



BREAKING THE SILENCE FOR EQUALITY

2017 National Study on Gender-based Violence
in Mongolia

Ulaanbaatar
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FOREWORD

We have the pleasure to present the report of the very first nation-wide survey on gender-based violence, using internationally recognized methodologies. The research has been carried out by the National Statistics Office (NSO) with technical assistance by UNFPA. Given the highly sensitive nature of the subject-matter, the survey has been conducted under the name “Women’s life health and life experience”.

The survey seeks to establish the forms, prevalence, causes and effects of violence against women, and to collect quantitative and qualitative data for a solid substantiation of the indicators and targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly in relation to SDG Goal 5, in the Mongolia’s context, allowing for international comparisons. Furthermore, the findings of the survey will provide Mongolia’s policy makers and decision makers as well as international organizations and other users with a knowledge base for policy and programme development and serve as a critical source of information for scholars and researchers to undertake other in-depth studies and analyses.

We sincerely thank members of the Survey’s Advisory Panel, as well as the project Steering Committee, for the valuable advice, suggestions, cooperation and support they have extended in designing the survey and developing its questionnaire. We would also like to extend our appreciation to Swiss Development Cooperation and the Government of Australia for providing financial support.

This survey was not possible without tireless efforts of the members of the Survey Core Team, who carefully planned, organized and carried out such a large-scale survey. Interviewers undertook an extremely challenging job of collecting information from households and women, and managers at the NSO central and local offices as well as aimag, soum and bagh leaders and staff provided policy, technical and other essential support. Their commitment and strong leadership should not go unnoticed.

We would like to express our special appreciation to all women respondents who fully collaborated by sharing their essential and delicate experiences. We are all together in eliminating violence in Mongolia, without which the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals will not be possible. We dedicate this Survey result for the equality of Mongolia’s populations, and for a society free of violence.

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This study would not have been possible without the brave women who gave their time to share their deeply personal experiences and shed light on forms of violence that often stay hidden behind closed doors. Their information is a gift to all Mongolians, in particular, the future generations who should aspire to live in a society free from gender-based violence. Special mention must be given to the dedicated teams of all-female interviewers and their supervisors and drivers who travelled the length and breadth of the country to interview over 7,300 women and diligently record the data.

The Women's Health and Life Experiences survey and the production of this report were coordinated by a small, dedicated team within the Mongolia National Statistics Office (NSO) coordinated by a National Project Coordinator. The qualitative component on violence against women, men, and key vulnerable groups, the results of which are integrated into this report, was conducted by the Mongolian Marketing Consulting Group (MMCG). International advisors on VAW research and data analysis from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Asia and the Pacific Regional Office provided valuable technical support throughout the study through kNOwVAWdata project funded by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT) of the Australian Government.

Overall, the research was guided by the Steering Committee of the Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia project, with all details coordinated through an Advisory Panel comprising members from key stakeholder agencies. These individuals contributed their time and experience throughout the survey, including the adaptation of the survey questionnaire, pilot testing, reviewing preliminary findings and the final report.

The survey was co-funded by UNFPA Mongolia and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, which has made this landmark study possible and provided the basis for improving services for families impacted by gender-based violence and evidence needed to advocate for change.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Violence against women (VAW) is a global problem that crosses cultural, geographic, religious, social and economic boundaries and is one of the most prevalent forms of human rights violations. Violence against women deprives women of their right to fully take part in social and economic life. It causes a myriad of physical and mental health issues and in some cases results in loss of life. A lack of understanding of the magnitude of VAW, its causes and consequences, and the trends and patterns across cultures and countries hinders the efforts to address it.

Up until now, very little has been known about the prevalence and patterns of VAW and domestic violence in Mongolia, and there has been a real need for evidence to learn more about the prevalence, causes and consequences of VAW, and in particular to inform policy directions. To address this lack of data, UNFPA Mongolia initiated a project to strengthen national capacity to combat gender-based violence, particularly violence against women and domestic violence. In 2016, UNFPA Mongolia was awarded funding from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to implement the project, and together with funding from UNFPA, the nationwide study gender-based violence was conducted. This is the first large-scale quantitative and qualitative study on this topic that has ever been conducted in Mongolia

OBJECTIVES

The National Study on Gender-based Violence in Mongolia consisted of two separate components: a quantitative study based on the methodology developed for the WHO Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women; and a qualitative study based on the methodologies adapted from other countries. The use of qualitative and quantitative components was to seek results that cross-checked and complemented each other.

THE STUDY SOUGHT TO:

- Obtain information about reliable estimates of the prevalence and incidence of different forms of violence against women (including the estimation of the United Nations VAW indicators and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 5.2.1. and 5.2.2.) in a way that is comparable with other studies around the world using the WHO methodology;
- Assess the extent to which intimate partner violence is associated with a range of health and other outcomes;
- Identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk of partner violence; and
- Document and compare the strategies and services that women use to deal with partner violence.

Although the study focuses on collecting data on physical and sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, it also explores aspects of emotional, economic and other abuse by intimate partners and sexual and physical violence by perpetrators other than partners, including sexual abuse before the age of 15. The study also aimed to obtain these results for national and regional levels, for urban and rural areas, as well as age groups, educational levels and socioeconomic status.

ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

The study was implemented and managed by the Mongolian National Statistics Office (NSO), with support from international experts from the UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. International experts assisted with all stages of the survey, from preparation and planning, interviewer training, quantitative data analysis, and in report writing. An Advisory Panel consisting of high-ranking staff of government ministries and key human rights non-government organizations (NGOs) was set up to support and advocate for legitimacy and ownership of the study. Advisory Panel members were also involved in the guidance and direction for VAW policy, as well as mobilising support for the dissemination of the findings, under the project Steering Committee.

The quantitative component consisted of a population-based household survey, covering all 21 provinces of Mongolia. A multi-

stage sampling strategy was used to select 7,960 households. In each selected household, one woman was randomly selected from all eligible women 15–64 years of age. In total, 7,920 women (response rate 98 per cent), representing all women 15–64 years old in Mongolia, were interviewed. The field work took place between May and mid-June 2017, using structured face-to-face interviews, conducted in full privacy. Female interviewers were carefully selected and trained over three weeks to collect information in a safe and sensitive way.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PERPETRATED BY PARTNERS

Five forms of partner violence were measured through the household survey: physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence, and controlling behaviours. The operational definitions of each of these forms of violence are provided in Chapter 2. More than half (57.9 per cent) of Mongolian women have experienced one or more of the five types of violence measured in their lifetime. This equates to more than 500,000 women aged 15–64 across the country.

Physical and/or sexual partner violence is often used for international comparison as the definitions of these forms of violence are fairly robust and universal. In Mongolia, 31.2 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, which is close to the global estimate of 30 per cent¹. That is more than 290,000 women who have experienced this in their lifetime, and more than 118,000 women have experienced it in the last 12 months. Physical and/or sexual partner violence tend to be used for international comparison as the definitions of these forms of violence are fairly robust and universal. The rates vary between the provinces and the capital, with lifetime rates of physical and/or sexual partner violence being highest in Darkhan-Uul (41.0 per cent), Umnugovi (39.7 per cent), and Govisumber (39.1 per cent), Bulgan (35.7 per cent) and Khovd (32.9 per cent). In Ulaanbaatar, 31.7 per cent of ever-partnered women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. While the prevalence level in Ulaanbaatar is not the highest in the country, the number of victims of physical and/or sexual violence is largest.

Physical partner violence

Overall, 29.7 per cent of ever-partnered women reported having experienced physical violence in their life and 11.9 per cent had experienced physical violence in the past 12 months. That equates to around 75,000 women in urban areas and 37,000 in rural areas who have experienced physical violence in the year preceding the survey. Results showed that physical violence – as measured by current violence – starts early in a relationship and is more prevalent among younger women. However, when we look at the marital status, 6 out of 10 (64 per cent) divorced or separated women have ever suffered physical partner violence, while as many as one in five (21 per cent) have experienced such violence in the last 12 months.

There is variation among regions and by educational level. Women with less education were slightly more likely to report physical violence compared with more educated women. Subgroups of women who reported higher prevalence rates also reported higher proportions of severe acts of violence. The proportion of ever-pregnant women who experienced physical violence during pregnancy was 7.8 per cent.

¹ WHO, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council. 2013. *Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence*. WHO: Geneva.

Sexual partner violence

It is more difficult for women to disclose experiences of sexual violence compared with experiences of physical violence. Likewise, to talk about sexual violence within marriage is generally regarded as inappropriate in Mongolia's society. Nevertheless, 8.0 per cent of ever-partnered women reported in interviews that they experienced sexual violence in their lifetime and 3.0 per cent in the past 12 months. Women aged 30–34 are the most affected, with 27.3 per cent of them having been subjected to sexual violence perpetrated by their partners.

Emotional violence, controlling behaviours and economic violence

Emotional and economic violence are no less significant than physical or sexual violence and can affect women even more than other forms of violence. However, they are more difficult to measure in a survey and the questions cover only a limited range of abusive acts towards women. Nevertheless, the results show that the prevalence of emotional violence is very high: 40.3 per cent of women report lifetime emotional abuse and 22.4 per cent report current emotional abuse.

For Mongolia, there is a striking difference in the prevalence of controlling behaviour by age groups. Compared to the overall average of 41.6 per cent in lifetime, 54.7 per cent of teenage girls aged 15–19 years with a current or former partner have experienced controlling behaviours.

One in five (19.9 per cent) of ever-partnered women have experienced economic violence in their lifetime. Rates are higher in Ulaanbaatar (22.9 per cent) than in other parts of the country. Twelve per cent of women have experienced economic violence in the last 12 months with rates again being highest in Ulaanbaatar (13.2 per cent).

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN BY NON-PARTNERS*Physical violence against women after 15 years old*

There are 17.3 per cent of women who have experienced physical violence by someone other than a partner since they were 15 years old and 4.5 per cent experienced it in the past 12 months. Perpetrators were mainly family members, such as parents or siblings.

Sexual violence against women after 15 years old

One in seven (14.0 per cent) of women have experienced some form of sexual violence since the age of 15 at least once from non-partners during their lifetime and 2.6 per cent experienced it during the last 12 months.

Acts of sexual violence are categorized as moderate or severe. Moderate sexual violence, experienced by 12.5 per cent of women, includes attempts to force unwanted intercourse, unwanted sexual touching, or being forced to touch the genitals of the abuser. Severe sexual violence, experienced by 3.1 per cent, includes forced sexual intercourse, forced intercourse after consumption of alcohol or drugs, or forced or persuaded to have intercourse with more than one man at the same time. Only 10 per cent of women who experienced severe sexual violence reported it to the police.

Sexual abuse before 15 years old

One in ten (10.7 per cent) of all women reported experiencing sexual abuse before they were 15 years old. The most common perpetrators were other family members (29.5%), friends or acquaintances (19%) or complete strangers (18.7%).

COMPARING PARTNER AND NON-PARTNER VIOLENCE

When comparing partner and non-partner violence, it becomes overwhelmingly clear that women in Mongolia are twice as likely to have experienced violence by partners rather than by someone else in their lifetime

ATTITUDES TOWARDS VIOLENCE

In Mongolia, more than half of women believe that the husband should have more decision-making authority than wives and that "the wife must obey her husband even if she doesn't agree". This changes only slightly with women's education levels and women's

employment status. Also, 1 in 4 women, regardless of her social and economic status, agreed that a husband may beat his wife if she is unfaithful.

CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Injuries due to violence

Among the women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, 42.8 per cent were injured as a result. Almost one third (32.1 per cent) of ever-injured women had been injured once, two in five (41.6 per cent) had been injured 2–5 times, and more than one quarter (26.4 per cent) of the women had been injured more than five times.

Most women who were injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence had severe injuries (71.6 per cent). Two in five (21.0 per cent) had mild injuries, and 5.0 per cent had moderate injuries.

Of the injured women who received medical assistance, less than half (43.2 per cent) told the health care worker the real reason for their injuries.

Associations between physical and/or sexual violence and health outcomes

All women in the survey answered a number of questions on their general, mental and reproductive health. In the analysis, these health outcomes were compared between women who ever experienced physical or sexual partner violence and those who never experienced it. Women who have experienced partner violence were consistently more likely to report “poor” or “very poor” health. They also were more likely to have multiple symptoms of mental health disorders and suicidal thoughts.

Associations between partner violence and children's wellbeing

Women who had children between 6 and 12 years old, and who had experienced partner violence, were consistently more likely to report that these children had behavioral problems (such as being timid or withdrawn, being aggressive or having nightmares) compared with women who had not experienced partner violence.

Women experiencing physical partner violence were asked if their children ever witnessed or overheard this violence and how many times that occurred. According to the survey, most women (91.6 per cent) said their children never witnessed or overheard the violence.

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN, INTERGENERATIONAL ASPECTS OF VIOLENCE

Childhood experiences of violence are a likely risk factor for future violence. Almost a third (32.4 per cent) of women who experienced partner violence have partners who were hit or beaten regularly as a child, compared to 16.3 per cent of women with no violence.

Women whose own mother was subject to partner violence are more likely to experience such violence themselves (22.2 per cent), compared to 12.6 per cent of women with no partner violence.

A relatively large proportion (17.3 per cent) of women who have experienced violence have partners whose mother was beaten, compared to only 3.4 per cent of women with no partner violence.

WOMEN'S COPING STRATEGIES AND RESPONSE TO PARTNER VIOLENCE

Among women who have suffered physical and/or sexual partner violence, one quarter (26.5 per cent) had told no one about their experiences before the interview. Of the women who had told someone, it was usually a friend or family member. Significantly, less than one in ten women (8.3 per cent) report the violence to the police.

When asked about which institutions, if any, they turned to for help, almost one quarter (23.9 per cent) said they reported it to the police. More than one in ten (13.2 per cent) approached a health facility for help, and 12.5 per cent approached monks or religious leaders. The proportion of women who sought help from a shelter and other care services is low, less than 1.5 per cent. The main

reasons women gave for seeking help were not being able to endure more violence (68.6 per cent of women who sought help from the authorities) or being badly injured (42.7 per cent).

More than half (51.2 per cent) of the abused women left home for at least one night. But nearly three quarters of these women eventually return back, forgiving their partners and for the sake of the family.

CONCLUSION

This landmark study provides comprehensive quantitative and qualitative information on gender-based violence in Mongolia, which will be used to inform the improvement of services and advocate for change. A key feature of this study is that it explores acts of violence against women that, in most cases, would otherwise have remained hidden behind closed doors. Also, for many women, exposure to partner violence is not their only experience. They may have also been subject to physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their parents, siblings, other family members, or complete strangers since the age of 15 years.

Main findings:

- 29.7 per cent of women experienced physical violence perpetrated by their partners while 17.3 per cent experienced non-partner physical violence, revealing that acts of physical violence by partners are more common than non-partner violence.
- 14.0 per cent of ever-partnered women were exposed to sexual violence by non-partners, which is relatively high in comparison to other countries of the Asia-Pacific region.
- Violence against women is impacting the health of women – 42.8 per cent of the women who experienced violence from their partners were injured, and, of those, 71.6 per cent were severely injured. Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence are more likely to self-assess their general health as poor and also report a greater number of symptoms of mental health disorders.
- Domestic violence affects children and other family members. Women who experienced partner violence were more likely to have children with behavioural problems than those who did not experience violence. There are also signs that witnessing or experiencing domestic violence in childhood increases the chance of being in a violent partner relationship as an adult.
- Women experience violence regardless of their age, education, employment status or geographic location.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

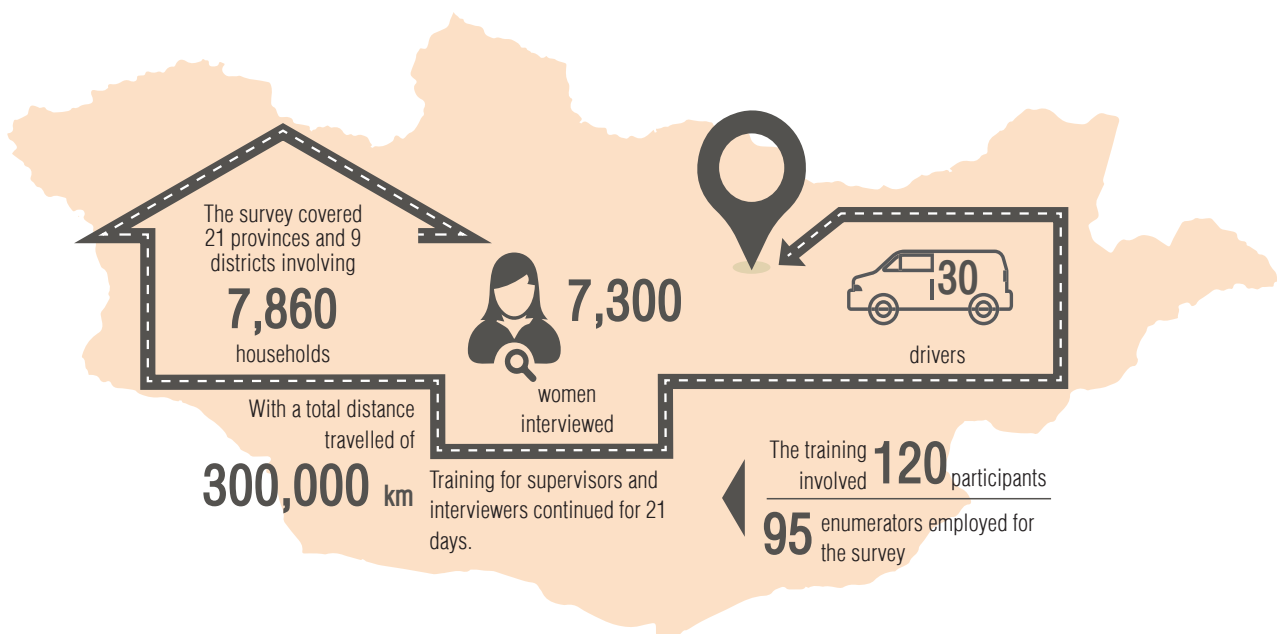
The data collected in the study provide an evidence base for developing solutions to gender-based violence against Mongolian women and girls. Further in-depth research is essential for better understanding the nature, causes and consequences of violence against women, as well as for identifying appropriate preventive and control measures. It is recommended additional research and analysis be undertaken in the following areas:

- Determine risk factors for partner violence through a multivariate analysis using socio-economic and demographic variables;
- Understand the nature of male aggression and partner distrust through an analytical study;
- Estimate the costs and economic impact of violence, including victim health care costs.

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION

The journey to collect data on violence against women in Mongolia



1.1 BACKGROUND

Violence against women, in particular gender-based violence (GBV) and domestic violence (DV), is one of the most significant social problems in society today, with widespread impacts including on health, human rights and national development. Gender-based violence results from an imbalance of power between women and men and its existence contributes to the further perpetuation of this inequality. Evidence that sheds light on this sensitive issue, which negatively affects the health and wellbeing of women, their families and communities, is essential for determining its causes and finding solutions to eradicate it.

Gender-based violence and domestic violence are the most common and yet grossly underreported human rights violations. Limited knowledge and awareness of GBV, and to some degree, acceptance of GBV in Mongolian society at large, can perpetuate the lack of evidence. The fact that the majority of victims do not report abuse is attributable to limited options for assistance and the prevailing social and cultural norms that tend to blame the victim of violence rather than the perpetrator².

Violence impacts on reproductive health of girls and women. The 2013 WHO analysis found that women who had been physically or sexually abused were 1.5 times more likely to have a sexually transmitted infection and twice as likely to have an abortion than women who had not experienced partner violence. Intimate partner violence in pregnancy also increases the likelihood of miscarriage, stillbirth, pre-term delivery and low birth weight babies. Unfortunately, protection and prevention systems have so far failed to provide services that adequately meet the needs of women suffering from violence. Health services in their current form and organization do not suffice for the treatment and ultimate healing of abused women.

Apart from sexual and reproductive health problems, GBV causes significant short- and long-term damage to the physical and mental health of women exposed to violence, and their children. There are major economic consequences including direct costs such as treatment for resulting injuries and conditions, as well as lower productivity and/or opportunity costs through women's inability to work. There are also social consequences, particularly for children who grow up in families where there is violence, who may suffer a range of behavioural and emotional issues and perpetrate or experience gender-based violence themselves later in life³.

In this context, building up a body of evidence and information on violence against women has become a priority for countries around the world, including Mongolia. This is supported by United Nations agencies through resource mobilization, the development of measurement standards and provision of technical assistance. This study is based on international standards and provides, for the first time, nationally representative data and statistics on the prevalence and consequences of violence against women

In Mongolia, the Law on Combating Domestic Violence (LCDV) was first passed in 2004, its revised version was approved in December 2016 and the law entered into force on 1 February 2017. This law, in conjunction with the Criminal Code, Law on Witness Protection, Criminal Proceedings Code, Family Law and the Law on Child Rights, represents cohesive legislation to address violence against women. Since the adoption of the Law on Combating Domestic Violence, the National Programme on the Control and Prevention of Domestic Violence⁴ was approved in 2007 and implemented. There has also been a Supreme Court Ruling on Uniform Interpretation and Implementation of Some Clauses of LCDV⁵, as well as related rules and procedures issued by the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs (MoJHA), Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (MoLSP)⁶.

The government, apart from taking measures to establish shelter homes, has set up a victim help hotline and three one-stop service centres (OSSC) in Ulaanbaatar in 2009, which provide health, psychosocial, protection and legal aid services. Three further one-stop services centres were established in Zavkhan, Gobi-Altai, and Bayankhongor provinces in 2013–14. Nonetheless, there remains an insufficient number of organizations catering to the needs of survivors of GBV. In response, ten more one-stop service centres will be established in the seven provinces and three districts of Ulaanbaatar, selected based on the preliminary results of this study.

2 Freedom House (2014). Freedom in the World: Mongolia. <https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2014/mongolia>

3 Violence against women: Intimate partner and sexual violence against women. (2014). World Health Organization. <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/>

4 Government of Mongolia. Government Resolution No. 255 of 2007.

5 Supreme Court of Mongolia. Resolution No. 47 of 2006.

6 Government of Mongolia. 2009. Curriculum for Mandatory Behavioural Change Training for Violence Perpetrators, Joint Resolution of Justice and Social Protection Ministers; 2009. Guidelines for Domestic Violence Risk, Situation and Threat Assessment; and 2009. Procedure for Police Officer to File Request for Restraining Order on Behalf of the Victim, Joint Order by Justice and Social Protection Ministers.

1.2 MONGOLIA: GEOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

Mongolia is located in the northeastern part of Central Asia, occupying a territory of 1564.1 thousand square kilometres. It neighbours the Russian Federation in the north and the People's Republic of China in the south. The total length of Mongolia's borders are 8252.7 thousand kilometres.

Figure 1.1. Map of Mongolia



Ranked 19th in the world for size of geographical area, Mongolia is a land-locked country raised at an average of 1,580 metres above sea level. Khuiten Uul mountain peak of 4,374 metres is the highest point and the lowest is at 532 metres above sea level in the Khukh Nuur depression. The northwestern part of the country is a mountainous region of forest area, the eastern part is the steppe and the south is predominantly a semi-desert region.

Mongolia's climate is harshly continental with four distinct seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. April and May are the months of strong winds and January is the coldest time of the year (-10° to -30°C) and July the hottest ($+10^{\circ}$ to $+27^{\circ}\text{C}$).

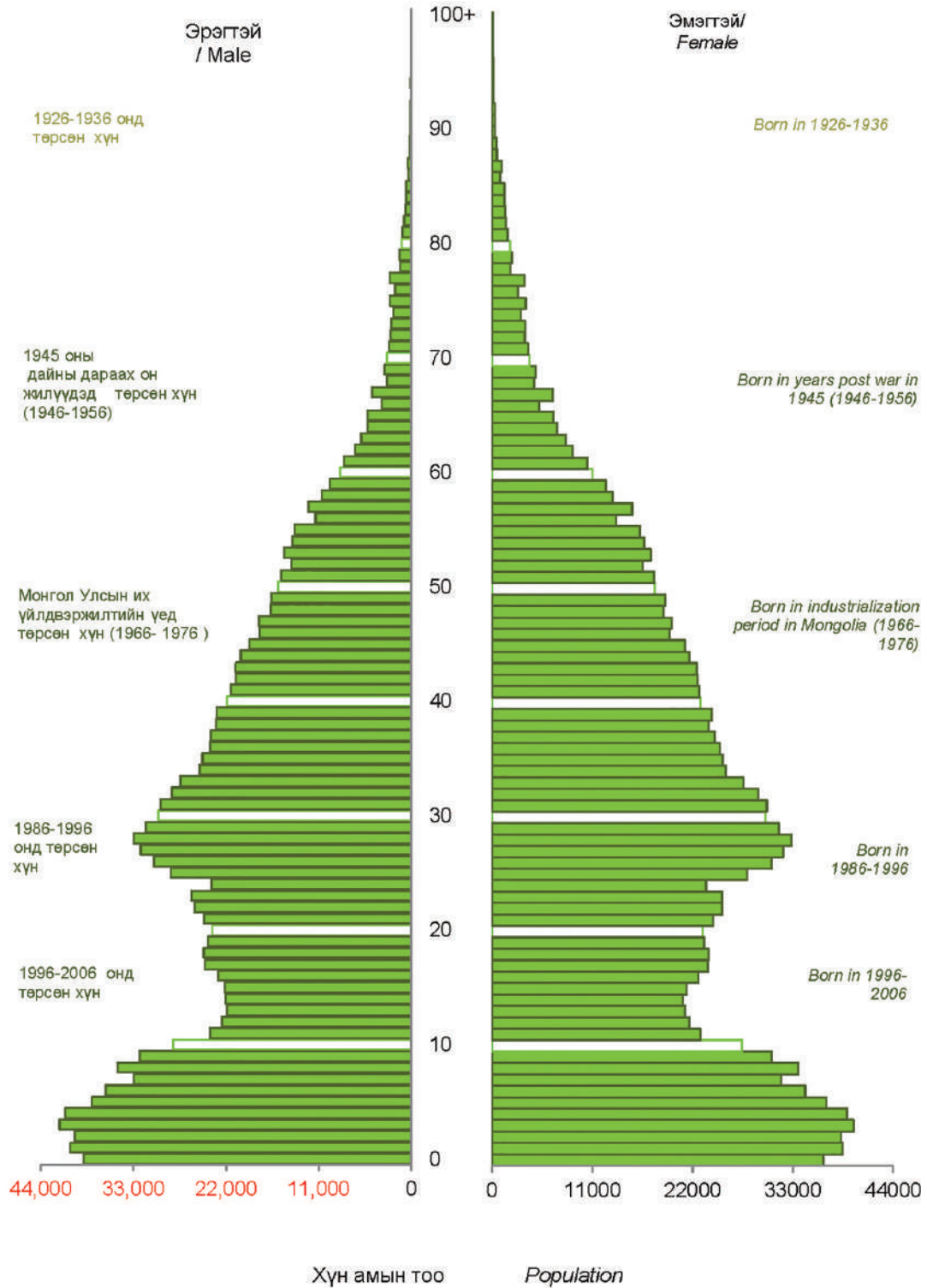
Territorially and administratively, Mongolia is divided into 21 provinces (*aimags*) and the capital city, Ulaanbaatar. The 21 provinces are further divided into 330 districts (*soums*), and those into 1613 rural sub-districts (*baghs*). The capital consists of nine districts (*duureg*), which comprise 152 urban sub-districts (*khoro*).

Mongolia's official language is Mongolian and Mongolians are a people who have preserved their traditional writing and wealth of cultural heritage. Buddhism is the nation's prevalent religion (53 per cent).

Figure 1.2 Population of Mongolia by single ages (years) and by sex, 2017

As of 2017, the population of Mongolia stands at 3.2 million people with an annual growth rate of 1.9 per cent. Men account for 49.2 per cent and women for 50.8 per cent of the population (Figure 1.2). Mongolia's population is relatively young and the share of the working age (15–64 years) population is high (65.7 per cent) with dependency ratio of 52 per cent.

Монгол Улсын хүн амын нас, хүйсийн суварга
Population pyramid of Mongolia



Source: Population and House Registration Database for 2017

As of 2017, there is an average of 2.0 persons per square kilometre, which places Mongolia among the world's least densely populated countries.

Figure 1.3. Population density (persons per square kilometre), Mongolia, 2017



Table 1.1. Key population indicators, Mongolia

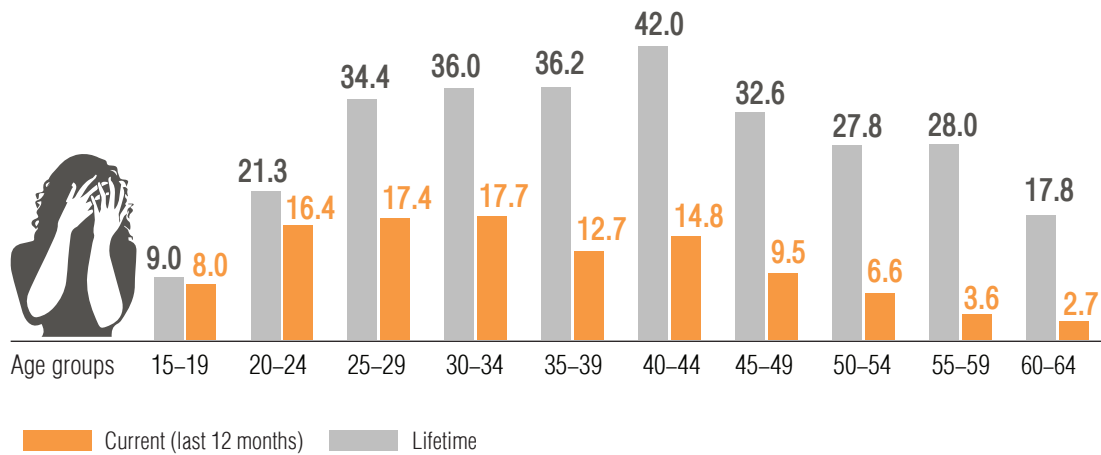
Indicators	1979	1989	2000	2010	2015	2017
Total population (thousands)	1595.0	2044.0	2374.0	2761.0	3057.8	3177.9
Male (% of total population)	50.1	49.9	49.6	48.6	49.2	49.2
Female (% of total population)	49.9	50.1	50.4	51.4	50.8	50.8
0–14 years (% of total population)	44.2	41.9	35.8	28	30.1	30.4
15–64 years (% of total population)	50.8	54.1	60.8	68.2	66.1	65.7
65+ years (% of total population)	5.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.9
Women aged 15–49 years (% of total)	21.2	23.5	27.2	30.5	28.1	27.2
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	100.3	99.7	98.5	94.6	96.7	96.7
Average population growth rate (% increase over previous year)	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.9

Source: Population and housing censuses (for all but 2017); and the Population and Household Registration Database for 2017.

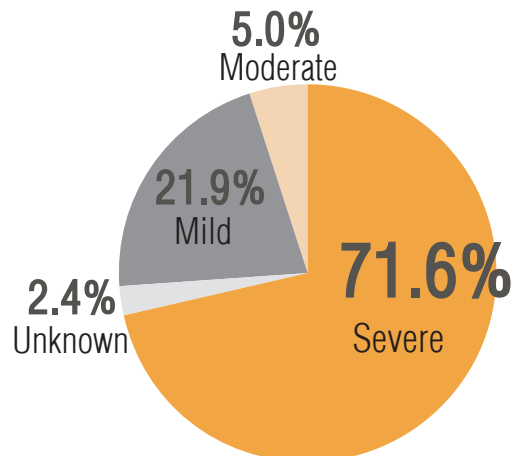
CHAPTER 2.

STUDY OBJECTIVES AND METHODS

Percentage of women in Mongolia who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, by age groups



Ever-injured women in Mongolia by the severity of the most severe injury sustained from physical and/or sexual partner violence in a lifetime



2.1 OBJECTIVES AND ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY

This national research on violence against women is part of the *Combating Gender-Based Violence in Mongolia* project, which began in June 2016 and will continue until May 2020 with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). The project, overseen by a Steering Committee jointly chaired by the Ministry of Justice and UNFPA, has the overall goal of strengthening the national capacity to combat gender-based violence, particularly domestic violence, by improving GBV data collection on the extent, nature and general conditions of partner violence, promoting an effective victim protection environment and increasing public knowledge and awareness.⁷ This study into violence against women, based on the World Health Organization (WHO) methodology, was conducted for the first time in Mongolia as an integral part of this project. It has contributed to building a body of nationally representative GBV data and developing the capacity of the National Statistics Office (NSO) to produce these statistics in the future.

This research is comprised of two components: a quantitative household survey and a qualitative study. Together they are aimed at generating evidence on the forms, prevalence, effects and causes of violence against women, including the production of relevant United Nations and Sustainable Development Goal indicators for international reporting and comparison.

Research Goal

Production of nationally representative data, statistics and evidence to guide the development and implementation of policies and programmes to combat GBV.

Objectives

- Obtain information about reliable estimates of the prevalence and incidence of different forms of violence against women (including the estimation of the United Nations VAW indicators and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 5.2.1. and 5.2.2.) in a way that is comparable with other studies around the world using the WHO methodology;
- Assess the extent to which intimate partner violence is associated with a range of health and other outcomes;
- Identify factors that may either protect or put women at risk of partner violence; and
- Document and compare the strategies and services that women use to deal with partner violence.

The study provided the opportunity to develop capacity to produce internationally comparable statistics on violence against women (VAW) in order to monitor and report on the United Nations VAW indicators and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2;

Planning and organization

Preparations for the study began in June 2016. An Advisory Panel was established under the Steering Committee of the overall project to provide strategic oversight and coordination. The work was organized through six sub-committees responsible for (1) questionnaire and sampling design; (2) training and capacity building; (3) local fieldwork coordination; (4) qualitative study component; (5) advocacy and action; and (6) ethical and safety considerations. Terms of Reference for the Advisory Panel defined their mandate, roles and responsibilities. The panel comprised representatives of the following organizations:

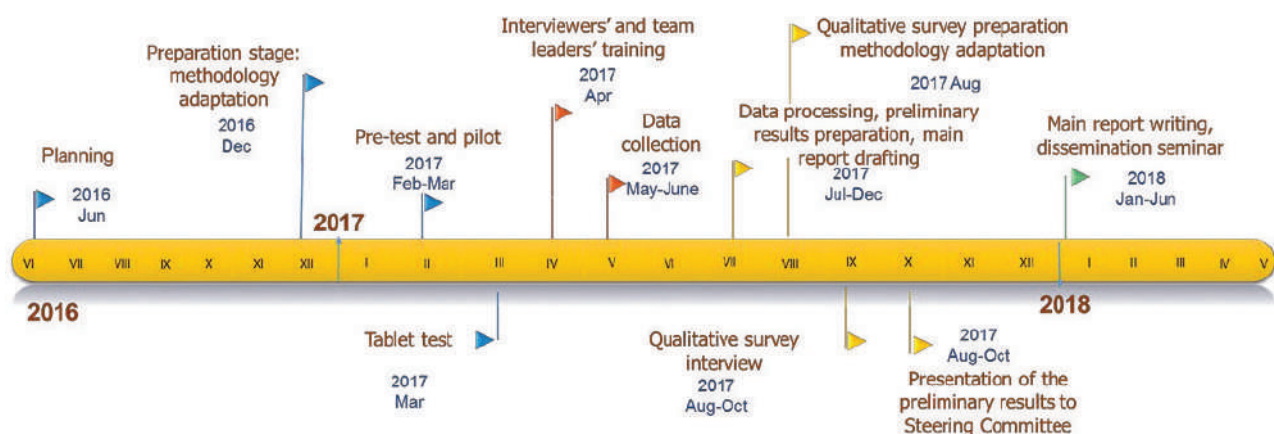
- National Statistics Office
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection

⁷ UNFPA. 2016. Project Proposal Combatting Gender-based Violence in Mongolia, 2016–2019. Prepared by UNFPA for SDC, 17 May 2016.

- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sport
- National Police Agency
- National Human Rights Commission
- Mongolian Women's Fund
- Family, Child and Youth Development Agency
- “Gal Golomt “ National Movement
- National Centre Against Violence
- Mongolian National Federation of Organizations of Disabled People
- Mongolian Men's Federation
- Institute of Social Policy and Development Studies
- LGBT Centre

The Advisory Panel took active part in guiding all stages of the study planning and implementation processes, which took place between June 2016 and May 2018. *Figure 2.1* shows the milestones and timing of each stage.

Figure 2.1. Timeframe and key milestones for the Mongolia Violence against Women study



2.2 QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample design was done by the NSO Sampling and Analysis Division. A multi-stage sampling strategy was used and the initial target size of the sample was 7,145 households. Considering the probability of non-response due to the sensitive nature of the survey, the sample size was increased to 7,860 households, assuming a non-response rate of 10 per cent.

The sample size was designed to produce reliable estimates at national level and with margins of error less than 10 per cent at urban/rural level, and less than 20 per cent at province level.

The sampling frame includes units from all 21 provinces and nine districts of the capital city. Kheseqs (parts of sub-districts in the capital city) and baghs (the smallest administrative unit in provinces) were selected as Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Data was collected from a total of 524 PSUs covering 104 kheseqs and 420 baghs, and 15 households were selected from each PSUs. The sample design process was completed as follows:

STRATIFICATION

The population was divided into a total of 29 strata. Twenty one provinces and eight districts of the capital city were considered as separate strata (the outskirts districts of Baganuur and Bagakhangai in Ulaanbaatar were merged to become one stratum).

First stage – Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)

Twenty clusters (PSUs) in each of the 21 provinces (420 total) and 13 in each of the Ulaanbaatar districts were selected (104 total). Within each stratum, the clusters were selected with a probability proportional to size (PPS).

Second stage – Household selection

After selecting the PSUs, the list of households belonging to each PSU was prepared. Fifteen households were selected from each PSU based on a systematic random sampling method.

Third stage – Only one woman was chosen from each household as a respondent

Eligible women were those aged between 15 and 64 years and either a resident of the household (living there for more than four weeks) or lives with the family for five out of seven days of the week. In cases where there was more than one woman eligible for participation, the Kish grid method was used to randomly select one of them.

QUESTIONNAIRE

The survey questionnaire, questionnaire rules and other process guidelines (e.g. team leader terms of reference and manual, interviewer manual, and trainer manual) were developed based on the WHO standards and methodology.⁸ The work to adapt, translate and approve the survey questionnaire and guidelines was done by the members of the Advisory Panel, international advisors and the NSO's survey team.

Prior to the finalization of the questionnaire, the quality of materials and the software to be used in the field were checked through pilot testing. Initial pilot testing took place in February 2017 involving 36 households from Ulaanbaatar's Songinokhaikhan and Bayanzurkh *duuregs*. Another pilot was undertaken in Dundgovi and Orkhon provinces in March 2017, involving 60 households in Gurvansaikhan, Saintsagaan, Bayan–Undur and Jargalant districts.

Based on the results of the pilot tests, the questionnaire was updated by adding new questions, improving the wording and ensuring the questions flowed logically. The survey workplan was also modified. The questionnaire was then circulated among stakeholders, including relevant Ministries, international organizations, civil society organizations and Advisory Panel members, and their suggestions incorporated to finalize the questionnaire. The pilot testing and stakeholder review also helped determine the average time needed to complete an interview and work out a practical daily workload for enumerators.

The survey questionnaire (see Annex 4) consisted of the following five parts:

1. *General questionnaire*
2. *Household selection form*
3. *Household questionnaire*
4. *Woman's consent form*
5. *Woman's questionnaire*

Section 1. Respondent and her community

Section 2. General health

Section 3. Reproductive health

Section 4. Children

Section 5. Current or most recent husband/partner

Section 6. Attitudes

Section 7. Respondent and her husband/partner

⁸ Questionnaire of the Woman's health and life experiences survey (Version 12.03, 20 July 2015)

Section 8. Injuries

Section 9. Impact and coping

Section 10. Other experiences

Section 11. Financial autonomy

Section 12. Completion of the interview

Annex 2 includes a table summarising the changes made to version 12 of the standard WHO questionnaire.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIOLENCE

The word “violence” was not used in the interviews. When a woman confirmed she had experienced at least one of the acts noted below, it was considered in the analysis that she had experienced the indicated form of violence.

Physical violence by an intimate partner

- a) Was slapped or had something thrown at her that could hurt her
- b) Was pushed or shoved or had her hair pulled
- c) Was hit with fist or something else that could hurt
- d) Was kicked, dragged, or beaten up
- e) Was choked or burnt on purpose
- f) Perpetrator threatened to use, or actually used, a gun, knife, or other weapon against her
- g) Was chased by a car or motorcycle
- h) Was chased by a horse and/or lashed with a whip
- i) Was lashed with a belt

Sexual violence by an intimate partner

- a) Was physically forced to have sexual intercourse when she did not want to
- b) Had sexual intercourse when she did not want to because she was afraid of what partner might do
- c) Was forced to do something sexual that she found degrading or humiliating

Emotional violence by an intimate partner

- a) Was insulted or made to feel bad about herself
- b) Was belittled or humiliated in front of other people
- c) Perpetrator had done things to scare or intimidate her on purpose e.g. by the way he looked at her; by yelling or smashing things
- d) Perpetrator had threatened to hurt her or someone she cared about

Controlling behaviours by an intimate partner

- a) He tried to keep her from seeing friends
- b) He tried to restrict contact with her family of birth
- c) He insisted on knowing where she was at all times
- d) He got angry if she spoke with another man
- e) He was often suspicious that she was unfaithful
- f) He expected her to ask permission before seeking health care for herself

Physical violence in pregnancy

- a) Was pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten while pregnant
- b) Was punched or kicked in the abdomen while pregnant

Physical violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)

Since age 15 years someone other than partner beat or physically mistreated her

Sexual violence since age 15 years by others (non-partners)

Since age 15 years someone other than partner forced her to have sex or to perform a sexual act when she did not want to

Childhood sexual abuse (before age 15 years)

Before age 15 years someone had touched her sexually or made her do something sexual that she did not want to do

Reference periods

For each act of partner violence, the respondent was asked whether it had ever happened at any time during her lifetime and whether it had happened in the past 12 months, and with what frequency (once, 2–5 times, or more than five times). The two reference periods were used to calculate “lifetime prevalence” and “current prevalence” of violence.

Both time periods are important and reveal different aspects of the problem. The lifetime prevalence of violence (or “ever

experienced violence”) measures whether a certain type of violence has occurred in a woman’s life, even if it was only once. In this sense, it is cumulative and, as per definition, it would increase with age. It reveals how many women experienced violence at some time in their lives. This is especially important for advocacy and awareness raising efforts. Prevalence in the 12 months preceding the survey (“current violence”) reflects types of violence occurring in the last 12 months. This is by definition lower than lifetime prevalence because it measures recent experiences of violence. The proportion experiencing violence in the past 12 months is important in efforts to understand the situation at one point in time: the present situation. This is significant for drafting intervention programmes (e.g. how many women would currently need services). The 12-month period is also significant for monitoring change to determine the impact of these programmes.

Partnership definition

In this study, “ever-partnered” refers to women who have had a relationship with a man, whether it is in marriage or out of marriage, such as cohabiting, separated, divorced, and widowed. Throughout the report, the term “partner” is used for male intimate partner, including for husband and ex-husband. Annex 3 lists the concepts and definitions used in the study.

FIELDWORKER SELECTION AND TRAINING

In accordance with international recommendations, female enumerators were selected to conduct the interviews and collect data in the field. Eligible applicants needed to be 28 years old or older, in good health, have strong communication skills, empathy with women’s health and human rights issues, previous experience with survey fieldwork, a tertiary level of education, computer skills, and be available to spend three months in the field. Around 150 applications were received and following testing of computer skills, 120 were selected to participate in the training.

A three-week training course was conducted for the enumerators in Ulaanbaatar from 6 April to 1 May 2017. It was facilitated by the NSO survey team and two international advisors. In line with internationally accepted standards, the training included topics on the concepts and definitions related to gender and gender-based violence, sections of the survey questionnaire, tablet operation, software use, interviewing techniques, and ethical and safety considerations concerning both interviewers and respondents.

The training also involved a pilot test of the survey in the field covering 200 households in Ulaanbaatar. This had the dual purpose of giving the trainees practical skills in administering the questionnaire, as well as a final test of the survey instrument and fieldwork processes.

The training concluded with an exam and 93 women with the best results were selected and employed as enumerators for the survey. Individuals who displayed high levels of motivation and leadership during the training and obtained excellent examination marks were selected as supervisors. They were given additional training and orientation as well as specific manuals on the organization and management of survey activities.

FIELDWORK

Fieldwork was carried out continuously over the course of 60 days by 15 teams, each comprising five enumerators, one supervisor and two drivers. Employees of statistical divisions in provinces and districts of the capital city, sub-district governors, village (*xeseg*) chiefs, local government leaders, workers of district governor offices, as well as local guides, provided essential assistance to locate households and conduct the fieldwork smoothly. Figure 2.2. shows a map of where the survey teams were deployed.

Figure 2.2. Map of Mongolia used for planning the timing and travel direction of data collection teams



Tablet computers were used to record responses during the interviews. This improved data quality through validation at the point of data entry. Also, the continuous transmission of data during the course of the fieldwork allowed for regular monitoring and quality control. It also saved time in the processing phase by avoiding manual data entry.

ETHICS AND SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

Safety of both respondents and interviewers was a central issue and survey activities were carried in compliance with the WHO ethical and safety recommendations for research on violence against women⁹. Some specific measures included:

Safe name for the household survey: “Women’s Health and Life Experiences” was used as a “safe name” for the survey to avoid making the topic public or known to other household members. All interviews with the selected respondent were conducted in a private one-on-one setting with heightened confidentiality. During the training, interviewers were taught the skills to deal with difficult situations such as the interview being interrupted by the husband or any other person.

Informed consent: once the eligible woman was selected and the true nature of the survey explained, the woman was given the opportunity whether or not to proceed and asked to sign a consent form.

Confidentiality agreement: During the training, all enumerators signed a confidentiality agreement as part of their work contract.

Support for interviewers: the local administrators were available to assist if any dangerous situation arose, such as being met with violence or aggression when at a household. Supervisors were trained to monitor and provide emotional support to interviewers in recognition of the traumatic nature of the subject matter, with interviewers hearing disclosures of violence each day.

Support for respondents: Protocols were in place to help women who requested assistance during the interview by referring them to services and following up as needed. A card with the contact numbers of available services (police, hospital, support services, etc.) was given to all survey respondents at the end of the interview.

DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

Data validation began in July 2017, including manual checking of unit records, data compilation, checking for any logical and entry errors, and calculation of weights. CSPro software had been used to design the data entry system for use on tablets. The final consolidated database was then exported to SPSS and STATA formats for data analysis.

9 WHO. Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women. Geneva, World Health Organization (WHO/FCH/GWH/01.1), 2001. http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2001/WHO_FCH_GWH_01.1.pdf

Standard variables and tables were derived, and the main outputs reviewed by UNFPA international advisors. Preliminary estimates at national level were produced and shared with stakeholders for discussion and validation between August and October 2017.

2.3 QUALITATIVE STUDY

The qualitative component was undertaken to obtain supporting information and to explore issues that could not be covered in the quantitative survey. The study involved 64 focus group discussions (FDG) with 392 participants, 87 in-depth interviews, and 59 key informant discussions.

Organization and sample selection

The qualitative study involved men, older persons, people with disabilities, and LGBT, as well as women who have experienced violence and employees of organizations that provide services to victims of violence. Preliminary results of the quantitative survey were used to guide the selection of provinces and districts where the study was carried out¹⁰.

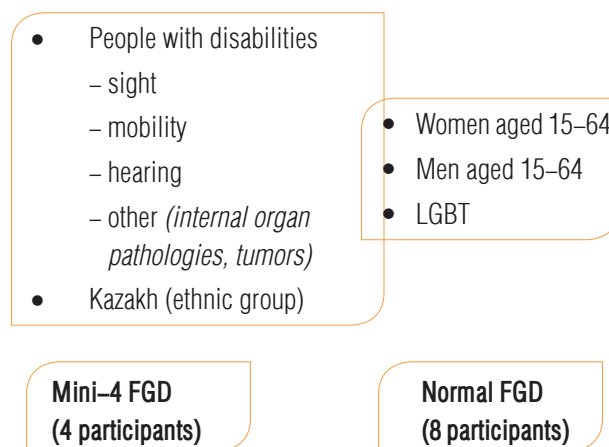
In-depth interviews were conducted with women exposed to partner violence, who were selected using filter questions. This work was done with the cooperation of employees of province statistical divisions and organizations providing services to abused women. Besides complementing the findings of the quantitative survey and contributing to the fuller assessment and presentation of the problem, these women's stories are important to improve the methodology and questionnaires of future studies.

Special in-depth interviews were also held with disabled women who have experienced violence, seven LGBT persons as well as six male perpetrators of violence and three male victims of violence.

Ethical and safety considerations were paramount during in-depth interviews including referral to post-interview psychological counselling, ensuring confidentiality, concluding the interview in a positive manner, expressing appreciation of the respondent's patience and courage, and destroying interview records after report writing.

Focus group discussions were held to learn about the perceptions and attitudes of people of different ages and social groups. Each group comprised 4–10 people of the same sex who joined the study on a voluntary basis. The open discussion was led by two researchers who acted as moderators and observers. Discussions were conducted through two types of focus groups – with four participants (Mini-4FGD) and eight participants (Normal FGD) – for the purpose of ensuring representation. Figure 2.3 illustrates the breakdown of each type of focus group by target participants.

Figure 2.3. FGD participants



¹⁰ Kherlen and Bor-Undur districts of Khentii province, Darkhan district of Darkhan-Uul province, Alag-Erdene district of Khuvsgul province, Uliastai and Toson-Tsengel districts of Zavkhan province as well as Ulaanbaatar's 6 districts of Bayangol, Bayanzurkh, Sukhbaatar, Chingeltei, Khan-Uul and Songinokhairkhan were selected.

Key informant interviews were held with local government representatives, medical personnel, domestic violence officers from the local police, and specialists from organizations combating violence. These key informant interviews provided information that shed light on the types of violence prevalent in that locality, its perceived causes, and the services locally available to victims of violence.

Data collection and analysis

Data collection was done carefully selected male and female psychologists and social workers, many of whom also worked as enumerators in the quantitative survey. A four-day training session was held to develop and test their interviewing skills from 7 to 14 August 2017. At the end of this process 16 researchers were selected from the original 28 trainees based on their skills and ability to deliver. A pilot was held in the period up to 20 August 2017 and then interviews and focus groups started from 4 October 2017. Researchers were organized into four teams, each of which had one psychologist and one social worker and consisted of two females and two males.

Audio recordings of focus group discussions, in-depth interviews and key informant interviews were transcribed by a data entry team of eight operators. Analysis involved allocating codes to identify interview/discussion types and participants and identifying themes and/or characteristics. The resulting findings were used to triangulate the results of the quantitative survey and are reflected throughout this report.

