of the Participant's answers are correct.
- Encourage breaks, breaths.
- Allow breaks at any time. Even if you are halfway through a page you can always finish the page after the break.
- Stress to the Participant that it is okay to cry.
- Encouragement such as "we're moving along fine" can be helpful.

#### AVOID (Things you never want to do)

- Yawn during the interview.
- Refuse a break when asked.
- Use judgmental language - "You had a BAD month?" "Now that's a GOOD answer."
- Ask questions that are not in the study.
- Tell the Participant not to cry. Tell the Participant not to feel the way they feel.
- Be funny or sarcastic.
- Sound irritated.
- Act bored, try to hurry the Participant.

### **PART VII: STRESS MANAGEMENT FOR INTERVIEWERS**

Continually talking about and working with the issue of personal experiences can be stressful. We will provide conferences with the Site Coordinator. These support conferences will be a time when the Interviewers can talk about issues they have relative to their own emotional strains. If there are concerns, please speak with the Site Coordinator. In addition, here are some suggested ways to help the Interviewers manage stress.

Here are some basic ways to manage stress:

- 1)       Take care of your Emotional Self:  
Get support for yourself by talking with someone. If you need to talk right away, names on the Resource List are available. Call someone or talk with someone after a particularly troublesome contact.
- 2)       Take care of your Physical Self:  
Get enough rest, exercise, and eat properly. Our tendency may be to try to go and contact everyone at all times. Pace yourself.
- 3)       Take care of your Intellectual Self:  
Make attempts to think about what our goals are. This should balance with our Emotional Self so one is not controlling us more than the other.
- 4)       Take care of your Spiritual Self:  
Seek spiritual help according to your beliefs.

#### RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES/CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality means that information is not shared outside the setting where it was obtained; it is kept private. There are several types of confidentiality involved with this study.

- 1)       Employee confidentiality means that personal information that Interviewers, Site Coordinator and other Participants in the training share about themselves during the training and afterwards will not be shared outside the training group or Study staff.
- 2)       Participant confidentiality means that we will not reveal the names of the Participants who participated in the study. When we share the results of the study with others, no individual's responses will be identified. For Site Coordinators and Interviewers, this means that we will not discuss or reveal names of Participants to anyone except to other Study staff. It also means that we will not discuss any information that we learn during the course of any interview with anyone except for other Study staff. Please see the Confidentiality Policy for other ways that we will protect the information we collect during the interviews.
- 3)       Questionnaire Confidentiality means that the interview materials that we will be using are not to be shared with anyone except during the course of an interview. It is important to let Participants in the study know what the study is about and the nature of the questions we will be asking (see Rights of Research Participants). However, we will not show interview materials to people outside of the study. These interview materials are tools for research that are only to be used by people who have been trained to administer them. Always keep the completed interviews in a private secure place.