CHAPTER 3.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION AND RESPONSE RATES

Brief results

Sample size, number of households

- Selected sample size – 7860
- Total surveyed households – 7810

Sample women

- Households with women eligible for participation – 7467
- Number of women participated – 7319

Women surveyed

- Women surveyed from urban residence – 49.5 per cent
- Ever-partnered women – 6914

Current marital status of ever-partnered women

- Currently married – 70.5 per cent
- Currently cohabiting – 2.5 per cent
- Currently widowed – 2.1 per cent

Education levels of total women surveyed

- Primary or no education – 11.8 per cent
- Secondary education – 27.4 per cent
- Higher education – 26.8 per cent

Sample response rates and description

This chapter covers information on the survey response rate and other quantitative components of the sample. Furthermore, the sample's capability of representing the total women population and respondents' satisfaction with the interview process are discussed. This chapter does not include information on the qualitative components of the sample.

3.1 Response rates

As GBVS is a sample survey which references some complex issues of women, the response rates were quite high despite the sensitive nature of the survey. The survey reached a total of 7930 households even though 7860 households were selected as sample. This was due to re-selection of households who were unavailable for interview because of reasons such as the house being vacant (household moved temporarily for long periods), area which the household resides was undergoing reconstruction, households in a state of mourning due to loss, or language barriers. Out of the target sample of 7860 households, 7810 have completed interviews demonstrating the response rate of 99.4 per cent ($100 \times 7810 / 7860$) of which 7467 had women eligible for interview.

From the 7467 households with women living who are of ages between 15–64 (95.0 per cent of total selected households), a total of 7319 women completed interviews, representing an individual response rate of 98.0 per cent (detailed information provided in Table 3.1).

Table 3.1 Individual questionnaire response rate

	Results, status of response	Frequency	Percentage
Individual questionnaire results	Completed interview	7319	93.7
	Refused interview	23	0.3
	Respondent absent/postponed/incapable for interview	124	1.6
	No eligible household member for interview	343	4.4
	Incomplete interview	1	0
Total number of households selected		7810	100.0
Individual questionnaire response rate	Refused/Absent/Incomplete	148	2.0
	Interviewed	7319	98.0
Number of eligible women selected for interview		7467	100.0

During the field operations in Ulaanbaatar, there were incidences of respondent reluctance where they consistently postponed the appointed date and time for interview or have been evading interviews. Attempts were taken to rearrange interviews but it was mostly unsuccessful. One woman had even told that she will never participate in interviews for life.

A total of 46 selected respondents have refused, postponed, were absent, or were incapable for interviewing in the Ulaanbaatar city of which only 8 were women who resided in the outskirt districts Baganuur, Bagakhangai, and Nalaykh.

In rural areas, a total of 148 women were not interviewed of which 23 had refused to give interview, and the remaining 124 had other reasons.

3.2 Socio-demographic description of the sample

Table 3.2 shows detailed presentation of the respondents' administrative geographical distribution, age groups, education levels, employment status, and relation to their partners. Ever-partnered women were distributed in two groups as "currently have partner" and "had a partner".

Close to half (46.9 per cent) of the respondents reside in Ulaanbaatar city while 53.1 per cent are rural residents. Seven in ten of the respondents reside in the Capital city or province capitals while the remaining live in the countryside.

Only 9.8 per cent of the respondents reported to have never had a partner, whereas the 90.1 per cent (6914 women) have reported to have partners currently or have had partners. Of the ever-partnered women, 66.6 per cent is currently married, 2.9 per cent is currently cohabitating, 6.0 per

cent had married before or currently widowed, 6.0 per cent is currently dating, and 2.8 per cent is currently divorced/separated with 66.7 per cent of all respondents living in urban areas and 33.3 per cent living in rural areas.

Disaggregated by their education status, 8.7 per cent have received primary or no education, 17.0 per cent have received lower secondary, 29.7 per cent higher secondary, 13.7 per cent have received vocational education, and 30.8 per cent have received higher education.

Table 3.2. Surveyed women by geographic location, age-groups, education levels, occupation and partner status

Characteristics		Number of women					
		Total		Ever-partnered		Other	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Geographic location							
	Capital city	1401	46.9	1318	46.8	1	82.6
	Province capital	2262	20.4	2103	20.0	1	11.1
	District centre	1653	14.2	1580	14.4	1	6.3
	Rural	2003	18.5	1913	18.9	0	0.0
	Total	7319	100.0	6914	100.0	3	100.0
Age group							
	15–19	411	11.1	140	4.4	1	82.6
	20–24	447	12.0	392	11.3	0	0.0
	25–29	920	14.7	901	15.8	0	0.0
	30–34	1043	13.0	1032	14.3	0	0.0
	35–39	1030	11.3	1025	12.5	0	0.0
	40–44	914	10.4	902	11.5	0	0.0
	45–49	800	9.0	783	9.9	2	17.4
	50–54	775	8.1	769	8.9	0	0.0
	55–59	599	6.3	593	6.9	0	0.0
	60–64	380	4.0	377	4.4	0	0.0
	Total	7319	100.0	6914	100.0	3	100.0
Education level							
	None	374	3.9	357	4.1	1	6.3
	Primary	489	4.8	467	5.0	0	0.0
	Lower secondary	1361	17.0	1171	13.9	0	0.0
	Higher secondary	2008	29.7	1890	29.0	2	93.7
	Vocational	1122	13.7	1103	14.9	0	0.0
	Higher education	1965	30.8	1926	33.0	0	0.0
	Total	7319	100.0	6914	100.0	3	100.0
Occupation							
	Paid employee	4227	49.0	4169	53.4	1	11.1
	Unemployed	1074	15.8	1010	16.2	1	6.3
	Housewife	745	13.5	745	15.0	0	0.0
	Student	432	13.0	161	5.9	1	82.6
	Retired	841	8.7	829	9.5	0	0.0
	Total	7319	100.0	6914	100.0	3	100.0

Partner status			
Never partnered	402	9.8	
Ever-partnered	6914	90.1	
Other	3	0.1	
Total	7319	100.0	

3.3 Representativeness of the sample

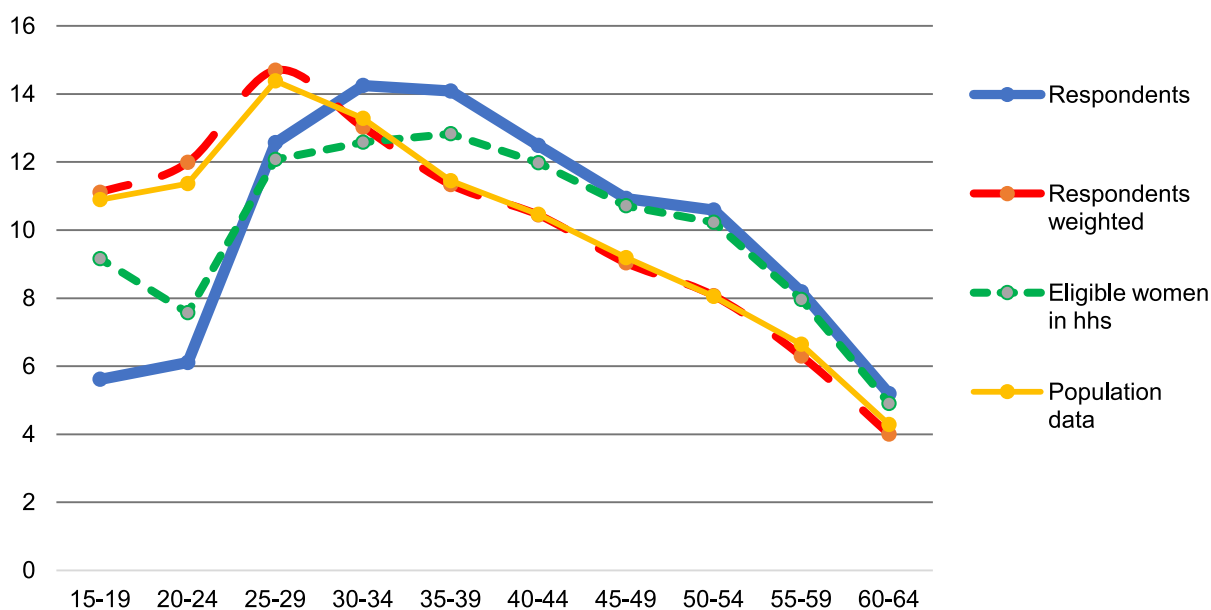
Two approaches were taken to evaluate whether the women interviewed (the respondents) were representative of the population of women aged 15–64 years in the study location.

Firstly, the following characteristics of the women in the sample were compared with those in the population of women 15–64 years old: Urban/rural, region, education, age. For this comparison, data from the 2017 Population and Household Register Database was used. In Table 3.3 the sample (weighted and unweighted for number of eligible women in the household) is compared with the population data for women 15–64 years old in the general population according to the Population and Household Register Database. The data show that both the weighted and unweighted data closely follow the population data.

Secondly, the age distribution of the respondents (unweighted and weighted) and of the general female population 15–64 years (Population and Household Register Database) are plotted in Figure 3.1, together with the age distribution of all eligible women in the households in the sample. In this way we can assess potential sampling bias and participation bias.

Women of ages 15–39 hold the substantial share in total women aged 15–64 (yellow and orange lines), whereas the frequency continuously drops for women aged 39–64 as the age group increases. For the sample to be highly representative, the disparity between the age group distribution of total eligible women in sample households (green line) and total population (orange line) must be minimal. In the sample of eligible women in the selected households, younger women were underrepresented and older women over-represented. As can be seen from the age group distribution of total respondents (blue line), there was an under-coverage of women below age 25 and an over-coverage of women 30–39 compared to the distribution of the eligible women in the same households (green line).

Figure 3.1. Age group distribution of respondents (weighted and unweighted), eligible women in sample households and total population of women (%)



This is a result of the sample strategy used in the study, where for safety reasons only one woman per household was interviewed. As a result of this strategy, women coming from households with fewer eligible women were likely to be overrepresented because of their higher probability of being selected. This difference in selection probability is in turn affecting the age distribution of respondents, as households with women in the middle age group are likely to have, on average, fewer eligible women in the same household (daughters still too young and mother too old), while in households with an adolescent woman, it is more likely that there are also others who are in the eligible age group (her siblings, her mother). We can see from the graph that this effect happened in Mongolia (the weighted data brings the distribution much closer to the distribution in the population).

Table 3.3. Characteristics of respondents in the sample (unweighted and weighted) and female population age 15–49 years in the general population (Population and Household Registration Database, 2017)

	Unweighted		Weighted*		Population and household registration	
	All respondents Number %		All respondents Number %		Population Number %	
Total	7319	100.0	7319	100.0	1066259	100.0
Location						
Urban	3663	50.0	4926	67.3	749263	70.3
Rural	3656	50.0	2393	32.7	316996	29.7
Region						
Ulaanbaatar	1401	19.1	3429	46.9	501369	47.0
Eastern	867	11.8	484	6.6	70429	6.6
Central	2015	27.5	1140	15.6	166400	15.6
Khangai	1703	23.3	1376	18.8	198344	18.6
Western	1333	18.2	890	12.2	129717	12.2
Age group of respondents						
15–19	411	5.6	813	11.1	113702	10.7
20–24	447	6.1	877	12.0	120721	11.3
25–29	920	12.6	1076	14.7	154072	14.4
30–34	1043	14.3	953	13.0	142328	13.3
35–39	1030	14.1	829	11.3	122330	11.5
40–44	914	12.5	764	10.4	112132	10.5
45–49	800	10.9	661	9.0	98070	9.2
50–54	775	10.6	591	8.1	86227	8.1
55–59	599	8.2	461	6.3	71068	6.7
60–64	380	5.2	293	4.0	45609	4.3
Education of respondents						
No education	162	2.3	109	1.5	33250	3.1
Primary	489	6.9	355	5.0	86848	8.2
Lower–secondary	1361	19.2	1245	17.4	187164	17.6

Higher-secondary	2008	28.3	2174	30.5	377602	35.6
Vocational	526	7.4	458	6.4	28454	2.7
Vocational-secondary	596	8.4	546	7.6	55747	5.3
Undergraduate degree	1718	24.2	1957	27.4	284360	26.8
Graduate degree	230	3.2	272	3.8	7713	0.7
Doctor's degree	17	0.2	23	0.3	620	0.1
					1061758	100.0

Current partnership status

Currently married, currently cohabiting	4931	67.4	4136	56.5
Married, not currently cohabiting	225	3.1	256	3.5
Unmarried, currently cohabiting	558	7.6	686	9.4
Engaged, not currently cohabiting	183	2.5	354	4.8
Unmarried, not cohabiting	1417	19.4	1882	25.7
Have a female cohabitant	5	0.1	5	0.1

Note: * – Weights have been applied for total eligible women in the household to correct for differences in selection probability within the household. The response category of the marital status of women aged 15–64 was not tabulated because the classification of current partnership status is not consistent with the Population and Household Register Database.

3.4 Participation bias

Participation bias or non-response bias can occur in the survey results due to non-random sampling strategies where the respondents are selected in terms of their certain characteristics. Also, non-response errors could occur where a portion of the selected sample refuses to participate in the survey because they might possess certain traits. For example, women exposed to violence would be reluctant to give interview or have temporarily left the dwelling because of their experience of violence. Due to these possibilities of non-response of bias, the survey extends the definition of eligible household members as more than just women live regularly in the house, identifying women who stayed more than 4 weeks prior to the survey period or women who stay overnight at least 5 days a week as eligible participants. Moreover, the enumerators were guided to minimize non-response such as revisiting the households several times if the selected participant was not present at the time of visit. Individual response rate was relatively high at national level, indicating a low non-response error or participation bias.

3.5 Respondents' satisfaction with interview

The interview process was challenging for both the enumerators and the respondents as the data provides evidence that it was more comfortable for the women who had disclosed their experience of violence than those who did not. For example, though the duration of interviews ranged from 30 to 90 minutes, most participants answered that it probably took 30–40 minutes when asked “How long did you think the interview lasted?”

It is widely perceived that women do not like to share their experience of violence, therefore the enumerators asked the respondents “How has talking about these things made you feel?” at the end of the interview to answer from options GOOD/BETTER, BAD/WORSE, SAME/NO DIFFERENCE and have recorded specific responses. Response to this question was crucial. In overall, 73.3 per cent of the respondents answered that it was good or made them feel better, 23.0 per cent answered they feel the same as before, and 3.7 per cent answered it was bad or that they feel worse than before the interview. Most of the respondents were happy for they had someone to listen to their problems and that their response was beneficial to the survey.

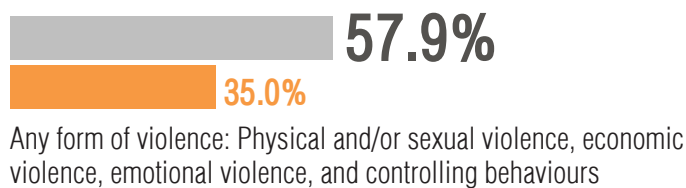
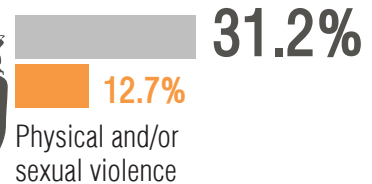
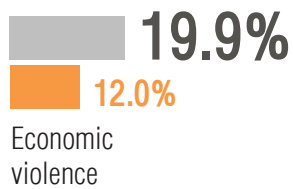
CHAPTER 4.

PARTNER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Percentage of ever-partnered women in Mongolia who have experienced partner violence, by violence type

Lifetime

Current (last 12 months)



This chapter presents data on the prevalence of different forms of violence against women perpetrated by their male partner or husband. This includes physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence, economic violence and controlling behaviours.

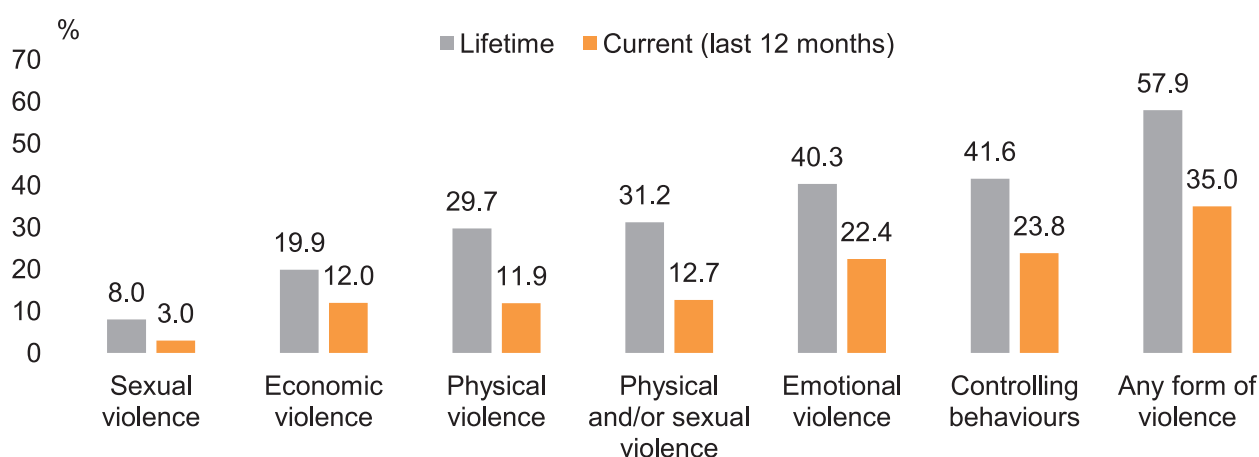
The household survey asked women aged 15–64 whether they had ever been in an intimate relationship with a male and, if so, a set of carefully formulated questions were asked to find out if they had experienced any of the different acts of partner violence (see Annex 2 for the full description of definitions of each form of violence). These questions were only asked of those women who had ever had a male intimate partner – referred to as ‘ever-partnered women’ – of which there were 6,914 in the survey sample.

HOW MANY WOMEN EXPERIENCE PARTNER VIOLENCE?

As shown in Figure 4.1, 29.7 per cent of ever-partnered women have experienced physical violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime, and 11.9 per cent have experienced it in the last 12 months. Rates of sexual partner violence are lower, with 8.0 per cent of women having been subject to sexual partner violence in their lifetime and 3.0 per cent in the last 12 months. Women might experience one or many forms of violence. The combination of physical and/or sexual violence (31.2 per cent during their lifetime and 12.7 per cent in the last 12 months) shows that most women who experience sexual violence have also been subject to physical violence.

Of the other forms of partner violence measured, controlling behaviours are the most prevalent, experienced by more than 41.6 per cent of ever-partnered women in their lifetime and close to one quarter (23.8 per cent) in the last 12 months. Each of these forms of violence, their triggers and consequences, is discussed in more detail in the sections below.

Figure 4.1. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced partner violence, by type of violence and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

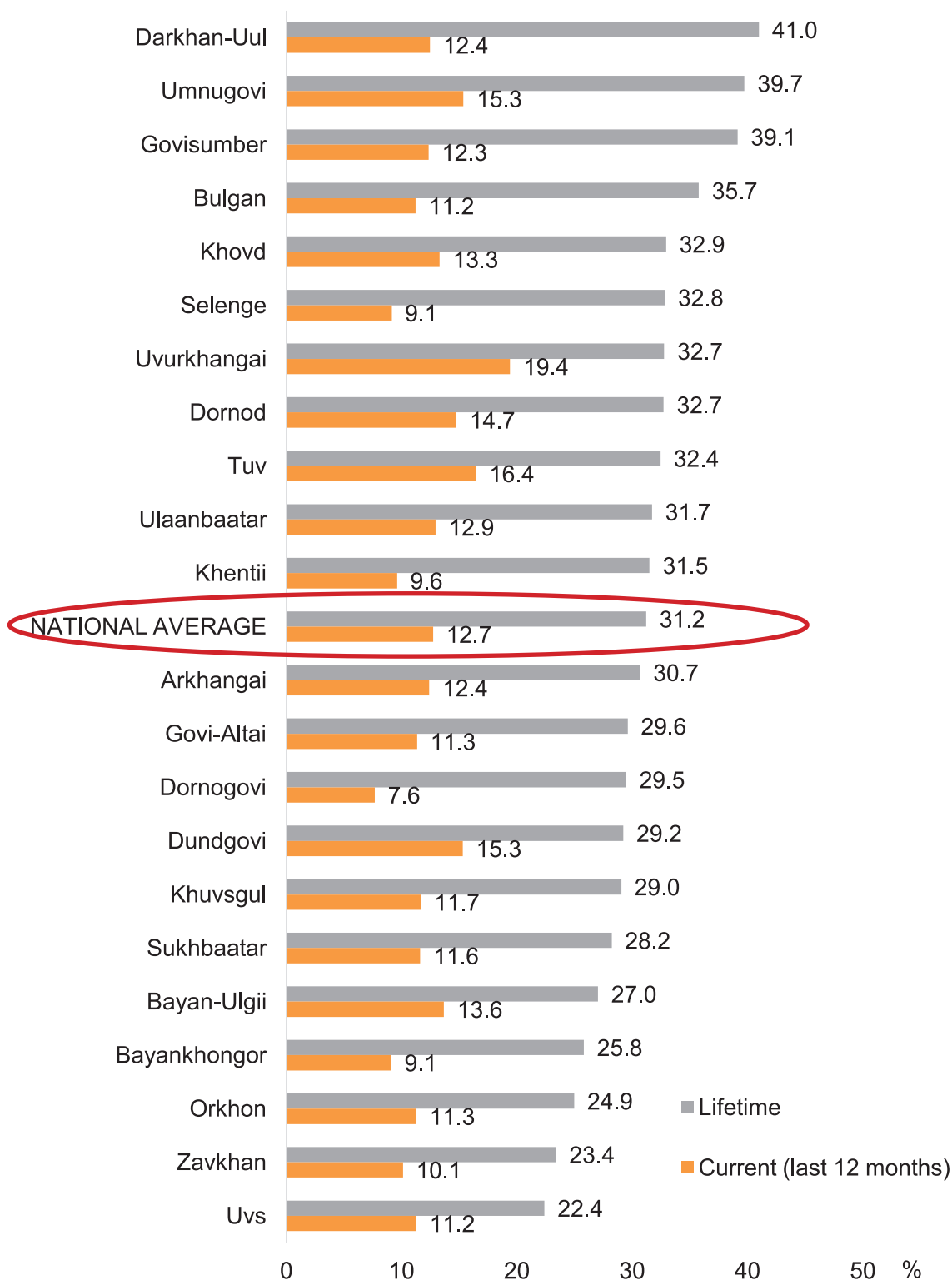


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

The prevalence of partner violence varies between the provinces and the capital. As shown in Figure 4.2, the rates of physical and/or sexual partner violence during lifetime is highest in Darkhan-Uul (41.0 per cent), Umnugovi (39.7 per cent), and Govisumber (39.1 per cent).

Rates of violence during the last 12 months do not follow the same pattern as lifetime violence. Current prevalence is highest in Uvurkhangai (19.4 per cent), followed by Dundgovi and Umnugovi (both with 15.3 per cent). Prevalence rates for each form of violence are provided by geographical area in Annex 4.

Figure 4.2. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, by province and the capital city and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

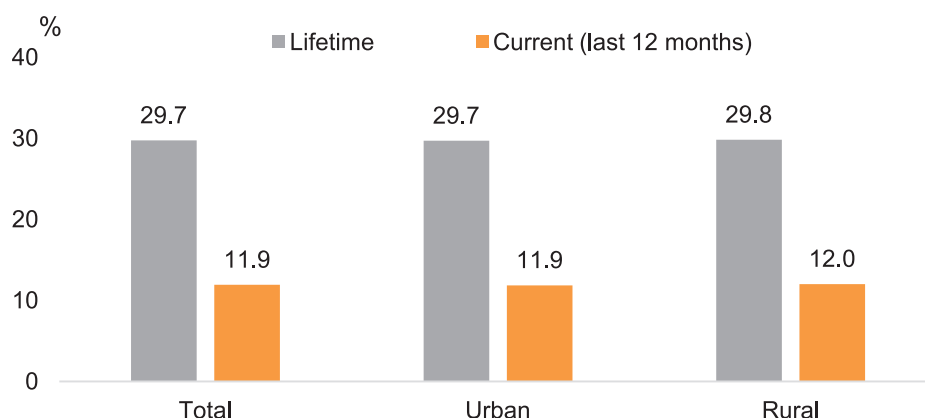


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

4.1 PHYSICAL PARTNER VIOLENCE

As stated above, the overall prevalence of physical partner violence in Mongolia is 29.7 per cent, meaning that close to one in three women have experienced it at least once during their lifetime. Twelve per cent of ever-partnered women have experienced physical violence in the last 12 months. There is no difference in lifetime or current rates between urban and rural areas (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence by any partner, by location and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

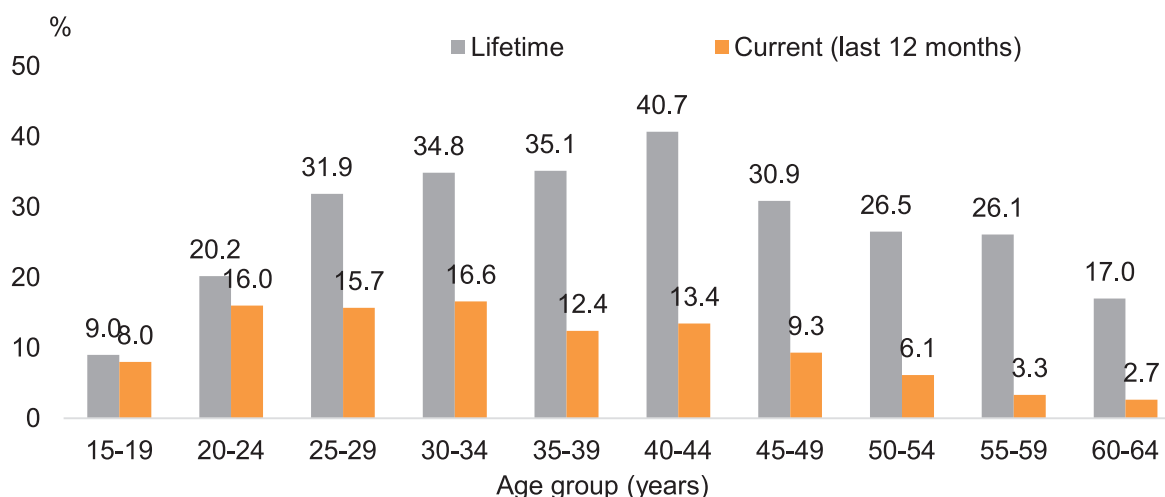


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Women’s exposure to physical partner violence varies by age group.

The highest rates are among women aged 40–44 of which two in five (40.7 per cent) have experienced physical partner violence at least once during their lifetime. Women aged 30–34 have the highest rates for current physical partner violence at 16.6 per cent. Overall, it is women aged between 25 and 49 – those years when they are more likely to be having and raising children – who have the highest rates of lifetime and current physical partner violence (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical partner violence, by age groups and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Qualitative study: In the discussions on physical partner violence, women aged between 15 and 34 tended to use mild descriptions of physical partner violence and displayed shame and embarrassment when recounting their stories. Conversely, women aged 35 and above spoke readily about physical violence, and women who had separated from their partners used strong expressions.

In-depth interview: Sometimes he would lay hands on me, not so terribly though. For a woman to walk around with bruised eyes and lips is bad, at least for her looks. It scars the soul. When he gets drunk, I am shaken with fear and think “What do I do?” I hope he would change. It is not every day that he makes trouble by getting drunk.

Woman aged 20–24 years

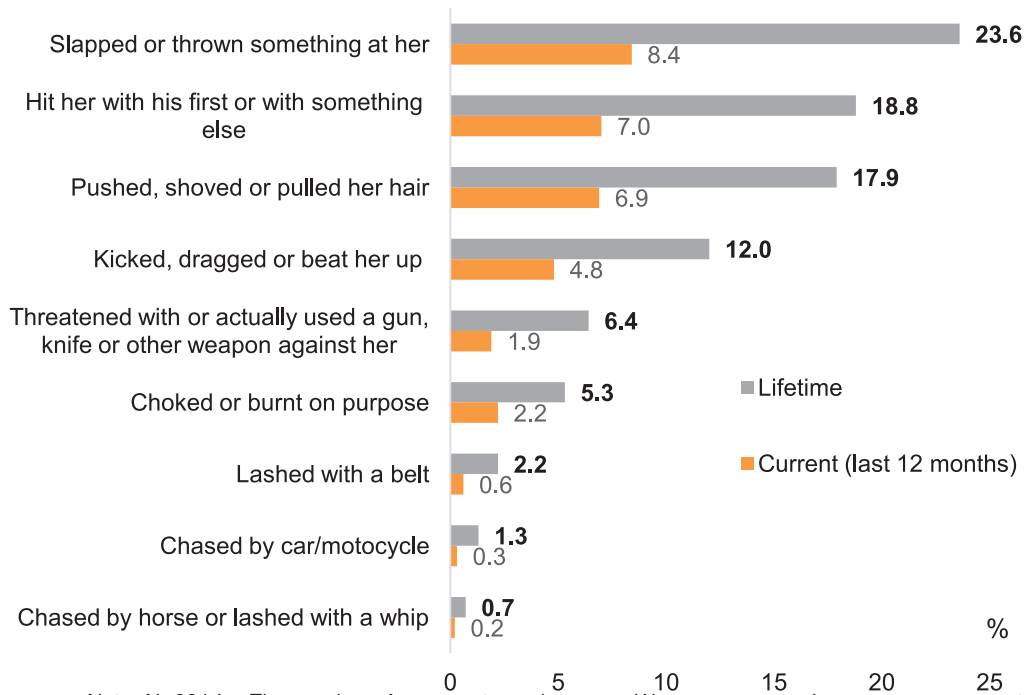
In-depth interview: I got battered to within an inch of my life for more than ten years. He kneeled down before me and begged at the courtroom that he would never do it again. But back home he locked the door and beat me again, shouting “who was I to make him face a sentence?” This person would never change. I used to hide everything, did not share with others. He also beat me if I refused to have sex with him. I fled and I am here to stay alive.

Woman aged 35–64 years

Acts and severity of physical violence

The most common act of physical violence that women experience is being slapped or having something thrown at them, reported by 23.6 per cent (in lifetime) and 8.4% (in last 12 months) of ever-partnered women (Figure 3.5). Almost one in every five women (18.8 per cent) have been hit with a fist or something else by their male partner and for 7.0 per cent of women, this has occurred during the last 12 months.

Figure 4.5. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical partner violence, by acts of violence and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

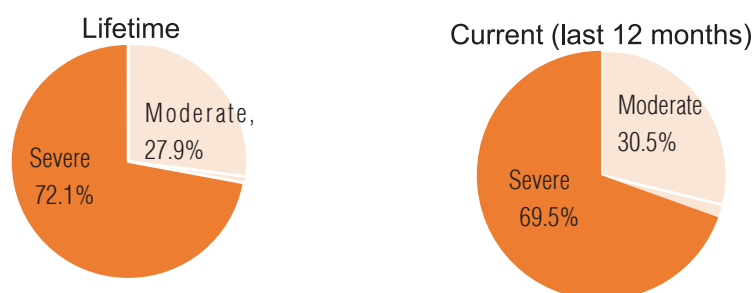


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women. Women can experience one or more acts of violence.

Acts of physical violence are categorised as moderate or severe: being slapped, pushed or shoved is considered moderate, and any of the other acts as severe. However, regardless of the act, if an injury was sustained, the violence is also considered severe.

The survey found that of the ever-partnered women who experienced physical partner violence in their lifetime, for most of them (72.1 per cent), that violence was severe. For women currently experiencing physical partner violence, 69.5 per cent were subject to severely violent acts (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6. Percentage of women who have experienced physical partner violence, by severity and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=2109)



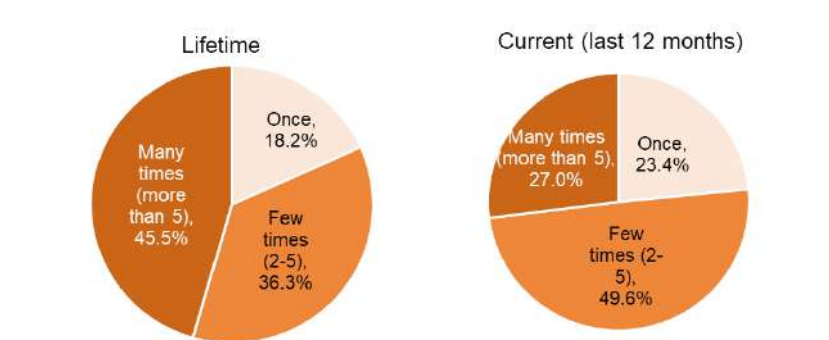
Note: N=2109 – The number of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence in lifetime

Qualitative study: ever-partnered women participating in the in-depth interviews reported experiencing multiple forms of physical violence committed at least once by their current or former partner. Physical partner violence starts from pushing, slapping, pitching and hitting and often escalates into severely violence acts. Such cruel and severe acts of violence can take a multitude of forms, with as many as forty different acts mentioned by those interviewed. They included having their face stepped on, kicking, hitting with a floor plank, a rolling pin, an electrical stove cord or any other item at hand, causing injuries with a knife or a cleaver, hitting hard with his forehead so that the victim falls to the floor, slamming the person against a bed, a window, a car, and being dragged by the hair.

Frequency of physical violence

Physical violence does not typically occur once and then stop. The survey reveals that nearly half (45.5 per cent) of women subjected to partner physical violence experienced it many times (five or more times during their lifetime). Rates also show that half (49.6 per cent) of those who were subject to partner physical violence in the past 12 months experienced it a few times (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence, by frequency of physical violence and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=2109)



Note: N=2109 – The number of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence in lifetime

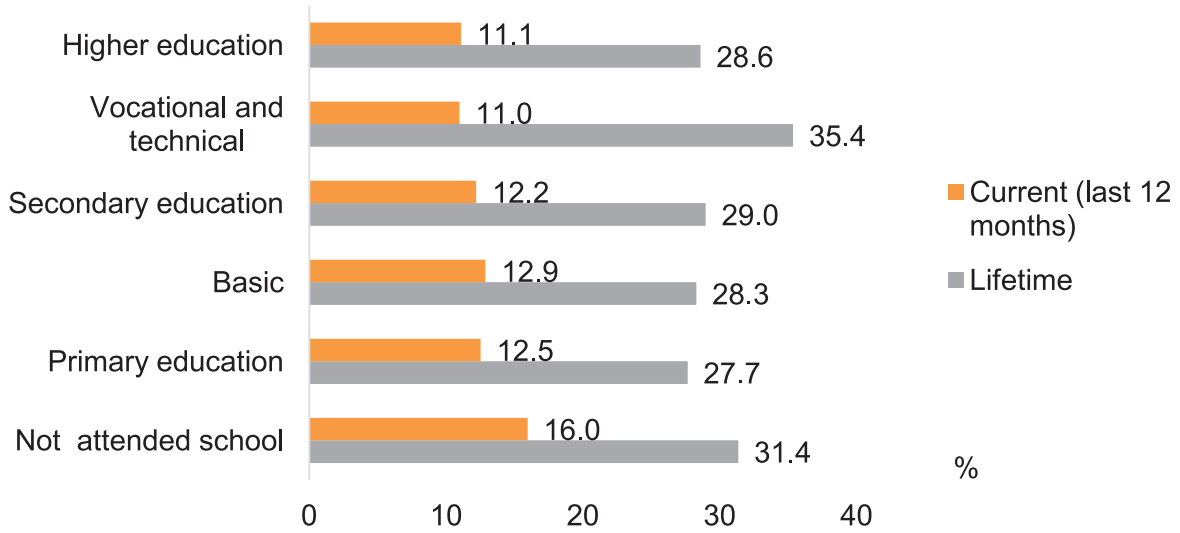
Characteristics of women who experienced physical partner violence

The household questionnaire collected a range of socio-demographic information about each of the women interviewed, making it possible to compare the characteristics of women who experienced intimate partner violence with those who have not. Comparisons by geographic area and age groups have been shown above. This section looks at other characteristics, namely education level, employment status and current partnership status.

Physical partner violence affects women regardless of their level of education. Women with a vocational/technical education have the highest rate of lifetime violence at 35.4 per cent (Figure 4.8). Rates are also above average among women who never attended

school (31.4 per cent). Current rates of physical partner violence are considerably higher for women with no formal education with 16.0 per cent having experienced this violence in the last 12 months, compared to 11.9 per cent overall.

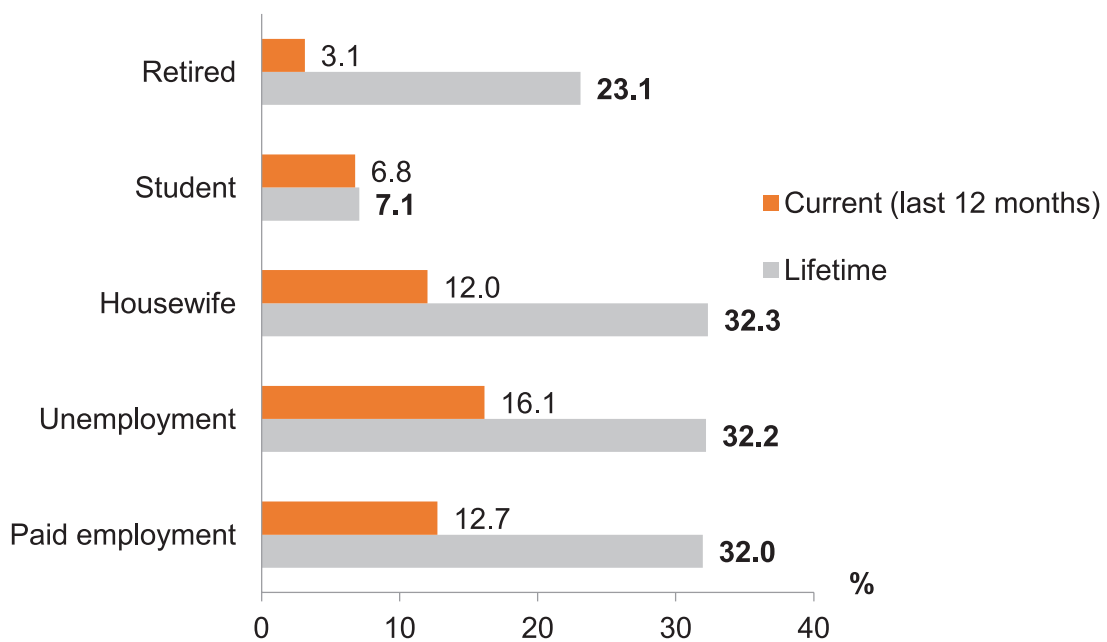
Figure 4.8. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical partner violence, by education level, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

The prevalence of lifetime physical partner violence is above average among women who work as a housewife, are unemployed or are in some form of paid employment (around 32 per cent have experienced physical partner violence in each of these groups) (Figure 4.9). Prevalence is low among students (7.1 per cent) and retirees (23.1 per cent). This is likely to be a reflection of experiences of violence across age groups, as discussed above.

Figure 4.9. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical partner violence, by employment status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

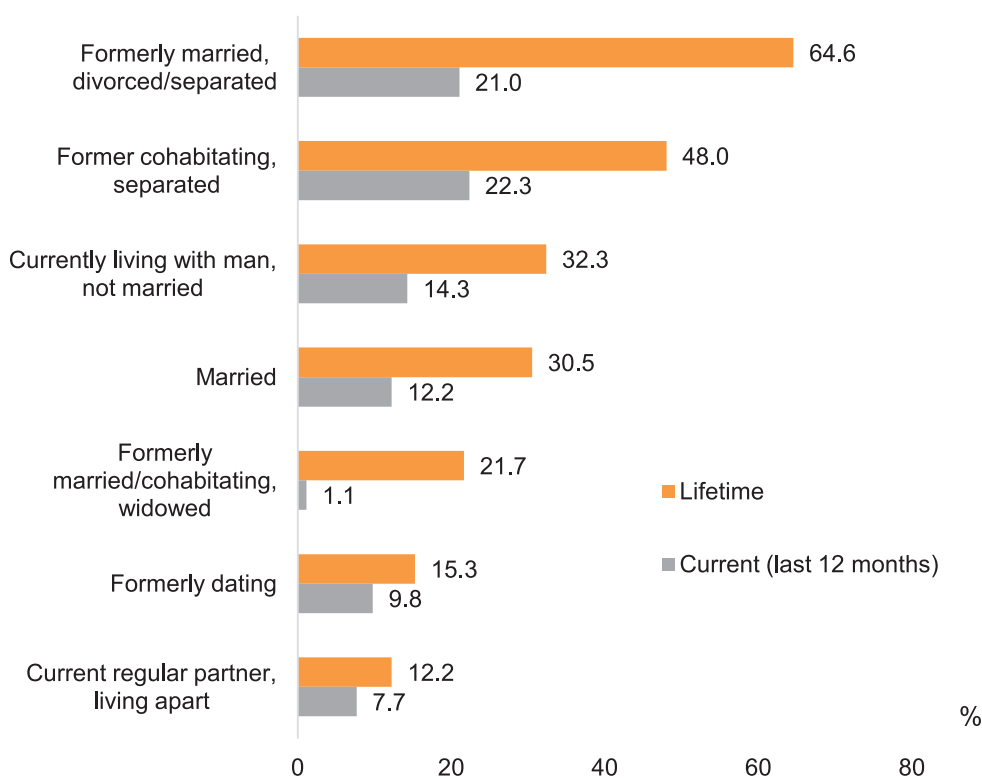


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Analysis by current relationship status shows that rates of lifetime physical partner violence are highest among those who are formerly married, divorced or separated (64.6 per cent had experienced physical partner violence at least once) (Figure 4.10). Rates are also high among women who were formerly cohabitating with a male partner (48.0 per cent).

Lifetime physical partner violence is lowest among women who currently have a regular partner but are living apart (12.2 per cent) and among those who are formerly dating (15.3 per cent). Current rates are lowest among women who are widowed (1.1 per cent).

Figure 4.10. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence, by partnership status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



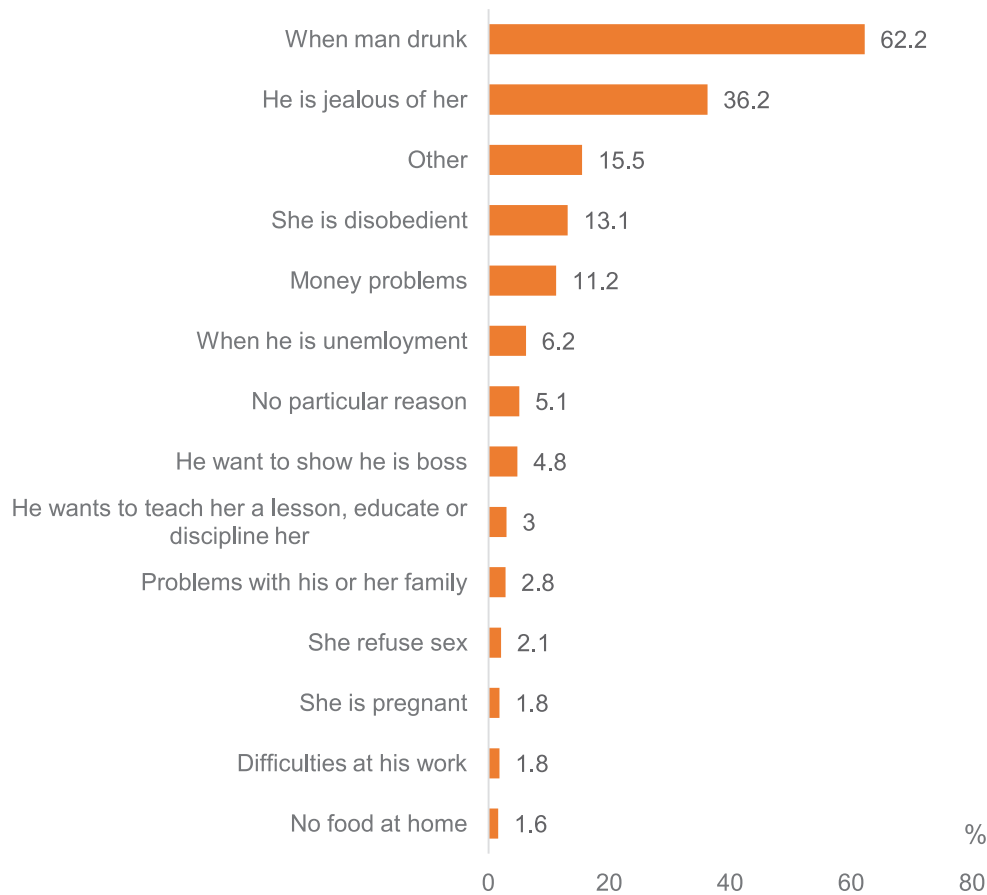
Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

The higher rates of violence among separated and divorced women may indicate that partner violence is a factor leading them to being separated or divorced. A number of women participating in the qualitative study explained that they separated from intimate partners after the violence escalated to the point of cruelty and they could not bear it any longer.

Perceived triggers for physical violence

Ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence were asked their perception of what triggers such violence (multiple triggers could be given). Almost two thirds (62.2 per cent) indicated that violence occurs when the male partner is drunk (Figure 4.11). Jealousy is also considered a common trigger, identified by just over one third of women (36.2 per cent).

Figure 4.11. Perceived triggers for physical partner violence, as a percentage of women who have experienced such violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=2109)



Note: N=2109 – The number of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical violence in lifetime

Qualitative study: Physical violence against wives or girlfriends is often perpetrated under the influence of alcohol. Expressions such as “all is because of alcohol”, “stops being a human when drunk”, “when he is drunk he nearly kills his wife and children” or “coming home drunk” were recurrent in the stories of women interviewed. Those women who had been surviving a long life of physical violence said that partners, if their anger is provoked, “beat them even when sober”. Several younger women reported cases where their husbands or boyfriends went out and intentionally got drunk out of anger, claiming that the woman came home late or disobeyed them, and then they would beat the woman.

In-depth interview: “When he is drunk, he beats, kicks, and hits my back. When he is sober, he still abuses me psychologically. I had the house registered under my name. My husband keeps harassing me for not registering it under his name.”

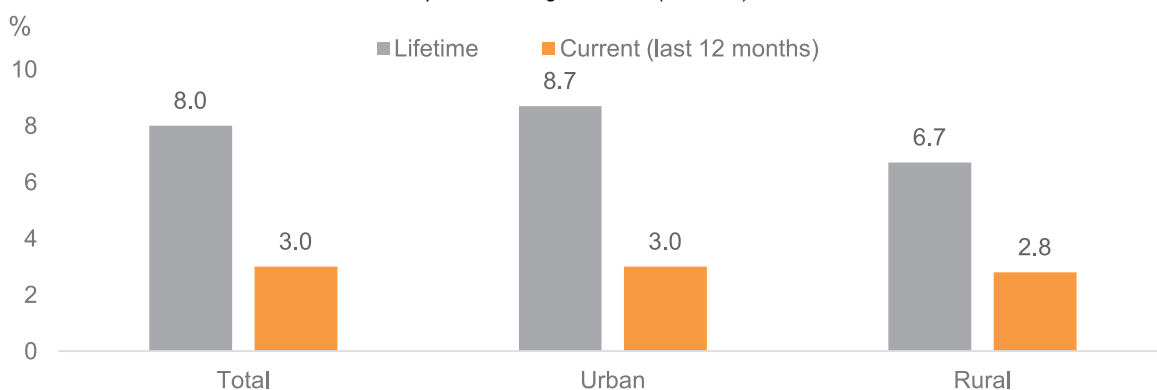
Woman aged 35–64 years

4.2 SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE

Information on sexual partner violence was collected based on experiences of one or more of three violent acts: being physically forced to have sex when they did not want to, having sex with their partner because they were afraid, or being forced to do something sexual that they found degrading or humiliating.

Eight per cent of ever-partnered women were subjected to sexual violence at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime rates are substantially higher in urban areas (8.7 per cent) than in rural (6.7 per cent). Three per cent of ever-partnered women experienced sexual partner violence in the past 12 months (Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.12. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual partner violence, by location and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Qualitative study: Few women spoke about sexual partner violence and the majority of those who shared information were women aged 35 years or older. This type of violence was found to have affected women with disabilities. It also became evident that sexual partner violence was typically accompanied by physical abuse. The forms of sexual violence that were mentioned are:

- demand sex when under the influence of alcohol;
- demand sex in the presence of children (when children are awake);
- violent sex (preceded by physical violence); and
- rough sex (cruel and painful, verging on physical abuse).

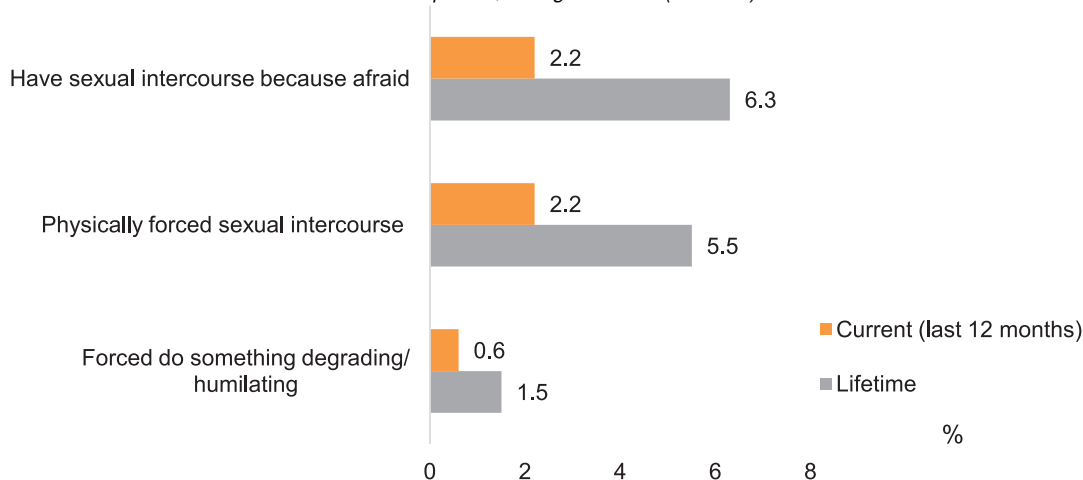
In-depth interview: “He demands sex when I am ill and feeling very bad. When I tell him I am unwell, he says “you are my wife, aren’t you?” and keeps forcing. He gets angry and beats me up if I refuse. When I was young, I used to think “he is my husband, let him have it”.

Woman aged 35–64 years

Acts and frequency of sexual violence

For both lifetime and current violence, the most common act women experience was having sex when they did not want to because they were afraid (6.3 per cent at least once in their lifetime and 2.2 per cent in the last 12 months). The survey found that 5.5 per cent of women have been physically forced to have sex by their husband or partner at least once in their lives, and 2.2 per cent in the last 12 months. Around 1.5 per cent of women were forced to do something degrading or humiliating in their lifetime and 0.6 per cent in the last 12 months.

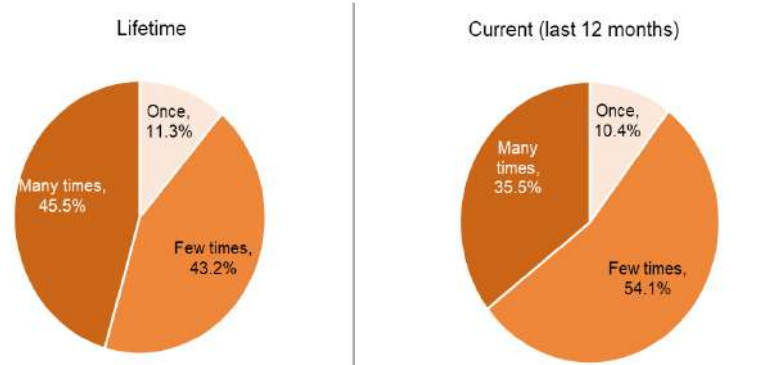
Figure 4.13. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual partner violence, by type of sexual violence and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

When sexual violence occurs, it tends to happen more than once. As seen in Figure 3.16, over half of ever-partnered women (54.1 per cent) experienced sexual violence a few times in the past 12 months and 45.5 per cent of women experienced it five or more times in their lifetime.

Figure 4.14. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual partner violence, by frequency and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=498)



Note: N=498 – The number of ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual violence in lifetime

Characteristics of women who have experienced sexual partner violence

This section presents findings on the education level, employment and partnership status of women who experienced sexual partner violence.

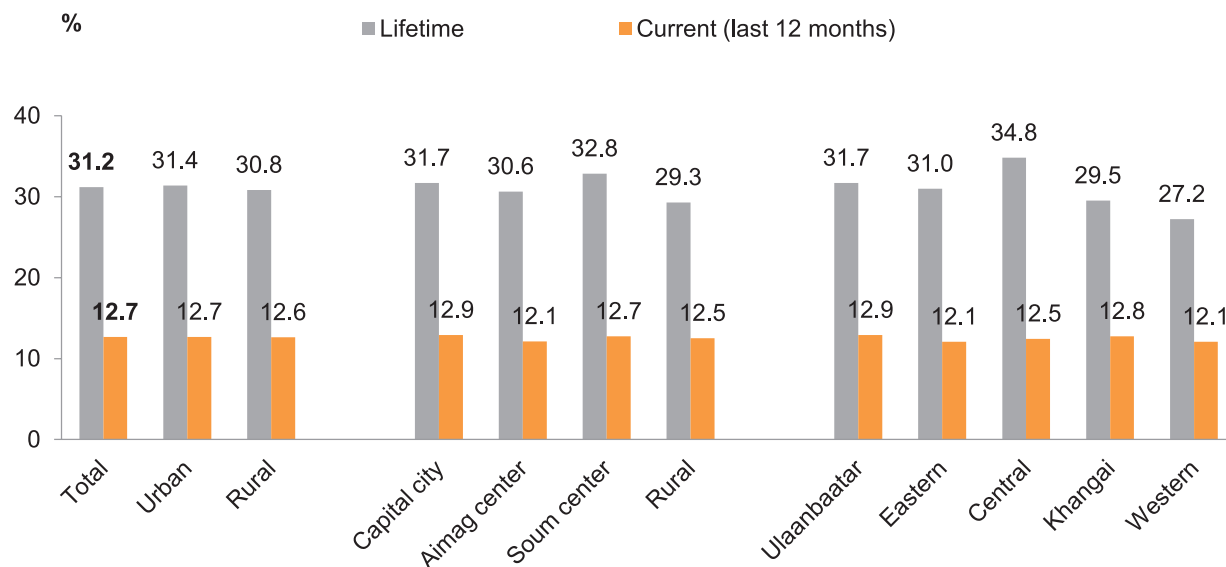
The percentages of total ever-partnered women who have experienced sexual violence and who haven't experienced (at least once) in lifetime disaggregated by education levels are presented in Figure 3.17. The percentage of women who have experienced sexual violence are higher than those who have not for education level categories of higher education, vocational and technical, and also women who have not attended school.

4.3 PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL PARTNER VIOLENCE

The prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence is typically used as a comparable and standard measure of partner violence in international research. Combining the two forms of violence makes sense as they often occur together by the same perpetrator.

The proportion of ever-partnered women in Mongolia who have been subject to physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime is 31.2 per cent, close to one in every three women (Figure 4.15). Almost thirteen per cent have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the last 12 months. There is little difference between urban and rural areas or between regions. Rates are slightly higher in district centres and in Ulaanbaatar, and lower in provincial centres and rural areas. Of the main regions, the central region has the highest prevalence rate at 34.8 per cent, and rates are lowest in the western region (27.2 per cent).

Figure 4.15. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any partner, by

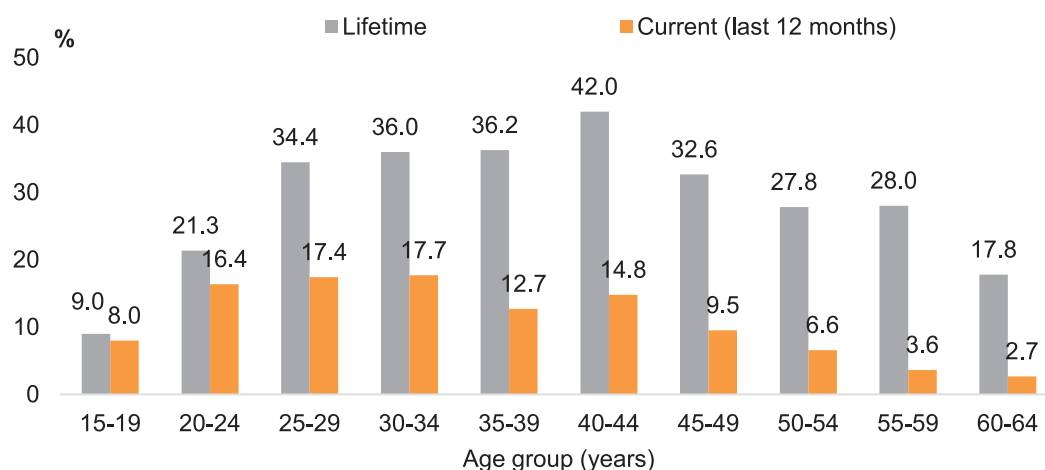


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

The proportion of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence during their lifetime is highest for women aged 40–44 years (42.0 per cent), followed by those aged in their 30s (around 36 per cent) (Figure 4.16). The lowest rates of lifetime physical and/or sexual partner violence are seen among women aged 15–19 years (9.0 per cent).

It should be noted that while women in the 40–44 age group had a higher lifetime rates of physical and/or sexual violence, current experiences with partner violence are highest among those aged 30–34 and 25–29 years. This may indicate that older women have been able to stop the violence or remove themselves from the violent relationship.

Figure 4.16. Percentage of ever-partnered woman who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, by age groups and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



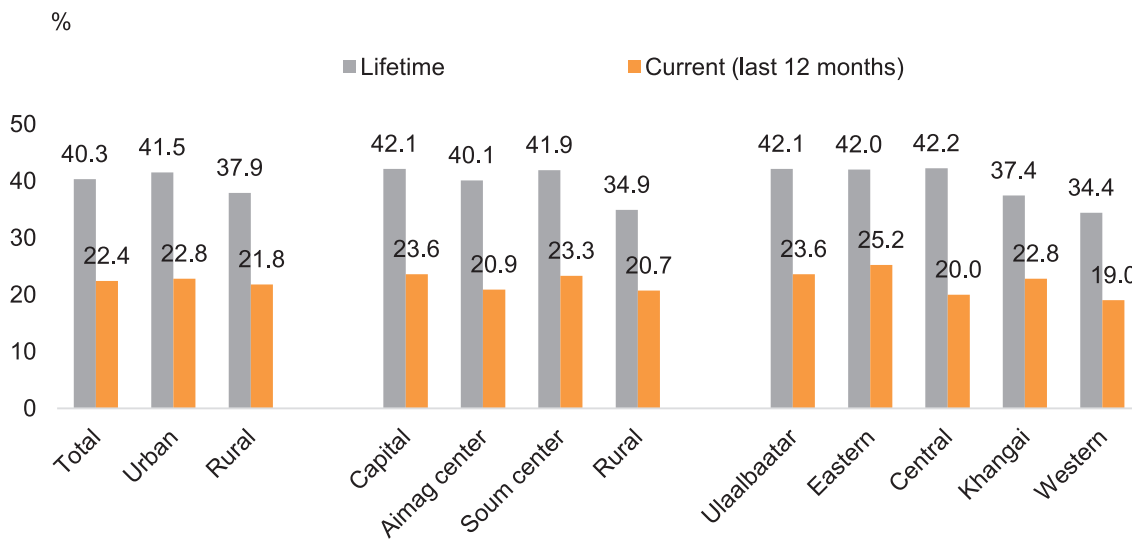
Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

4.4 EMOTIONAL VIOLENCE

Emotional violence – also referred to as psychological violence – includes acts of verbal abuse, belittling and humiliation in front of other people, deliberate verbal intimidation, shouting or breaking things. Of all ever-partnered women involved in the survey, two in five (40.3 per cent) have experienced emotional violence at least once during their lifetime.

One in five (22.4 per cent) have experienced it in the last 12 months. There is no difference between urban and rural areas. Rates are higher in rural-district centres (41.9 per cent) and in the capital city (42.1 per cent).

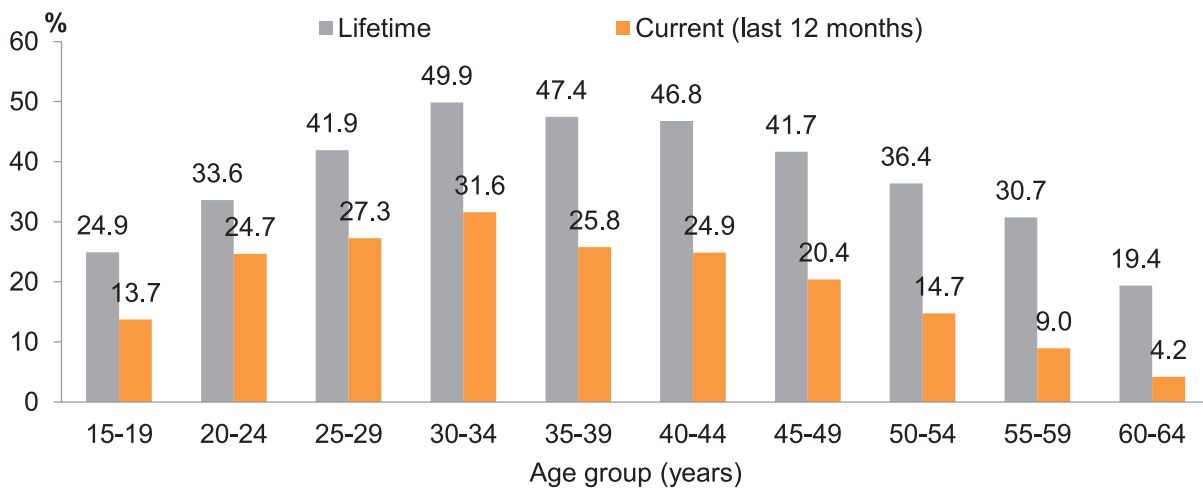
Figure 4.17. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional partner violence, by location, region and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Experiences of emotional violence vary by age and are highest among ever-partnered women aged 30–34 years (49.9 per cent) and those aged 35–39 (47.4 per cent) (Figure 4.18). For both lifetime and current emotional partner violence, the proportion of women is lowest among the oldest age groups (60–64 years old).

Figure 4.18. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional partner violence, by age group and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

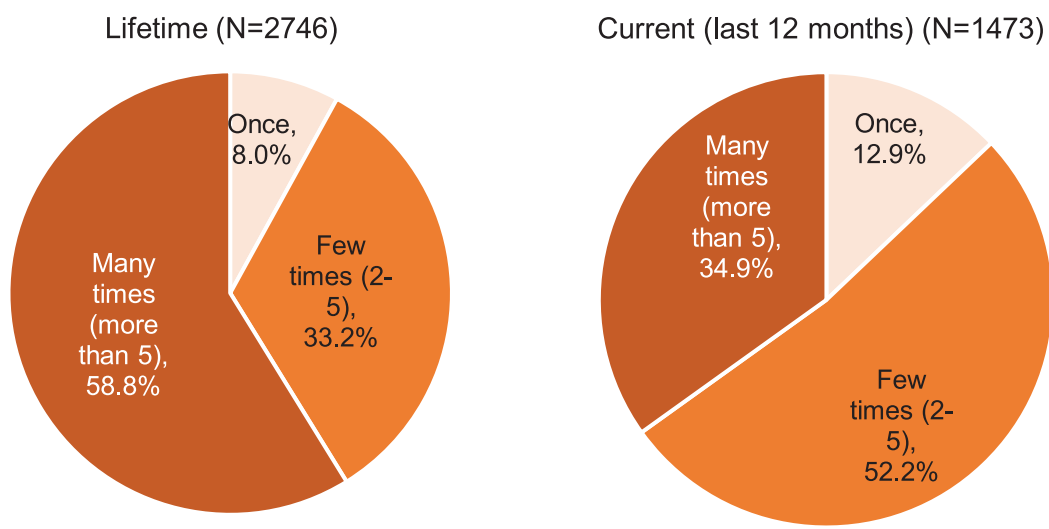


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Frequency of emotional violence

Emotional violence does not typically occur once and then stop. The survey reveals that 58.8 per cent of women subjected to partner emotional violence experienced it many times (five or more times during their lifetime).

Figure 4.19. Frequency of emotional violence among ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional partner violence, by reference period, Mongolia 2017

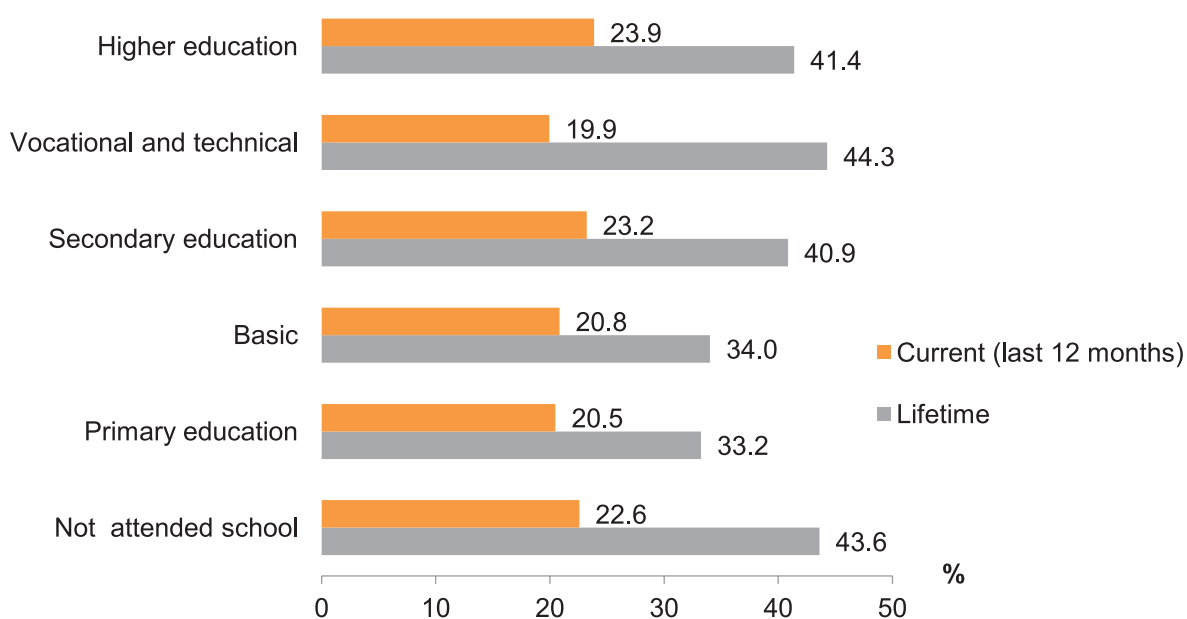


Note: N=2746 – The number of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional partner violence in their lifetime; N=1473 – The number of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional partner violence in the last 12 months.

Characteristics of women who have experienced emotional partner violence

The prevalence of emotional partner violence varies slightly by education level (Figure 4.20). The lifetime prevalence is above the average for women with vocational and technical education (44.3 per cent) and women without any schooling (43.6 per cent). Current prevalence rates are highest for women with a higher education (23.9 per cent) and those with a secondary education (23.2 per cent).

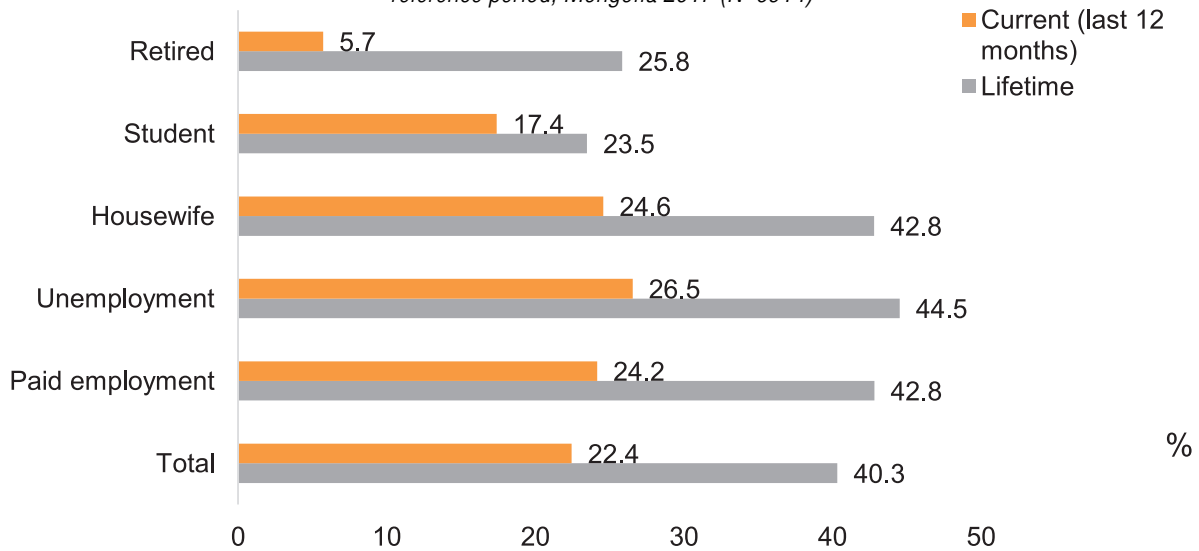
Figure 4.20. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional violence, by education level and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Prevalence of lifetime emotional partner violence by employment status shows that rates are highest among unemployed women (44.5 per cent) followed by those in paid employment and housewives (42.8 per cent) (Figure 4.21). Current rates of emotional partner violence are highest among the unemployed (26.5 per cent) followed by women who are retired (24.6 per cent). Potentially lacking their own source of income, these women may be more vulnerable to abuse from their partners.

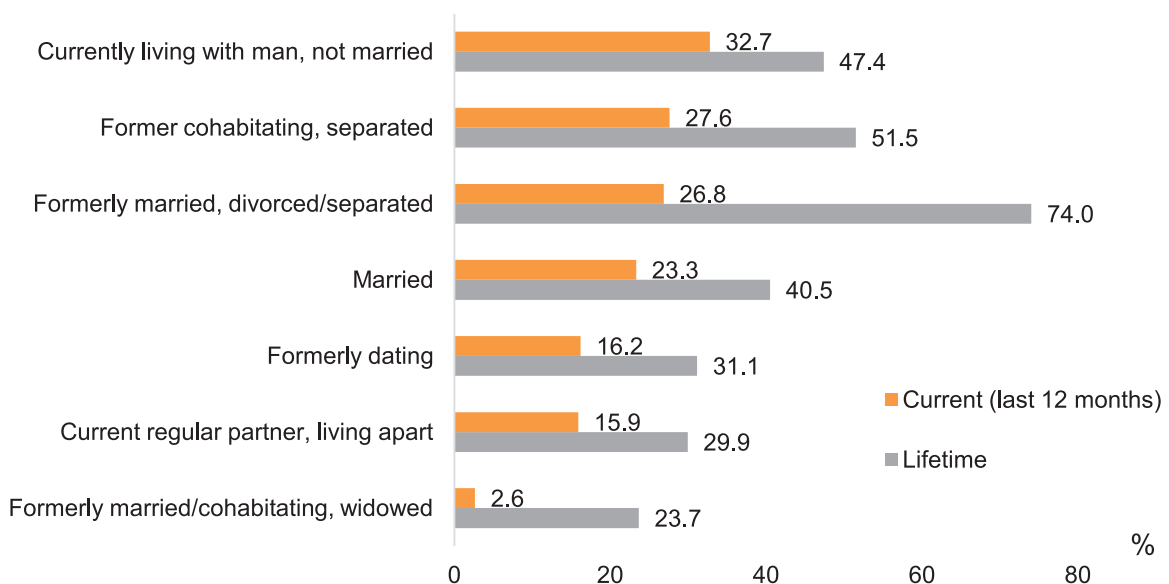
Figure 4.21. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional partner violence, by employment status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women.

Women who were formerly married and are now divorced or separated have the highest rates of lifetime emotional partner violence (74.0 per cent). Rates are also high among women who used to cohabit with a male partner but are now separated (51.5 per cent). Current rates, however, are highest for women currently living with man and not married (32.7 per cent).

Figure 4.22. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced emotional violence, by partnership status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Qualitative study: For men and women who participated in in-depth discussions, psychological violence was the second most common type of partner violence, after physical.

In-depth interview: In the end, my husband started telling me he could not live any longer with an invalid. In 2008, he started an affair with another woman. He would slander me by saying I was having sex with another man and lying about it and

would say he was not abandoning the other woman. He would talk to her over the phone in my presence and tell her “I am getting sick and tired of my wife”. He told our children that he was going away because their mother was an exploiter.

Disabled woman

In-depth interview: He would call my parents beggars and petty thieves. On their rare visits he would ridicule them, picking a quarrel, and threatening to kill them.

Woman aged 15–34 years

In-depth interview: I had two children when I was married to my husband. He hit my son in the head many times. He wouldn't touch my girl but called her names, shunned her and would tell her to leave as she wasn't wanted.

Woman aged 35–64 years

In-depth interview: Brawls and quarrels happened because of alcohol. There was no beating though. Because of jealousy he wouldn't let me go to New Year parties or any other festive events, and I got used to it, stopped going anywhere and would be just sitting there at home.

Disabled woman

Forms of emotional violence identified through the qualitative study:

- Insult, humiliate and diminish self-worth (scolds, neglects, banishes, frequently states he is sick and tired, solves problems alone, call bad names, insulted as worthless bitch, marauder, slut)
- Mistrust/Jealousy (controls phone calls and personal meetings, chases after, forbids meeting with others)
- Threatens children (beats and teases children, judges, banishes, threatens to burn or kill, provokes a fight about current and previous children)
- Humiliates, insults and threaten relatives (calls father and mother beggars, threaten, revenge, hate, abuse and threaten to kill all of them)
- Threatening (breaks windows, rage while drunk, threaten to divorce, to die, to burn the house or separate the children)
- Regular depression (babbles, talks about ex-boyfriends, gets angry, provokes fights, scolds, keeps silent, leaves home, prevent from sleeping)
- Accuses of not doing housework (calls feeble)
- Alcohol use (sell household items to buy alcohol, leaves home for some time)
- Infidelity (receive threatening messages from mistress, tells openly about his mistress)

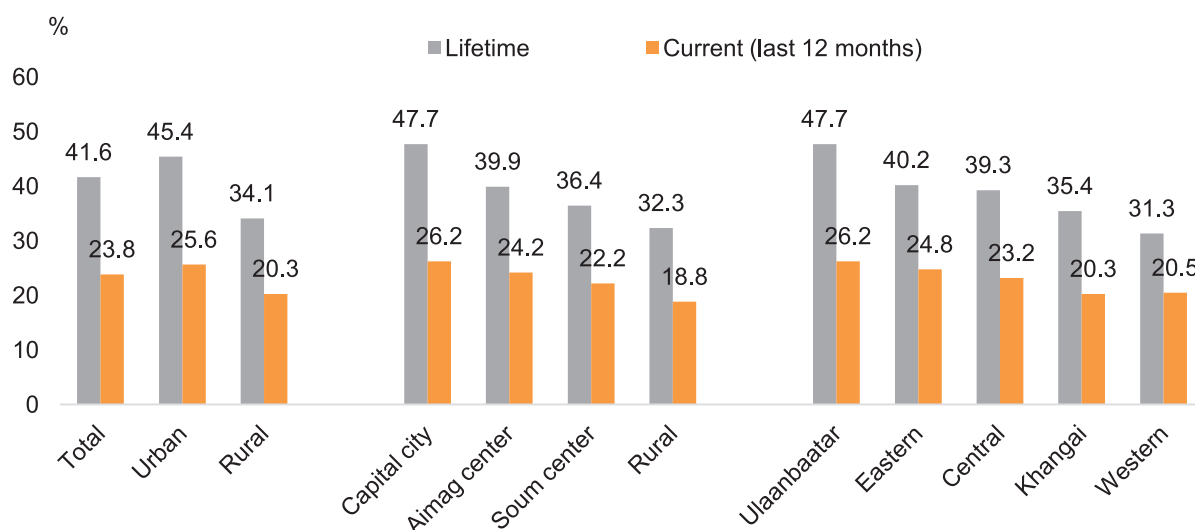
Men also identified with experiencing these forms of emotional violence, except for threatening of children and infidelity.

4.5 CONTROLLING BEHAVIOURS

The survey included questions to identify whether women have experienced controlling behaviour, such as their partner attempting to prevent them from seeing her family or friends, insisting on knowing where she is at all times, getting angry if she speaks to another man, or often being suspicious that she is unfaithful.

Two in five (41.6 per cent) ever-partnered women have experienced one or more forms of controlling behaviour in their lifetime (Figure 4.23). Close to one quarter (23.8 per cent) of women experienced it in the last 12 months. Rates are higher in urban areas than rural areas, particularly in Ulaanbaatar (47.7 per cent). The Western region has the lowest rate of lifetime prevalence at 31.3 per cent, and the Khangai region has the lowest current rate (20.3 per cent).

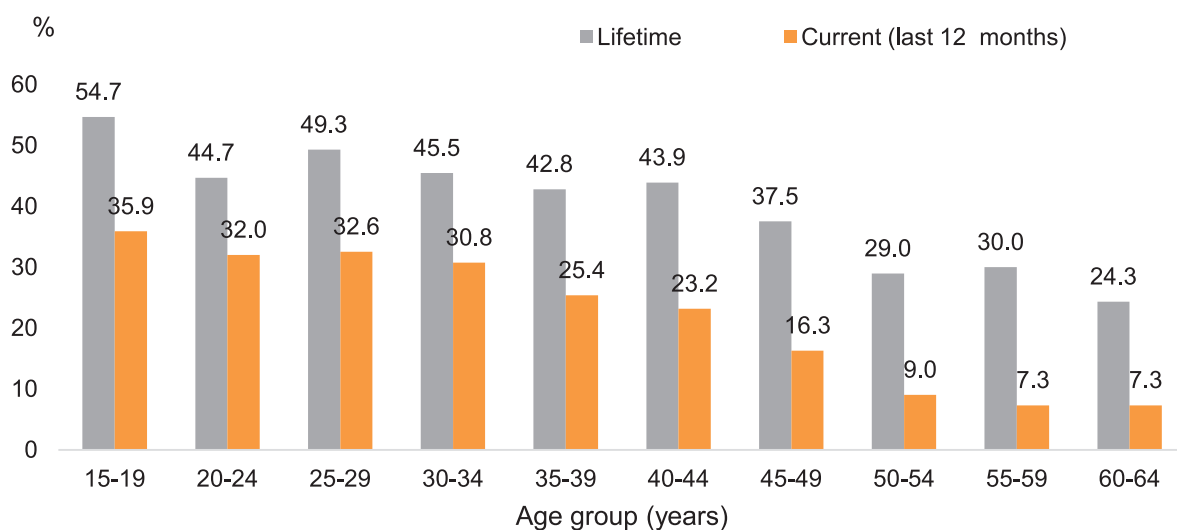
Figure 4.23. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced controlling behaviours, by locations, regions and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Controlling behaviour is much more likely to be experienced by young women, with more than half (54.7 per cent) of ever-partnered women aged 15–19 years having experienced such partner behaviour (Figure 4.24). Rates are also high among women aged 25–29 years (49.3 per cent) with prevalence declining as women’s age increases. These rates suggest the need to bring about change in the attitudes and behaviour of men, particularly of younger men.

Figure 4.24. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced controlling behaviours, by age groups and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



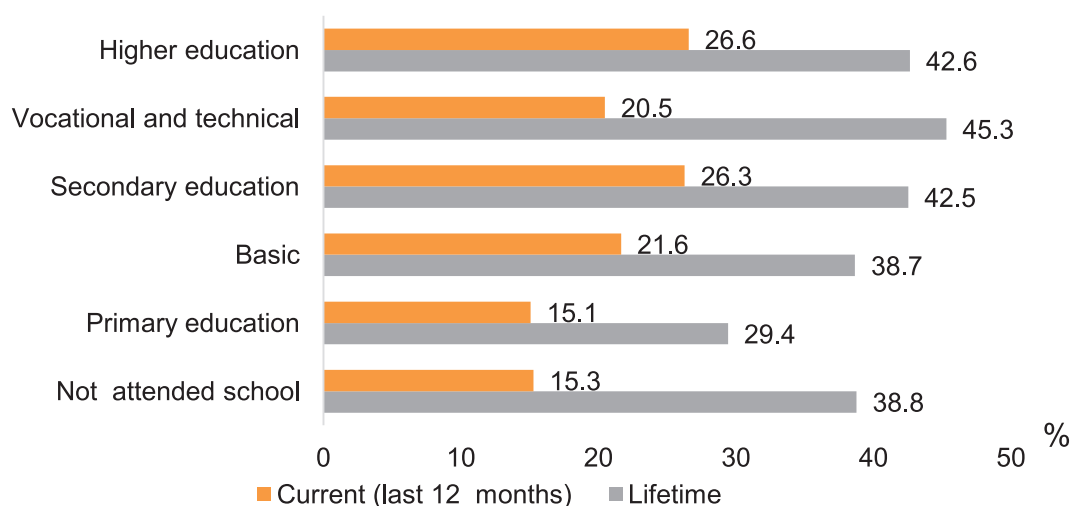
Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Characteristics of women who have experienced controlling behaviours

The prevalence of lifetime experiences of controlling behaviour is above the average rate for women with a vocational and technical education (45.3 per cent) and slightly higher for those with a higher education (42.6 per cent).

Current rates of controlling behaviour are highest for those with a tertiary (higher) education (26.6 per cent) and those with a secondary education (26.3 per cent).

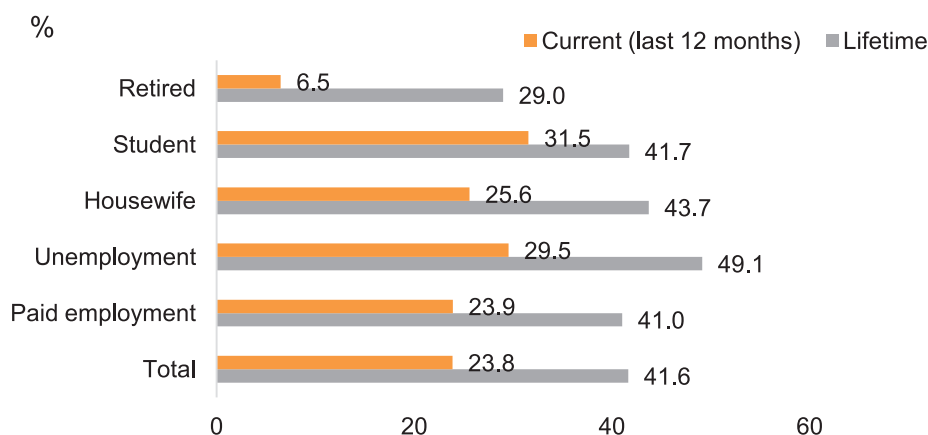
Figure 4.25. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced controlling behaviours, by education level and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Unemployed women are more likely to have experienced controlling behaviours by a current or former partner at least once in their lifetime (49.1 per cent). Although prevalence rates are lowest for retired women (29.0 per cent), more than one in every four have experienced this type of violence in their lifetime. The highest rate of current prevalence is for students, with 31.5 per cent of them experiencing it in the past 12 months.

Figure 4.26. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced controlling behaviours, by employment status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

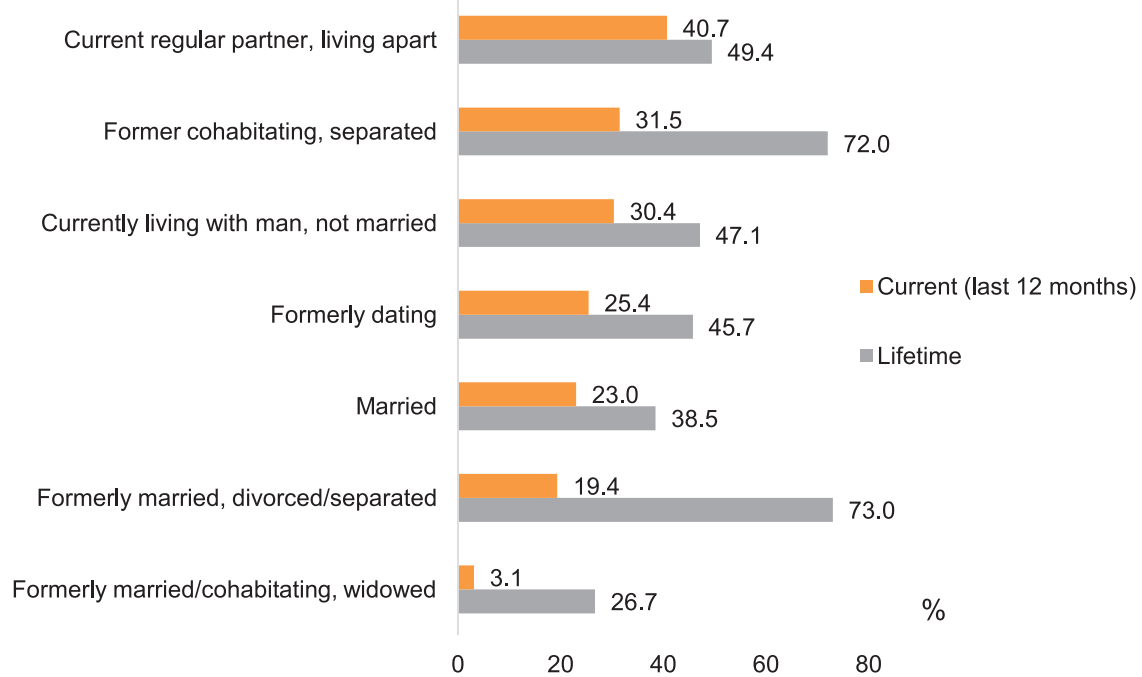


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Rates of controlling behaviour by current relationship status reveals that lifetime prevalence is much higher among women who were formerly married but are now separated or divorced from their partner (73.0 per cent) as well as those who were formerly cohabitating with a male partner and are now separated (72.0 per cent).

Lifetime rates are lowest among those women who are currently married (38.5 per cent) and current rates lowest among those women who are now widowed (3.1 per cent).

Figure 4.27. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced controlling behaviours, by partnership status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Qualitative study: jealousy was a recurring theme among women recounting their experiences with partner violence. Many women exposed to intimate partner violence talked about jealousy and suspicion being an issue in their relationship. There was little variance in reports of jealousy between women of different age groups. The stories women told suggest that jealousy is motivated partly by his desire to keep her under his control and partly by his own distrusting and suspicious attitude.

In women's words, jealous behaviour tends to occur when she was:

- talking with someone over the phone;
- looking at or talking to someone at some place;
- going out to see friends;
- coming home later than usual or being late because of work;
- having social events or outings or travels with colleagues or friends; and
- leaving on work assignments.

Jealousy was reportedly higher in relationships where women had been previously married and/or had children from a previous marriage.

Controlling behaviours that were a consequence of partner jealousy included distancing from friends and colleagues and limited methods for outside communication (telephone, social media, etc.). The overall result was a loss of dignity and autonomy, increase in the power imbalance within the relationship and, in some cases, complete partner control, increasing the risk of other forms of partner violence.

It is also evident from the qualitative study that a woman complaining or quarrelling with her partner over him having an affair with another woman led to violence.

In-depth interview: My husband leaves for work at a mine in March and comes back in September. Because of this he is very jealous. Recently I found a job where I need to go door-to-door collecting orders during hours outside of the standard office hours. He would constantly demand that I come home early, saying my boss wouldn't know about it. When I came home at 8pm in the evening he, though sober, beat me up. I am not native to this place and don't have anyone to talk to... it's really difficult.

Woman aged 15–34 years

In-depth interview: His jealousy is so strong. Some weeks ago I spent two hours dining out with a friend. He got angry asking who, where, why and beat me up after getting drunk... I am so confused and scared of him and I am not able to come and go freely...

Woman aged 31–35 years

In-depth interview: “You're a bisexual, aren't you?” are his words to work himself up into accusing me of an affair... doesn't matter with a man or a woman.

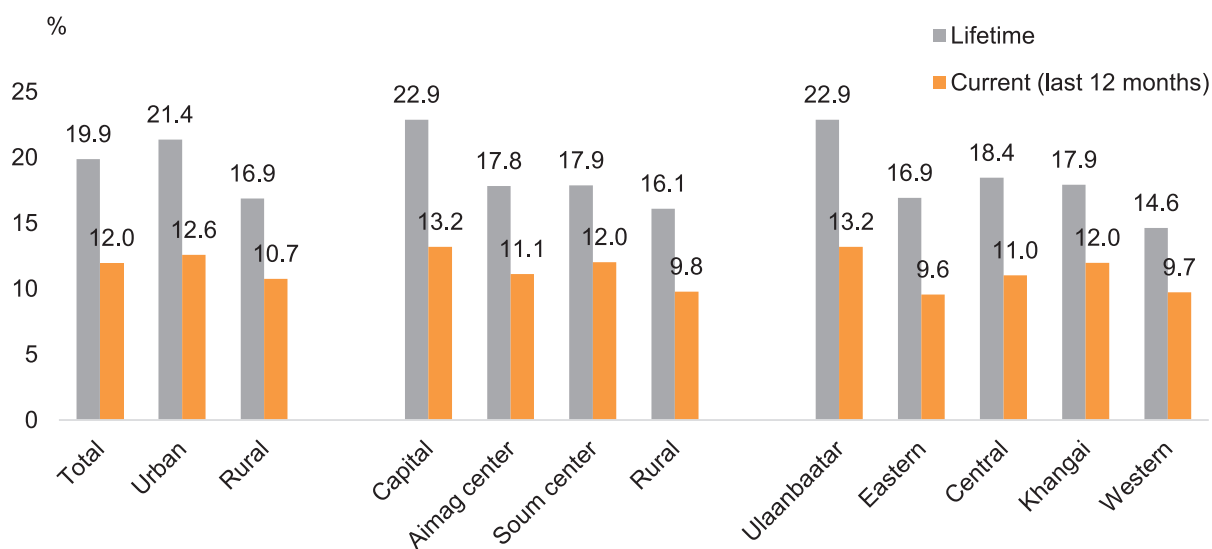
Woman identifying as LGBT

4.6 ECONOMIC VIOLENCE

This section examines the prevalence of economic partner violence, which includes the partner prohibiting her from getting a job or engaging in any income-generating activities, taking money earned by her against her will, or denying her money for household expenses while having enough for himself to spend on other things, such as alcohol and cigarettes.

One in five (19.9 per cent) of ever-partnered women have experienced economic violence in their lifetime. Rates are higher in Ulaanbaatar (22.9 per cent) than in other parts of the country. Twelve per cent of women have experienced economic violence in the last 12 months with rates again being highest in Ulaanbaatar (13.2 per cent).

Figure 4.28. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence, by locations, regions and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

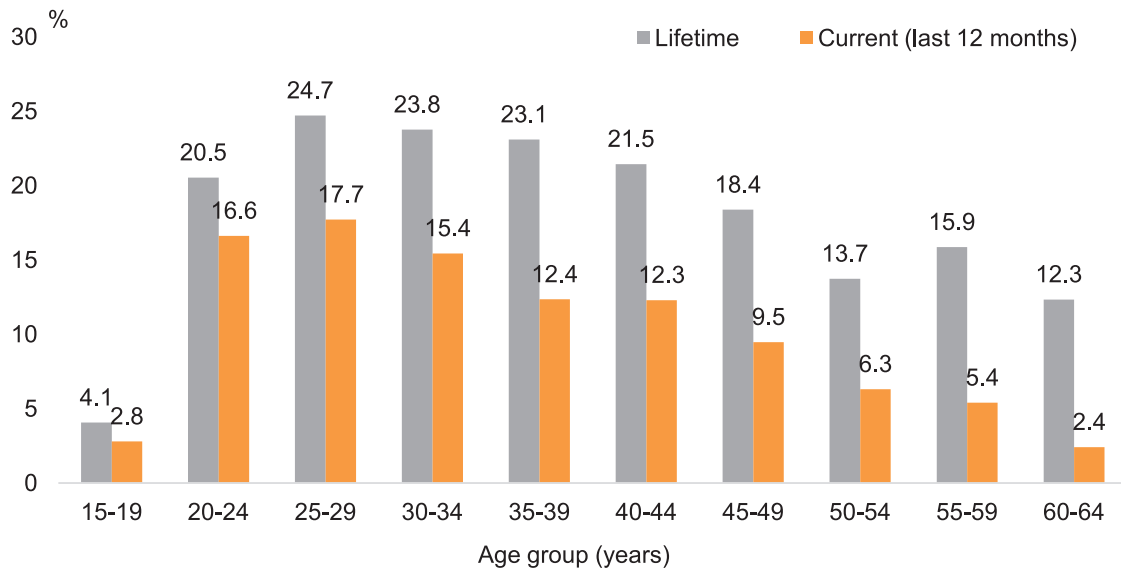
Qualitative study: About half of the women taking part in focus group discussions who experienced intimate partner violence spoke of economic harassment and violence. Violent acts included having no money to spend because of dependence on the partner, derision of things she bought for herself or her children as “unnecessary wastefulness”, and threats to “teach” her how to earn money.

Women who earn their own income also experienced economic violence, such as being denied the right to discuss how the man

spends their money, scornful dismissal of their contribution to the family income, ridiculing their jobs as something nobody else would be doing, and anger at having the house bought by the woman and registered only in her name.

Exploring rates of economic violence by age group shows that women aged 20–44 years old experience the highest rates of economic violence. Prevalence of economic violence tends to decline with age.

Figure 4.29. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence, by age groups and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Qualitative study: There were a number of women who were subjected to physical partner violence who also reported being financially dependent or forced into economic dependency. This was observed more among women above the age of 35.

Women reported that, in order to bring them under control and establish dependence, their male partners prohibit them from employment and deny them economic independence.

The forms of economic violence differ somewhat by age. Having to ask for money or being denied the right to spend money was more evident from the stories of women aged 35 and above than for younger women. Partners registering the shared housing solely in their own names or expressing anger over lack of money were also more often reported by older women. Furthermore, older women were the ones to talk about economic distress such as debt or loss of property caused by alcoholic partners. Meanwhile, being prohibited from taking up employment was more evident in the stories of younger women (15–34 age group).

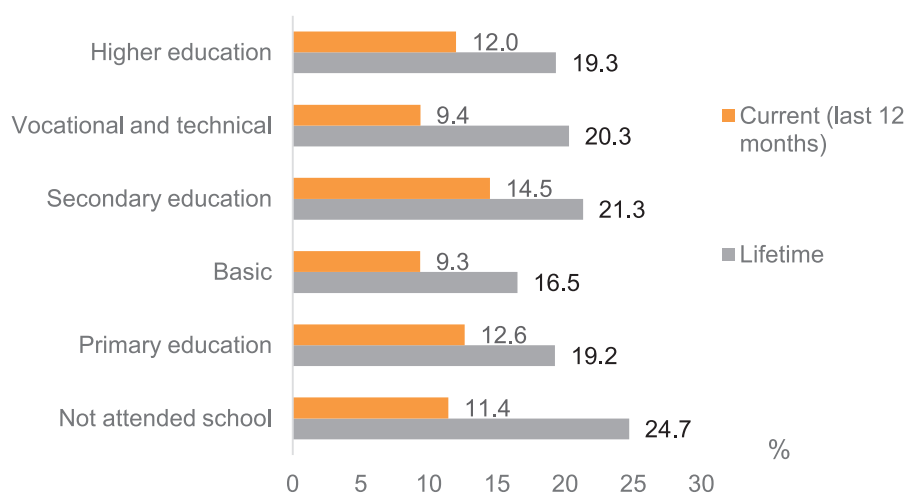
In-depth interview: *My husband does not want me to work, insists that all I do is help at his mother's store. Once I got a job and when I came home at 8 pm I was beaten blue for being late. Although he never asked for forgiveness, he says he apologized, but he keeps threatening me.*

Woman aged 15–34 years

Characteristics of women who have experienced economic partner violence

The prevalence of lifetime economic violence is higher among women who never attended school (24.7 per cent). Experiences of economic violence in the last 12 months are slightly more prevalent among women with a secondary education (14.5 per cent) than other levels of education.

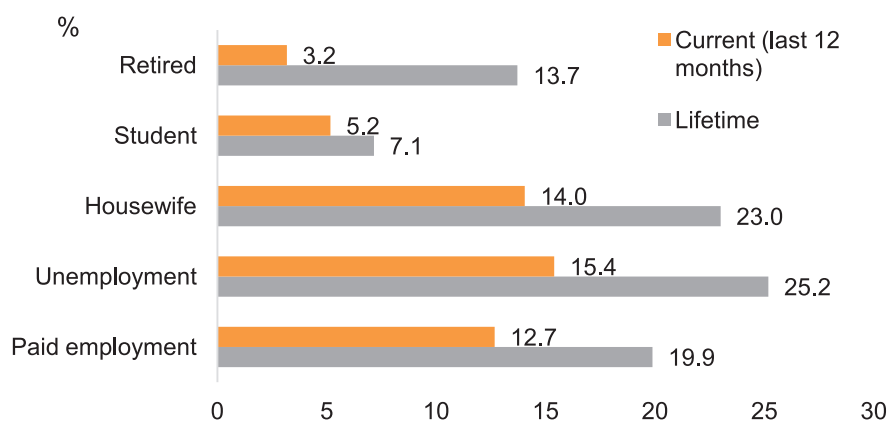
Figure 4.30. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence, by education level and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Unemployed women and those who work as housewives have the highest rates of economic partner violence, with rates of 25.2 per cent and 23.0 per cent respectively. Most likely lacking their own source of income, these women are more vulnerable to economic violence from their partners.

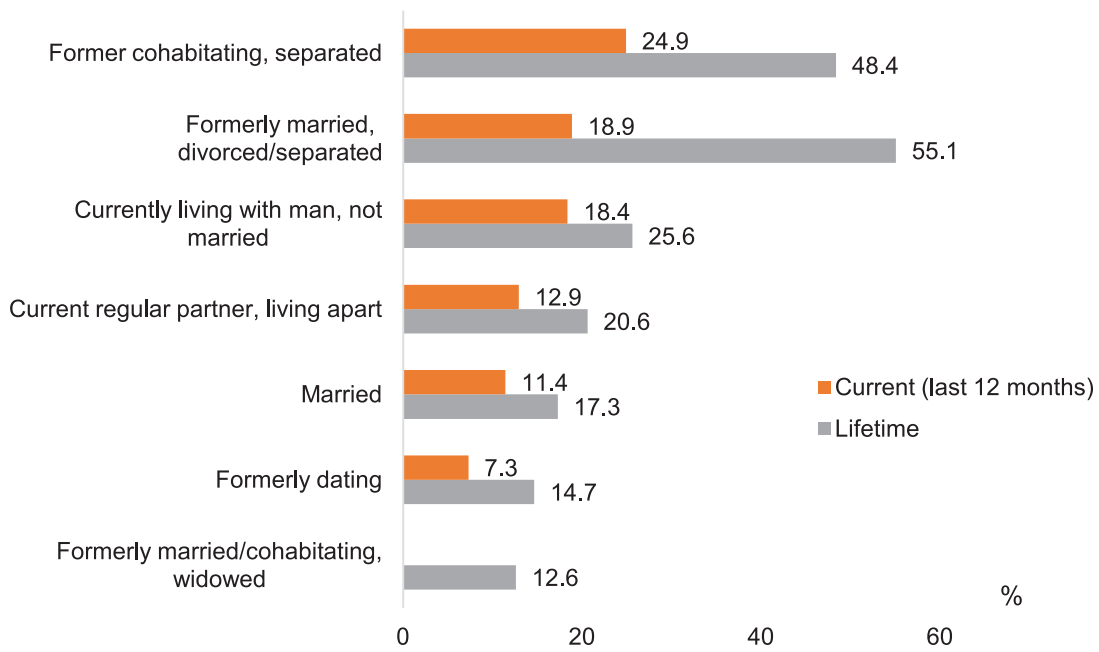
Figure 4.31. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence, by employment status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Economic violence is most prevalent among women divorced or separated from their former husband (55.1 per cent) or women now separated from a former domestic partner (48.4 per cent). Widowed women have the lowest rates of lifetime experience of economic partner violence at 12.6 per cent. Current rates of economic violence are highest among women formerly living with a partner but now separated (24.9 per cent).

Figure 4.32. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced economic violence, by partnership status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



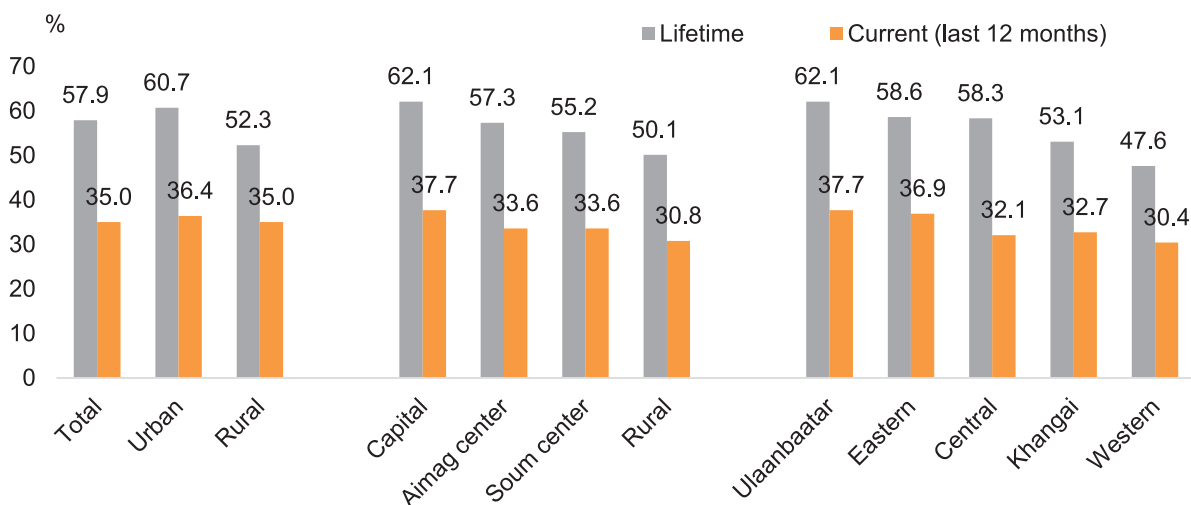
Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women. There are too few observations or no observations (i.e. less than 20 individuals) to make reliable estimates of current violence for women who are formerly married/cohabitating or widowed.

4.7 EXPERIENCES OF ANY FORM OF PARTNER VIOLENCE

This section looks at the percentage of women who have experienced one or more of the five forms of partner violence (physical, sexual, emotional, economic violence and controlling behaviours).

More than half (57.9 per cent) of ever-partnered women have been exposed to one or more forms of intimate partner violence and more than a third (35.0 per cent) reported experiencing some type of partner violence in the past 12 months (Figure 4.32). Partner violence was higher among urban women, with the highest prevalence rate of 62.1 per cent being among women of Ulaanbaatar. The lowest prevalence rate is in the Western Region (47.6 per cent).

Figure 4.33. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced any form of violence, by any partner, by locations, regions and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)

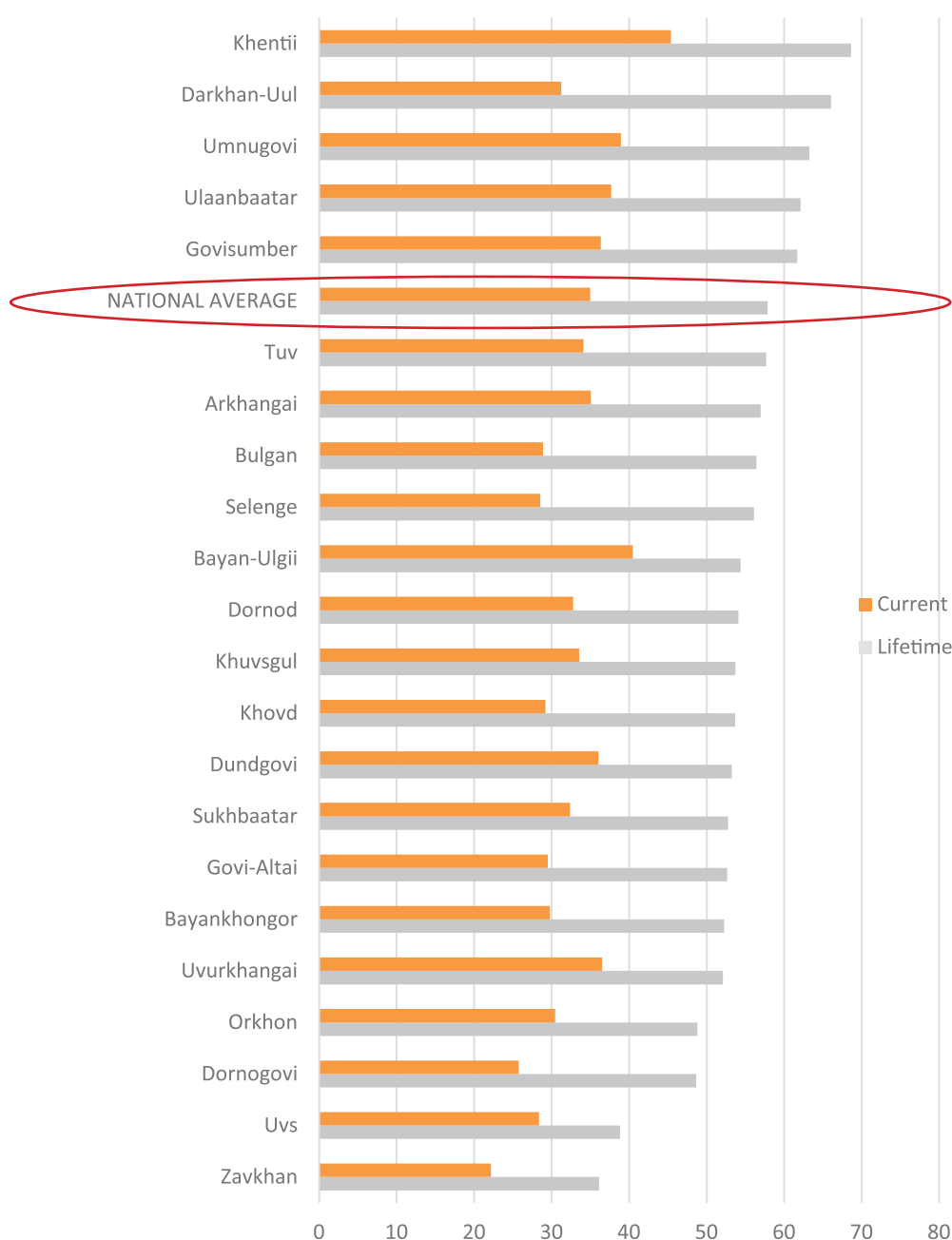


Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

The prevalence of different forms of partner violence varies between provinces. As discussed above, lifetime experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence range from 22.4 per cent of ever-partnered women in Uvs to as high as 41.0 per cent in Darkhan-Uul. The proportion of women who have experienced controlling behaviours at some point in their life is highest in Khentii, where half (50.7 per cent) of women have endured this, compared to less than half that rate in Zavkhan (22.8 per cent). Emotional partner violence is also highest among women in Khentii (49.8 per cent) and lowest in Uvs (29.5 per cent) and Zavkhan (30.6 per cent). When it comes to economic partner violence, the proportion of ever-partnered women affected ranges from 7.3 per cent in Zavkhan to 25.5 per cent in Umnugovi.

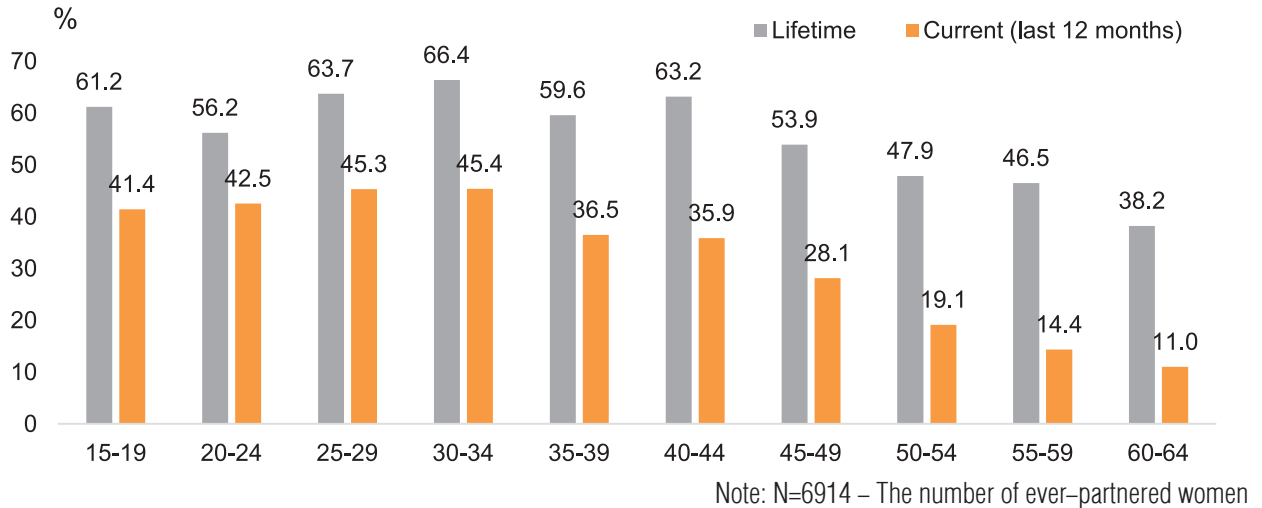
More than half (57.9 per cent) of Mongolian women who have been in a relationship with a man have experienced one or more forms of partner violence at some stage in their life. Rates are highest in Khentii, where 68.6 per cent of women have experienced partner violence. It is also high in Darkhan-Uul (66.0 per cent), Umnugovi (63.3 per cent) and Ulaanbaatar (62.1 per cent). Current rates are also highest in Khentii (45.4 per cent of ever-partnered women) and in Bayan-Ulgii, where two in five (40.5 per cent) women have experienced one or more forms of partner violence in the last 12 months.

Figure 4.34. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced any form of partner violence, by province and the capital city and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



The prevalence of any form of partner violence against women in their lifetime is highest for the 30–34 age group, which exceeds the national average by 8 points. Lifetime and current prevalence are high for all age groups up to 40–44 years. Levels decline for older women aged 50 years and above. Typically, lifetime experiences with violence tend to increase with age as once a woman has experienced violence she should always be included in the lifetime estimate. The decline with age that is seen in Mongolia may be due to increasing partner violence in recent years, or it may be due to older women not remembering or reporting experiences that could have happened many years before.

Figure 4.35. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced at least one form of violence, by age groups and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



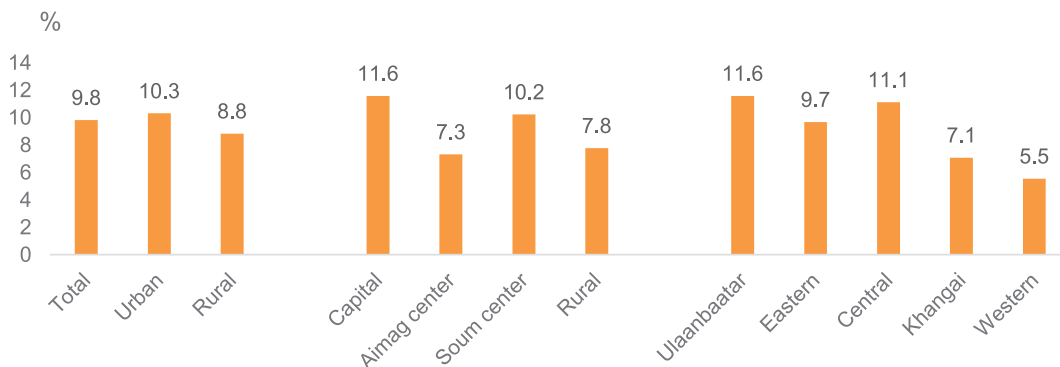
4.8 VIOLENCE PERPETRATED BY WOMEN AGAINST MEN

Although the primary goal of this research was to produce evidence on the prevalence of violence against women, some information on violence against men was gathered.

The quantitative survey included questions asking women about their behaviour towards their partners, in particular whether they have ever hit or beaten their male partner when he was not hitting or beating them. Discussions held with men, male perpetrators and men with disabilities as part of the qualitative study also explored women's treatment of their male partners.

Women who hit or beat their partners when he was not hitting or beating them constitute ten per cent of all ever-partnered women (Figure 4.34). When identified on the basis of their geographical location, these women are concentrated mostly in Ulaanbaatar (11.6 per cent hit or beat their partner) and the Central Region (11.1 per cent).

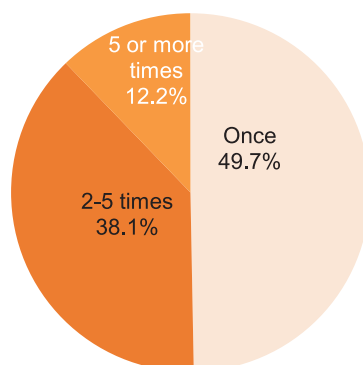
Figure 4.36. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have hit or beaten their partners when he was not hitting or beating them, by location and regions, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



In half (49.7 per cent) of the cases where women hit or beat their partners when they were not being hit or beaten themselves, it happened once.

For more than one third (38.1 per cent) it happened 2–5 times, and in 12.2 per cent of cases, five or more times (Figure 4.35).

Figure 4.37. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have hit or beaten their partner when not being hit or beaten at the time, by frequency, Mongolia 2017 (N=609)



Note: N=609 – The number of women who have hit or beaten her partner

Qualitative survey: Men who took part in the focus group discussions experienced physical violence perpetrated by a current or former female partner. Physical violence by women took the form of throwing things, slapping, scratching, pinching, kicking, pulling by the hair or hitting them with something.

Of the men who experienced partner violence, only one said he reciprocated with physical violence, while others said they do not lay hands on women. Among those men who avoid being violent towards their female partner, nearly all started their responses by stating that they grew up in a family that was free of quarrels and fighting, different from the birth families of their wives.

Some stopped their wives' physical aggression by holding down their hands, embracing or embracing and laying down, pressing with their weight. All the men said they would leave the house and drink alcohol or smoke to calm down. A couple of men reported that in order to stop women's anger they quickly changed the topic or told jokes, making them laugh. Although the limited number of men participating in these discussions cannot be considered representative, a notable finding from the discussions was the willingness and openness with which younger men aged 15–34 years talked about harassment and violence being typical problems of family life.

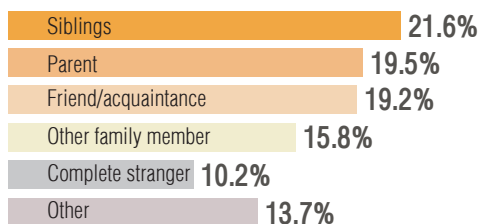
CHAPTER 5.

NON-PARTNER VIOLENCE

Women who have experienced non-partner violence

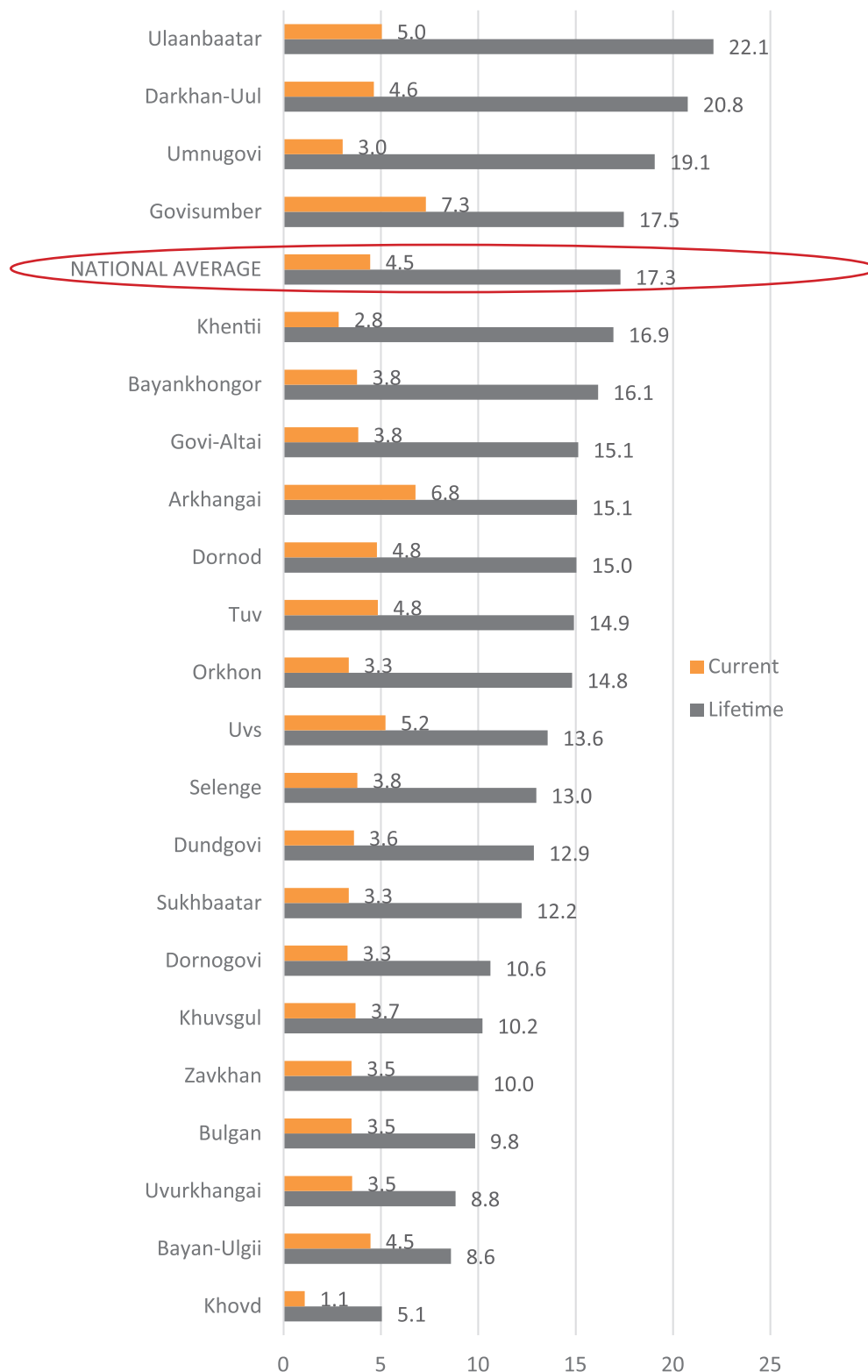


The perpetrators of **physical violence** against women in Mongolia (lifetime rates)



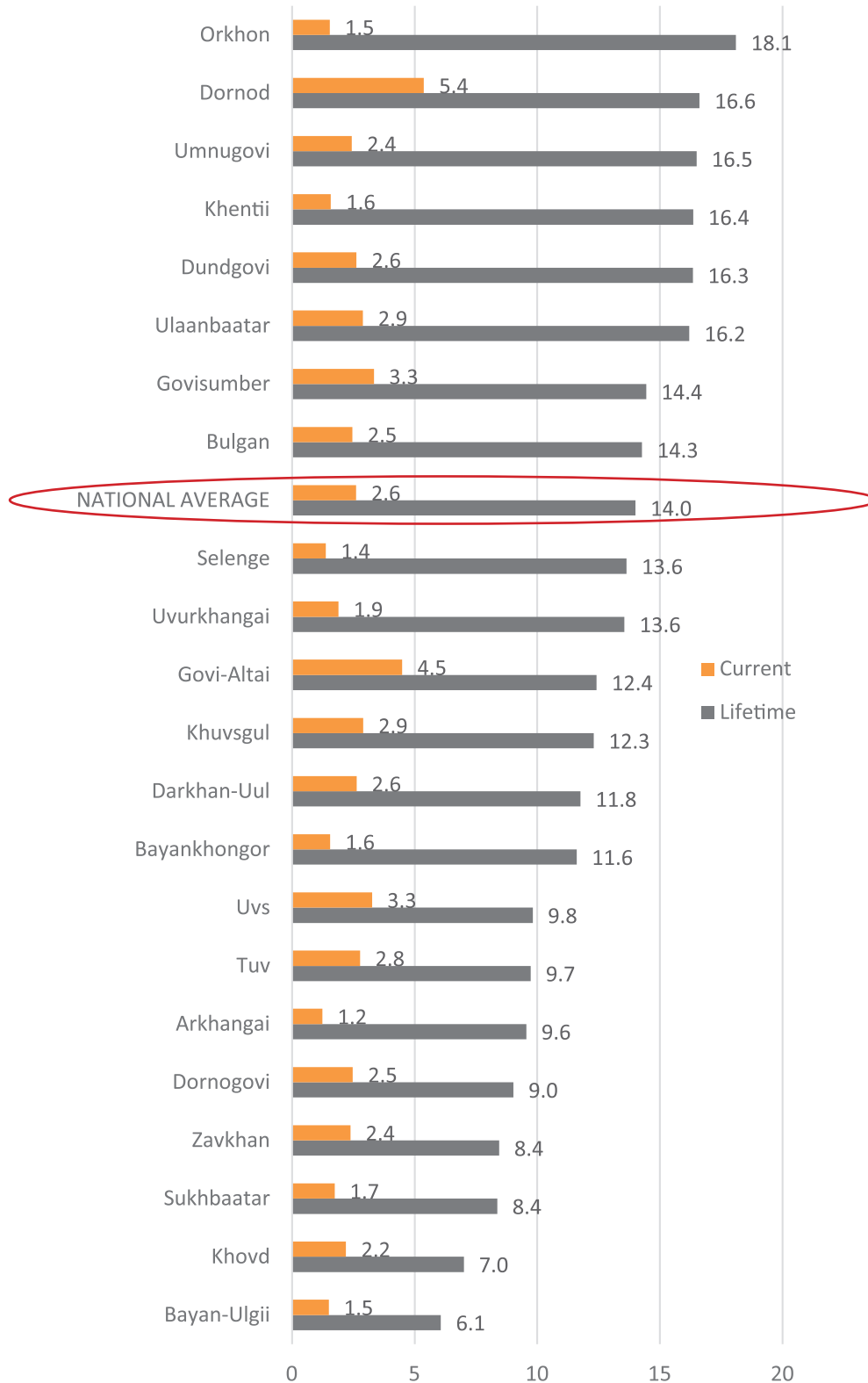
Rates of non-partner violence also varies between provinces. Lifetime experiences with physical non-partner violence range from as high as 22.1 per cent of women in Ulaanbaatar, to 5.1 per cent in Khovd. Experiences of physical violence perpetrated by a non-partner in the last 12 months are more prevalent among women in Govisumber (7.3 per cent) and Arkhangai (6.8 per cent) and lowest in Khovd (1.1 per cent).

Figure 5 a. Percentage of all women who have experienced physical violence by a non-partner, by province and the capital city and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Sexual violence by a non-partner has affected 18.1 per cent of women in Orkhon in their lifetime. Lifetime rates are also higher than the national average in Dornod, Umnugovi, Khentii, Dundgovi and Ulaanbaatar and they are lowest in Bayan-Ulgii (6.1 per cent). Recent experiences of sexual non-partner violence (in the last 12 months) have affected 1.2 per cent of women in Arkhangai, to 5.4 per cent of women in Dornod.

Figure 5 b. Percentage of all women who have experienced sexual violence by a non-partner, by province and the capital city and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



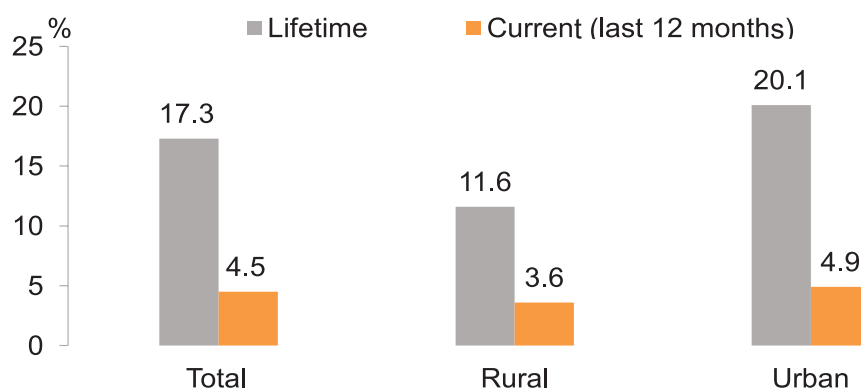
One of the objectives of this research was to measure the prevalence of physical and sexual violence against women by non-partners (i.e. anyone who was not a current or former partner). All 7,319 women interviewed in the survey were asked whether they have experienced non-partner violence. Perpetrators of non-partner violence could be a family member (father, mother, brother, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, other members of the family), friend, acquaintance, an authority figure (police, teacher, religious leader, etc.), or a complete stranger.

5.1 PHYSICAL VIOLENCE BY NON-PARTNERS

Overall, 17.3 per cent of women have experienced non-partner physical violence during their lifetime (since age 15) and 4.5 per cent experienced it during the last 12 months (Figure 5.1). That means nearly one in every five women have suffered non-partner physical violence during their life and one in every twenty women during the last 12 months.

Rates of non-partner physical violence are higher among women living in cities compared to those in rural areas. One in five women (20.1 per cent) in urban centres have experienced non-partner physical violence during lifetime and 4.9 per cent in the last 12 months, compared to 11.6 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively in rural areas.

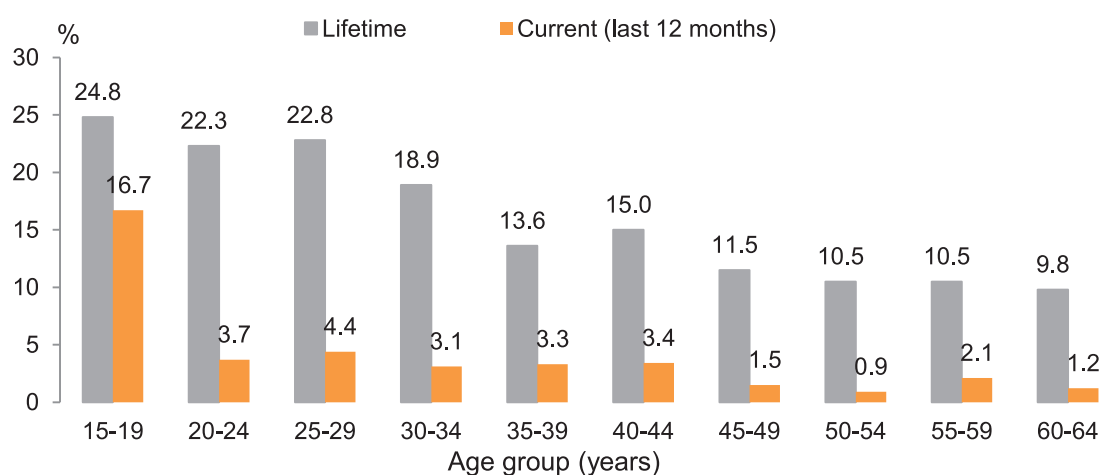
Figure 5.1 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner physical violence, by location, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey

The percentage of women who have experienced non-partner physical violence at least once in their life (since age 15) is higher amongst younger women aged 15–19 (24.8 per cent) while the lowest prevalence is for women aged 60–64 (9.8 per cent). The prevalence of violence during the last 12 months is also highest among women in the age of 15–19 (16.7 per cent) compared with 3.1 per cent among women aged 30–34.

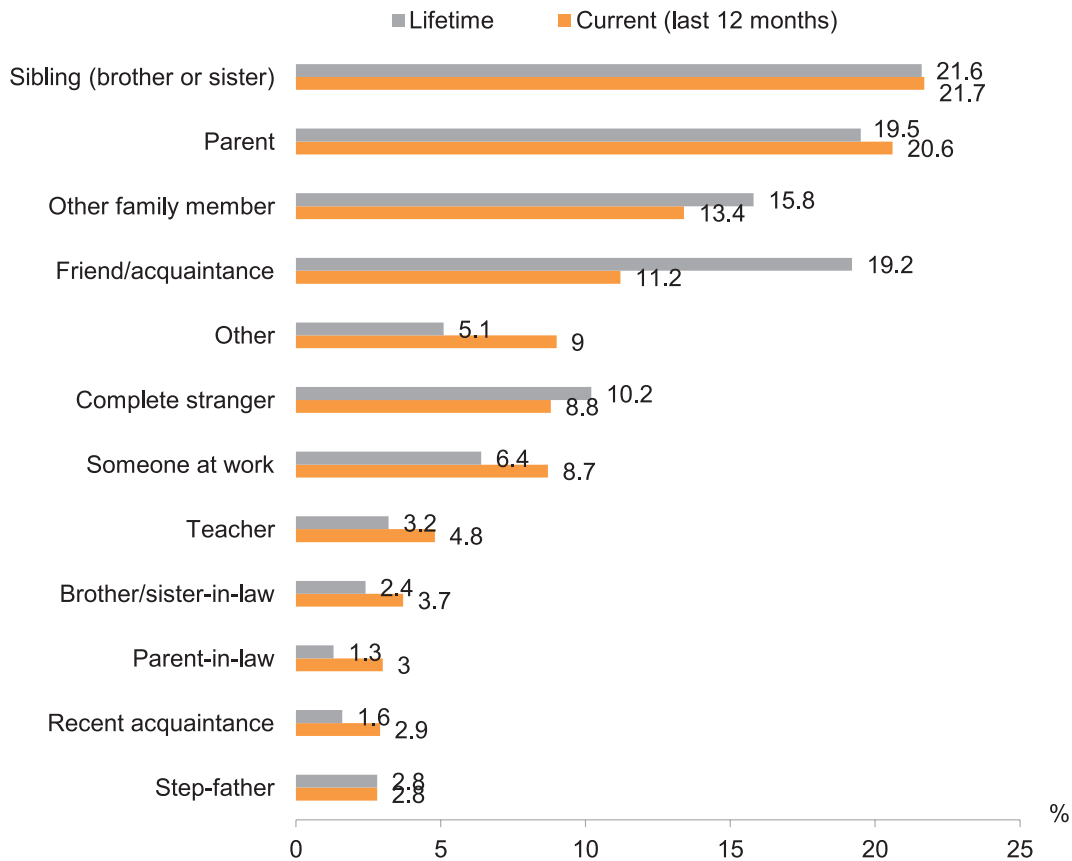
Figure 5.2 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner physical violence, by age groups, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey. There are too few observations or no observations (i.e. less than 20 individuals) to make reliable estimates for current violence for age groups 45–49, 50–54, 55–59 and 60–64 years.

The perpetrators of non-partner physical violence are often other family members. One in five women (21.7 per cent) have had sibling(s) be physically violent with them in the last 12 months and a similar proportion were subject to violence by a parent (20.6 per cent). For lifetime violence, friends or acquaintances are also a common perpetrators.

Figure 5.3 Perpetrators of non-partner physical violence as reported by women who have experienced such violence, by reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=984, N=272)



Note: N=984 – The number of women who experienced non-partner physical violence in their lifetime, N=272 – The number of women who experienced non-partner physical violence in the last 12 months.

Qualitative study: young women aged 15–19 years who took part in the in-depth interviews, reported more experiences of non-partner physical violence committed by their father/step-father, mother, grandfathers, brothers, sisters, strangers, etc. than women in other age groups. Women in aged 35 and older told of physical violence from their parents-in-law and other relatives of their spouse, in addition to the physical violence they suffer from their husbands or partners.

In-depth interview: My mother would hit me even if I broke a china cup, she threw things at me; she would release her anger at my father by hitting me almost to death. Once she even broke my nose.

15–19 year old woman

In-depth interview: because there was economic disparity in my family, my father would release his anger at me when he was outraged at my mother. Once he hit me so badly that I was hospitalised.

15–34 year old LGTB

In-depth interview: I go to school in secret from my sister as she demands that I work as a cleaning lady. Once I was caught by my sister as I was going to school and she hit me.

15–34 year old woman

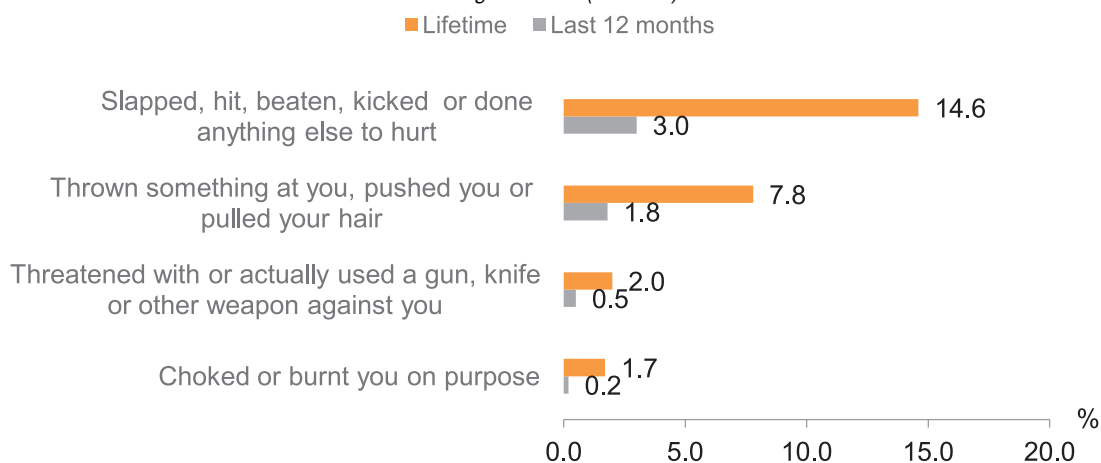
In-depth interview: my grandchild became a victim of domestic violence. My son-in-law hit me and kicked me out of the house and I lived under his suppression for 2–3 years. He dismantled my yurt because I reported him to the police. He lived

on my pension, but he would call me “bitch”. My daughter would defend us and would be beaten as well, but eventually she had to obey her husband and call me a “bitch” too.

Retired woman

The most common form of physical non-partner violence is being slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or some other way of being hurt (14.6 per cent of women experienced this in their lifetime and 3.0 per cent in the last 12 months) (Figure 5.4). Other acts of non-partner violence include having something thrown at them, pushing them or pulling their hair (7.8 per cent of women), Two per cent of women have been threatened with a weapon or had one used against them and 1.7 per cent suffered strangulation and/or being burnt on purpose.

Figure 5.4 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner physical violence, by acts of violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)

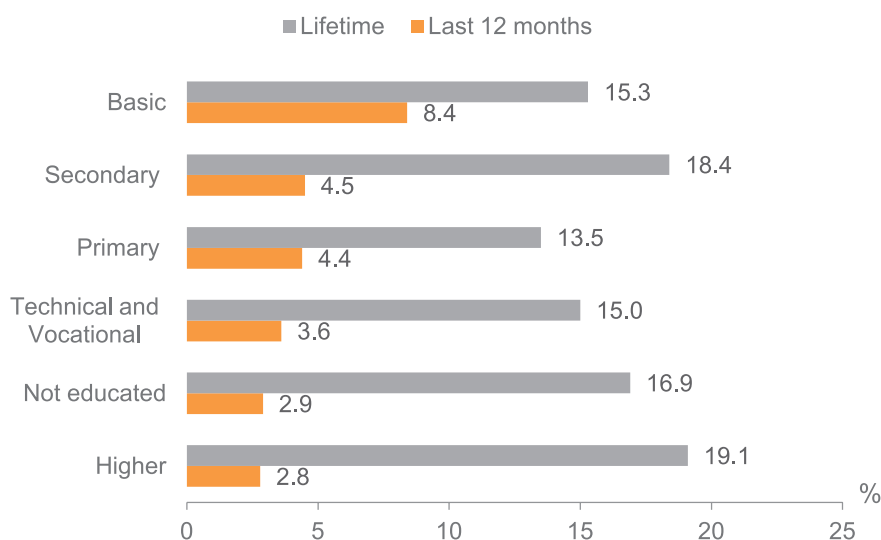


Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey

Characteristics of women who experience non-partner physical violence

Current rates of physical non-partner violence vary by education level. It is highest (8.4 per cent) among women with a basic education and lowest (2.8 per cent) among those with higher education. This fact may demonstrate that the younger women with basic levels of education, who are most probably unemployed, are currently subjected to disciplinary violence by parents, siblings or teachers. This also supported by the finding that women with higher education have higher lifetime prevalence rates than current rates.

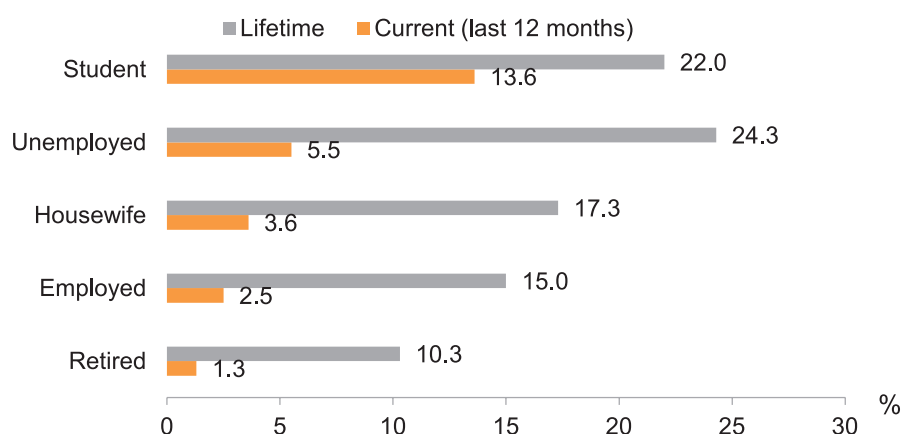
Figure 5.5 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner physical violence, by education level and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey

Experiences of physical non-partner violence varies by their employment status. Almost a quarter (24.3 per cent) of unemployed women have experienced it in their lifetime compared 10.3 per cent of women who are retired. This is most likely a reflection of the experiences by age and the fact that younger women, who have much higher rates of non-partner violence, are more likely to be unemployed or students.

Figure 5.6 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner physical violence, by employment status and reference period, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey

5.2 NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE

One in seven (14.0 per cent) of women have experienced some form of sexual violence at least once from non-partners during their lifetime and 2.6 per cent experienced it during the last 12 months.

Acts of sexual violence are categorized as moderate or severe. Moderate sexual violence includes attempts to force unwanted intercourse, unwanted sexual touching, or being forced to touch the genitals of the abuser. Severe sexual violence includes forced sexual intercourse, forced intercourse after consumption of alcohol or drugs, or forced or persuaded to have intercourse with more than one man at the same time.

As shown in Table 5.1, just over three per cent (3.1 per cent) of women have suffered severe sexual violence during their lifetime and 12.5 per cent have experienced moderate sexual violence. Among these, 6.6 per cent experienced unwanted sexual touching, 8.1 per cent experienced attempted forced intercourse, and 1.2 per cent were forced to touch the genitals of the abusers.

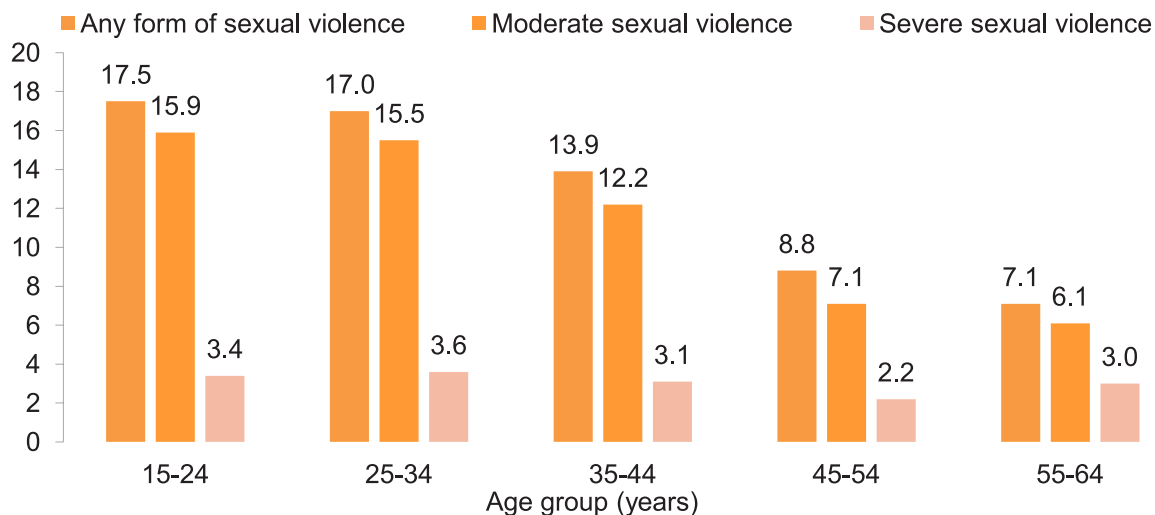
Table 5.1 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (since age 15), by severity and acts of violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)

	Lifetime
Women who experienced sexual violence	14.0
Women who experienced severe sexual violence	3.1
Anyone ever forced you into sexual intercourse	2.6
Anyone ever forced you to have sex when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse	1
Forced or persuaded to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time	0.2
Women who experienced moderate sexual violence	12.5
Anyone forced sexual intercourse when did not want	6.6
Touched sexually against your will	8.1
Made touch private parts against will	1.2

Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey.

Experiences of non-partner sexual violence during lifetime (since age 15) are more prevalent among younger women. Overall prevalence is comprised mainly of moderate sexual violence as shown in Figure 5.7 below. This declines with age. However, severe sexual non-partner violence is around three per cent for most age groups.

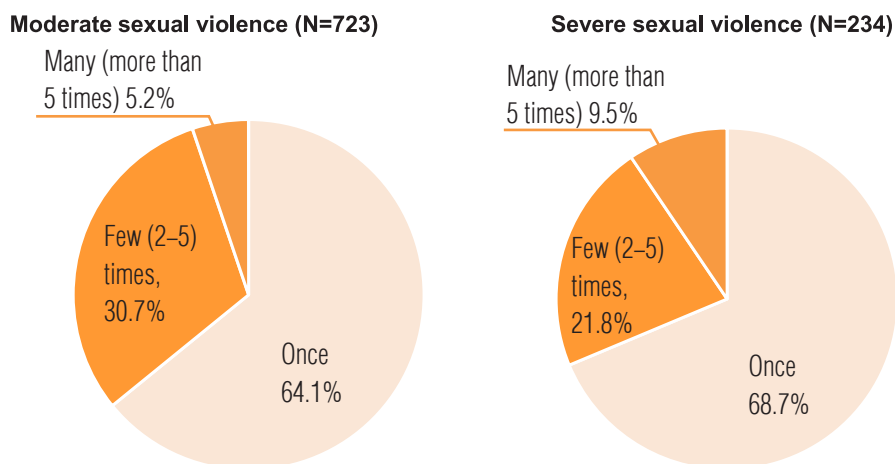
Figure 5.7 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime (since age 15), by severity and age group, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey

Of the women who experienced moderate sexual violence during their lifetime, two thirds (64.1 per cent) experienced it once, 30.7 per cent experienced it a few times and 5.2 per cent experienced it many times. Of the women who experienced severe sexual violence by a non-partner, 68.7 per cent experienced it once, 21.8 per cent, 2–5 times, and 9.5 per cent experienced it more than five times.

Figure 5.8 Frequency of experiences of non-partner sexual violence during lifetime (since age 15), by severity, Mongolia 2017



Note: N=723 – Number of women who experienced moderate non-partner sexual violence in lifetime (since age 15); N=234 – Number of women who experienced severe non-partner sexual violence in lifetime (since age 15).

Moderate acts of non-partner sexual violence tend to take place in the street (14.3 per cent), at work (13.6 per cent), or in the woman's own home (12.6 per cent) or at school (12.0 per cent). The majority of severe non-partner sexual violence, however, occurs at home (65.0 per cent) with the second most common location being rural areas, woods, parks or pool halls (10.9 per cent).

Table 5.2 Location where non-partner sexual violence took place (as percentage of all locations), by severity of violence, Mongolia 2017

Location	Moderate (N=723)	Severe (N=234)
Own home	12.6	65.0
Rural areas, woods, park, pool hall	8.1	10.9
Hotel/camps	7.8	4.7
Street, alley	14.3	4.1
At work	13.6	4.0
Someone's else home	7.9	2.9
His home	6.6	2.5
Car	3.3	1.8
Bar and dance club	7.2	1.6
School, college	12.0	.7
Other	6.7	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0

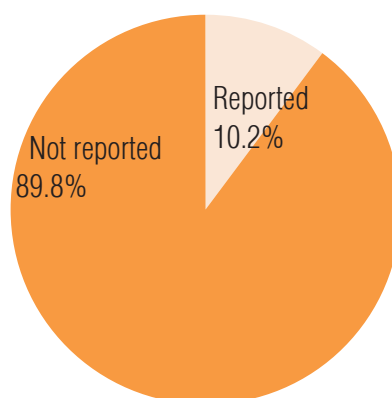
Note: N=723 – Number of women who experienced moderate non-partner sexual violence in lifetime (since age 15); N=234 – Number of women who experienced severe non-partner sexual violence in lifetime (since age 15).

Qualitative study: Few women in the qualitative study who had been victims of sexual violence talked about moderate violence. Most had experienced severe forms of sexual violence such as rape, getting pregnant as a result and then being forced to have an abortion or to give birth to an unwanted child.

Reporting non-partner sexual violence to the police

Of the 21 cases of severe sexual violence revealed through the survey, only 10.2 per cent of women ever reported to the police (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Percentage of all women who experienced non-partner severe sexual violence in their lifetime and who reported that violence to the police (N=234), Mongolia 2017



Note: N=234 – Number of women who experienced non-partner severe sexual violence in lifetime (since age 15)

Out of the 21 women who reported their experience of severe sexual violence to the police, the outcome was as follows: 9 said that the perpetrator was not arrested, 8 that the perpetrator was convicted, and 3 arrested but not convicted (one refused to answer).

Qualitative study: Not every case of sexual violence is reported to the law enforcement authorities so that offenders can be brought to justice. Often where alcohol has been a factor, the crime of sexual violence is not reported to the police to save their own reputation, the reputation of their family and sometimes the reputation of the abuser and their family. These factors make it possible for offenders to avoid legal responsibilities.

In-depth interview: A relative of the step-father raped me and my mother. He raped me 2–3 times. He hits my mom cruelly, he also hits me. My mother reported him to the police, but they made her withdraw the complaint, promising her money.

Then he gave 2–3 million tugriks and didn't give any more money. I went to school till the 4th form and then I dropped out.

15–19 year old female

In-depth interview: After my step-father raped me for the first time, the police concluded that I was lying, saying that my hymen was intact. Then he raped me again. He would rape me every week. He would do that over and over, whether he was drunk or sober, day or night. He would hit my mom a lot. He would throw a knife at her. First, I told my grandparents about the rape and they told my mom. My mom then was shocked and panicked not knowing what to do till my uncle came and they talked about it. They decided to report it to the police and go to court. The step-father received a 15-year sentence. Before that, every time when I told my mom that he raped me, he was able to convince my mom that I was lying. I've got four younger siblings of a different father, so I feel sorry for my mom, and it was very hard for me to tell her that my step-father raped me.

15–19 year old female

In-depth interview: When it happened for the first time, I didn't know what to do. A sister of my dad told me that my reputation and my father's reputation would be damaged and he would go to jail. I had to live with that and I didn't report it. But I became pregnant and the doctor and psychologist advised me to report to the police. The younger siblings of my mom said that we should report it to the police and deregister him from our family. I could not tell my mom, fearing that she would be under even more pressure. This would happen five times a year.

15–19 year old female

In-depth interview: I got drunk during a party and lost control. A security man at the bar saw that I lost control and raped me. When I saw my body afterwards, there were bruises all over my body, arms and legs. Now, whenever I think of it, I shiver.

15–19 year old female

In-depth interview: I visit my parents once a month. Once I stayed there overnight. I usually sleep very deeply. During the night my dad took off all my underwear while I was asleep. When I woke up, I was shocked, I said "stop it" and pushed my dad, but he would not listen and I had to call my mom. She came and took him off my bed. My father got angry and threw a boot at me. That night I called my grandmother and told her everything, then it was immediately reported to the police. That was two years ago. The first time, they rejected my case saying that it was baseless. My grandmother appealed and father received a sentence of three years and six months. He was in jail for two years and now he has been released. I changed my school, came to another school and it settled a bit.

15–19 year old female

5.3 CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

Women were asked to recall if they had experienced sexual violence before they reached 15. Given the sensitivity of the topic, this question was asked in two ways: as a question within the survey and through a confidential card given at the end of the interview (Figure 5.10).

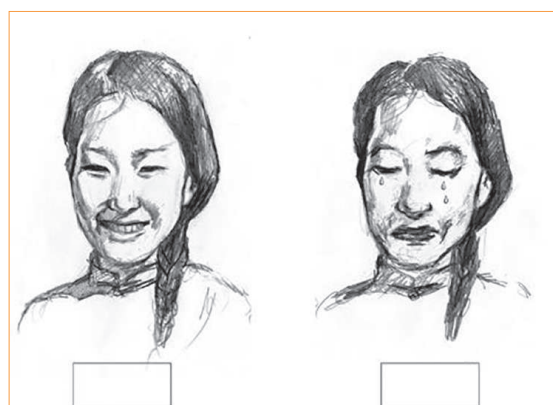
Figure 5.10 Card for respondents to confidentially indicate whether they experienced sexual violence in childhood (before age 15), Mongolia 2017

Mark the sad face in following cases:

- Touching the breast or genitals
- Showing sexually harassing pictures when they were not wanted
- Forcing to touch his genitals
- Attempting or committing sexual intercourse

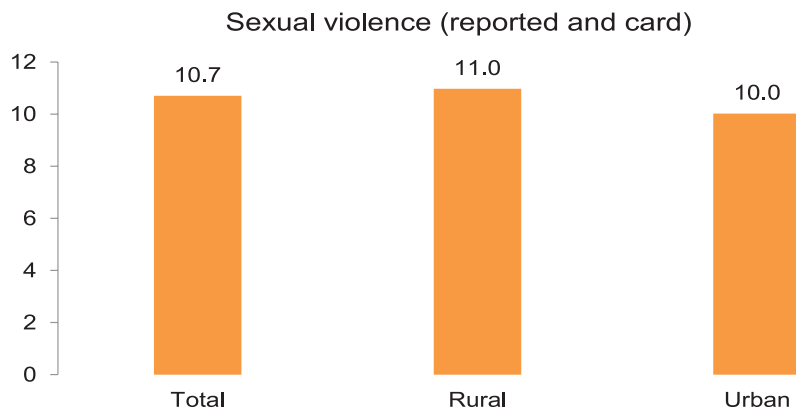
Mark the joyous face in following cases:

- If none of the above took place



One in ten (10.7 per cent) of women have experienced sexual abuse as a child (3.4 per cent revealed this through the interview question and 8.9 per cent through the face card). The prevalence of child sexual abuse is slightly higher for women currently living in rural areas (Figure 5.10).

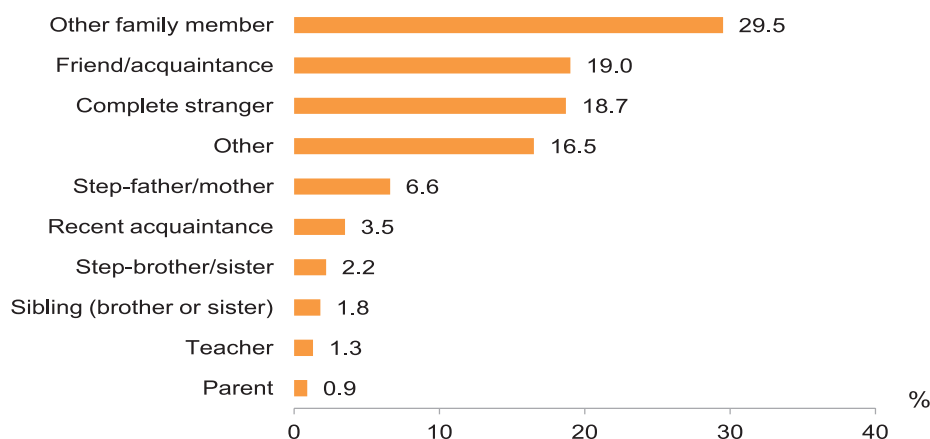
Figure 5.11 Percentage of all women who have experienced child sexual abuse (before age 15 years), by urban and rural locations (N=7319)



Note: N=7319 – The number of all interviewed women in the survey

For almost one third of women who suffered sexual violence in childhood, the perpetrator was another family member (29.5 per cent), friends or acquaintances (19.0 per cent). The perpetrator was a stranger in 18.7 per cent of cases (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.12 Perpetrators of child sexual abuse (before age 15) as reported by women who have experienced such abuse, Mongolia 2017 (N=265)



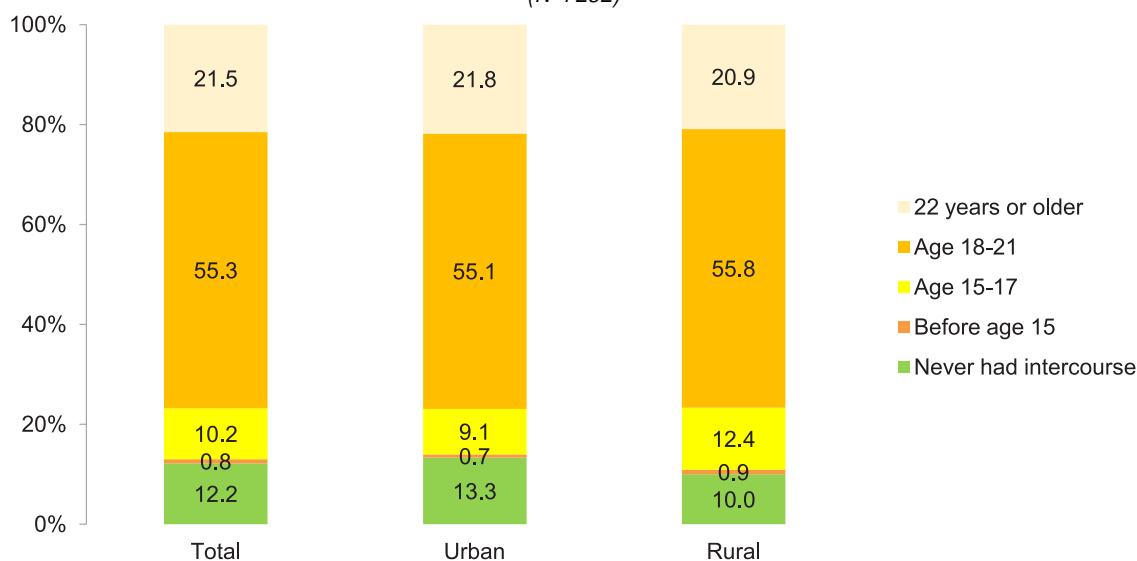
Note: N=265 – Number of women who reported experiencing child sexual abuse during the interview

5.4 FIRST EXPERIENCE OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Most women have their first experience sexual intercourse between the ages of 18 and 21 years old (55.3 per cent). Few women have their first sexual experience before the age of 15 (0.8 per cent) and one in ten (10.2 per cent) between the ages of 15 and 17. There is little difference in age of first sexual intercourse between women from urban and rural settings.

The data suggest women in rural areas may become sexually active earlier than women in urban areas, with a greater proportion of girls in rural areas having had their first experience of sex when they were aged between 15 and 17 years old (12.4 per cent compared to national 9.1 per cent in urban areas).

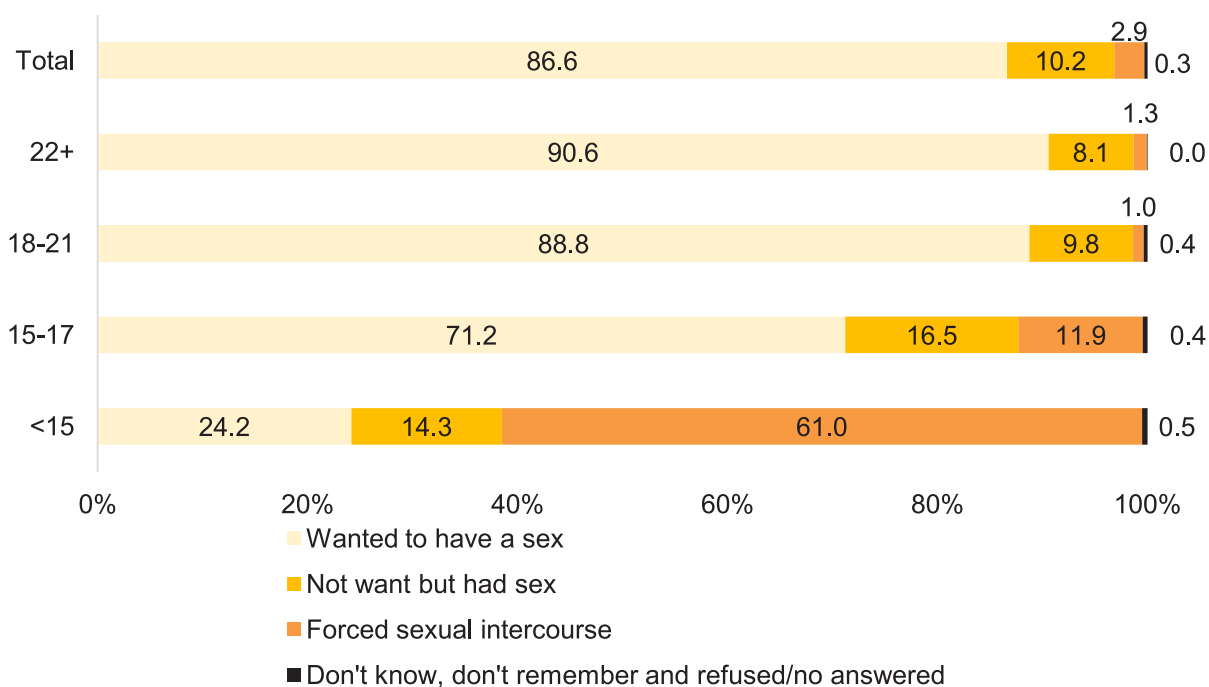
Figure 5.13 Percentage of all women by age range at first experience of sexual intercourse and location, Mongolia 2017 (N=7232)



Note: N=7232 – The number of women who answered the question

Women were asked whether their first experience of sexual intercourse happened willingly or whether they were forced or coerced. Most (86.5 per cent) women reported that their first sexual experience was with their consent. For one in ten (10.2 per cent) it was unwanted and for 2.9 per cent it was forced. However, examining the data by age shows that most women who first had sex before age 15 were mainly forced (61.0 per cent) or did so even though they did not want to (14.3 per cent). Only one quarter of these young women had sex willingly (Figure 5.14). Forced sex is also high among those women who had their first sexual experience between the ages of 15 and 17 (11.0 per cent).

Figure 5.14 Willingness to engage in first experience of sexual intercourse, by age when that first experience occurred, Mongolia 2017 (N=6814)



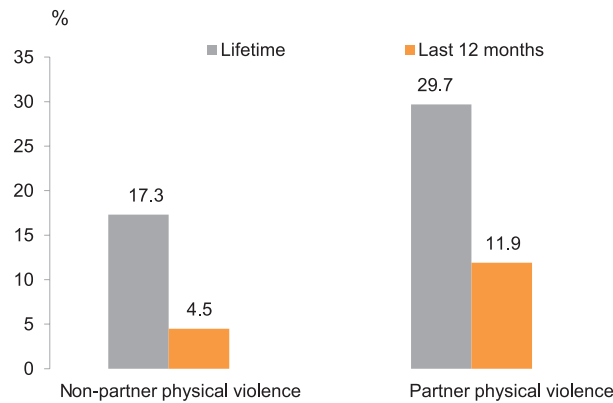
Note: N=6814 – Number of women who had sexual intercourse and interviewed in the survey

For two thirds (63.4 per cent) of women, their first sexual experience was with their future husbands or partners, 29.3 per cent with some other peer, and 7.0 per cent with an older man.

5.5 EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE BY PARTNERS AND/OR NON-PARTNERS

Partner violence is more the prevalent form of violence against women than violence by non-partners for both lifetime and current. As shown in Figure 5.15, the proportion of women who have experienced physical partner violence during their lifetime (29.7 per cent) is 12.4 percentage points higher than the rate of non-partner physical violence. For experiences in the last 12 months, partner violence is 7.4 percentage points higher than non-partner physical violence.

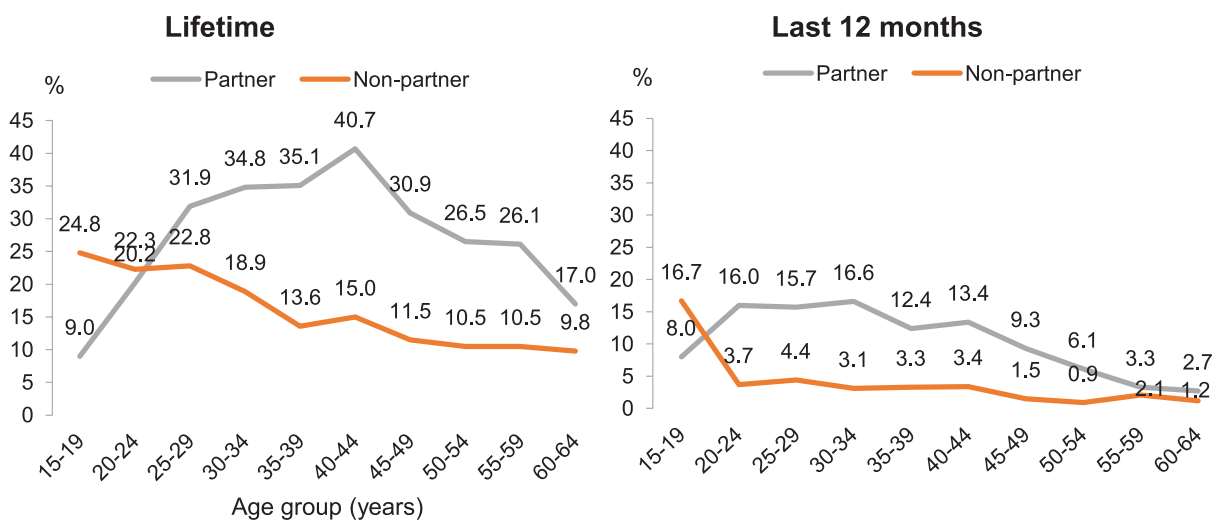
Figure 5.15 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner physical violence (N=7319) and percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced partner violence (N=6914), by reference period, Mongolia 2017



Notes: N1=7319 – The number of women interviewed in the survey
N2=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women interviewed in the survey

Prevalence of physical violence by partners or non-partners by age shows the significant gap between the two forms of violence against women for those aged 25 and above (Figure 5.16). Lifetime partner violence peaks for women aged 40–44 of which two in five (40.7 per cent) have experienced it compared to 15.0 per cent having experienced violence from non-partners at one or more times since age 15. For current rates of physical violence there is also a gap between partner and non-partner violence. Women aged 15–19 are more affected by non-partner violence, while from age 20 and above, women are more commonly affected by violence from their husbands and partners than by others.

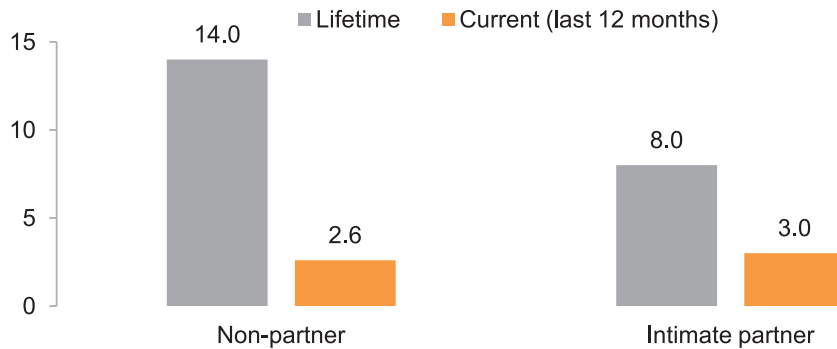
Figure 5.16 Percentage of all women who experienced physical violence, by perpetrators and age group, Mongolia 2017



Notes: N1=7319 – The number of women interviewed in the survey (Non-partner violence)
N2=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women interviewed in the survey (Partner violence)

For sexual violence, lifetime experiences of non-partner violence are higher than for partner violence by six percentage points (Figure 5.17). Current rates are similar, with partner sexual violence exceeding non-partner violence by 0.6 percentage points.

Figure 5.17 Percentage of all women who have experienced non-partner sexual violence (N=7319) and percentage of ever-partnered women who have experienced partner sexual violence (N=6914), by reference period, Mongolia 2017

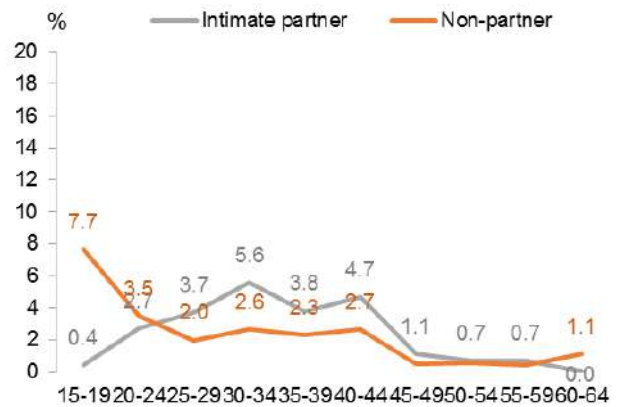
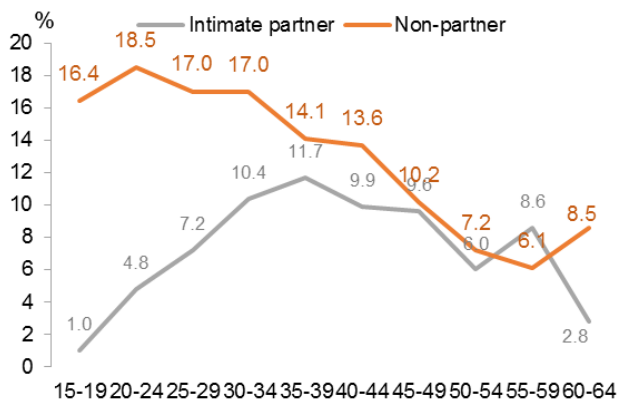


Notes: N1=7319 – The number of women interviewed in the survey

N2=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women interviewed in the survey

Sexual violence by age groups shows that young women are more likely to experience non-partner sexual violence while women aged 30 and above are more likely to experience sexual partner violence, both for lifetime and during the last 12 months.

Figure 5.18 Percentage of all women who experienced sexual violence, by perpetrators and age group, Mongolia 2017



Sustainable Development Goal indicators

The Sustainable Development Goals include two indicators related to violence against women that can be produced from the household survey. Indicator 5.2.1 relates to ever-partnered women’s experience with physical, sexual or emotional violence. Almost a quarter (23.6 per cent) of women have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence in the last 12 months. Rates are highest among women aged 30–34 (32.5 per cent) and lowest among older women aged 55–59 (10.1 per cent).

Table 5.3 Total and age-specific rate of ever-partnered women subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by current or previous intimate partner in the last 12 months

AGE GROUP	Physical		Sexual		Emotional		Physical or Sexual		Physical or Sexual or Emotional		Total ever partner-ed N
	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	n	(%)	
15-19	6	8.0	1	0.4	14	13.7	6	8.0	16	14.7	140
20-24	49	16.0	9	2.7	80	24.7	51	16.4	88	26.6	392
25-29	147	15.7	34	3.7	269	27.3	161	17.4	283	28.4	901
30-34	174	16.6	43	5.6	286	31.6	181	17.7	302	32.5	1032
35-39	147	12.4	35	3.8	267	25.8	150	12.7	284	27.2	1025
40-44	124	13.4	42	4.7	223	24.9	132	14.8	238	26.6	902
45-49	61	9.3	11	1.1	142	20.4	64	9.5	146	20.8	783
50-54	49	6.1	6	0.7	116	14.7	51	6.6	119	15.1	769
55-59	22	3.3	7	0.7	58	9.0	24	3.6	60	10.1	593
60-64	9	2.7	0	0.0	18	4.2	9	2.7	20	4.8	377
TOTAL	788	11.9	188	3.0	1473	22.4	829	12.7	1556	23.6	6914
15-49	708	13.8	175	3.6	1281	25.5	745	14.7	1357	26.7	5175

SDG indicator 5.2.2 is on non-partner sexual violence in the last 12 months. There were 2.6 per cent of women who experienced non-partner sexual violence in the last 12 months (Table 5.3). Rates are higher among younger women, particularly adolescents aged 15-19.

Of those women who did experience sexual non-partner violence, in almost two thirds of cases (65.0 per cent) the violence occurred in her own home or yard and in 10.9 per cent of cases it was in a rural area, woods, park or campground.

Table 5.4 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age group, Mongolia 2017

Age group	N	(%)	Total number of women N
15-19	31	7.7	411
20-24	14	3.5	447
25-29	22	2.0	920
30-34	26	2.6	1043
35-39	21	2.3	1030
40-44	23	2.7	914
45-49	6	0.5	800
50-54	9	0.6	775
55-59	4	0.4	599
60+	3	1.1	380
Total	159	2.6	7319
15-49	143	3.1	5565

CHAPTER 6.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER AND PARTNER VIOLENCE

48.7% of all women agreed with the statement



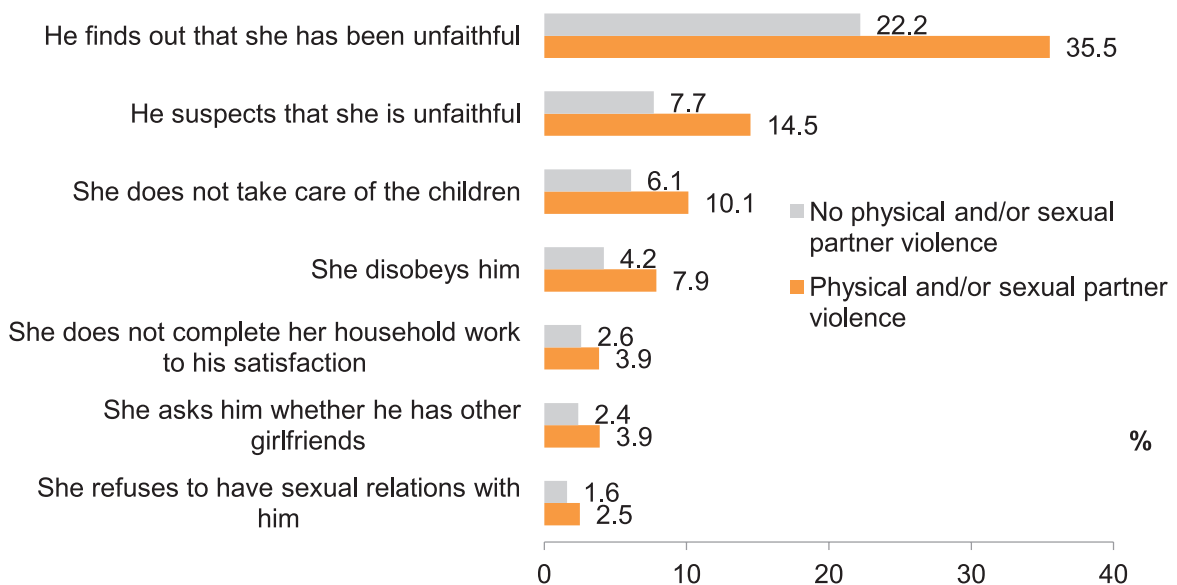
“a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”

6.1 WOMEN'S ATTITUDES TO GENDER AND PARTNER VIOLENCE

Women's attitudes towards gender and partner violence and its acceptability in Mongolian society were explored through the quantitative survey. Information on attitudes and perceptions were collected from all women, regardless of whether they have experienced partner violence, allowing comparisons between women with no history of partner violence with those who have.

Some women believe a man is justified in hitting his wife for a range of reasons (Figure 6.1). Most significant of these is if he finds out she has been unfaithful. More than two in five (22.2%) of women who have never experienced physical or sexual violence believe this is a valid reason for a man to hit his wife. The rate is much higher among women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (35.5 per cent). Women who experienced partner violence have consistently higher rates than women who have not for each reason discussed.

Figure 6.1. Percentage of women who agreed that a man is justified in hitting his wife under certain circumstances, by experiences with partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N¹=5144, N²=2175)



Notes: N¹=5144 – The number of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime

N²=2175 – The number of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in partner lifetime

Qualitative study: Common perceptions about gender roles emerged from the in-depth interviews. In general, views were that men (husbands/boyfriends) impose their wants and desires and demand that women should meet the expectations of their partner and comply. That society is patriarchal and refusals to fulfill obligations as a wife can lead to domestic violence. Some common attitudes that emerged from the study were:

- Men set the rules: “because I am your husband, I decide if you will work, meet your friends, or can be late or not”
- Women should support their husband: “wife poses questions to the husband, fails to comply with the demands of her husband, resists violence and abuse, is not submissive, quarrels, blames and criticizes, gets jealous and stalks her husband. Instead of smoothing him when he is drunk, she gets angry”.
- Expectations from husbands or in-laws: “wife does not clean the home, does not have a hot meal ready when husband is back from work, or she cooks a meal that he does not like, or does not stay at home and goes out”.
- Economic issues: “spending money without asking your husband, boasting about earning more money than her husband, not registering the property in her husband’s name”
- Not fulfilling the role of wife: “not fulfilling her husband’s sexual desires, coming home late, talking on the phone to other people as if hiding something from husband”

- “Cheating on her husband/boyfriend with another man, talking to her lover in front of her husband in order to hurt him. When the husband asks about the affair, blaming him to start a quarrel.”

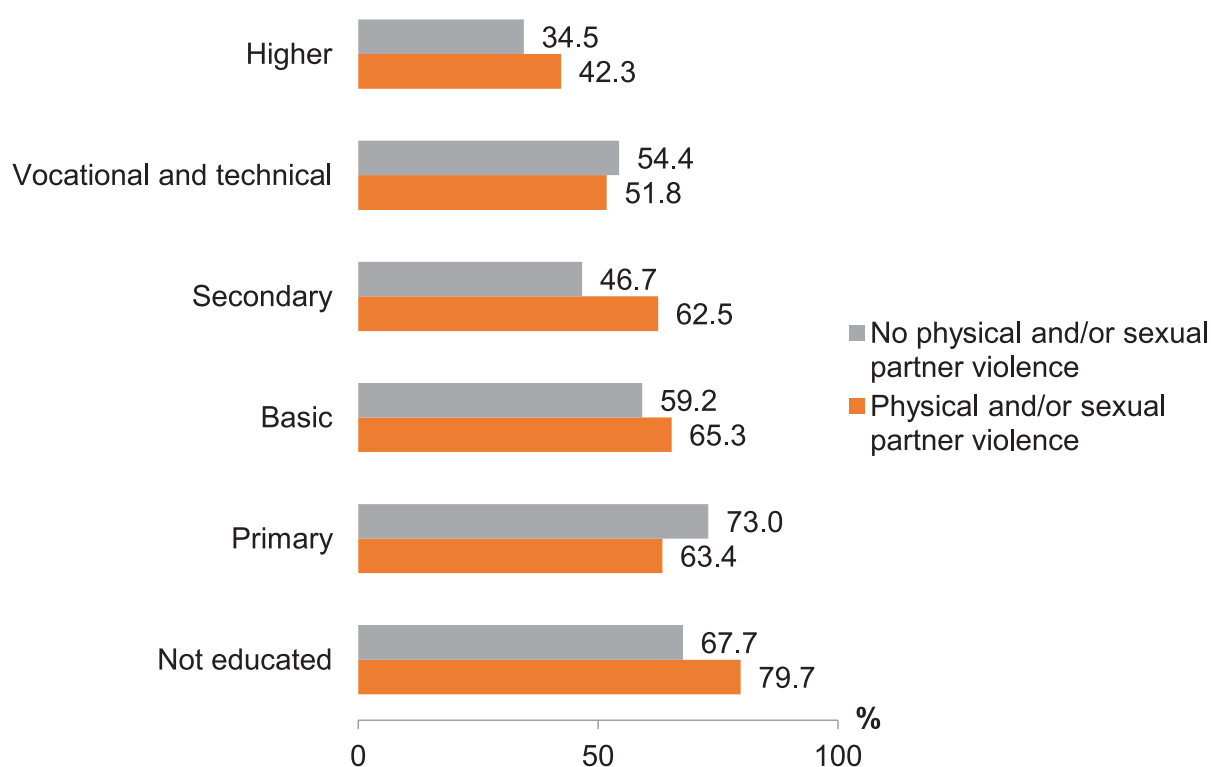
In-depth interview: My advice to young people is not to divorce immediately. The best way is to find a solution to the problem. Do not be furious and confront. It usually makes the situation worse.

So you have to find the balance. I tried everything. It is better to be gentle and to have a way solve the issue. I do not resist my husband when he walks out. I think I cannot stop him anyway.

Interview with a woman aged 35–64

Women’s perceptions about gender roles in the home provide an insight into how acceptable certain behavior between partners may be. Just under half (47.6%) of ever-partnered women who have not experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence agreed that a good wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees. By comparison, more than half (55.4%) of ever-partnered women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence agreed. The tendency to hold this view declines the more educated women are (Figure 6.2). Agreement with the statement is relatively low among women with a tertiary education (34.5 per cent of women with a higher education who have no physical or sexual partner violence and 42.3 per cent of highly educated women with experiences of these forms of partner violence), whereas rates are around 70 or 80 per cent among women with no education.

Figure 6.2. Percentage of women who agree with the statement “A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by experiences with partner violence and education level, Mongolia 2017 (N1=5144, N2=2175)



Notes: N¹=5144 – The number of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime

N²=2175 – The number of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime

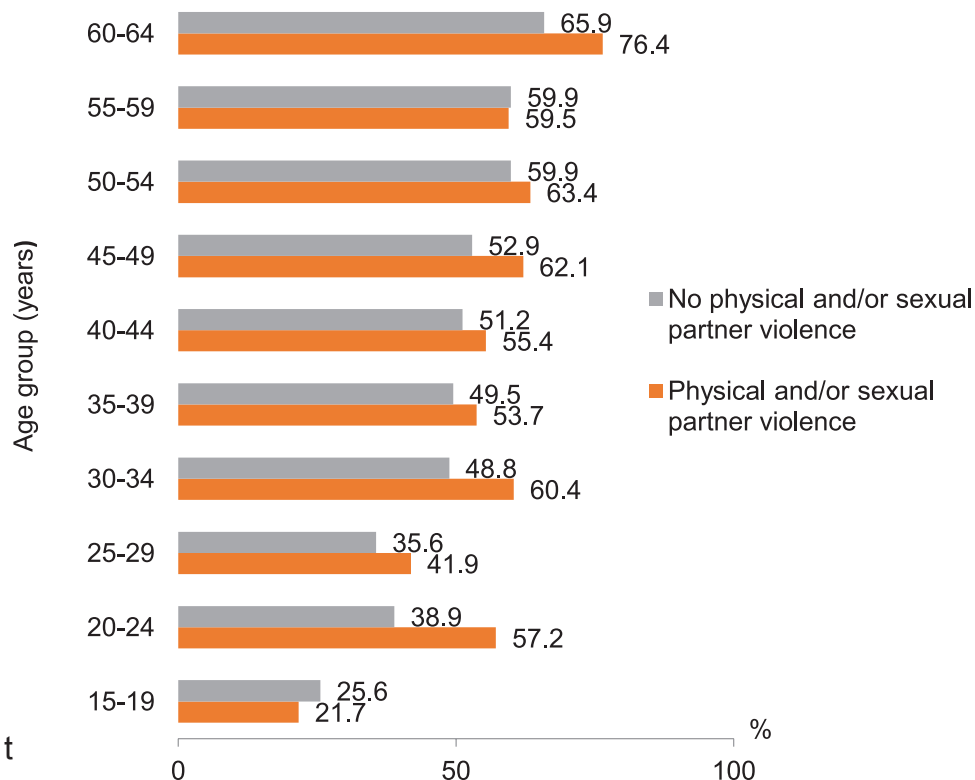
Qualitative study: Domestic violence is related to the patriarchal expectations a husband/partner has of his wife and how she perceives and accepts these expectations. The majority of women who were victims of violence do not agree with the expectations of their husbands and condemn violence, but they tolerate it in order to keep family together. Women with a higher education said they will divorce if violence is repeated, and women who are already divorced or separated and have serious health issues as a consequence of partner violence said “violence should not be tolerated”.

Key informant interview: Whoever earns money at home, that person has more power. Dolgor (case study subject) is sitting at home and cares for their children, and lets her husband decide everything in his own way. In addition, she graduated from the 5th grade only, therefore, she does not know where to go for help. Women should improve their education level.

Interview with a women aged 35–64 years

The perception that a woman should obey their husband varies markedly by age group. Young women are less inclined to hold this view than older women (Figure 6.3). At almost every age level, women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence are more inclined to agree with this statement than women who have not experienced it. The fact that younger people are less inclined to hold this view is a sign that gender attitudes in Mongolia have changed over recent decades.

Figure 6.3. Percentage of women who agreed with the statement that “A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by experiences with partner violence and age group, Mongolia 2017 (N¹=5144, N²=2175)

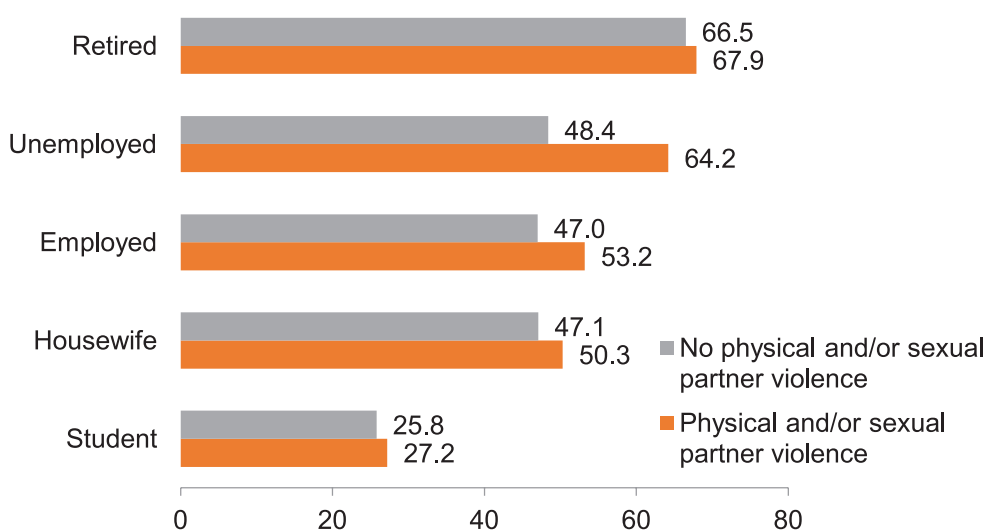


Notes: N¹=5144 – The number of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime

N²=2175 – The number of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime

According to employment status of all women, 66.5 per cent of the pensioners or older age group women recognize that male should be dominant in the family decision-making. After them, unemployed women (48.4 per cent), and housewives (48.9 per cent) agree with the statement. However, women who work and earn money by working disagree with the statement more than other women. This result show that women who don't and take care of children at home, with some reason not able to work and doesn't earn money are usually not confident in expressing their views, therefore, follow the husbands/partners' ideas. Survey results were consistent with the qualitative research findings.

Figure 6.4. Percentage of women who agree with the statement “A good wife obeys her husband, even if she doesn’t agree”, by experiences with partner violence and employment status, Mongolia 2017 (N¹=5144, N²=2175)

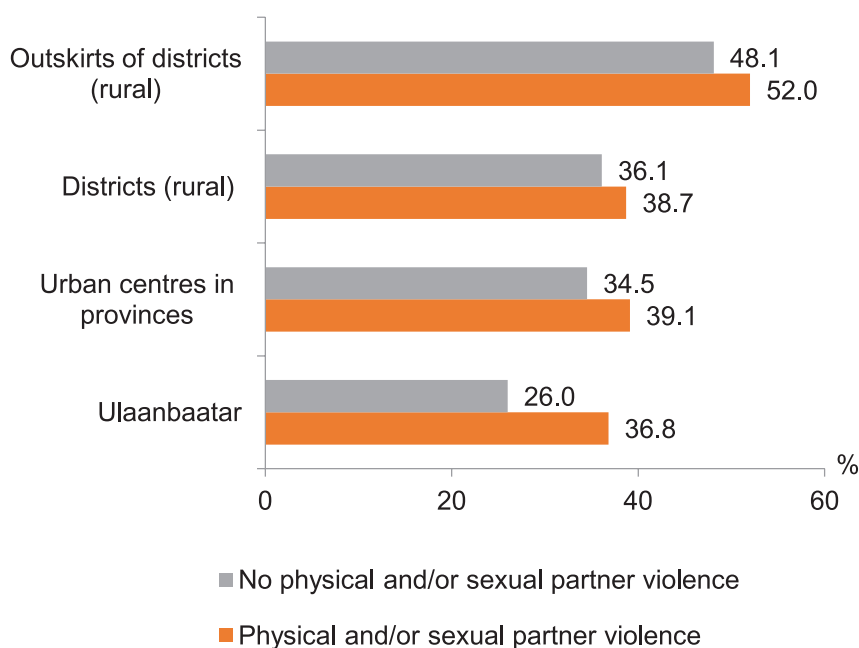


Notes: N¹=5144 – The number of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime
 N²=2175 – The number of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in partner lifetime

Many women agree that it is important for a man to “show his wife who is the boss”. This perception varies between urban and rural areas (Figure 6.5). Around half the women in rural outskirts of districts agree with the statement, regardless of whether they have or have not experienced physical or sexual partner violence.

The rates decrease for women in urban areas and there is a clear gap between women who have/have not experienced violence for Ulaanbaatar with a third (36.8 per cent) of women who have survived physical or sexual partner violence agreeing with the statement, compared to a quarter (26.0 per cent) of women who have not experienced it.

Figure 6.5. Percentage of women who agreed with the statement that “It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss”, by experiences with partner violence and location, Mongolia 2017 (N¹=5144, N²=2175)



Notes: N¹=5144 – The number of women who have never experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime
 N²=2175 – The number of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime

All women were asked whether they believe it is acceptable for a woman to refuse to have sex with their partner under certain circumstances. Around nine in ten women agreed that a woman can refuse sex with her husband for all the given reasons (Table 6.1). Women who have experienced partner violence were slightly more inclined to hold the view.

Refusing sex because she does not want to was the least supported of the reasons given, with 88.4 per cent of women who have not experienced violence agreeing with the statement and 90.0 per cent of women who have experienced violence.

Table 6.1. Percentage of women that believe women can refuse sex with her husband under the following conditions, Mongolia 2017

Belief that a married woman can refuse sex with her husband under the following conditions:	Sexual and/or physical violence			
	Experienced no violence		Experienced violence	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
She doesn't want to	4177	88.4	1980	90.0
He is drunk	4329	89.9	2052	92.1
She is sick	4387	91.6	2073	93.0
He mistreats her	4259	88.5	2031	92.0

Qualitative study: A common explanation for the causes and triggers of domestic violence is the patriarchal nature of Mongolian society. In particular, the expectations around what it means to be a “good wife” and a man’s inclination to dominate their wives psychologically, physically and economically. These observations were made by those involved in providing domestic violence services. It was also said that the loss of patriarchal customs, and changing attitudes towards women’s position, participation, influence, and behavior within the family, can lead to domestic violence.

In-depth interview: *Violence arises from the attitudes of the person who thinks “everything should be as I want it to”, and wants to control others, and their unjust and unequal treatment.*

Expert’s interview

Findings from the qualitative research suggest the following causes and triggers for domestic violence:

- Husband’s patriarchal attitude;
- Alcoholism and alcohol dependence;
- Poor socio-economic situation in Mongolia; the unemployment of men, vulnerability of households, debt burden and tuition fee pressure;
- The wife’s economic dependency on her husband;
- The attitude of tolerating violence because of the children;
- Not being faithful, marrying too young, or too quickly;
- Marriage with previous child;
- Lack of skills (emotional skills) of the couples such as basic family education, communication skills, respecting other people, managing anger and stress management;
- Family education of family members, lack of knowledge about what is family violence, and lack of legal provisions;
- Expectations of parents-in-law on new bride and groom, the influence of family members, and influence of friends and others, lies and rumors;
- Lack of professional support services that protect and assist victims of domestic violence, lack of counseling and legal support services, to assist both victims and abusers; and
- Mismatch in the sexual desires of the couple.

6.2 MEN'S ATTITUDES TOWARDS GENDER AND PARTNER VIOLENCE

As explained in Chapter 1, this research is primarily focused on gender based violence against women. The quantitative survey methodology is designed only for interviewing women and is not suited for gathering data on men's attitudes or experiences with gender-based violence. The qualitative component provided an opportunity to explore men's perspective through focus group discussions and in-depth interviews with a total of 197 men aged 15–64 years. The interviews involved seven men who have been affected by partner violence and six perpetrators of domestic violence with three of them also victimized by partner violence.¹¹

During the focus group discussions and in-depth interviews, the men were provided with the following case study of a woman named Dolgor, and then asked follow-up questions to identify their perception and attitudes regarding violence against women.

Case Study:

Dolgor lives with her husband, Sambuu, and with her a 3-year-old boy and a 5-year-old girl. She graduated from the 5th grade of primary school and is currently a housewife. She recently thought of leaving her husband. Her husband gives her too little money to meet the family needs, but he does not allow her to work. Sometimes he gets drunk and verbally abuses Dolgor, and he has forced her to have sexual intercourse when she does not want to. Dolgor has tried to talk to her husband several times about this but has failed. Four years has passed in this way. Dolgor has not said anything to anyone else about what she is going through. She does not know what to do. ...

Most men that considered Dolgor's case, considered not allowing her to work, verbal abuse, forced or unwanted sexual intercourse, and also beating or hitting, to be forms of domestic violence. However, some men considered forced sexual intercourse between a man and his wife not as sexual violence. Other views expressed were that pregnant woman cannot be beaten up, at least not severely. It may be acceptable to slap them. When discussing appropriate actions in cases of partner violence, some participants emphasized that there is no need to call the police for a single slapping.

The men involved in the study clarified what forms of violence they consider to be a crime and what is not:

Considered a crime:

- “If beats regularly”
- “If beats to the point that is life-threatening”
- “All the things that happened for Dolgor is a crime, according to the law”
- “Not allowing the woman to work or leave home”

It is not a crime:

- “Because they are a married couple, violence in their relationship is not a crime”
- “Women themselves are often the cause of physical abuse, so it is not a crime and there is no need to call the police. But they need to talk to each other”

Interviews with men focused on identifying causes of violence such as those described in Dolgor's case. Participants described Dolgor's case as “common” in Mongolia and made a range of observations, including:

- “Due to gender inequality, the husband is earning more income. That is why he is neglecting his wife.”
- These examples from Dolgor's story are a violation of human rights.”
- Violence is a hidden phenomenon. The situation should not continue like this.”
- This woman is trying to keep her family together, that is why she is putting up with the violence, for the sake of their children.”
- “This husband is not caring for his wife. Someone should talk to Dolgor to provide advice and help her make up her mind.”

¹¹ The respondents were selected according to the requirements included in the survey methodology, and eligible respondents were found and have been identified with the support of experts. There was a total of 184 respondents including representatives from urban/rural areas, people with a disability, and LGBT.

Key informant interview: *By law, hitting is a crime. But nowadays, it is becoming too frequent in our society. It is happening in one out of every three or four families. That is why people consider it just a family issue rather than a crime.*

Man aged 15–34 years old

Key informant interview: *I tell you as a lawyer, I cannot see any criminal behavior here in this case. It is just relationship problem in the family.*

Man with a disability

Key informant interview: *it is not actually violence or crime because they are married.*

Man with a disability

In contrast with the other interviews and discussions as part of the qualitative study, the interviews with men focused more on the causes and triggers of violence. The following statements were made about the case of Dolgor:

Related to Dolgor's inability to fulfill her role as a wife

- *“Dolgor is an awkward, uneducated and an unsociable person. That is why she ignores her husband's income. It is always men that are blamed for domestic violence. On the other hand, women set the cause for their husbands to beat them and then they report them to the police. That in turn causes the husband to seek revenge. Instead of going to the police, family matters should be discussed between the couple. Then they will not have an argument.”*
- *“It is possible that Dolgor is not able to spend the money wisely. The husband might be giving half of the salary to Dolgor and saving the remaining amount.”*

Husbands' obsessive behavior

- *“Sambu probably had another family before, that is why he afraid of losing Dolgor and keep her at home.”*
- *“Dolgor may be beautiful and he is afraid of losing her.”*
- *“Dolgor may be beautiful and promiscuous. That is why he does not want her to work.”*

Being regretful of his marriage, seeing his partner as inferior to them

- *“Sambu believes that his marriage was a wrong decision as it happened because of one-time sexual intercourse which made Dolgor pregnant, and he may find it regretful or embarrassing.”*
- *“He knows that Dolgor is uneducated and cannot work.”*

Approaching the problem from the “household head” perspective

- *“Sambu is a bad person, but he is the head of the household. We should try to understand him from this perspective.”*

Relating to economic power of household members

- *“Although Dolgor is uneducated she might be earning more than her husband. That might be reason for her husband being jealous.”*

Viewing sexual intercourse as it is within marriage rights

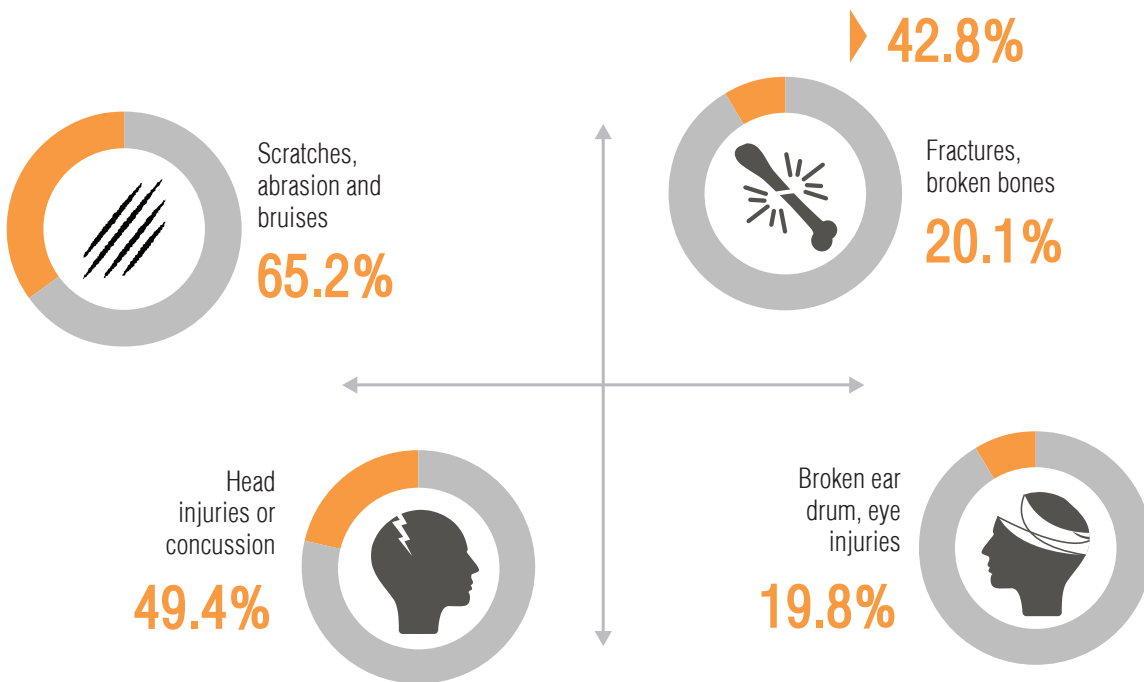
- *“All forced sexual intercourse between couples is miscommunication and misunderstanding between them, so it is not a violence.”*

It was observed that participants who criticized Dolgor were often from rural areas or older men. It can be assumed that men's conventional concepts of household customs and behavior is the main cause of this attitude towards women. In the focus group discussions there were several statements such as “men are king, the backbone of family” and “there's the traditional custom of patriarchy” by men regardless of area of residency or age. Interestingly, two respondents even told that “Marriage law is not suitable for Mongolia”. Other statements by men hints that the society looks down on women with lower educations.

CHAPTER 7.

IMPACT OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

Percentage of women who sustained injuries as a result of violence



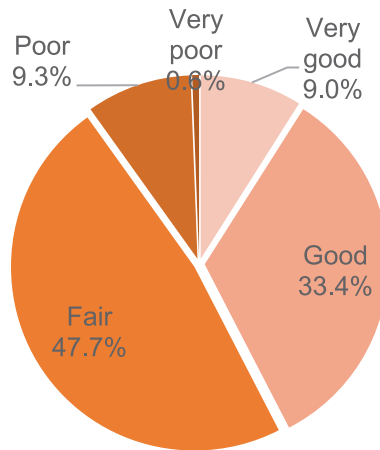
7.1 GENERAL HEALTH

This chapter describes the impacts that partner violence has on women’s health and wellbeing. Most of the analysis focuses on overlapping sub-groups of ever-partnered women, based on their experiences with physical or sexual partner violence. The four groups used to compare health outcomes with partner violence are:

- a) Women who have no experience of physical or sexual partner violence (N1=4739)
- b) Women who have experienced physical partner violence (N2=2109)
- c) Women who have experienced sexual partner violence (N3=498)
- d) Women who have experienced both physical and sexual partner violence (N4=432)

All women were asked to rate their current general health from poor through to very good. Almost one in ten (9.0 per cent) of women described their health as very good, one third (33.4 per cent) as good, and 47.7 per cent as fair. Close to one in ten (9.3 per cent) of the women described their health as poor, and 0.6 per cent of women reported very poor health.

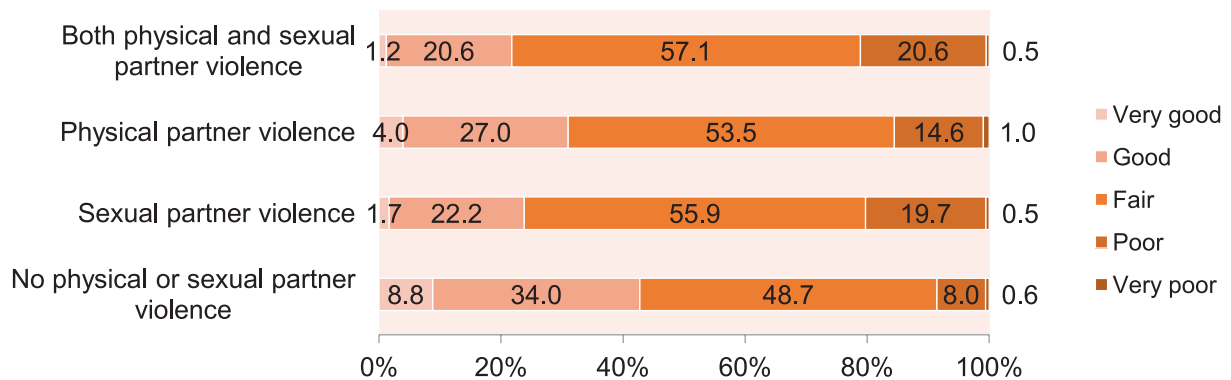
Figure 7.1. Percentage of all women by how they rate their general health, Mongolia 2017 (N=7319)



Note: N=7319– The number of women interviewed in the survey

Women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence have poorer general health. As shown in Figure 7.2, one in five (20.6 per cent) women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence describe their health as poor and 0.5 as very poor, compared to only 8.0 and 0.6 per cent of women who have no physical or sexual partner violence. Women who have experienced sexual partner violence rate their health more poorly than women who experienced physical partner violence.

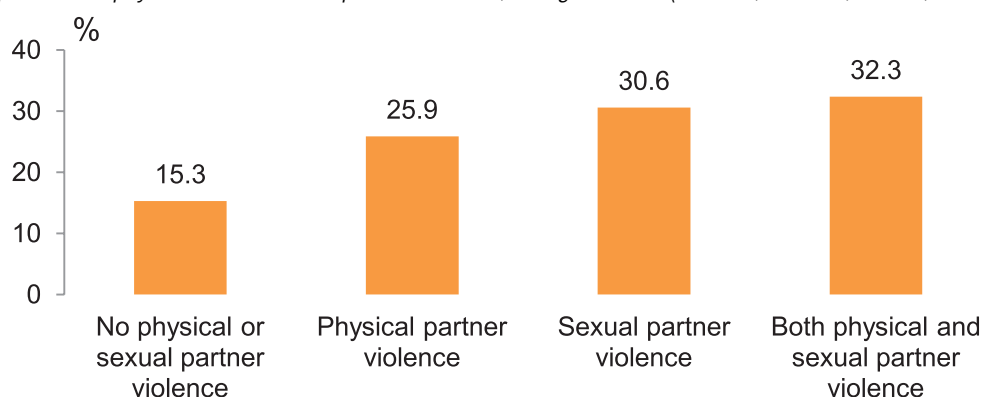
Figure 7.2. General health of ever-partnered women, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=498, N₃=2109, N₄=432)



Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N=4739); Sexual violence (N=498); Physical violence (N=2109); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N=432).

Severe or extreme pain is more prevalent among women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (Figure 7.3). Almost one third (32.3 per cent) of women who experienced both forms of partner violence have been in severe or extreme pain during the four week preceding the survey, compared to 15.3 per cent of women with no physical or sexual partner violence.

Figure 7.3. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have been in severe or extreme pain in the last four weeks, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=2109, N₃=498, N₄=432)



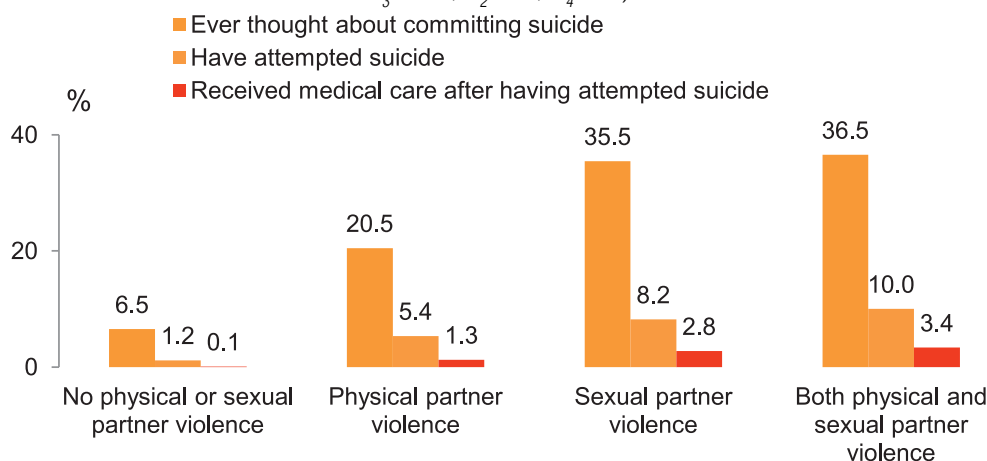
Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=4739); Physical violence (N₂=2109); Sexual violence (N₃=498); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=432).

Qualitative study: None of the women who experienced partner violence viewed their health as normal. When asked to describe the health impacts of violence, most of them reported headaches, heart problems, and increased blood pressure. Some of them have severe fatigue, kidney problems, kidney pain, gastric ulcers, and, in fewer cases, they have seizures, arthritic pain in their limbs, and cancer of the liver, stomach and uterus.

7.2 SUICIDAL THOUGHTS AND ATTEMPTS

When asked ‘if you ever wanted to commit suicide’, 35.5 per cent of women who have experienced sexual violence, 20.5 per cent of the women who have experienced Physical violence, and 36.5 per cent of the women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence from their partners have responded “yes”, which is very high compared to the 6.5 per cent of those who have never experienced physical or sexual partner violence (Figure 4.4).

Figure 7.4. Percentage of ever-partnered women who thought of committing suicide, attempted suicide and received medical care after having attempted suicide, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=2109, N₃=498, N₄=432)



Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=4739); Physical violence (N₂=2109); Sexual violence (N₃=498); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=432).

Attempted suicide was highest among women who had experienced both physical and sexual partner violence – 27.4 per cent had attempted suicide, and the lowest being women with no experience of partner violence (17.9 per cent).

According to the qualitative study, women who experience partner violence were more likely to be depressed and be stressed about their future. In some cases, they shared their feeling of pain and suffering after the violence, and had thoughts about “suicide” and “wanted to die” when they were depressed. The participants’ responses suggest that they have lost their self-esteem, confidence and ability to think clearly.

In-depth interview: *when you want to live with your dreams, you realize you don't have any dream to live with.*

Woman aged 15–34

Younger women are more likely to have thoughts of committing suicide, particularly those who have experienced sexual violence (Table 7.1). Two in every five (39.8 per cent) women aged 25–34 who experienced physical and sexual partner violence in their lifetime have thought of suicide, compared to 7.0 per cent of women aged 25–34 who have not experienced sexual or physical violence.

Table 7.1 Percentage of ever-partnered women who thought of committing suicide, by age group and their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=2109, N₃=498, N₄=432)

	No physical or sexual partner violence	Women who experienced violence		
		Physical	Sexual	Both physical and sexual
By age				
15–24	15.3	35.3	*	*
25–34	7.0	24.5	38.9	39.8
35–44	4.3	19.1	28.8	30.6
45–54	1.8	14.1	30.6	31.4
55–64	3.3	7.9	20.2	20.1

*Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=4739); Physical violence (N₂=2109); Sexual violence (N₃=498); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=432). *There are too few observations or no observations (i.e. less than 20 individuals in the denominator) to make reliable estimates.*

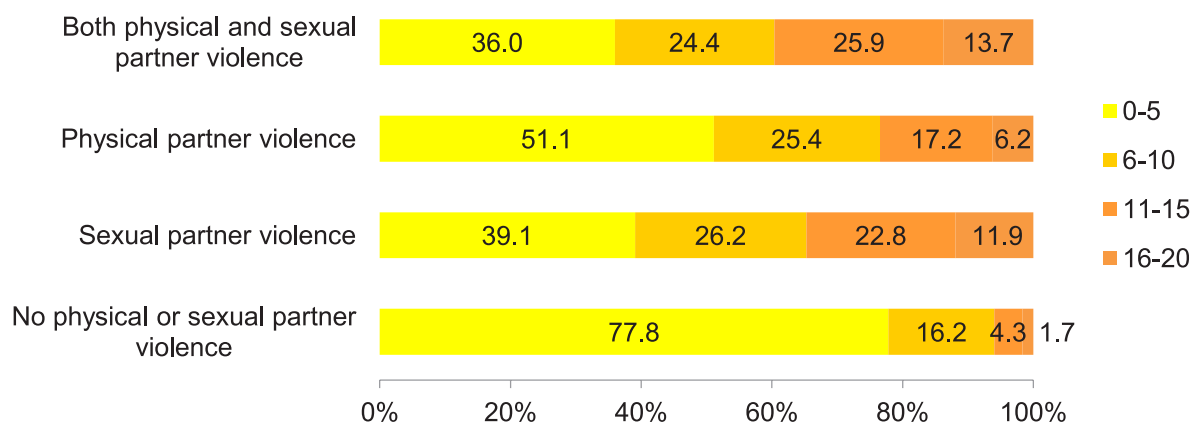
7.3 OTHER HEALTH CONCERNS

Women were asked if they have recently experienced symptoms of poor physical and mental health, such as headaches, insomnia, loss of appetite, anxiety, poor digestion, feeling sad, crying a lot, feeling worthless, thinking of suicide, feeling overwhelmed and fatigue. These were used to give a score out of twenty to indicate how many of the symptoms they have displayed in the last month.

A standard tool was used in the survey for assessing mental health is the WHO Self Reporting Questionnaire (SRQ–20) – a set of 20 ‘yes’ or ‘no’ questions asked by the interviewer about symptoms of mental disorders, such as “Do your hands shake?” and “Do you feel that you are a worthless person?”. ‘Yes’ answers are given a score of 1 and ‘no’ a 0 with the responses to the 20 questions summed to give a maximum (SRQ) score of 20, with a high score being an indicator of poor mental health.

Women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence have a much higher SRQ score than women who have no physical or sexual partner violence (Figure 7.5). For example, 13.7 per cent of women who have survived both physical and sexual partner violence have a score of between 16 and 20, compared to 1.7 per cent of women who have no physical or sexual partner violence. The connection between mental health disorder symptoms and sexual violence is notable, with 11.9 per cent of sexual partner violence survivors reporting a high score (16–20) and 6.2 per cent of physical partner violence survivors.

Figure 7.5. Distribution of the number of mental health problems reported by ever-partnered women, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 ($N_1=4739$, $N_2=2109$, $N_3=498$, $N_4=432$)

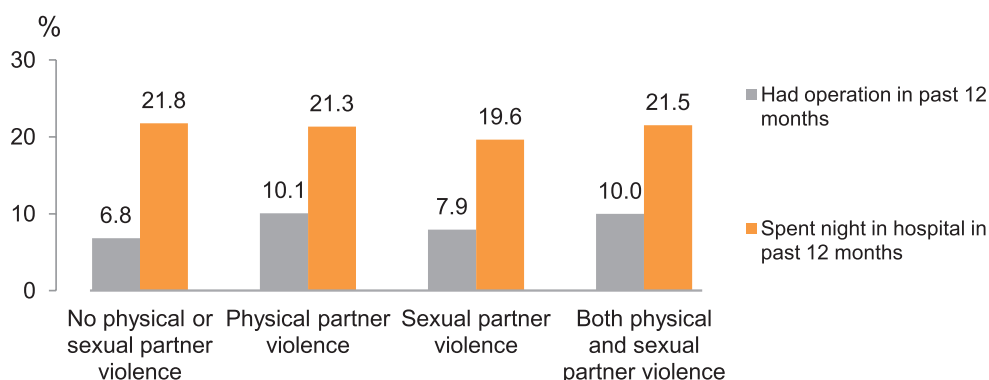


Note: No physical or sexual partner violence ($N_1=4739$); Physical violence ($N_2=2109$); Sexual violence ($N_3=498$); and Both physical and sexual partner violence ($N_4=432$).

HOSPITALIZATION AND SURGICAL OPERATIONS

Around two in five ever-partnered women have spent one or more nights in hospital during the past 12 months, regardless of their experiences with partner violence (Figure 7.6). Women who have experienced physical partner violence are more likely to have undergone a surgical operation (other than a cesarean section) in the last 12 months (10.1 per cent); around three percentage points higher than women who have not experienced sexual or physical violence.

Figure 7.6. Percentage of ever-partnered women who had surgery or were hospitalized during the last 12 months, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 ($N_1=4739$, $N_2=2109$, $N_3=498$, $N_4=432$)



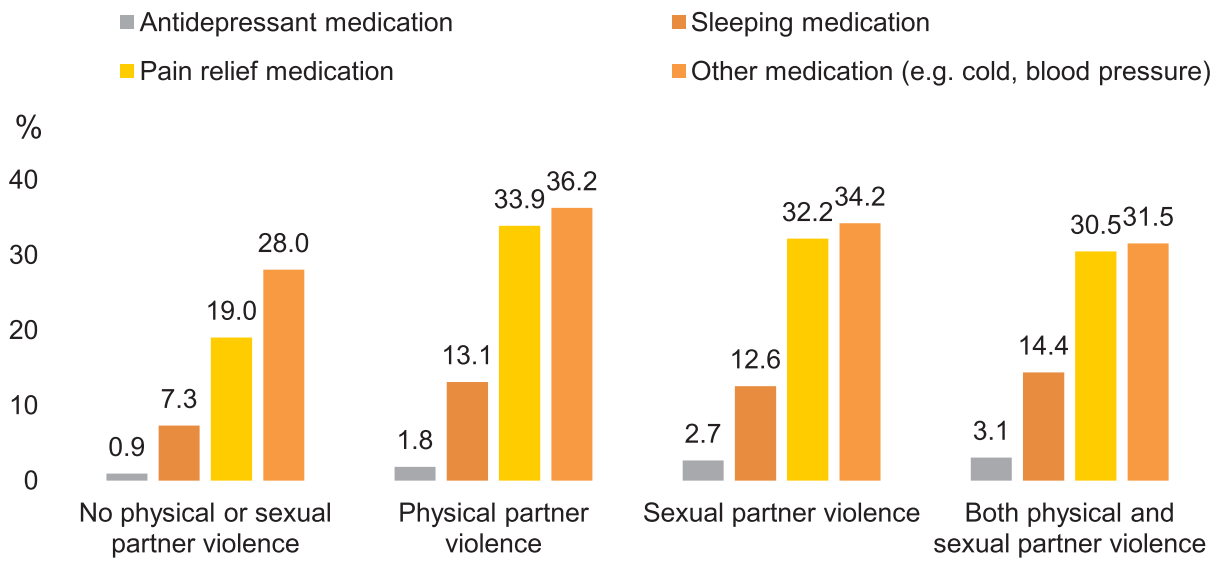
Note: No physical or sexual partner violence ($N_1=4739$); Physical violence ($N_2=2109$); Sexual violence ($N_3=498$); and Both physical and sexual partner violence ($N_4=432$).

7.4 MEDICATION

The recent use of medication (taken during one month preceding the survey) is slightly higher among women who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence (Figure 7.7).

This is particularly so for pain relief medication, which was taken by more than a third (33.9 per cent) of women who have experienced physical partner violence, compared to 19.0 per cent of women with no physical or sexual partner violence. The use of sleeping medication is also notably higher among women with partner violence than for those without.

Figure 7.7. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have used medication in the last month, by type of medication and their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=2109, N₃=498, N₄=432)

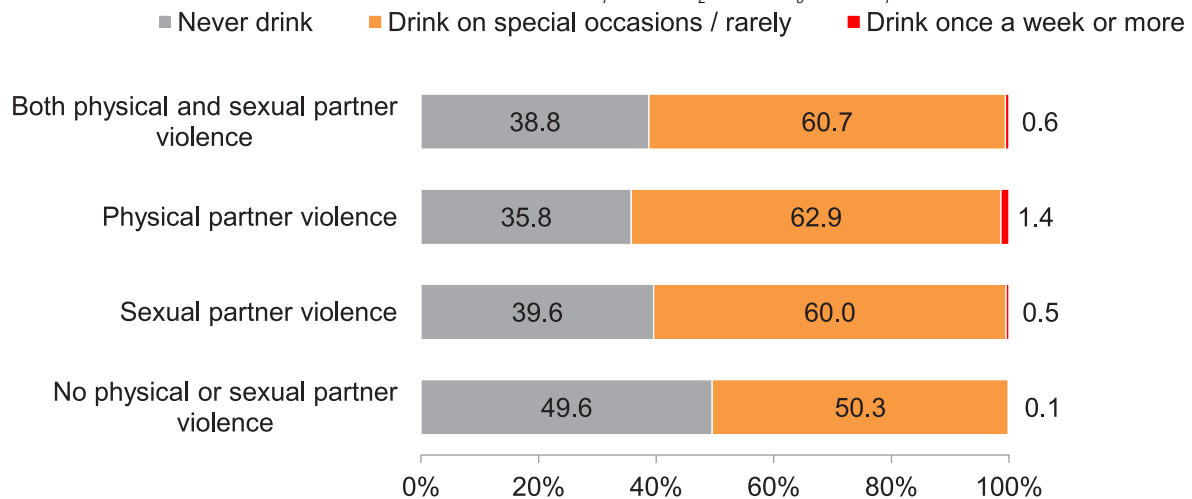


Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=4739); Physical violence (N₂=2109); Sexual violence (N₃=498); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=432).

7.5 ALCOHOL USE AND SMOKING

Alcohol consumption among ever-partnered women is low in Mongolia, with few women drinking on a regular basis (Figure 7.8). Among women who have never experienced physical or sexual partner violence, half (49.6 per cent) never consume alcohol, compared to 35.8 per cent of women who have experienced physical partner violence. Of those who do drink, most do so rarely or only on special occasions.

Figure 7.8. Percentage of ever-partnered women who drink alcohol, by frequency and their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=2109, N₃=498, N₄=432)

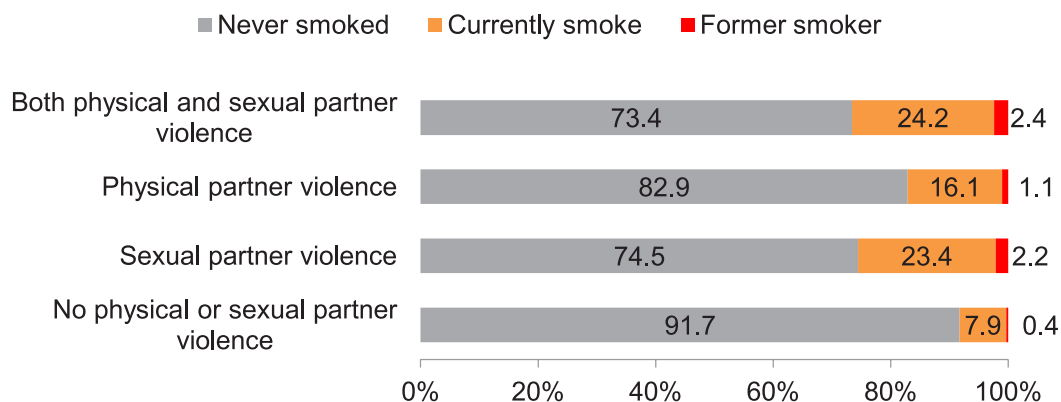


Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=4739); Physical violence (N₂=2109); Sexual violence (N₃=498); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=432).

Smoking rates are also low among ever-partnered women in Mongolia, however, there is a noticeable gap between women who have and have not experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence. Less than one in ten (7.9 per cent) of women without

violence currently smoke, compared to 24.2 per cent of women who have experienced both physical and sexual partner violence. Current smoker rates are higher among women who have suffered from sexual partner violence (23.4 per cent) than for those with physical partner violence (16.1 per cent).

Figure 7.9. Percentage of ever-partnered women who smoke, by frequency and their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N₁=4739, N₂=2109, N₃=498, N₄=432)

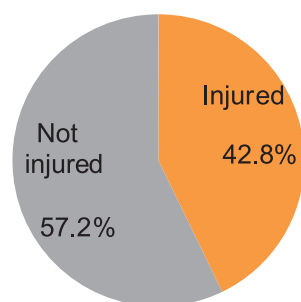


Note: No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=4739); Physical violence (N₂=2109); Sexual violence (N₃=498); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=432).

7.6 INJURIES

Among the women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, 42.8 per cent were injured as a result (Figure 7.10). Injuries sustained as a result of physical and/or sexual partner violence include cuts, scrapes, scratches, bruises, tendon strains, joint dislocation, burns, bone fractures, broken teeth, ruptured ear drums, internal bleeding and head injuries.

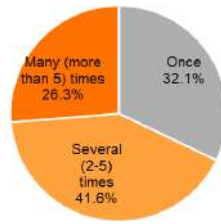
Figure 7.10. Percentage of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and were injured as a result, Mongolia 2017 (N=2174)



Note: N=2174– Number of women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in life time.

Almost one third (32.1 per cent) of ever-injured women had been injured once, two in five (41.6 per cent) had been injured 2–5 times, and more than one quarter (26.4 per cent) of the women had been injured more than five times.

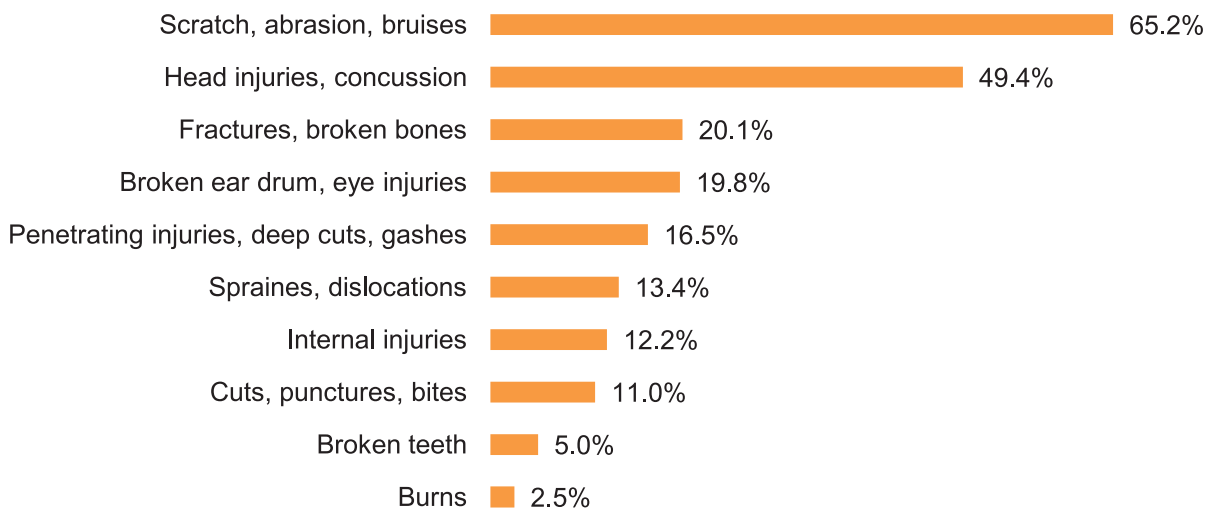
Figure 7.11. Percentage share of frequency that women injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence have been injured, Mongolia 2017 (N = 911)



Note: N=911– Number of women who were injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence in life time

The most common type of injury were scratches, cuts and bruises, experienced by two thirds (65.2 per cent) of ever-injured women (Figure 7.12). The next most common head injuries or concussion (49.4 per cent). Broken teeth and burns were the least common form of injury among those women ever-injured, sustained by 5.0 per cent and 2.5 per cent respectively.

Figure 7.12. Percentage of women who have been injured by physical and/or sexual violence, by type of injury, Mongolia 2017 (N=911)



Note: N=911– Number of women who were injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence in life time

Qualitative study: All women who exposed to partner physical violence were injured in some way as a result. This included bruises on their face, eyes, and body, and almost all women reported that they were hit in *the head and have “headaches”*.

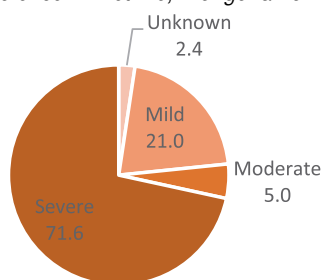
In-depth interview: *He hit me on face when he was angry and it left bruises on my face. I cannot hide it from other people even if I want to... He did not beat me much, but it left bruises on the body and face ... He hits me on the places that are not openly visible, such as arms, legs, and body. ... When I go to bed, he pinches my arms and body.*

Several women

Injuries caused by partner violence are categorised based on severity. ‘Mild’ injuries include skin cuts, poke marks and scratches, bruises. ‘Moderate’ injuries include muscle and tendon injuries, dislocated joints etc. ‘Severe’ injuries include deep cuts, deep wounds, ruptured ear drums, eye damage, broken bones, crushed and fractured bones, broken/ fallen/ crushed teeth, internal and head injuries, and serious brain concussions.

Most women who were injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence had severe injuries (71.6 per cent). Two in five (21.0 per cent) had mild injuries, and 5.0 per cent had moderate injuries.

Figure 7.13. Percentage of ever-injured women by the severity of the most severe injury sustained from physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime, Mongolia 2017 (N=911)



Note: N=911 – Number of women who were injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence in life time

Qualitative study: Nearly half of women affected by partner abuse who participated in the in-depth interviews were severely injured due to violence. Particularly, they had broken hands, legs, ribs and noses, cuts on the head, are beaten while pregnant, had miscarriage, treated for days bedridden, became disabled, and temporary lost working abilities. Despite the fact that there are discrepancies due to the classification of injuries, the following illustrates the seriousness of the intimate partner violence impact on the victim women.

In-depth interview: *I lost 50 per cent of my working ability due to domestic violence. There is no treatment that can be done because both of my eye-sockets are fractured. One is small and the other one is a bigger fracture. Retina of my right eye is damaged and my left eye sight is around 20 per cent, so I am disabled now.*

Women with a disability

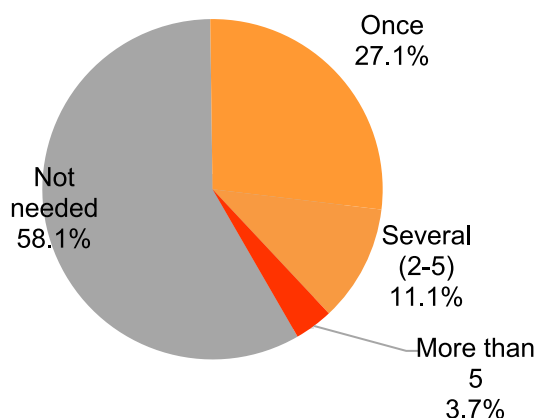
In-depth interview: *I was lying in the surgical unit at the hospital while doctors make stiches on my face and head. The doctors said, “You will not have any place available to put stiches soon.” He injured me with any household items under reach such as knife and fork. Once he poked with a large fork into my legs and arms, while I was bleeding, he kicked me on my nose. Once, my tooth was broken when he hit me. When I said “You’re going to kill me, so I’m going to get out of here.” the situation worsened and he beat me more. Then, I lay on the floor as if I passed out. He poured on me 10 litres of cold water. Now I have the liver, stomach and womb tumours.*

Women aged 35–64

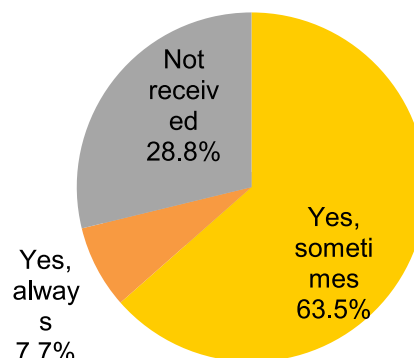
Of the injured women, 58.1 per cent reported that they did not need health services after the attack, 27.1 per cent said they needed medical services once during their lifetime, 11.1 per cent on several (2–5) occasions, and 3.7 per cent answered that they needed it more than five times (Figure 7.14). Out of the women who needed medical assistance, 28.8 per cent did not receive it, 63.5 per cent received it sometimes, and 7.7 per cent have always received medical assistance.

Figure 7.14. Incidence of medical care of ever-injured women affected by intimate partner physical and sexual violence, Mongolia 2017

Needed medical assistance (N=911)



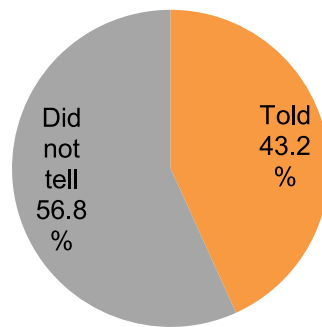
Received medical assistance (N=415)



Note: N=911 – Number of women who were injured by physical and/or sexual partner violence in life time
 N₂=415 – Number of women, who needed medical care due to injuries by intimate partner violence

Of the injured women who received medical assistance, less than half (43.2 per cent) told the health care worker the real reason for their injuries.

Figure 7.15. Percentage of women injured by partner violence who received medical assistance for their injuries and who told the health care worker the real reason for their injuries, Mongolia 2017 (N=288)



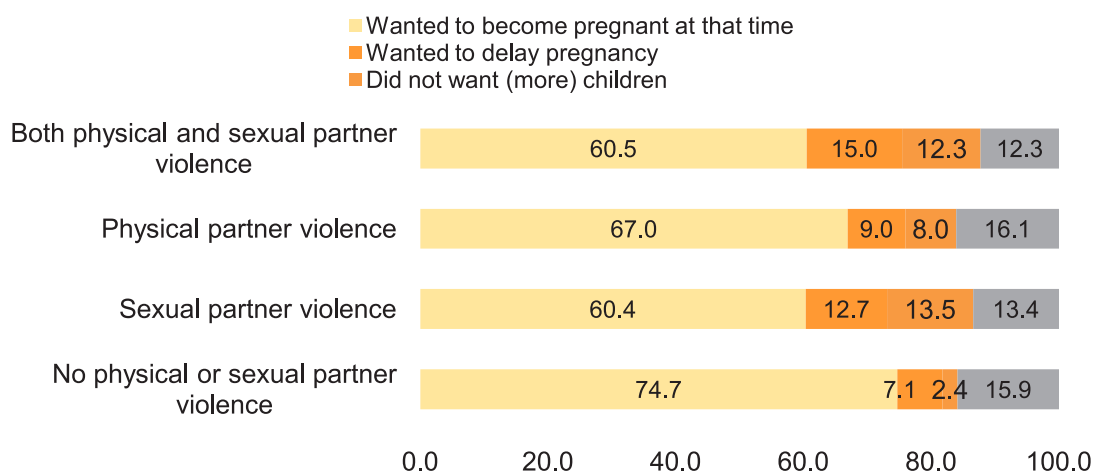
Note: N=288– Number of women, who received medical care due to injuries by physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime

7.7 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Ever-partnered women who were pregnant within the last five years were asked whether the last child she gave birth to was wanted at that time. As shown on the figure below, women who have not been affected by physical and/or sexual partner violence are more likely to have a wanted pregnancy than women who have experienced such violence. This may be an indication of how much choice women have over their own reproductive health.

Among those women who had a child within the last five years and have experienced both physical and sexual violence in their lifetime, 15.0 per cent would have preferred to delay the birth of their last child, and a further 12.3 per cent did not want (more) children at that time. By comparison, for women who had not experienced physical or sexual violence, 7.1 per cent had preferred to delay, and 2.4 per cent had wanted no (more) children at that time.

Figure 7.16. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have given birth within the last five years, by whether or not they wanted to have children at that time and by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=1717)



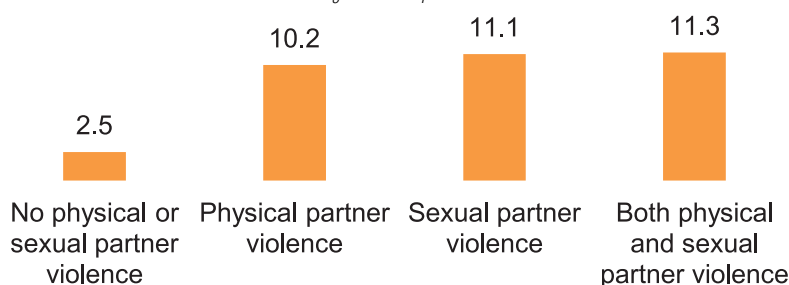
Note: Number of women who were pregnant within the last 5 years. No physical or sexual partner violence (N₁=1125); Physical violence (N₂=572); Sexual violence (N₃=120); and Both physical and sexual partner violence (N₄=106).

Alcohol consumption during their last pregnancy is much higher among women who have been exposed to physical and/or sexual partner violence (Figure 7.17).

Around one in ten (11.1 per cent) of women who experienced sexual partner violence drank during their last pregnancy, compared

to 2.5 per cent of women who had no physical or sexual partner violence in their lifetime. These rates are 4 times higher than that of women who had never experienced intimate partner violence.

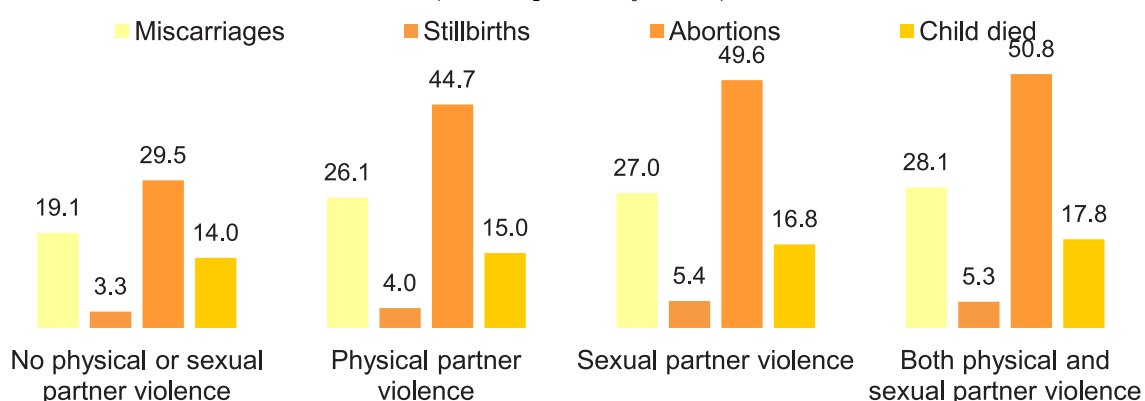
Figure 7.17. Percentage of ever-partnered women who have given birth during the last five years and who consumed alcohol during their last pregnancy, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 ($N_1=1125$, $N_2=572$, $N_3=120$, $N_4=106$)



Note: Number of women who were pregnant within the last 5 years. No physical or sexual partner violence ($N_1=1125$); Physical violence ($N_2=572$); Sexual violence ($N_3=120$); and Both physical and sexual partner violence ($N_4=106$).

Ever-partnered women who have been pregnant and have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime are more likely to have an abortion than women with no physical or sexual partner violence (Figure 7.18). Half (50.8 per cent) the women with both physical and sexual violence had an abortion at some point in their life, compared to 29.5 per cent of women with no violence.

Figure 7.18. Comparison of reported reproductive issues of women, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, ($N_1=4479$, $N_2=2077$, $N_3=487$, $N_4=424$), 2017



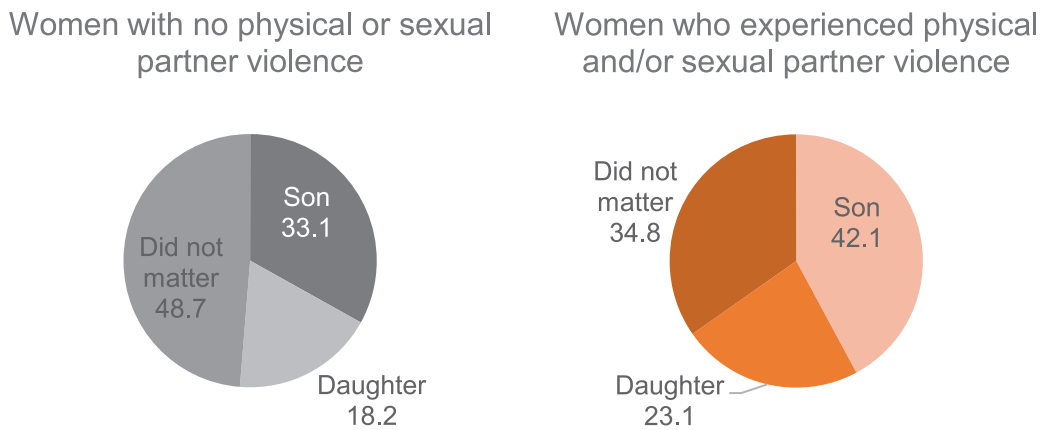
Note: Number of ever-partnered women who have undergone pregnancy. No physical or sexual partner violence ($N_1=4479$); Physical violence ($N_2=2077$); Sexual violence ($N_3=487$); and Both physical and sexual partner violence ($N_4=424$).

The qualitative study confirmed these findings. There were more than a few women who experienced physical violence from the partners while they were pregnant and a number had miscarriages due to physical violence. In addition, the study found that some women became pregnant because they did not use contraceptives or did not know about family planning methods and had abortion as a result of the violence.

Women who gave birth in the last five years were asked whether their partners cared about the sex of the baby. Among those women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime, it is more common for the partner to prefer she has a son – 42.1 per cent of women, compared to 33.1 per cent among those with no violence (Figure 7.19).

These indicators are 5–9 percentage points higher than for women who never were exposed to partner violence. Nearly half (48.7 per cent) of women with no experience of violence responded that their partners didn't care about child's sex. It can be seen as partners who use violence prefers the child's sex to be exactly as they want as reflects to their behaviour.

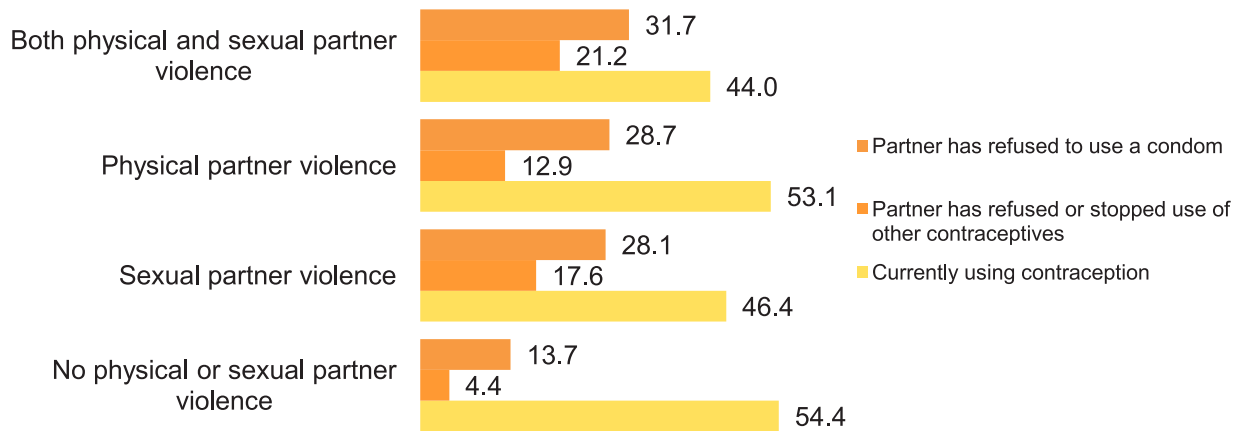
Figure 7.19. Percentage of ever-partnered women who gave birth within the last five years whose partner cared about the sex of last child, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=1717)



Note: N=1717- Number of women who have given birth within the last 5 years

More than half (54.5 per cent) of ever-partnered women who have not experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence during their lifetime are currently using contraceptives. By comparison, 44.0 per cent of women who have experienced both physical and sexual partner violence are currently using them. Partner's refusal to wear a condom and/or their refusal or stopping of other forms of contraceptives are higher among young women who have experienced partner violence than for those who have not.

Figure 7.20. Percentage of ever-partnered women whose partner has refused or stopped the use of contraceptives compared to percentage who are currently using contraception, by their experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017



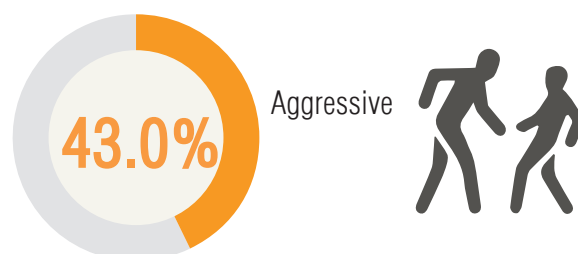
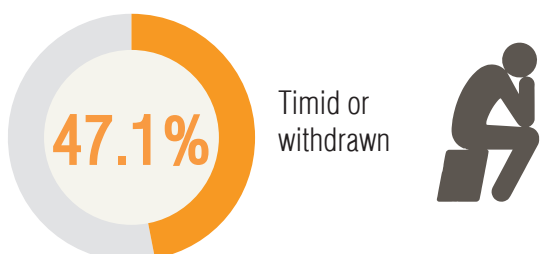
Note: Denominators for 'Partner has refused to wear a condom' are No violence (N₁=4000); Physical violence (N₂=1801); Sexual violence (N₃=411); and Both physical and sexual violence (N₄=357); denominators for 'Partner has refused or stopped use of other contraceptives' are No violence (N₅=3781); Physical violence (N₆=1720); Sexual violence (N₇=396); and Both physical and sexual violence (N₈=342); denominators for 'Currently using contraceptives' are No violence (N₉=2726); Physical violence (N₁₀=1410); Sexual violence (N₁₁=339); and Both physical and sexual violence (N₁₂=298);

CHAPTER 8.

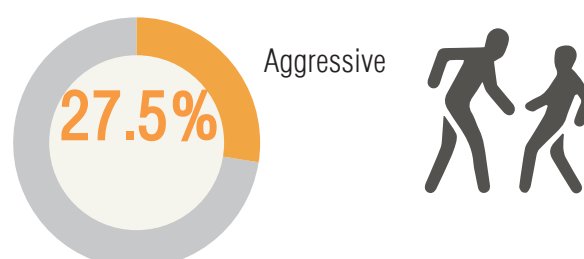
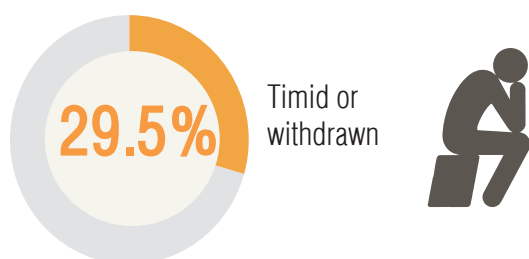
IMPACT OF PARTNER VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN

Impact of partner violence on children in Mongolia

6–12 year–old children of women who have experienced physical and/or sexual violence



6–12 year–old children of women who have NOT experienced physical and/or sexual violence



This chapter explores how partner violence can impact children. Partner violence can be normalized through witnessing or experiencing violence in the home during childhood.

The quantitative survey is not designed to gather information directly from children. However, to get a measure of the impact on them, women with young children (aged 6 to 12 years old) are asked about their child's behavior and performance at school so variations between women who have and have not experienced partner violence can be revealed.

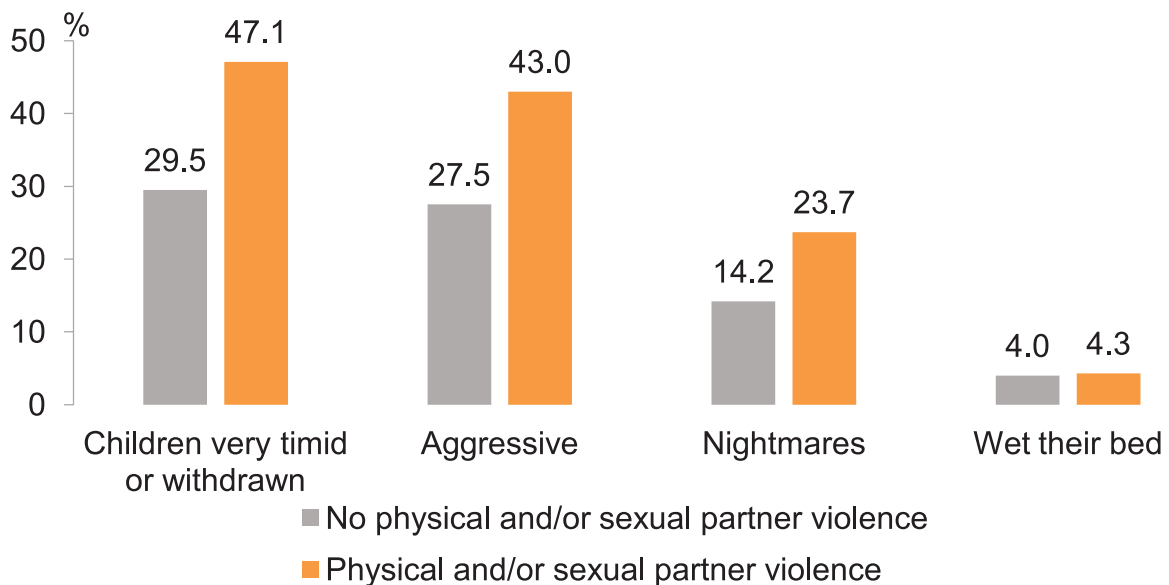
This chapter also looks at the extent to which women who experience partner violence grew up in a violent home, or have male partners who did, to explore patterns in intergenerational violence.

8.1 IMPACT OF PARTNER VIOLENCE ON CHILDREN'S BEHAVIOUR AND HEALTH

Most (80.8 per cent) ever-partnered women interviewed had at least one child, and 40.1 per cent had children aged between 6 and 12 years at the time of the survey. Women with young children were asked several questions about their child's behavior so comparisons could be made between the children of women who experienced partner violence versus those who have never experienced it. The results suggest an association between partner violence and behavioral issues in children.

The children of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime are more likely to be timid or withdrawn children (47.1 per cent) than those of women with no partner violence (29.5 per cent). Their children are also more likely to be aggressive (43.0 per cent compared to 27.5 per cent) and to have nightmares (23.7 per cent compared to 14.2 per cent), suggesting partner violence has a negative impact on children's behavior.

Figure 8.1 Percentage of ever-partnered women with children (age 6–12 years) who have observed certain behavioral issues in these children, by women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=1595, N=985)



Note: N=1595 – The number of women with 6–12 years old children who have no experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, N=985 – The number of women with 6–12 years old children who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence

The relationship between partner violence and behavioral issues in children was found to be statistically significant. It is evident that there is not much difference in wetting beds (more than 0.05), but other indicators such as “children are timid or aggressive” or “children have frequent nightmares” are less than 0.05 meaning the relationship between the partner violence against mothers and their children's behavioural issues and wellbeing is statistically significant (see Table 19 in Annex 4).

The impact of partner violence against women on their children's behavior and mood can also be seen from the qualitative research.

In-depth interview: *My son is too young and it is difficult to tell what he thinks. But sometimes he says I want to die instead of looking at this. The girl is a teenager. Her behavior is changing. I tell her she should not feel in that way. My daughter said she cannot feel relaxed in this family environment. Of course, it is hard for children.*

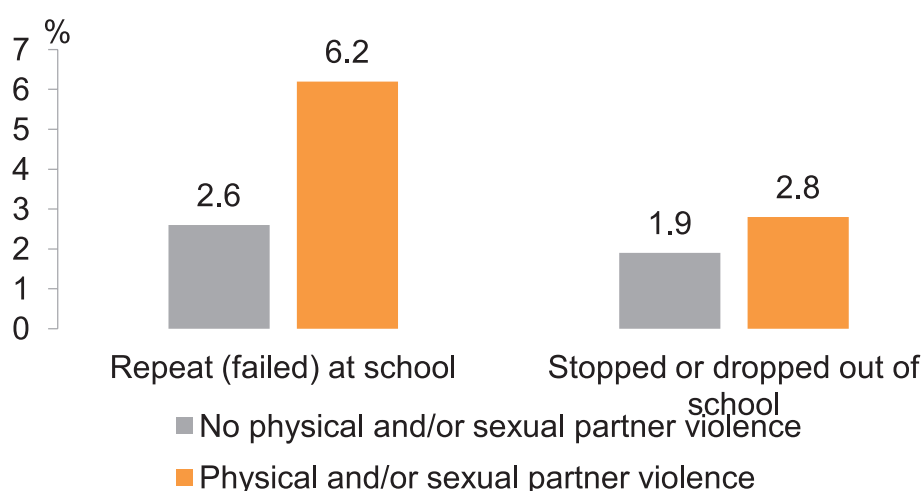
25–39 year old woman

In-depth interview: *The children's emotions are greatly impacted. My two girls are very shy. They say that they feel anger towards boys.*

25–39 year old woman

In families where the mother has been subject to partner violence, her young children were more likely to repeat a grade or drop out of school than children of women with no physical or sexual partner violence (Figure 8.2).

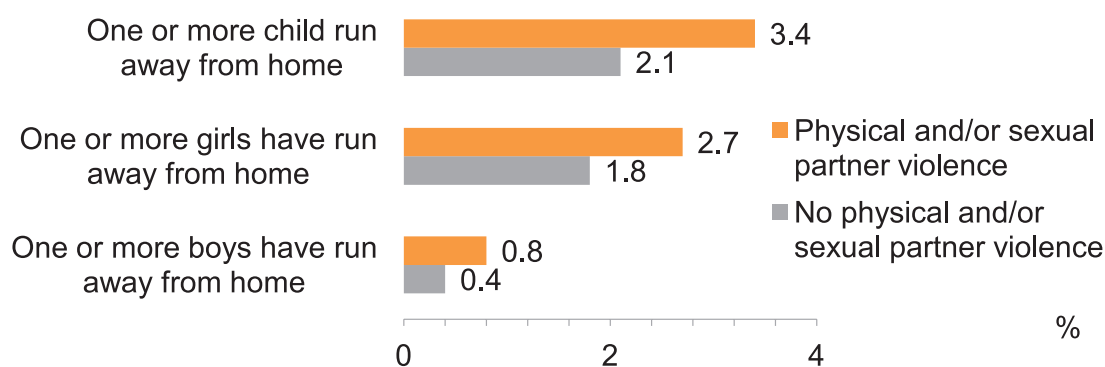
Figure 8.2 Percentage of ever-partnered women with children (aged 6–12) who have had one or more children repeat a grade or drop out of school, by women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime, Mongolia 2017 (N¹=1595, N²=985)



Note: N=1595 – The number of women with 6–12 years old children who have no experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, N=985 – The number of women with 6–12 years old children who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence

There are a number of reasons why young children may run away from home, such as witnessing or experiencing violence in the family. The survey reveals that a small percentage of young children have run away and the tendency to do so is greater in families where the woman has been subject to partner violence (Figure 8.3).

Figure 8.3 Percentage of ever-partnered women with children (aged 6–12) who have had one or more children run away from home, by women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence in lifetime, Mongolia 2017 (N¹=1595, N²=985)

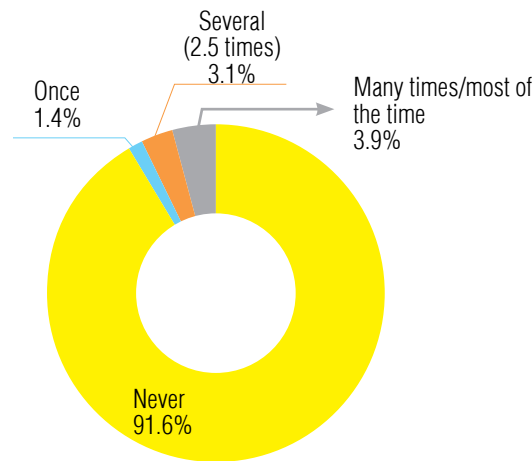


Note: N=1595 – The number of women with 6–12 years old children who have no experiences of physical and/or sexual partner violence, N=985 – The number of women with 6–12 years old children who have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence

8.2 CHILDREN WITNESSING VIOLENCE AS REPORTED BY WOMEN

Women experiencing physical partner violence were asked if their children ever witnessed or overheard this violence and how many times that occurred. According to the survey, most women (91.6 per cent) said their children never witnessed or overheard the violence. The remaining 8.4 per cent of women reported that their children saw or overheard the physical violence once (1.4 per cent), 2–5 times (3.1 per cent) or more than five times (3.9 per cent).

Figure 8.4 Proportion of women reporting that their children witnessed violence (and how many times) among women who have experienced physical partner violence, Mongolia 2017 (N=2043)



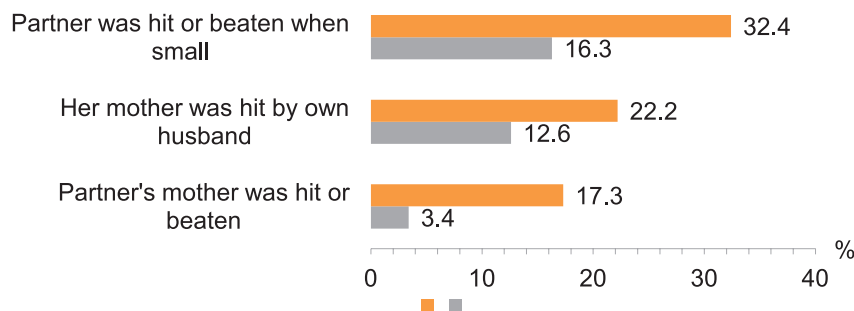
Note: N=2043 – The number of women who have experienced physical violence who have 6 – 12 year old children

For women who experienced violence, those in Ulaanbaatar (12.7 per cent) were more likely to report their children had witnessed or overheard physical violence than women in other areas (4.7 per cent). Although it may be that mothers protect their children from witnessing violence, they may also be unaware if their children are watching or listening.

8.3 INTERGENERATIONAL VIOLENCE

Almost a third (32.4 per cent) of women who experienced partner violence have partners who were hit or beaten regularly as a child, compared to 16.3 per cent of women with no violence (Figure 5.5). Women whose own mother was subject to partner violence are more likely to experience such violence themselves with almost a quarter (22.2 per cent) of women with partner violence in that situation, compared to 12.6 per cent of women with no partner violence. A relatively large proportion (17.3 per cent) of women who have experienced violence have partners whose mother was beaten, compared to only 3.4 per cent of women with no partner violence. This suggests that childhood experiences of violence are a risk factor for future violence.

Figure 8.5 Percentage of ever-partnered women reporting violence in their own or their partner's family homes when they were young, by women's experience of physical partner violence in lifetime, Mongolia 2017 (N=6914)



Note: N=6914 – The number of ever-partnered women

Qualitative study: Many experts repeatedly say that “violence causes violence” in order to explain how witnessing violence affects children’s abuse relationship in their adulthood. In addition, the participants of the FGDs viewed that domestic violence effects children’s behavior and these children likely to grow up to became adult who are not able to manage their anger, aggressive and violent.

Expert interviews: *There was a young man with 5 and 7-year-olds children and he beats his children all the times. When asked “Why are you beating your young children?” He said “I was not happy as they are now when I was at their age. And that makes me very angry”.*

Social worker

Experts’ Interview: *Children who are growing up in domestic violence grow up with psychological disorders and behavioral problems.*

Doctor

In-depth interview: *I think I am the lost person. My only wish is to let my three children live a normal life. I wish them to do their homework in a non-violent and relaxed environment. The most recent decision I made was to live separately from my partner for my girl’s future. My daughter said to me “Let’s get out of this, let’s take my two siblings from here and rent a home. I cannot study in this environment.” Her eyes were in tears. I realized I was going to put my children’s future in the wrong way.*

Women aged 40–64

In-depth interview: *My oldest boy started talking to others in bad way. He imitates his father’s behavior and says to others bad things like “I will kill you”. He also always gets in conflict with other people saying “then what?”*

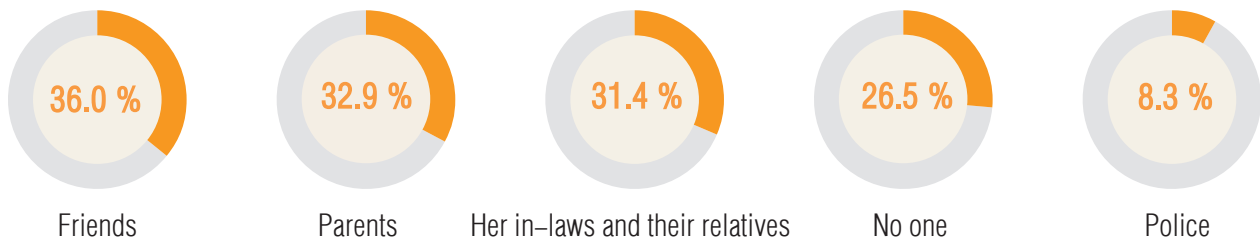
Women aged 25–39

CHAPTER 9.

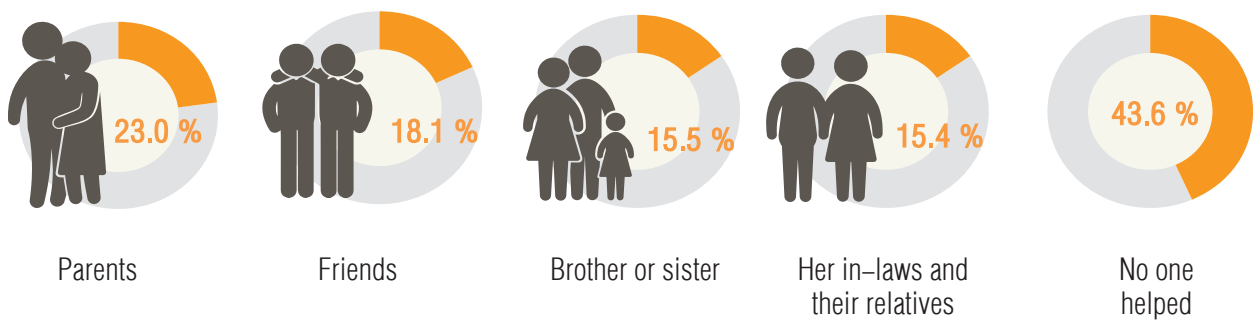
COPING WITH VIOLENCE

Coping with violence in Mongolia

Percentage of women who told someone about their partner violence



Who helped women?



In-depth interview: [child] was afraid of their daddy. My youngest son is on the disability pension and living with me. Another child drinks a lot. When he is drunk, he hurts me.

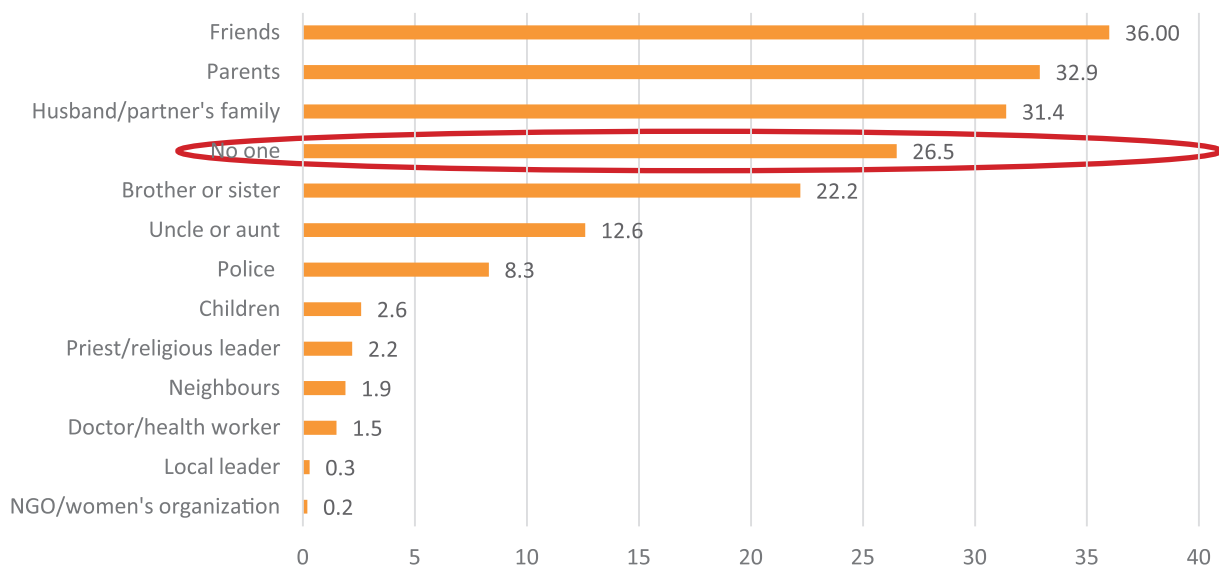
Women aged 40–64

This chapter presents information on how women who have experienced violence cope, who they talk to, where they seek support and how satisfied they are with the help they receive. In the case of women who have had more than one partner who has been violent, the information relates to their most recent partner.

9.1 WHO DO WOMEN TALK TO ABOUT PARTNER VIOLENCE?

Among women who have suffered physical and/or sexual partner violence, one quarter (26.5 per cent) have told no one about their experiences. Just over one third (36.0 per cent) told their friends, 32.9 per cent told their parents, and 31.4 per cent the relatives of the partner. Significantly, less than one in ten women (8.3 per cent) report the violence to the police.

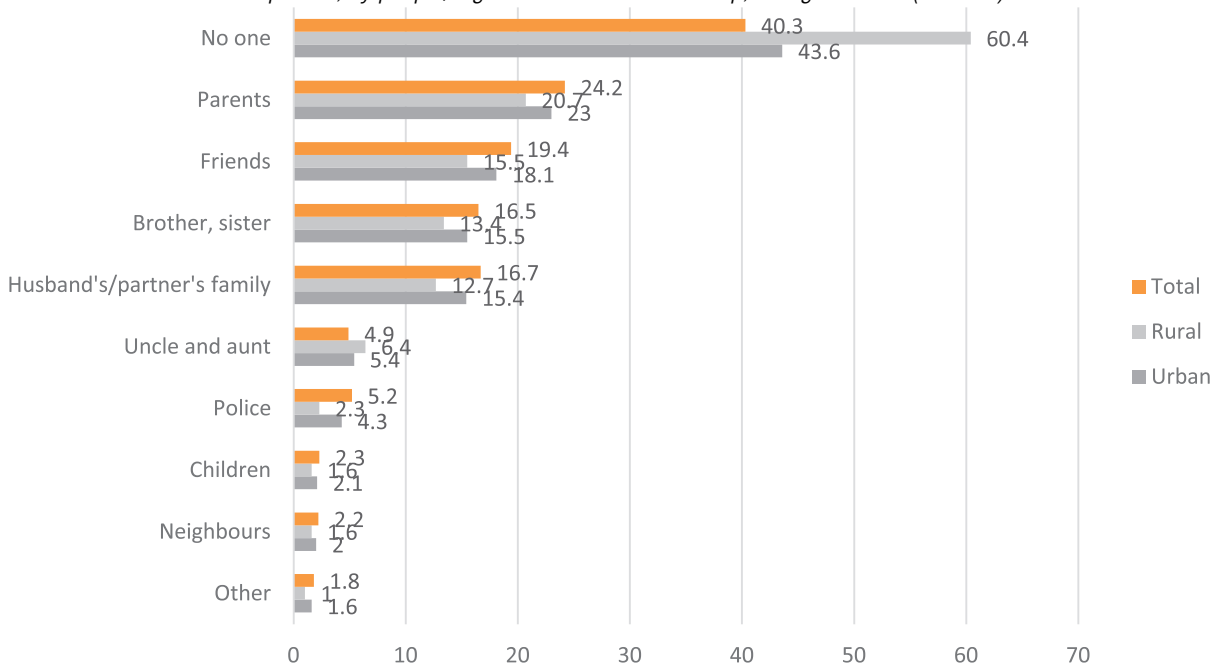
Figure 9.1. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence, by who they told about the behaviour of their partners, Mongolia 2017 (N=2175)



Note: N=2175 – Number of woman who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence

For 43.6 per cent of the women who have encountered physical and/or sexual partner violence, no one tried to help them. Almost one quarter (23.0 per cent) indicated that their parents tried to help, 18.1 per cent received help from friends, 15.5 per cent from siblings and 15.4 per cent from relatives of their partner. Women in urban areas are more likely to receive help from others than those in living rural areas.

Figure 9.2. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and had someone try to help them, by people/organization who tried to help, Mongolia 2017 (N=2175)



Note: N=2175 – The number of women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence

Qualitative study: the qualitative study suggests that the decision to seek support from others is influenced by nearby social networks. It appears that if women live in the same geographic area as their parents or siblings then they are likely to discuss the domestic violence abuse with their family. Otherwise, they are more likely to tell their friends, co-workers, parents-in-law, or neighbours and seek support from them instead.

Women often mentioned that they do not speak of their partner’s violence for the sake of their husbands and their own reputation. These women often believe they should “tolerate and adapt to violence” and live with it without reporting it and without seeking any support from others.

In-depth interview: *I used talk openly with my mother. However, I am not telling her everything now because I don’t want her to worry. In the beginning, with childish thinking, I would talk about it to everybody, even to my sisters-in-law. Then I realized that they turn it into gossip instead of helping me.*

20–24 year old female

In-depth interview: *I tell only the lady at my work; only that very kind woman understands me and supports me.*

40–64 year old female

In-depth interview: *When I told them that my husband hit me, they didn’t say anything, they side with their own son.*

20–24 year old female

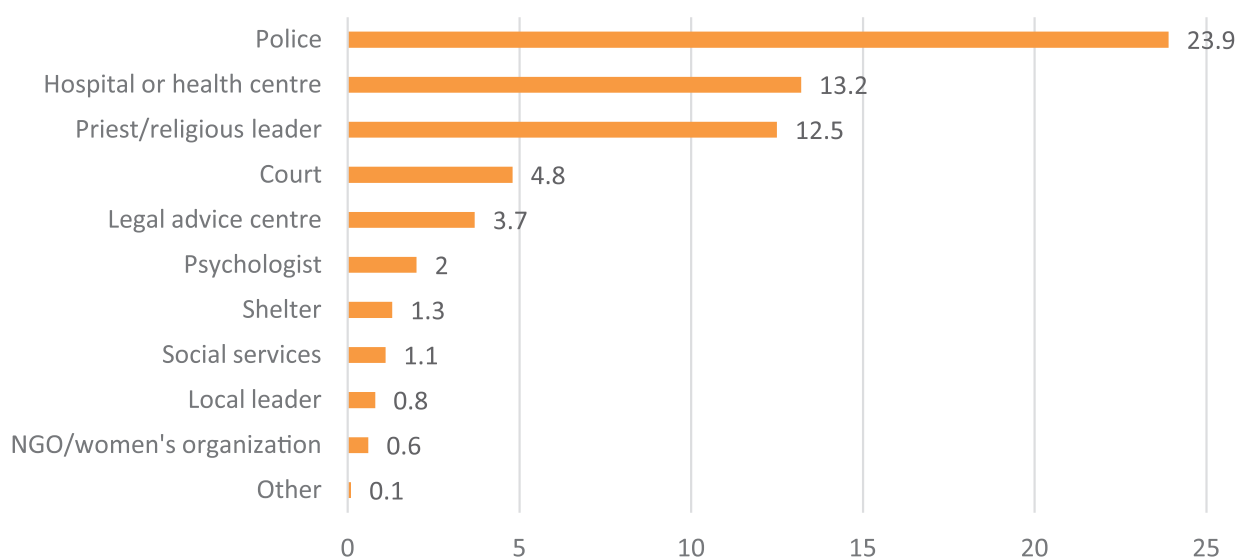
In-depth interview: *The neighbours’ children come in and help me.*

25–39 year old female

9.2 ORGANIZATIONS WHERE WOMEN TURN TO FOR HELP

Women who experience physical and/or sexual partner violence have several options from where they can seek help. When asked about which institutions, if any, they turned to for help, almost one quarter (23.9 per cent) said they reported it to the police. More than one in ten (13.2 per cent) approached a health facility for help, and 12.5 per cent approached monks or religious leaders. The proportion of women who sought help from a shelter and other care services is low, less than 1.5 per cent.

Figure 9.3. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence who sought help, by authority, Mongolia 2017 (N=2175)



Note: N=2175 – The number of women who had experienced physical and/or sexual violence

Qualitative study revealed a perception that reporting to the police is ineffective.

In-depth interview: *you call the police, you report to the police, the police get annoyed with us and neglect us. Once I called the police and my partner ran away, jumping over the fence. The police told me to call them once he has come back, but they didn't come again. After I divorced my husband, I now know that the police will not defend me. Now I have moved to the yard of my brother. There, even if they hit me, they'll do it less cruelly.*

35–64 year old female

In-depth interview: *I fear I will be under even more pressure if I call the police. It turns out that I should have told the police at the very first occurrence of him hitting me. Otherwise, he thinks it's normal to hit his wife and will do it over and over. Now I think I should see if there is any organisation to protect me, but I don't know where to go.*

35–64 year old female

In-depth interview: *I reported to the police twice or even three times. The police detain him for 3–4 hours, scolding him and then send him back. He returns and hits me again saying: "Who are you to report me to the cops?"*

40–64 year old female

In-depth interview: *The police told me "from now on, if he hits you, insults you or chases you away, immediately come to us. We have a centre against domestic violence. We have shelter even if you're chased out naked. So contact us".*

35–64 year old female

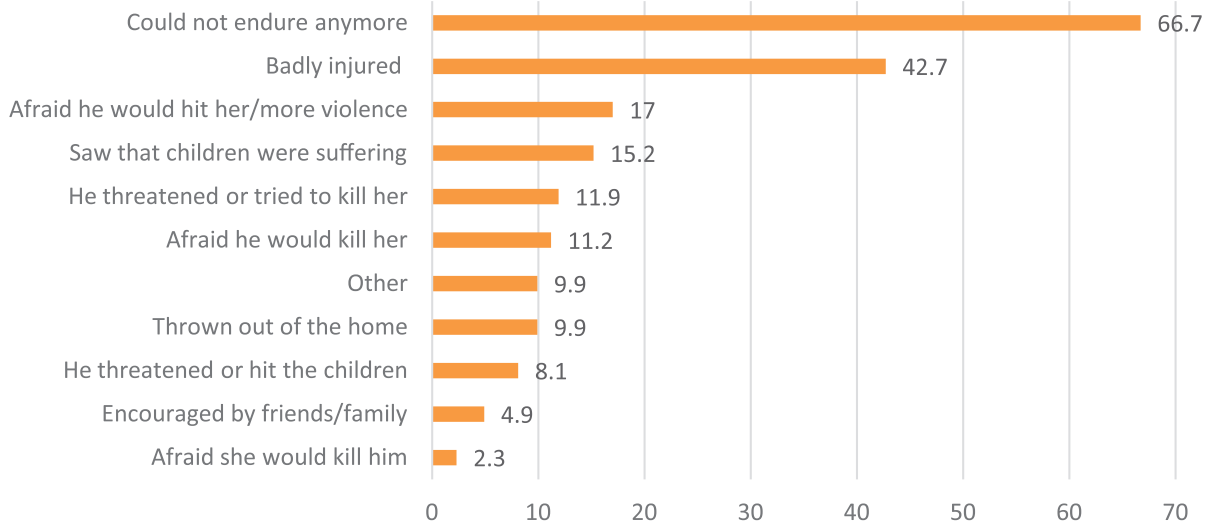
In-depth interview: *I'm temporarily staying in the shelter of the National Centre against Violence with my three children. I applied to the Centre to initiate a civil case, to dissolve the marriage, to do a financial settlement, and to determine the alimony to be paid for the children. It was impossible to tolerate the violence anymore, I left home just to stay alive. My husband states that I chose a roaming life. My eyesight is 20.0, and if I get blind, how can I survive, roaming is unthinkable. Once he hit me so cruelly that I was included afterwards in a category of disability. He didn't stop at that, he whipped my face and eyes with a wet towel. When he heard that I went to the National Centre against Violence, he said "What did she forget there? She's gone crazy, she's insane." When I talk about this at the family health centre, sub-district administration, with the social worker and welfare division, they don't believe me.*

35–64 year old female

WHY DO SOME WOMEN SEEK HELP AND OTHERS NOT?

The figure below shows why the women who did seek help for partner violence from authorities did so. Respondents could give more than one reason, so the percentages add to more than 100 per cent. Two thirds of women (68.7 per cent) approached institutions for help because they simply could not endure the violence any more. More than two in five (42.7 per cent) sought help because they were badly injured. Seventeen per cent of women who sought help did so because they were concerned that the level of violence could escalate, and 15.2 per cent sought help as they saw their children were suffering.

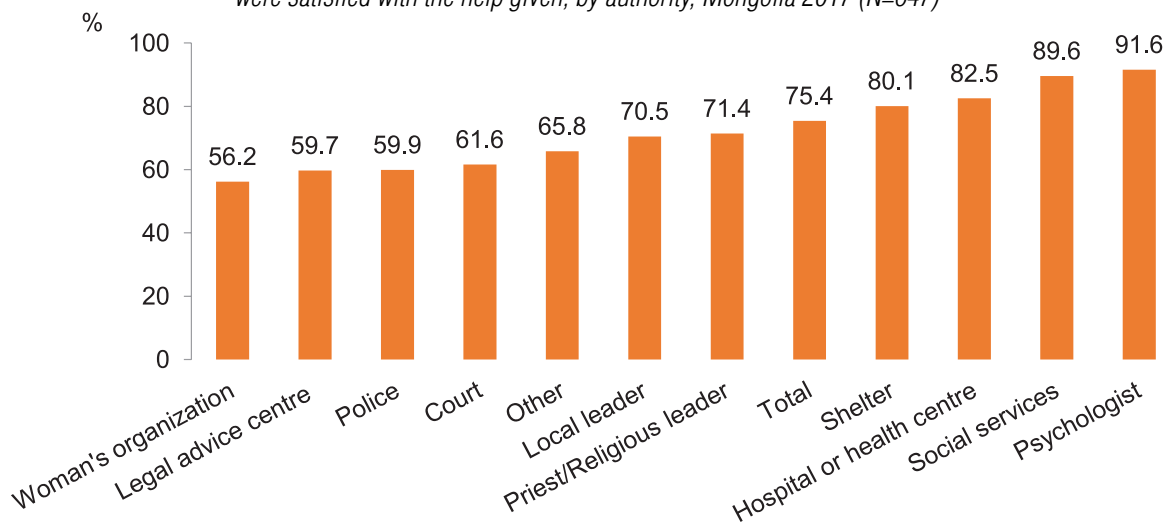
Figure 9.4. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and sought help from an authority, by reason(s) for seeking help, Mongolia 2017 (N=647)



Note: N=647 – The number of women who sought help

Three quarters of women (75.4 per cent) who sought help from various organisations were satisfied with the service they received. Satisfaction varied depending on the type of service. Almost all women who received psychological services (91.6 per cent) were satisfied. Over 80 per cent of victims who received services at a shelter, hospital, health centre or from social service were satisfied with the service received. At the other end of the scale, rates of satisfaction were lower with police, legal advice centres and women’s organizations, although the majority were still satisfied. This is not surprising as the legal system is more focused on punitive measures against the perpetrator, whereas health and wellbeing services are focused on the needs of the victim.

Figure 9.5. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence who sought help and were satisfied with the help given, by authority, Mongolia 2017 (N=647)

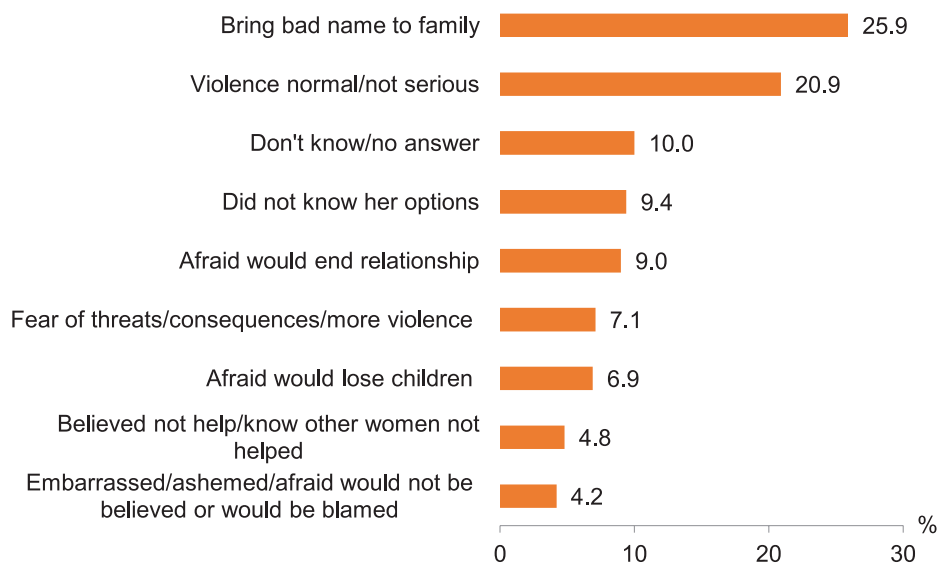


Note: N=647 – The number of women who sought help

The women who did not seek help gave reasons as to why this was the case (Figure 9.6). A quarter of women (25.9 per cent) who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and did not approach any organization or service said they did not want to

damage the reputation of the family. One in five (20.9 per cent) thought that the violence is normal and not a serious offence.

Figure 9.6. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and did not seek help from services/organizations, by reasons for not seeking help, Mongolia 2017 (N=1527)



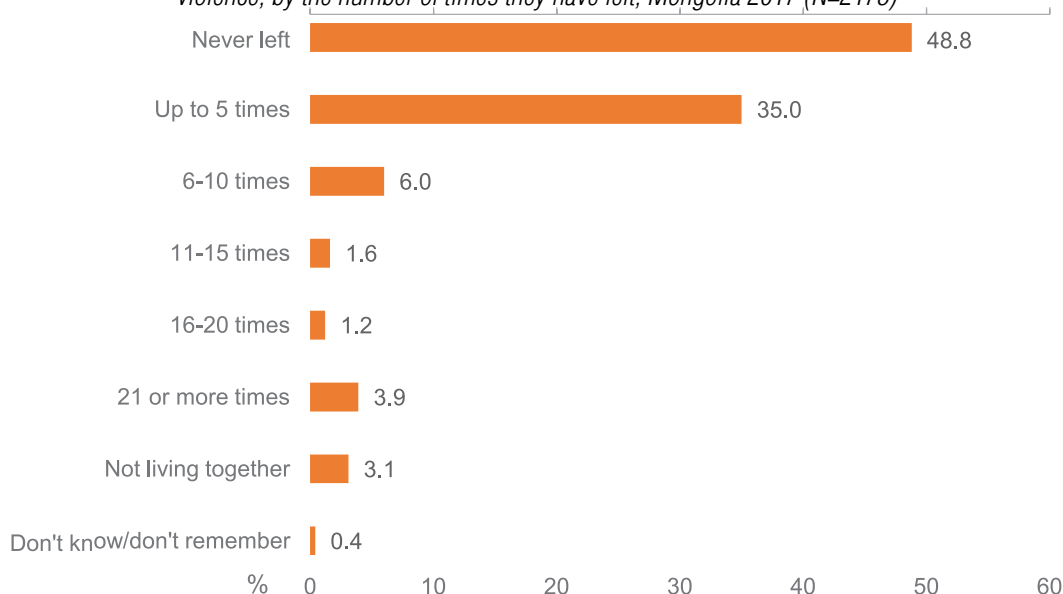
Note: N=1527 – Women who reported experiencing violence, but did not seek help from services and organizations

Qualitative study: Among the women taking part in the in-depth interviews, none of those who were victims of partner violence mentioned contacting the multidisciplinary team for support. During a medical check of a girl who was sexually abused, doctors found out about the case and sought the advice of a psychologist who then helped to report to the police.

9.3 LEAVING HOME TO ESCAPE VIOLENCE

More than half (51.2 per cent) of women who have suffered physical and/or sexual partner violence, and share a home with that partner, left to escape the violence, often multiple times. More than one third (35.0 per cent) left their homes 1–5 times, 6.0 per cent left their homes 6–10 times, and 3.9 per cent of women left their homes 21 or more times (Figure 9.7).

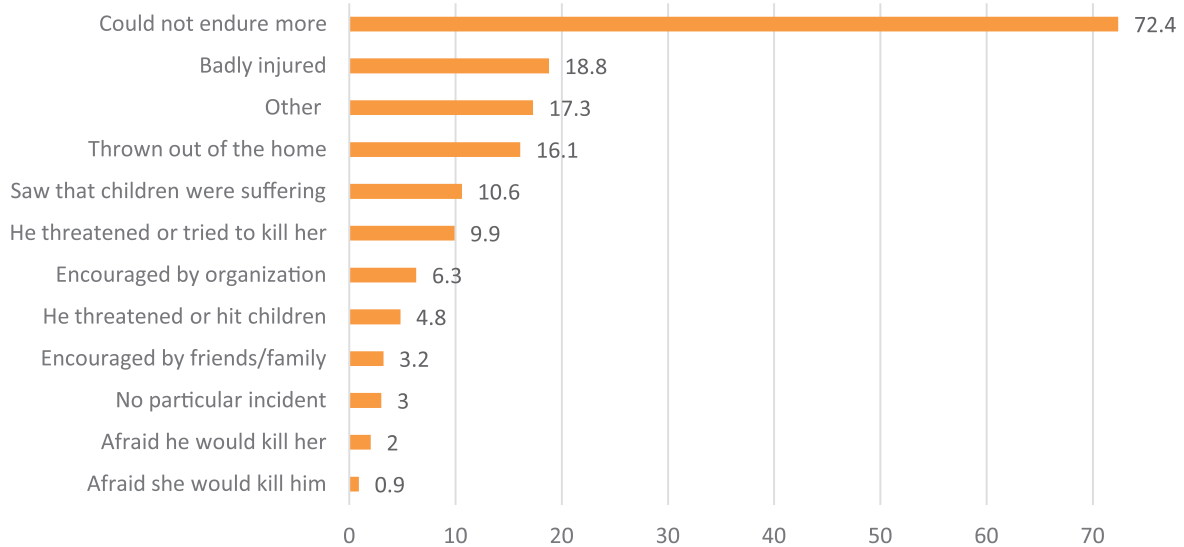
Figure 9.7. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence and who left home due to violence, by the number of times they have left, Mongolia 2017 (N=2175)



Note: N=2175 – The number of women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence

Almost three quarters (72.4 per cent) of the women who left their homes did so because they could not stand the violence any more, 18.8 per cent because they were injured, and 16.1 per cent were chased out of their homes (Figure 9.8). Children were a factor for over 15 per cent of women, with specific concerns including seeing the children were suffering (10.6 per cent), or the partner threatening or actually did hit the children (4.8 per cent).

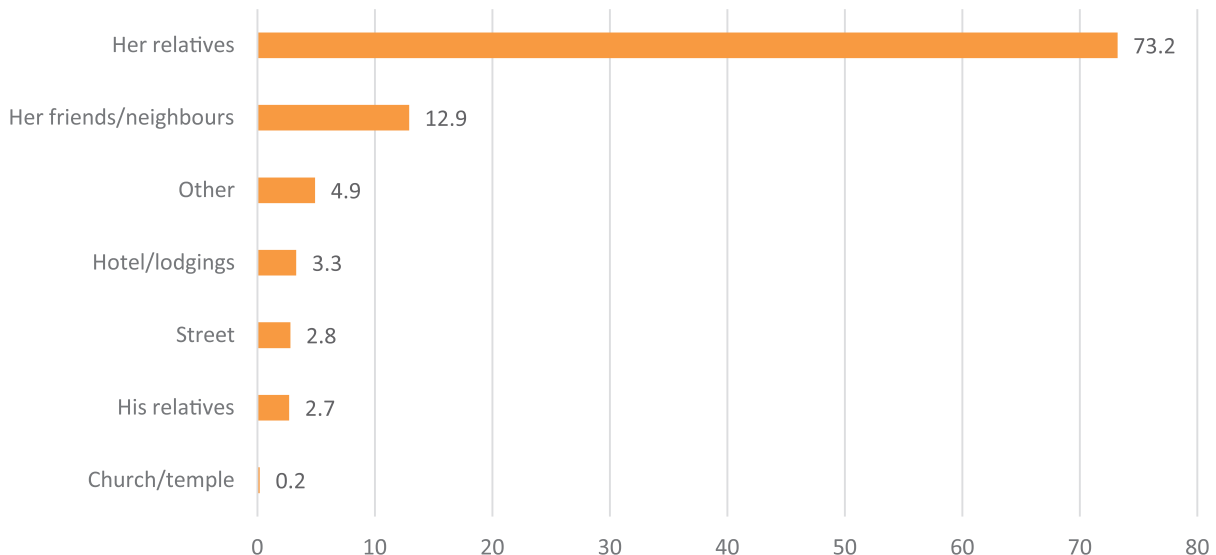
Figure 9.8. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and left home due to the violence, by the reasons for leaving home, Mongolia 2017 (N=1008)



Note: N=1008 – The number of women who left their homes due to violence

Women who left home sought mainly sought shelter with their own relatives (73.2 per cent) and 12.9 per cent went to their friends or neighbours. Few (3.3 per cent) stay in hotels and temporary shelters, 2.8 per cent sleep on the street, 2.7 per cent go to the homes of the partner’s relatives and 0.2 per cent go to temples.

Figure 9.9. Percentage of ever-partnered women who experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence and left home due to the violence, by the places they went after leaving home, Mongolia 2017 (N=1008)



Note: N=1008 – The number of women who left their homes due to violence

As for how long they stayed away, most (58.6 per cent) who left home did so for less than a month, 17.4 per cent for longer than a month, and close to a quarter (24.1 per cent) left home never to return.

Of the women who come back after leaving their homes, 34.4 per cent said they returned because they forgave their partners, 33.0 per cent came back at request of the partners, 33.0 per cent were not willing to leave their children, 25.6 per cent not willing to

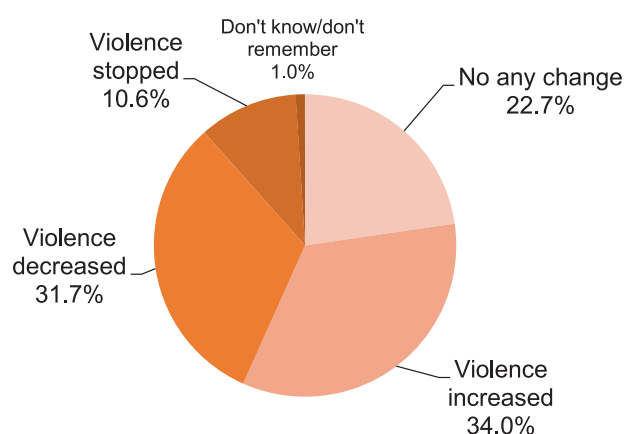
dissolve their families and 24.5 per cent returned for the sake of the family reputation (multiple reasons could be given). Also, 16.5 per cent come back home hoping that their partners would change positively. Also 14.7 per cent come back home for their children, 6.7 per cent because of the intervention and request of family members and 5.5 per cent come back home as they have feelings of kindness to their partners. Less than 10 per cent of the women responded that they come back home because they cannot stay at the temporary hosts for any longer, or because violence is not a serious action, or because there was a threat to the children, etc.

Of the women who endured the violence and did not leave their homes, 36.2 per cent responded that they did not want to leave their children. This is followed by reasons such as unwilling to dissolve the family – 24.1 per cent, forgiving the partner – 21.0 per cent, defending the reputation of the family – 17.1 per cent, wishing to grow their children with both parents – 10.7 per cent, because violence is not serious – 9.6 per cent, hoping in changes in the partner – 8.9 per cent, kindness to the partner – 7.7 per cent, and not willing to be single – 4.1 per cent.

9.4 FIGHTING BACK

Almost two thirds (63.7 per cent) decided to fight back when confronted with physical partner violence. Of those women who did so, almost a quarter (22.7 per cent) responded that there was no any change, a third (34.0 per cent) said the violence increased and 31.7 per cent responded that violence decreased. For one in ten women who fought back during physical violence by their partners said that the violence stopped as a result.

Figure 9.10. Ever-partnered women who experienced physical partner violence and fought back, by whether the violence changed after fighting back, Mongolia 2017 (N=1249)



Note: N=1249 – The number of women who experienced physical partner violence and fought back

Qualitative study: Women reported taking the following actions when their partners attack them: fighting back, running away, or surrendering to the beating due to lack of ability to protect oneself. Partners may lock the doors or seize the women's mobile phones, depriving them of any chance to escape or protect themselves. Few women responded that they let themselves be beaten to protect their children and, when experiencing the physical violence, they protect their heads first of all. The following are the most common ways of defense against physical partner violence:

- 1. Running away.** The most frequent response was that they run away alone or with their children. If they live in an apartment, they go out to the stairway corridor to calm down and wait for the partner to fall asleep. If they live in a ger, they mostly go out and run away and sleep in barns, carriages, latrines, on river banks (in summer), or run to a neighbouring household (if there are friendly acquaintances). Those who shelter them may be in danger as a result, so women hesitate to seek help from other households.
- 2. Calling the police.** Not the woman being abused but her parents, relatives, neighbours or grown-up children call the police. Differing attitudes towards the police services emerged during the study as discussed above.

3. **Soothing or comforting the attacker.** Women who have endured long years of violence, and imagine no other way but to put up with it, protect themselves and their children by soothing the partner to sleep, apologizing, avoiding escalation of his anger, avoiding speaking, doing the household chores, meeting him with hot dinner, and showing him care.
4. **Fighting back.** A few women answer that they do not surrender but fight back by hitting the attacker with anything at hand, throwing things at him, striking him back etc. They explain these actions by saying the abuser gets encouraged when there is no resistance from them and, therefore, they should return the violence as much as is possible.
5. **Giving up.** Few women take no action when they are beaten because they came to think “let him kill me”. These responses are found in the interviews of women who have been severely abused many times.

9.5 PERCEPTIONS OF SERVICES TO PROTECT WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The information for this subchapter was collected by a qualitative study only.

Qualitative study: Most participants in the in-depth interviews who experienced partner violence said that, besides the police service, which detains the offender for a few days, there should be services that provide protection and counselling to both the offender and victim. They would like to see support for couples to understand one another through psychological services. As for the victims of violence from rural districts, there is lack of protection and counselling services, leaving women at risk of health concerns and to even more severe forms of violence and abuse which push them to avoid home and sleep in the steppe or with other families.

Most of the professionals working in rural districts believe that the lack of professional support services and organizations for protection and counselling is a factor that hinders combating domestic violence. Instead of approaching public and non-governmental institutions for support and advice, some of the women participating in the study go to monks, shamans, or healers to seek guidance on “Why the partner behaves like that”, “To turn him into a good man”, and to “Heal his alcohol addiction”. Instead of seeking science based and reliable information on the actual causes of domestic violence and methods for dealing with the situation, they look for quick fixes using religion and magic to turn the offender into a good man.

In-depth interview: *I heard there are organizations against violence. Sometimes I wish they were in our rural districts. First of all, we need a shelter to stay in peace. Also, I wish the police and other related institution would be able to take the necessary measures.*

35–64 year old female

In-depth interview: *“It seems your husband has been cursed by underground spirits as he worked for mining” said my sister. She said we should go to monks to rectify the situation as soon as I got discharged from hospital.*

35–64 year old female

In-depth interview: *I think there should a professional to work against violence. A professional who would receive the husband and wife separately one by one, identify the roots of the problems, and advise which institutions they should go to for help.*

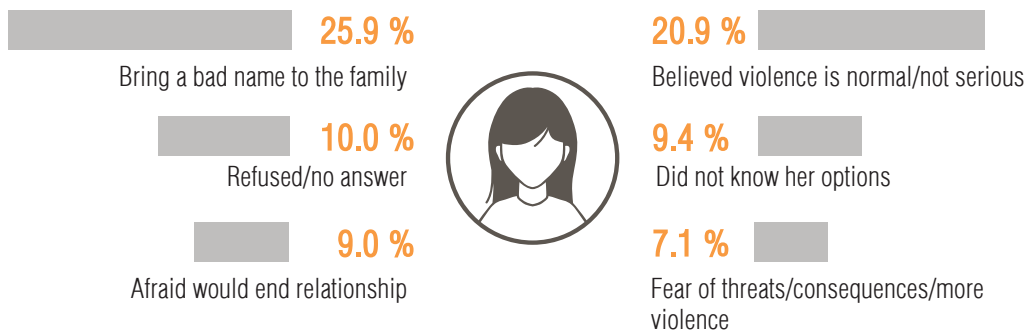
15–34 year old female

The women participating in the in-depth interviews spoke about the situation to their parents, siblings, aunts and uncles, friends, colleagues, parents-in-law, neighbours, and police. Especially, they reported to the police most often. Some thought it ineffective to report to the police while others state that the beatings and bullying reduced since it was reported to the police, and that it prevented escalation of violence.

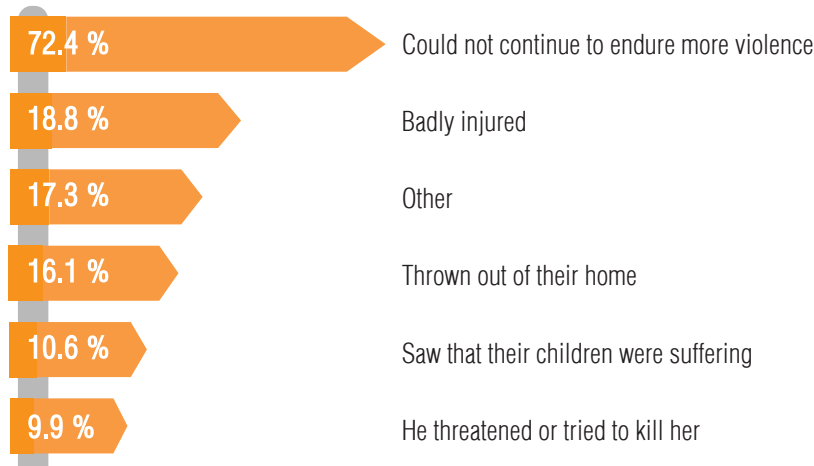
CHAPTER 10.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Reasons for not seeking help or services from organizations



Reasons women leave home to escape partner violence



10.1 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

This landmark study provides comprehensive quantitative and qualitative information on gender-based violence in Mongolia, which will be used to inform the improvement of services and advocate for change. A key feature of this study is that it explores acts of violence against women that, in most cases, would otherwise have remained hidden behind closed doors. Also, for many women, exposure to partner violence is not their only experience. They may have also been subject to physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their parents, siblings, other family members, or complete strangers since the age of 15 years.

Main findings:

- 29.7 per cent of ever-partnered women experienced physical violence perpetrated by their partners in their lifetime.
- 14.0 per cent of all women were exposed to sexual violence by non-partners, which is relatively high in comparison to other countries of the Asia-Pacific region.
- Violence against women is impacting the health of women – 42.8 per cent of the women who experienced violence from their partners were injured, and, of those, 71.6 per cent were severely injured. Women who experienced physical and/or sexual violence are more likely to self-assess their general health as poor and also report a greater number of symptoms of mental health disorders.
- Domestic violence affects children and other family members. Women who experienced partner violence were more likely to have children with behavioural problems than those who did not experience violence. There are also signs that witnessing or experiencing domestic violence in childhood increases the chance of being in a violent partner relationship as an adult.
- Women experience violence regardless of their age, education, employment status or geographic location.

10.2 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON

In order to produce comparable data within and between countries, regardless of geographical and cultural diversity, the World Health Organization began developing a methodology for measuring the prevalence, causes and effects of violence against women back in 1997. Studies were undertaken between 2000 and 2005, involving a total of 10 countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Japan, Namibia, Peru, Samoa, Serbia, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania) and 15 geographical locations¹². Since then, the methodology has been used to conduct nationally representative surveys in 19 out of the 53 countries of the Asia-Pacific region.

Figure 10.1 shows how the lifetime and current prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence in Mongolia compares to other countries in the region where data is available.

Despite the use of the same or similar methodologies, there are differences that limit comparability between countries. For example, the concept of 'partner' often differs depending on national context, culture, traditions and legal systems. Some countries define a partner to only include partners through marriage, whereas others include any relationships with a man, whether they live together or not, and are in a formal union or not. For the Mongolian survey, the definition of ever-partnered women included women who were currently or previously married, not married but cohabitating with men, and/ dating men.

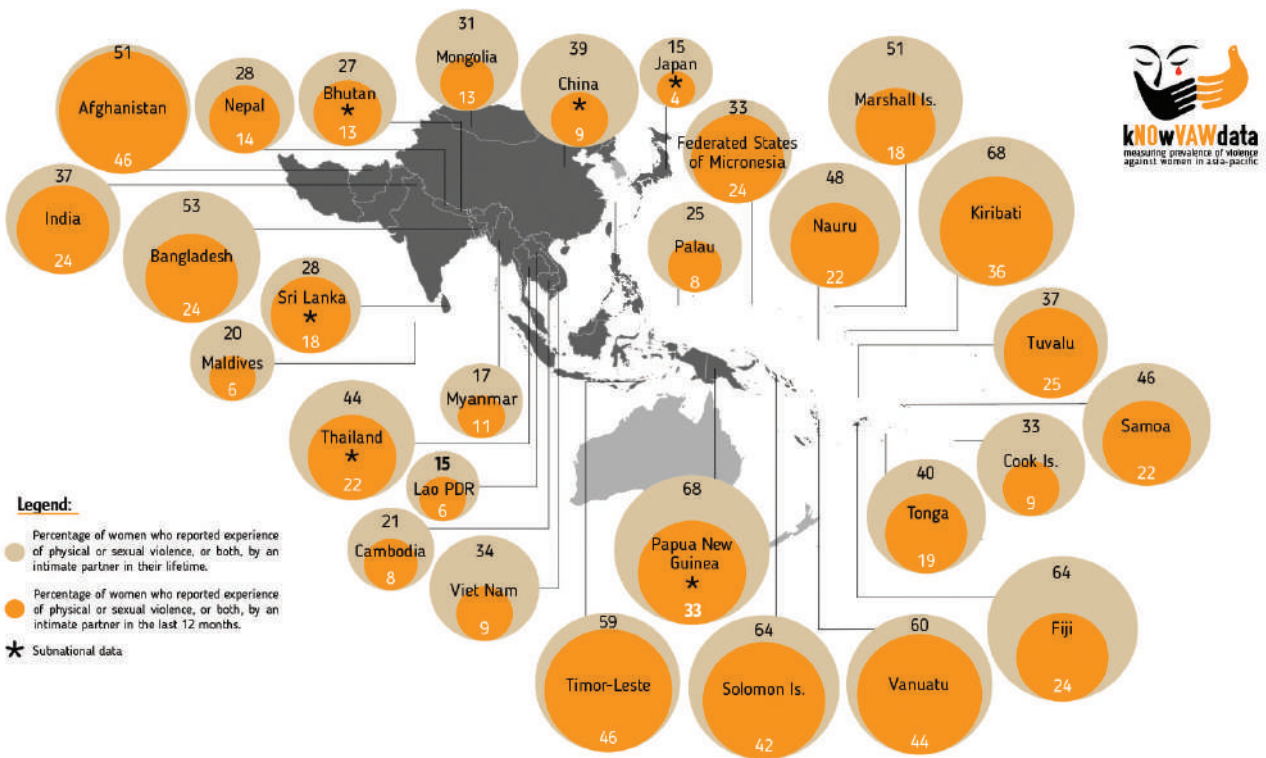
Another factor affecting data comparability between countries is the age range of the sample populations. In most countries, surveys cover women 15–49 years of age, in Vietnam it was age 18–60 years, while in Cambodia, Laos and Mongolia, age 15–64 years was used. Use of differing age ranges may result in different prevalence estimates.

In *Figure 10.1* it appears that Mongolia's prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence is similar to Vietnam but twice as high as in Lao PDR. However, unpacking that information reveals differences in the nature and causes of violence. For example, this data does not show the levels of sexual violence versus physical violence in the overall prevalence of violence, nor the frequency or severity of violence. Looking further into the data is likely to reveal profound differences in the experiences of women in Mongolia compared to countries with similar prevalence rates of violence.

¹² Garcia-Moreno C, Jansen HAFM, Ellsberg M et al. WHO Multi-country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women. Initial results on prevalence, health outcomes and women's responses. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2005. Available at http://www.who.int/gender/violence/who_multicountry_study/en/index.html

The following figure shows the findings of the Mongolia survey against the findings of other countries that have undertaken similar research on violence against women. The big circle represents the percentage of women of the given country who have had lifetime exposure to physical and/or sexual violence, and the smaller circle shows the percentage of women subjected to physical and/or sexual violence in last 12 months. For example, Thailand, 44.0 per cent of women suffered lifetime physical and/or sexual violence, and 22.0 per cent were exposed to such violence in last 12 months. For Mongolia, the rates are 31.2 per cent for lifetime physical and/or sexual violence and 12.7 per cent in last 12 months. The WHO estimates that globally, around 30 per cent of women have experienced physical and/or sexual partner violence in their lifetime¹³.

Figure 10.1. Prevalence of physical and/or sexual partner violence among ever-partnered women, by country and reference period

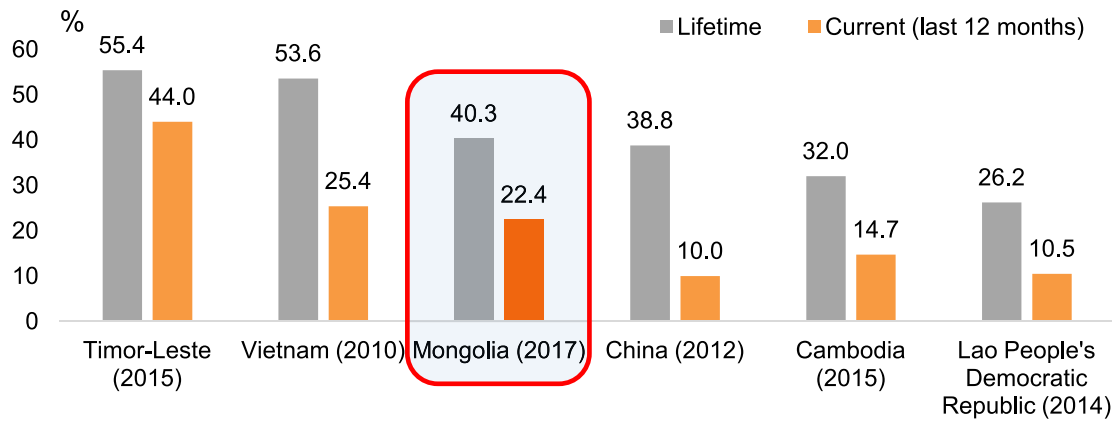


WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, 2000 - 2018
UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region

Defining emotional violence, as compared to physical and/or sexual violence, is more challenging given varying culture, traditions and religions. Currently, work is being done to refine the related methodology and adopt common standards. Figure 10.3 shows the prevalence of lifetime and current rates of emotional violence compared to other countries of the region. However, cross-country comparison should be used with caution to avoid the risk of erroneous interpretation.

13 WHO, Department of Reproductive Health and Research, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, South African Medical Research Council. 2013. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. WHO: Geneva.

Figure 10.2 Prevalence of emotional partner violence among ever-partnered women, by countries and reference period



Note: All surveys are nationally representative, except for China which is conducted in one site.

Source: kNOwVAWdata, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office. 2017. Women who experienced intimate partner violence, 2000–2017 (Regional Snapshot); and the 2017 National Study on Gender-based Violence in Mongolia.

10.3 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Multilateral cooperation between government, civil society and development partners is crucial for eradicating violence against women. VAW violates women and girls their right to life, freedom, safety and health. Violence must not be tolerated in any culture, tradition, or religion. The state has the duty to protect the rights of vulnerable groups and those who are affected by violence.

Intergenerational cycles of violence need to be broken by protecting children, particularly foster-children who may be exposed to violence. Increasing men's involvement in actions to eliminate all forms of violence is necessary. Building the capacity of service providers such as health care workers, teachers and educators, law enforcement officers, and religious workers' to effectively identify and deal with cases of partner violence is essential for achieving gender equality goals.

The results of this study should be widely publicized and promoted for use in planning, implementation and monitoring of policies and programmes.

10.4 RECOMMENDATIONS ON FURTHER RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

The data collected in the study provide an evidence base for developing solutions to gender-based violence against Mongolian women and girls. Further in-depth research is essential for better understanding the nature, causes and consequences of violence against women, as well as for identifying appropriate preventive and control measures. It is recommended additional research and analysis be undertaken in the following areas:

- Determine risk factors for partner violence through a multivariate analysis using socio-economic and demographic variables;
- Understand the nature of male aggression and partner distrust through an analytical study;
- Estimate the costs and economic impact of violence, including victim health care costs.

ANNEX 1

LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

A.Ariunzaya	Chairperson of National Statistics Office, Mongolia and Head of Advisory Panel
Ch.Bayanchimeg	Vice-chairperson of National Statistics Office, Mongolia
D.Oyunchimeg	Former director of Population and social statistics department of NSO
A.Amarbal	Director of Population and social statistics department of NSO
Naomi Kitahara	Representative of UNPFA, Mongolia
B.Oyun	UNPFA, NPO Gender, Mongolia
N.Erdenesaikhan	National program coordinator, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
A.Demberel	Director of National Accounts and Statistical Research Department of NSO
N.Doljinsuren	Senior statistician of Population and Social Statistics Department of NSO
Z.Khandarmaa	Coordinator of Gender based violence study
Sh.Ariunbold	Senior statistician of National Accounts and Statistical Research Department of NSO
S.Bolormaa	Statistician of Population and Social Statistics Department of NSO
S.Darimaa	Statistician of Population and Social Statistics Department of NSO
G.Urango	Senior officer of Population and Social Statistics Department of NSO
B.Tamir	Senior officer of Information Technology Department of NSO
A.Altangerel	Officer of Population and Social Statistics Department of NSO
M.Dorjpagam	Officer of Population and Social Statistics Department of NSO
B.Delgermaa	Gender Program officer of the World Health Organization
L.Nyamgerel	Head of Secretariat of Coordination Council for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs
S.Tungalagtamir	Director of Population Development Department of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
D.Gantsetseg	Director of Public Health Department of the Ministry of Health
M.Munkhbaatar	Director of the Policy Implementation Regulation Department of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports
A.Dashdeleg	Chief of National Human Rights Commission
Ts.Otgonbat	Head of Information and Technology Center, National Police Department of the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs
N.Oyunchimeg	Senior officer of Family Development Department of the Authority for Family, Child and Youth Development
Ch.Amarbayasgalan	Officer of Secretariat of Coordination Council for Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Justice and Internal Affairs
Kh.Tsendjav	Officer of National Committee on Gender of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection
D.Munkhuu	Head of "Gal golomt" National Movement, NGO
B.Erdenechimeg	Head of the Mongolian Women's Fund
Ts.Odgerel	Director of Institute of Social Policy and Development Survey

Ts.Oyunbaatar	President of the National Association of Mongolian Persons with Disabilities
P.Zolzaya	Vice-director of the National Center Against Violence
Z.Temuulen	Executive Director of the Mongolian Men's Federation
N.Munkhtuya	Executive Director of the LGBT Center

INTERNATIONAL EXPERTS

Dr Henriette Jansen	Technical Advisor, Violence against Women (VAW), Research and Data, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) / kNOwVAWdata, and International Consultant, UNFPA Mongolia
Jessica Gardner	Statistical Consultant, UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Regional Office (APRO) / kNOwVAWdata, and International Consultant, UNFPA Mongolia

SURVEY TEAM OF THE NSO

D.Oyunchimeg	Director of PSSD, NSO
A.Amarbal	Director of PSSD, NSO
N.Doljinsuren	Senior statistician of PSSD, NSO
Z.Khandarmaa	Coordinator of Gender based violence survey
Sh.Ariunbold	Senior statistician of NASRD, NSO
S.Bolormaa	Statistician of PSSD, NSO
S.Darimaa	Statistician of PSSD, NSO
B.Tamir	Senior officer of ITD, NSO
O.Noronvsambuu	Officer of PSSD, NSO
M.Dorjpagam	Officer of PSSD, NSO
A.Altangerel	Officer of PSSD, NSO
T.Oyunsuren	Officer of PSSD, NSO
D.Lkhagvatseren	Officer of ITD, NSO
M.Binderiya	Officer of ITD, NSO
N.Tserenbaljir	Officer of ITD, NSO

PERSONAL INVOLVED IN DATA COLLECTION

Supervisors

M.Altantsetseg	V.Munkhtsetseg	Sh.Chimedtseren
B.Davaakhuu	Ts.Nerzedgaram	T.Shinebayar
Ts.Doljin	Ts.Nyamsuren	L.Enkhtuya
Ch.Lkhagvadulam	O.Orkhonbaatar	D.Enkhtsetseg
D.Munkhtuya	Yu.Tuul	G.Erdenetsetseg

Interviewers

A.Altantuul	Ts.Gerelmaa	Kh.Soyol–Erdene
A.Altantuya	M.Gerelchimeg	N.Solongo
A.Aliya	J.Dashdavaa	S.Solongo
E.Amaraa	M.Dorjdulam	Ts.Soninbayar
B.Ankhubayar	G.Dugarmaa	Ch.Suvd–Erdene
Ts.Ariunaa	A.Delgermaa	B.Tuul
B.Badamtugs	O.Delgermaa	D.Undraa
Z.Baigalimaa	Kh.Zaurish	N.Uranbileg
B.Batsuren	B.Lkhagvajav	L.Uranbileg
D.Battsetseg	D.Lkhamnorgim	B.Urangua
U.Battsetseg	S.Munkhzul	B.Uranchimeg
M.Bayaraa	N.Narantsatsral	S.Uranchimeg
B.Bayarmaa	B.Nasandari	G.Uyanga
B.Bayartuul	B.Nasanjargal	S.Uyanga
G.Bayarkhuu	B.Nominsuren	B.Khishigbaigali
Ts.Bayar–Erdene	P.Nomin–Erdene	S.Khulan
O.Bolormaa	S.Nurgul	G.Tseveenpurev
Z.Bulganaa	Yu.Nergui	Ts.Tsend–Erdene
Kh.Bulgan–Erdene	Kh.Odondalai	M.Tserendolgor
M.Buyankhishig	L.Otgonjargal	G.Tsetsegmaa
D.Budkhand	B.Otgontsetseg	N.Chimgee
N.Byambasuren	Kh.Oyunbayar	E.Chuluunchimeg
A.Galiya	D.Oyunbileg	D.Enkhbat
B.Gantuya	Ts.Osokhgerel	Z.Enkhnavch
P.Gantuya	B.Purevdulam	S.Erdenetuya
G.Gantsetseg	E.Rentsenlkham	R.Erdenechuluun

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND LIFE EXPERIENCES SURVEY

ADMINISTRATION FORM

IDENTIFICATION				
HH1. CLUSTER NUMBER/EA	[] [][]			
HH2. HOUSEHOLD NUMBER	[][]			
HH3. PROVINCE/CITY NAME _____	[][]			
HH4. DISTRICT _____	[][]			
HH5. TEAM NAME _____	[][]			
HH6. LOCATION: Ulaanbaatar (1), Urban centres in aimags (2), Soums center (rural) (3) Outskirts of soums (rural) (4)	[]			
HH7. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD : _____				
INTERVIEWER VISITS				
	1	2	3	FINAL VISIT
DATE	_____	_____	_____	HH8. YEAR [][][]
INTERVIEWERS NAME	_____	_____	_____	HH9. MONTH [][]
RESULT***	_____	_____	_____	HH10. DAY [][]
				HH11. INTERVIEWER [][]
				HH12. RESULT [][]
NEXT VISIT: DATE	_____	_____		H13. TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS []
TIME	_____	_____		
LOCATION	_____	_____		
QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETED? [] 1. None completed =>	*** RESULT CODES Refused (specify): _____ 11 Dwelling vacant or address not a dwelling 12 Dwelling destroyed 13 Dwelling not found, not accessible 14 Entire hh absent for extended period 15 No hh member at home at time of visit 16 Hh respondent postponed interview 17 Entire hh speaking only foreign language. 18		=> Need to return => Need to return	CHECK HH SELECTION FORM: HH14. TOTAL IN HOUSEHOLD (A1) [][] HH15. TOTAL ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH OF SELECTED WOMAN (A3, total with YES) [][] HH16. LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED FEMALE RESPONDENT (A3) [][]
[] 2. HH selection form (and in most cases HH questionnaire) only =>	Selected woman refused (specify): _____ 21 No eligible woman in household 22 Selected woman not at home 23 Selected woman postponed interview 24 Selected woman incapacitated 25 Selected woman speaks foreign language 26		=> Need to return => Need to return	
[] 3. Woman's questionnaire partly=>	Does not want to continue (specify) : _____ _____ 31 Rest of interview postponed to next visit 32		=> Need to return	
[] 4. Woman's questionnaire completed =>	41			
HH17. LANGUAGE INTERVIEW CONDUCTED IN: MONGOLIAN (1), KAZAKH (2)				[]
FIELD SUPERVISOR				
HH18. CODE [][] Name _____				
HH19. DAY [][]				
HH20. MONTH [][]				
HH21. YEAR [][][]				

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

HOUSEHOLD SELECTION FORM

Hello, my name is _____. I am visiting your household on behalf of CENTRE FOR SURVEY RESEARCH. We are conducting a survey in STUDY LOCATION to learn about women's health and life experiences.

A1	<p>Please can you tell me how many people live here, and share food?</p> <p>PROBE: Does this include children (including infants) living here?</p> <p>Does it include any other people who may not be members of your family, such as domestic servants, lodgers or friends who live here and share food?</p> <p>MAKE SURE THESE PEOPLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE TOTAL</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD</p> <p>[][]</p>
----	---	--

A2	Is the head of the household male or female?	<p>MALE 1</p> <p>FEMALE 2</p>
----	--	-------------------------------

	FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HH	RESIDENCE	AGE	ELIGIBLE
--	--------------------------	----------------------------	-----------	-----	----------

A3	<p>A3.1 Today we would like to talk to one woman or girl from your household. To enable me to identify whom I should talk to, would you please give me the first names of all girls or women who usually live in your household (and share food).</p>	<p>A3.2 What is the relationship of NAME to the head of the household.* (USE CODES BELOW)</p>	<p>A3.3 Does NAME usually live here?</p> <p>S P E C I A L CASES: SEE (A) BELOW.</p> <p>YES NO</p>	<p>A3.4 How old is NAME? (YEARS, more or less)</p>	<p>A3.5 SEE CRITERIA BELOW (A+B)</p> <p>YES NO</p>
----	---	---	---	--	--

1			1 2		1 2
2			1 2		1 2
3			1 2		1 2
4			1 2		1 2
5			1 2		1 2
6			1 2		1 2
7			1 2		1 2
8			1 2		1 2
9			1 2		1 2
10			1 2		1 2
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14			1 2		1 2
15			1 2		1 2
16			1 2		1 2
17			1 2		1 2

18			1	2		1	2	
19			1	2		1	2	
20			1	2		1	2	
CODES								
HEAD	MOTHER-IN-LAW	TEMPORARY RESIDENT						
WIFE (PARTNER)	SISTER	FRIEND						
DAUGHTER	SISTER-IN-LAW	OTHER				NOT		RELATIVE:
DAUGHTER-IN-LAW	OTHER RELATIVE	_____						
GRANDDAUGHTER	ADOPTED/FOSTER/STEP DAUGHTER							
MOTHER	DOMESTIC SERVANT							
<p>(A) SPECIAL CASES TO BE CONSIDERED MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>DOMESTIC SERVANTS</u> IF THEY SLEEP 5 NIGHTS A WEEK OR MORE IN THE HOUSEHOLD. • <u>VISITORS</u> IF THEY HAVE SLEPT IN THE HOUSEHOLD FOR THE PAST 4 WEEKS. <p>(B) ELIGIBLE: ANY <u>WOMAN BETWEEN 15 AND 64 YEARS</u> LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD.</p> <p>MORE THAN ONE ELIGIBLE WOMEN IN HH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RANDOMLY SELECT ONE ELIGIBLE WOMAN FOR INTERVIEW. TO DO THIS, WRITE THE LINE NUMBERS OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN ON PIECES OF PAPER, AND PUT IN A BAG. ASK A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO PICK OUT A NUMBER – SO SELECTING THE PERSON TO BE INTERVIEWED. [OPTIONAL: USE KISH TABLE] • PUT CIRCLE AROUND LINE NUMBER OF WOMAN SELECTED. ASK IF YOU CAN TALK WITH THE SELECTED WOMAN. IF SHE IS NOT AT HOME, AGREE ON DATE FOR RETURN VISIT. • CONTINUE WITH HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE <p>NO ELIGIBLE WOMAN IN HH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAY "I cannot continue because I can only interview women 15–64 [COUNTRY SPECIFIC UPPER AGE LIMIT] years old. Thank you for your assistance." FINISH HERE. 								

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

ADMINISTERED TO ANY RESPONSIBLE ADULT IN HOUSEHOLD

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE		
	QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES
<i>QUESTIONS 1–6: COUNTRY-SPECIFIC SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS, TO BE ADAPTED IN EACH COUNTRY</i>		
0	What type of dwelling is your household?	GER.....1 APARTMENT.....2 HOUSE.....3 HOUSE (NO INFRASTRUCTRE)4 DORMITORY.....5 OTHER 6
	If you don't mind, I would like to ask you a few questions about your household. What is the main source of drinking-water for your household?	WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM TAP/PIPED WATER IN RESIDENCE01 OUTSIDE TAP (PIPED WATER) WITH HH02 PUBLIC TAP03 WELL-WATER, WITH HOUSEHOLD04 WELL PROTECTED.....05 UNPROTECTED.....06 SPRING PROTECTED.....07 UNPROTECTED.....08 STORM WATER/RAIN OR SNOW WATER09 PORTABLE WATER SERVICE Transported water.....10 Public water disbursement.....11 Water ballons.....12 RIVERS / LAKES / PONDS13 BOTTLED WATER.....14 OTHER:96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99
	What kind of toilet facility does your household have?	FLUSH TOILET CONNECTED TO CENTRAL SYSTEM/ OWN FLUSH TOILET01 SHARED FLUSH TOILET02 PIT LATRINE/ VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE.....03 PUBLIC TOILET/ 04 FAMILY SIMPLE UNIT05 PUBLIC SIMPLE UNIT06 OPEN FIELD07 БИТҮҮ ТҮНГЭАГУУР08 BIO TOILET09 OTHER:96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99

What are the main materials used in the roof? RECORD OBSERVATION Skip: if HH lives in Ger	ROOF FROM NATURAL MATERIALS 1 PITCH/PAPER 2 CONCRETE OR CEMENT 3 METAL 4 CEMENT/SHINGLES-БЕТОН/..... 5 SOFT SHINGLES..... 6 WOOD / TIMBER..... 7 OTHER: 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99																									
Does your household have: a) Electricity b) A radio c) A television d) A telephone e) A refrigerator	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) ELECTRICITY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) RADIO</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) TELEVISION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d) TELEPHONE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e) REFRIGERATOR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8	b) RADIO	1	2	8	c) TELEVISION	1	2	8	d) TELEPHONE	1	2	8	e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8	
	YES	NO	DK																							
a) ELECTRICITY	1	2	8																							
b) RADIO	1	2	8																							
c) TELEVISION	1	2	8																							
d) TELEPHONE	1	2	8																							
e) REFRIGERATOR	1	2	8																							
Does any member of your household own: a) A bicycle? b) A motorcycle? c) A car?	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a) BICYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) MOTORCYCLE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) CAR</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	a) BICYCLE	1	2	8	b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8	c) CAR	1	2	8									
	YES	NO	DK																							
a) BICYCLE	1	2	8																							
b) MOTORCYCLE	1	2	8																							
c) CAR	1	2	8																							
Do people in your household own any land?	YES 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9																									
How many rooms in your household are used for sleeping? Skip: if HH lives in Ger	NUMBER OF ROOMS [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99																									
10 NOTE SEX OF RESPONDENT	MALE 1 FEMALE 2																									

Thank you very much for your assistance.



INDIVIDUAL CONSENT FORM FOR WOMAN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, my name is *. I work for the National Statistics Committee. We are conducting research on women's health and life experiences with support from the United Nations and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. You have been selected by chance to participate in this study.

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

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

Do you have any questions?

(The interview takes approximately * minutes to complete.) Do you agree to be interviewed?

NOTE WHETHER RESPONDENT AGREES TO INTERVIEW OR NOT

DOES NOT AGREE TO BE INTERVIEWED → THANK PARTICIPANT FOR HER TIME AND END

AGREES TO BE INTERVIEWED



Is now a good time to talk?

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

TO BE COMPLETED BY INTERVIEWER

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

SIGNED:

WOMEN'S QUESTIONNAIRE

DATE OF INTERVIEW: day [] [] month [] [] year [] [] [] []		
100. RECORD THE START TIME OF THE WOMAN'S INTERVIEW (24H SYSTEM)	HH:MM [] []:[] [] (00-24 h)	
SECTION 1 RESPONDENT AND HER COMMUNITY		
QUESTIONS & FILTERS	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP TO
<p>If you don't mind, I would like to start by asking you a little about <COMMUNITY NAME>. <i>INSERT NAME OF COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/NEIGHBOURHOOD ABOVE AND IN QUESTIONS BELOW. IF NO NAME, SAY "IN THIS COMMUNITY/VILLAGE/AREA" AS APPROPRIATE.</i></p>		
	Do neighbours in COMMUNITY NAME generally tend to know each other well? Neighbours are people living nearby	YES 1 NO 2 Acquainted, but do not know well 3 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
	If there were a street fight in COMMUNITY NAME would people generally do something to stop it?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
105	If someone in your family suddenly fell ill or had an accident, would your neighbours offer to help?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
	Are you concerned about the levels of crime in your neighbourhood (like robberies or assaults)? Would you say that you are not at all concerned, a little concerned, or very concerned?	NOT CONCERNED 1 A LITTLE CONCERNED 2 VERY CONCERNED 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
	In the past 4 weeks, has someone from this household been the victim of a crime in this neighbourhood, such as a robbery or assault?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9
106	I would now like to ask you some questions about yourself. What is your date of birth (year, month and day that you were born)?	YEAR [] [] [] [] MONTH [] [] DAY [] [] DON'T KNOW YEAR 9998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9999
107	How old are you (completed years)?	AGE (YEARS) [] []
108	How long have you been living continuously in COMMUNITY NAME?	NUMBER OF YEARS [] [] LESS THAN 1 YEAR 00 LIVED ALL HER LIFE 95 VISITOR (AT LEAST 4 WEEKS IN HOUSEHOLD) 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99

108a	Are you religious? What religion do you follow?	NO RELIGION 01 BUDDHIST 02 CHRISTIAN 03 ISLAM 04 SHAMAN.. 05 OTHER : _____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
108 b	What ethnic group do you identify with most?	KHALKH 01 KAZAKH 02 DURVUD 03 BURIAD 04 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
	Can you read and write?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	Have you ever attended school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 111c
a	What is the highest level of education that you achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL.	NO SCHOOLING 0 LOWER PRIMARY 1 BASIC... 2 HIGH SCHOOL 3 TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL 4 VOCATIONAL 5 GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE 6 MASTERS 7 DOCTORATE 8	
111 b	Write the year you are studying	NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
111 c	What is your <u>main</u> daily occupation? PROMPT: Do you earn money by yourself? [MARK ONE] Did you want to include Other here?	WAGE/ SALARY EMPLOYEE 01 EMPLOYER 02 SELF-EMPLOYED 03 COOPERATIVE MEMBER 04 LIVESTOCK FARMER 05 UNPAID HOUSEHOLD PRODUCTION/SERVICES 06 OTHER WORK 07 UNEMPLOYED 08 HOUSEWIFE 09 STUDENT / PUPIL 10 RETIRED 11 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	⇒ 111c3 ⇒ 111c3 ⇒ 111c3 ⇒ 111d

111c1	What is your current position?	MANAGER 01 PROFESSIONAL 02 TECHNICIANS / ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL 03 CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS 04 SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING, FISHING WORKER 06 CRAFT AND RELATED TRADE WORKER 07 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATOR/ ASSEMBLER 08 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION 09 ARMED FORCES 10 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
111c2	What is the sector you work in?	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING 01 MINING 02 PROCESSING FACTORY.....03 ELECTRICITY, GAS, AIR CONDITIONING 04 WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT SERVICES05 CONSTRUCTION 06 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES .07 TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE.....08 HOTEL, ACCOMMODATION, RESTAURANT, FOOD SERVICES 09 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, COMMUNICATION 10 FINANCE, INSURANCE 11 REAL ESTATE 12 PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL 13 ADMINISTRATIVE, SUPPORT SERVICES 14 GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE 15 EDUCATION 16 HUMAN HEALTH, SOCIAL WORK 17 ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT, RECREATION 18 OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES 19 HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS 20 INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 21 OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	111d
111 c3	Have you ever been employed before?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

111 d	What is <u>now</u> the main source of income for you and your household? [MARK ONE]	NO INCOME 1 MONEY FROM OWN WORK 2 SUPPORT FROM HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 SUPPORT FROM OTHER RELATIVES 4 PENSION 5 SOCIAL SERVICES/WELFARE 6 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 7 BOTH EARN INCOME 10 OTHER MEMBERS' INCOME 11 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
-------	--	--	--

	Where did you grow up? PROBE: Before age 12 where did you live longest?	THIS COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD 1 ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE 2 ANOTHER TOWN/CITY 3 ANOTHER COUNTRY 4 ANOTHER NEIGHBOURHOOD IN SAME TOWN 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	Do any of your family of birth live close enough by that you can easily see/visit them?	YES 1 NO 2	⇒ 115
	How often do you see or talk to a member of your family of birth? Would you say at least once a week, once a month, once a year, or never?	LIVING WITH FAMILY OF BIRTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9 DAILY/AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK 1 AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH 2 AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR 3 NEVER (HARDLY EVER) 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	When you need help or have a problem, can you usually count on members of your family of birth for support?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

119	Are you <u>currently</u> married , living together? IF NO: are you <i>involved in a relationship with a man without living together?</i> <i>IF NEEDED PROBE: Such as a regular boyfriend or a fiancй?</i> IF NEEDED PROBE: Do you and your partner live together?	CURRENTLY MARRIED, LIVING TOGETHER 1 CURRENTLY MARRIED, NOT LIVING TOGETHER. 2 LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED 3 <i>CURRENTLY HAVING A REGULAR MALE PARTNER (ENGAGED OR DATING) NOT LIVING TOGETHER 4</i> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR HAVING A MALE PARTNER 5 <i>CURRENTLY HAVING A FEMALE PARTNER 6</i>	⇒123 ⇒123 ⇒123 ⇒123
120 a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	YES, MARRIED 1 YES, LIVED WITH A MAN, BUT NEVER MARRIED 3 NO 5	⇒121 ⇒121

120b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	YES 1 NO 2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ X.2 ⇒ X.2
	Did the <u>last partnership with a man</u> end in divorce or separation, or did your husband/partner die?	DIVORCED 1 SEPARATED/BROKEN UP 2 WIDOWED/PARTNER DIED 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 123
	Was the divorce/separation initiated by you, by your husband/partner, or did you both decide that you should separate?	RESPONDENT 1 HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH (RESPONDENT AND PARTNER) 3 RESPONDENT'S FAMILY 4 HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY 5 OTHER: _____ 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	How many times in your life have you been married and/or lived together with a man? (INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IF LIVING TOGETHER)	NUMBER OF TIMES MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER [][] NEVER MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER 00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	⇒ X.2
The next few questions are about your <u>current or most recent</u> partnership.			
	Do/did you live together (in the same home) with your husband/partner's parents or any of his relatives?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Do you <u>currently</u> live with your parents or any of your relatives? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/ PARTNER: Were you living with your parents or relatives <u>during your last relationship</u> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	Did you have any kind of marriage ceremony to formalize the union? What type of ceremony did you have? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	No ceremony A Officially registered B Religious ceremony C Traditional ceremony D Engagement ceremony E OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ X	⇒ X.2
	In what year was the (first) ceremony performed? (THIS REFERS TO CURRENT/LAST RELATIONSHIP)	YEAR [][][][] No ceremony 96 DON'T KNOW 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	

	Did you yourself choose your <u>current/most recent</u> husband, did someone else choose him for you, or did he choose you? IF SHE DID NOT CHOOSE HERSELF, PROBE: Who chose your <u>current/most recent</u> husband for you?	BOTH CHOSE 1 RESPONDENT CHOSE 2 RESPONDENT'S FAMILY CHOSE 3 HUSBAND/PARTNER CHOSE 4 HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY CHOSE 5 OTHER: _____ 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 133 <input type="checkbox"/> 133
	Before the marriage with your <u>current /most recent</u> husband, were you asked whether you wanted to marry him or not?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
*	AREA WITH DOWRY/BRIDE PRICE [] ↓	AREA WITHOUT DOWRY/ BRIDE PRICE []⇒	⇒ X.2
	Did your marriage involve dowry/bride price payment?	YES/DOWRY 1 YES/BRIDE PRICE 2 NO 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ X.2 ⇒ X.2
	Has all of the dowry/ bride price been paid for, or does some part still remain to be paid?	ALL PAID 1 PARTIALLY PAID 2 NONE PAID 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	Overall, do you think that the amount of dowry/bride price payment has had a positive impact on how you are treated by your husband and his family, a negative impact, or no particular impact?	POSITIVE IMPACT 1 NEGATIVE IMPACT 2 NO IMPACT 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 2:

REVIEW RESPONSES IN SECTION 1 AND MARK MARITAL STATUS ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX A.

SECTION 2 GENERAL HEALTH

I would now like to ask a few questions about your health and use of health services.

	In general, would you describe your overall health as excellent, good, fair, poor or very poor?	EXCELLENT 1 GOOD 2 FAIR 3 POOR 4 VERY POOR 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
WG1	Do you have difficulty seeing?	Yes.....1 No.....2	=>WG3
WG2	Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
WG3	Do you have difficulty hearing?	Yes.....1 No.....2	=>WG5
WG4	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
WG5	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	Yes.....1 No.....2	=>WG7
WG6	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps, even when using a support aid?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
WG7	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
WG8	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

WG9	Do you have difficulty communicating (for example, understanding or being understood by others)?	NO – NO DIFFICULTY 1 YES – SOME DIFFICULTY 2 YES – A LOT OF DIFFICULTY 3 CANNOT DO AT ALL 4 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9				
204	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> have you been in pain or discomfort? Please choose from the following 5 options. Would you say not at all, slight pain or discomfort, moderate, severe or extreme pain or discomfort?	NO PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 1 SLIGHT PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 2 MODERATE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 3 SEVERE PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 4 EXTREME PAIN OR DISCOMFORT 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9				
207	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , have you taken medication: To help you calm down or sleep? To relieve pain? To help you not feel sad or depressed? To treat something like a cold, blood pressure or stomach upset? FOR EACH, IF YES PROBE: How often? Once or twice, a few times or many times?	FOR SLEEP FOR PAIN F O R SADNESS F O R TREATMENT (e.g. cold, b l o o d p r e s s u r e, stomach)	NO 1 1 1 1	ONCE OR TWICE 2 2 2 2	A FEW TIMES 3 3 3 3	M A N Y TIMES 4 4 4 4
208	In the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , did you consult a doctor or other professional or traditional health worker because you yourself were sick? IF YES: Whom did you consult? PROBE: Did you also see anyone else?	NO ONE CONSULTED A DOCTOR B NURSE (AUXILIARY) C MIDWIFE D COUNSELLOR E PHARMACIST F TRADITIONAL HEALER G TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT H OTHER: _____ X				

213	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , did you have to spend any nights in a hospital because you were sick (other than to give birth)? IF YES: How many nights in the past 12 months? (IF DON'T KNOW GET ESTIMATE)	NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL []] NONE 00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
214	Do you <u>now</u> smoke. Daily? Occasionally? Not at all?	DAILY 1 OCCASIONALLY 2 NOT AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	<input type="checkbox"/> 216 <input type="checkbox"/> 216
215	Have you <u>ever</u> smoked in your life? Did you ever smoke.... Daily? (smoking at least once a day) Occasionally? (at least 100 cigarettes, but never daily) Not at all? (not at all, or less than 100 cigarettes in your life time) IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN SMOKE IF NEEDED ADAPT TO INCLUDE CHEWING	DAILY 1 OCCASIONALLY 2 NOT AT ALL 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
216	How often do you drink alcohol? Would you say: Every day or nearly every day Once or twice a week 1 – 3 times a month Occasionally, less than once a month Never/Stopped more than a year ago On special occasions	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 SPECIAL OCCASIONS 6 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 219
217	On the days that you drank in the <u>past 4 weeks</u> , about how many alcoholic drinks did you usually have a day? Beers are counted in cans or bottles, cognac/whisky/vodka in shots, alky in glass.	USUAL NUMBER OF DRINKS []] DRINK (GLASS, CANS).....[]] NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN PAST 4 WEEKS 00	
218	In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your drinking? money problems health problems conflict with family or friends problems with authorities (bar owner/police, etc) other, specify. <i>IN COUNTRIES WHERE WOMEN DRINK</i>	a) MONEY PROBLEMS YES NO b) HEALTH PROBLEMS 1 2 c) CONFLICT WITH FAMILY OR FRIENDS 1 2 d) PROBLEMS WITH AUTHORITIES 1 2 x) OTHER: 1 2 _____	
219	Did you ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)? Would you say: Every day or nearly every day Once or twice a week 1 – 3 times a month Occasionally, less than once a month Never/Stopped more than a year ago	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 3 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Now I would like to ask about all of the children that you may have given birth to during your life.		
Have you ever given birth? How many children have you given birth to that were alive when they were born? (INCLUDE BIRTHS WHERE THE BABY DIDN'T LIVE FOR LONG)	NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN..... [][] IF 1 OR MORE ⇒ NONE 00	⇒ 303
Have you ever been pregnant?	YES 1 NO..... 2 MAYBE/NOT SURE 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 303 ⇒ 310 ⇒ 310 ⇒ 310 ⇒ 310
How many children do you have, who are alive now? RECORD NUMBER	CHILDREN [][] NONE 00	
Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive, but later died? This could be at any age. IF NO, PROBE: Any baby who cried or showed signs of life but survived for only a few hours or days?	YES 1 NO 2	⇒ 306
a) How many sons have died? b) How many daughters have died? (THIS IS ABOUT ALL AGES)	a) SONS DEAD [][] b) DAUGHTERS DEAD [][] IF NONE ENTER '00'	
Do (did) all your children have the same biological father, or more than one father?	ONE FATHER..... 1 MORE THAN ONE FATHER..... 2 N/A (NEVER HAD LIVE BIRTH)..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 308

	<p>How many of your children receive financial support from their father(s)? Would you say none, some or all?</p> <p>IF ONLY ONE CHILD AND SHE SAYS 'YES,' CODE '3' ('ALL').</p>	<p>NONE 1 SOME..... 2 ALL 3 N/A 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
	<p>How many times have you been pregnant? Include pregnancies that did not end up in a live birth, and if you are pregnant now, your current pregnancy?</p> <p>PROBE: How many pregnancies were with twins, triplets?</p>	<p>a) TOTAL NO. OF PREGNANCIES..... [][] b) PREGNANCIES WITH TWINS [] c) PREGNANCIES WITH TRIPLETS []</p>	
	<p>Have you ever had a pregnancy that miscarried, or ended in a stillbirth? Or an abortion?</p> <p>PROBE: How many times did you miscarry, how many times did you have a stillbirth, and how many times did you abort?</p>	<p>a) MISCARRIAGES [][] b) STILLBIRTHS [][] c) ABORTIONS [][] IF NONE ENTER '00'</p>	
	<p>Are you pregnant now?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 MAYBE..... 3</p>	<p>⇒ A ⇒ B ⇒ B</p>
	<p>DO EITHER A OR B: IF PREGNANT NOW ==></p> <p>IF NOT PREGNANT NOW ==></p> <p>VERIFY THAT ADDITION ADDS UP TO THE SAME FIGURE. IF NOT, PROBE AGAIN AND CORRECT.</p>	<p>A. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ + 1 = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ____</p> <p>B. [301] ____ + [309 a+b+c] ____ = [308a] ____ + [308b] ____ + [2x308c] ____ = ____</p>	
	<p>Have you <u>ever</u> used anything, or tried in any way, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 N.A. (NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE) 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	<p>⇒ 315 ⇒ X.5</p>

	<p>Are you <u>currently</u> doing something, or using any method, to delay or avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO..... 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	<p>⇒ 315</p>
	<p>What (main) method are you <u>currently</u> using? IF MORE THAN ONE, ONLY MARK MAIN METHOD</p>	<p>PILL/TABLETS..... 01 INJECTABLES 02 IMPLANTS (NORPLANT) 03 IUD..... 04 DIAPHRAGM/FOAM/JELLY 05 CALENDAR/MUCUS METHOD 06 FEMALE STERILIZATION..... 07 CONDOMS..... 08 MALE STERILIZATION..... 09 WITHDRAWAL..... 10 HERBS 11 OTHER:_____96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>	
<p>315</p>	<p>Has/did your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a method or tried to stop you from using a method to avoid getting pregnant?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 N.A. (NEVER HAD A PARTNER)..... 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	<p>⇒ X.4</p>

319	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner ever refused to use a condom?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
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BEFORE STARTING WITH SECTION 4: REVIEW RESPONSES AND MARK REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY ON REFERENCE SHEET, BOX B.			
SECTION 4 CHILDREN			
CHECK: Ref. Sheet, box B, point Q (s4bir)	ANY LIVE BIRTHS [] ↓ (1)	NO LIVE BIRTHS [] ⇒ (2)	⇒ X.5
401	I would like to ask about the last time that you gave birth (Live birth, regardless of whether the child is still alive or not). What is the date of birth of this child?	YEAR [][][] MONTH [][] DAY [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 9998	
402	What name was given to your last born child? Is (NAME) a boy or a girl?	NAME: _____ BOY 1 GIRL 2	
403	Is your last born child (NAME) still alive?	YES 1 NO 2	⇒ 405
404	How old was (NAME) at his/her last birthday? RECORD AGE IN COMPLETED YEARS CHECK AGE WITH BIRTH DATE	AGE IN YEARS [][] IF NOT YET COMPLETED 1 YEAR 00	⇒ 406 ⇒ 406
405	How old was (NAME) when he/she died?	YEARS [][] MONTHS (IF LESS THAN 1 YEAR) [][] DAYS (IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH) [][]	
406	CHECK IF DATE OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD (IN Q401) IS MORE OR LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO	5 OR MORE YEARS AGO 1 LESS THAN 5 YEARS AGO 2	⇒ 417
407	I would like to ask you about your <u>last pregnancy</u> . At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did you want to become pregnant then, did you want to wait until later, did you want no (more) children, or did you not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER 2 NOT WANT CHILDREN 3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
408	At the time you became pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner want you to become pregnant then, did he want to wait until later, did he want no (more) children at all, or did he not mind either way?	BECOME PREGNANT THEN 1 WAIT UNTIL LATER 2 NOT WANT CHILDREN 3 NOT MIND EITHER WAY 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

409	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did you see anyone for an antenatal check? IF YES: Whom did you see? Anyone else? MARK ALL THAT APPLY USE 'PRENATAL' IF BETTER UNDERSTOOD	NO ONE A DOCTOR B OBSTETRICIAN/GYNAECOLOGIST C NURSE/MIDWIFE D AUXILIARY NURSE E TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT F OTHER: _____ _____ X	
410	Did your husband/partner stop you, encourage you, or have no interest in whether you received antenatal care for your pregnancy?	STOP 1 ENCOURAGE 2 NO INTEREST 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
411	When you were pregnant with this child (NAME), did your husband/partner have preference for a son, a daughter or did it not matter to him whether it was a boy or a girl?	SON 1 DAUGHTER 2 DID NOT MATTER 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
412	During this pregnancy, did you consume any alcoholic drinks?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
413	During this pregnancy, did you smoke any cigarettes or use tobacco?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
414	Were you given a (postnatal) check-up at any time during the 6 weeks after delivery?	YES 1 NO 2 NO, CHILD NOT YET SIX WEEKS OLD 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
415	Was this child (NAME) weighed at birth?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 417 ⇒ 417
416	How much did he/she weigh? RECORD FROM HEALTH CARD WHERE POSSIBLE	KG FROM CARD [].[] 1 KG FROM RECALL [].[] 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
417	Do you have any children aged between 6 and 12 years? How many? (include 6-year-old and 12-year-old children)	NUMBER [][] NONE 00	⇒ X.5
418	How many are boys? How many are girls? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6-12 YEARS.	a) BOYS [] b) GIRLS []	

419	How many of these children (ages 6–12 years) currently live with you? PROBE: How many boys? How many girls?	a) BOYS [] b) GIRLS [] IF "0" FOR BOTH SEXES ===== GO TO =>				=> X.5
420	Do any of these children (ages 6–12 years): Have frequent nightmares? Wet their bed often? Are any of these children very timid or withdrawn? e) Are any of them aggressive with you or other children?	NIGHTMARES WET BED TIMID AGGRESSIVE	YES 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8	
421	Of these children (ages 6–12 years), how many of your boys and how many of your girls have ever run away from home?	a) NUMBER OF BOYS RUN AWAY b) NUMBER OF GIRLS RUN AWAY IF NONE ENTER '0'	[] []			
423	Have any of these children had to repeat (failed) a year at school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6–12 YEARS.	YES NO DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 9	8		
424	Have any of these children stopped school for a while or dropped out of school? MAKE SURE ONLY CHILDREN AGED 6–12 YEARS.	YES NO DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 9	8		

SECTION 5 CURRENT OR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER

CHECK: R e f . s h e e t, Box A (s5mar)	<u>CURRENTLY</u> MARRIED, OR LIVING WITH A MAN/ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Options K, L) [] ↓ (1)	<u>FORMERLY</u> MARRIED/ LIVING WITH A MAN/ ENGAGED OR DATING A MALE PARTNER (Option M) [] ↓ (2)	<u>NEVER</u> MARRIED/ WITH A MAN (NEVER PARTNER) (Option N) [] => (3)	=> X.6	
I would now like you to tell me a little about your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner.					
	How old is your husband/partner (completed years)? PROBE: MORE OR LESS IF MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER DIED: How old would he be now if he were alive?	AGE (YEARS) [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED/NO ANSWER	98 99		
	In what year was he born?	YEAR [][][][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED/NO ANSWER	9998 9999		
502 a	Where is he from? Is he from the same community or town as you? OPTIONAL QUESTION	SAME COMMUNITY/NEIGHBOURHOOD ANOTHER RURAL AREA/VILLAGE ANOTHER TOWN/CITY ANOTHER COUNTRY OTHER: _____ DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED/NO ANSWER	1 2 3 4 6 8 9		

503	Can (could) he read and write?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
504	Did he ever attend school?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 506
505	What is the highest level of education that he achieved? MARK HIGHEST LEVEL. CONVERT TOTAL YEARS IN SCHOOL, LOCALLY-SPECIFIC CODING	NO SCHOOLING 0 LOWER PRIMARY 1 BASIC 2 HIGH SCHOOL 3 TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL 4 VOCATIONAL 5 GRADUATE AND UNDERGRADUATE 6 MASTERS 7 DOCTORATE 8 NUMBER OF YEARS SCHOOLING [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
506	IF CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Is he currently working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying? IF NOT CURRENTLY WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER: Towards the end of your relationship was he working, looking for work or unemployed, retired or studying?	WORKING 1 LOOKING FOR WORK/UNEMPLOYED 2 RETIRED 3 STUDENT 4 DISABLED/LONG TERM SICK 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 508 ⇒ 508 ⇒ 509
507	When did his last job finish? Was it in the past 4 weeks, between 4 weeks and 12 months ago, or before that? (FOR MOST RECENT HUSBAND/PARTNER: in the last 4 weeks or in the last 12 months of your relationship?)	IN THE PAST 4 WEEKS 1 4 WKS-12 MONTHS AGO 2 MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 3 NEVER HAD A JOB 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ 509
508	What kind of work does/did he normally do? SPECIFY KIND OF WORK	MANAGER 01 PROFESSIONAL 02 TECHNICIANS / ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONAL 03 CLERICAL SUPPORT WORKERS 04 SALES AND SERVICE WORKERS 05 SKILLED AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, HUNTING, FISHING WORKER 06 CRAFT AND RELATED TRADE WORKER 07 PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATOR/ ASSEMBLER 08 ELEMENTARY OCCUPATION 09 ARMED FORCES 10 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 96 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	

509	How often does/did your husband/partner drink alcohol? Every day or nearly every day Once or twice a week 1–3 times a month Occasionally, less than once a month Never/	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1–3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		⇒ 512
510	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months of your last relationship</u>), how often have you seen (did you see) your husband/partner drunk? Would you say most days, weekly, once a month, less than once a month, or never?	MOST DAYS 1 WEEKLY 2 ONCE A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		
511	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months of your relationship</u>), have you experienced any of the following problems, related to your husband/partner's drinking? Money problems Family problems Violence problems Any other problems, specify.	a) MONEY PROBLEMS 1 b) FAMILY PROBLEMS 1 c) VIOLENCE PROBLEMS 1 x) OTHER: 1	YES 1 1 1 1 NO 2 2 2 2	
512	Does/did your husband/partner ever use drugs (e.g. marijuana, cannabis)? Would you say: Every day or nearly every day Once or twice a week 1 – 3 times a month Occasionally, less than once a month Never	EVERY DAY OR NEARLY EVERY DAY 1 ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2 1 – 3 TIMES IN A MONTH 3 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 4 NEVER 5 IN THE PAST, NOT NOW 6 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		
513	<u>Since you have known him</u> , has he ever been involved in a physical fight with another man?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		⇒ 515 ⇒ 515
514	In the <u>past 12 months</u> (In the <u>last 12 months of the relationship</u>), has this happened once or twice, a few times, many times or never?	NEVER (NOT IN PAST 12 MONTHS) 1 ONCE OR TWICE 2 A FEW (3–5) TIMES 3 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		
515	Has your <u>current/most recent</u> husband/partner had a relationship with any other women while being with you?	YES 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		⇒ 1008 ⇒ 1008

516	Has your current/most recent husband/partner had children with any other woman while being with you?	YES 1 NO 2 MAY HAVE 3 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1008	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner's mother hit or beaten by her husband/partner?	YES 1 NO 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1010	As far as you know, was your (most recent) husband/partner himself hit or beaten regularly by someone in his family, when he was a child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 6 ATTITUDES

601	In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behaviour for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers.				
602	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9			
603	It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss	AGREE 1 DISAGREE 2 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9			
607	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if: She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction She disobeys him She refuses to have sexual relations with him She asks him whether he has other girlfriends He suspects that she is unfaithful He finds out that she has been unfaithful She does not take care of the children	HOUSEHOLD DISOBEYS NO SEX GIRLFRIENDS SUSPECTS UNFAITHFUL DOESN'T CARE FOR CHILDREN	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
608	In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if: She doesn't want to He is drunk She is sick He mistreats her	NOT WANT DRUNK SICK MISTREAT	YES 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2	DK 8 8 8 8

SECTION 7 RESPONDENT AND HER HUSBAND/PARTNER

CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s7mar)	EVER MARRIED/EVER LIVING WITH A MAN/MALE PARTNER (Options K, L, M) [] ↓ (1)	NEVER MARRIED/NEVER LIVED WITH A MAN/NEVER MALE PARTNER (Option N) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒ X.10
I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and past relationships and how your husband/partner treats (treated) you. If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation. I would again like to assure you that your answers will be kept confidential, and that you do not have to answer any questions that you do not want to. May I continue?			
In general, do (did) you and your (current or most recent) husband/partner discuss the following topics together:		YES	NO DK
Things that have happened to him in the day	HIS DAY	1	2 8
Things that happen to you during the day	YOUR DAY	1	2 8
Your worries or feelings	YOUR WORRIES	1	2 8
His worries or feelings	HIS WORRIES	1	2 8
In your relationship with your (current or most recent) husband/partner, how often would you say that you quarrelled? Would you say rarely, sometimes or often?	RARELY 1 SOMETIMES 2 OFTEN 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		8
I am now going to ask you about some situations that are true for many women. Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner generally do any of the following?: Tries to keep you from seeing your friends Tries to restrict contact with your family of birth Insists on knowing where you are at all times Gets angry if you speak with another man Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful Expects you to ask his permission before seeking health care for yourself	A) a. SEEING FRIENDS b. CONTACT FAMILY c. WANTS TO KNOW d. GETS ANGRY e. SUSPICIOUS f. HEALTH CARE	YES 1 1 1 1 1 1	B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
CHECK: Question 703	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	⇒ 703 N

703 k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703) Was it your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9			
703N	Does/did your current/most recent or any husband/partner generally do any of the following? Prohibits you from getting a job, going to work, trading, earning money or participating in income generation projects? Takes your earnings from you against your will? Refuses to give you money you needed for household expenses even when he has money for other things (such as alcohol and cigarettes)?	A) g. PROHIBITED WORK h. TAKEN EARNING i. REFUSED MONEY	YES 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2	B) ONLY ASK IF 'YES' IN 703A Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2
CHECK: Question 703N	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []			⇒ 704
704N k	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 703N) Was it your <u>current</u> or <u>most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9			
	The next questions are about things that happen to many women, and that your current partner, or any other partner may have done to you. Has your <u>current</u> husband/partner, or <u>any other partner</u> ever....	A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) YES NO	B) Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only) YES NO	C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? One Few Many	D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u> ? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? No One Few Many
	Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?	2 2	2 1 2	1 2 3 1 2 3	0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3
	Belittled or humiliated you in front of other people?	2 2	1 2 2	1 2 3 1 2 3	0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3
	Done things to scare or intimidate you on purpose (e.g. by the way he looked at you, by yelling and smashing things)?				
	Verbally threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?				

705 g	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 705) Was it your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	<p>Did your <u>current husband/partner or any other husband/partner</u> ever force you to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you or holding you down?</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p> <p>Did you ever have sexual intercourse you did not want to because you were afraid of what your partner or any other husband or partner might do if you refused?</p> <p>Did your husband/partner or any other husband or partner ever force you to do anything else sexual that you did not want or that you found degrading or humiliating?</p>	<p>A) (If YES continue with B. If NO skip to next item) YES NO</p> <p>B) Has this happened in the past 12 months? (If YES ask C and D. If NO ask D only) YES NO</p> <p>C) <u>In the past 12 months</u> would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? One Few Many</p> <p>D) Did this happen <u>before the past 12 months</u>? IF YES: would you say that this has happened once, a few times or many times? No One Few Many</p>	<p>1 2 1 2 1 2 3 0 1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 1 2 1 2 3 0 1 2 3</p> <p>1 2 1 2 1 2 3 0 1 2 3</p>
CHECK: Question 706	MARK WHEN YES FOR ANY ACT (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) A) [] ↓	MARK WHEN ALL ANSWERS NO CIRCLED (ONLY "2" CIRCLED IN COLUMN A) []	⇒ 707
706 d	Who did the things you just mentioned? (MENTION ACTS REPORTED IN 706) Was this your <u>current or most recent</u> husband/partner, any other husband or partner that you may have had before or both?	CURRENT/MOST RECENT HUSBAND/ PARTNER 1 PREVIOUS HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 BOTH 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON PHYSICAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 705	YES, PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 1 NO PHYSICAL VIOLENCE 2	MARK IN BOX C
	VERIFY WHETHER ANSWERED YES TO ANY QUESTION ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE, SEE QUESTION 706	YES, SEXUAL VIOLENCE 1 NO SEXUAL VIOLENCE 2	MARK IN BOX C

708a	Are you afraid of your <u>current/most recent</u> husband or partner (in the present)? Would you say never, sometimes, many times, most/all of the time? MAKE SURE YOU REFER TO HER SITUATION NOWADAYS EVEN IF SHE IS NO LONGER WITH HER HUSBAND/PARTNER	NEVER 1 SOMETIMES 2 MANY TIMES 3 MOST/ALL OF THE TIMES 4 IN THE PAST (NO LONGER AFRAID NOW) 7 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
905	Have you ever, hit or beaten your husband/partner when he was not hitting or beating you? IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or many times?	NEVER 1 ONCE 2 2-5 TIMES 3 > 5TIMES 4 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
CHECK : Ref. sheet, Box B	(s7preg) (s7prnum) (s7prcur)	EVER BEEN PREGNANT (option P) (1) [] ↓ NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES (option T) [][] ↓ CURRENTLY PREGNANT? (option S) YES....1 NO.... 2 ↓	N E V E R P R E G N A N T (2) [] ⇒ ⇒ X.8
709	You said that you have been pregnant TOTAL times. Was there ever a time when you were pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten by (<u>any</u> of) your husband/partner(s) while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ X.8 ⇒ X.8 ⇒ X.8
710	IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, ENTER "01" IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT MORE THAN ONCE: Did this happen in one pregnancy, or more than one pregnancy? In how many pregnancies did this happen (in how many pregnancies were you pushed, slapped, hit, kicked or beaten)?	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES IN WHICH THIS HAPPENED [][]	
710a	Did this happen in the <u>last</u> pregnancy? IF RESPONDENT WAS PREGNANT ONLY ONCE, CIRCLE CODE '1'.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
711	Were you ever punched or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN ONE PREGNANCY, REFER TO THAT PARTICULAR PREGNANCY IF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY, THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS REFER TO THE LAST/MOST RECENT PREGNANCY IN WHICH VIOLENCE REPORTED			

		During the <u>most recent pregnancy in which you were beaten</u> , was the husband/partner who did this to you the father of the child?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW /DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
713a		Was the man who did this your current or most recent husband/partner?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
714		Had the same person also done such things to you before you were pregnant?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	⇒ X.8 ⇒ X.8
715		Compared to before you were pregnant, did the slapping/beating (REFER TO RESPONDENT'S PREVIOUS ANSWERS) get less, stay about the same, or get worse while you were pregnant? By worse I mean, more frequent or more severe.	GOT LESS 1 STAYED ABOUT THE SAME 2 GOT WORSE 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 8 INJURIES				
CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (S8phsex)	WOMAN EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U or V)	PHYSICAL AND/OR [] ↓ (1)	WOMAN HAS NOT EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE ("NO" to BOTH Option U and V) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒ X.10
I would now like to learn more about the injuries that you experienced from (any of) your husband/partner's acts that we have talked about (MAY NEED TO REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS RESPONDENT MENTIONED IN SECTION 7). By injury, I mean any form of physical harm, including cuts, sprains, burns, broken bones or broken teeth, or other things like this.				
801	Have you <u>ever</u> been injured as a result of these acts by (any of) your husband/partner(s). Please think of the acts that we talked about before.	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		⇒805a
802a	<u>In your life</u> , how many times were you injured by (any of) your husband(s)/partner(s)? Would you say once, several times or many times?	ONCE 1 SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES 2 MANY (MORE THAN 5) TIMES 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		
802 b	Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months</u> ?	YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9		

803	<p>What type of injury did you have? Please mention any injury due to (any of) your husband/partners acts, no matter how long ago it happened. MARK ALL PROBE: Any other injury?</p>	<p>CUTS, PUNCTURES, BITES A SCRATCH, ABRASION, BRUISES B SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS C BURNS D PENETRATING INJURY, DEEP CUTS, GASHES E BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURIES F FRACTURES, BROKEN BONES G BROKEN TEETH H INTERNAL INJURIES I HEAD INJURIES/CONCUSSION J OTHER (specify): _____</p>	<p>b) ONLY ASK FOR RESPONSES MARKED IN 803: Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months?</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	YES	NO	DK	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
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805a	<p>In your life, were you <u>ever</u> hurt badly enough by (any of) your husband/partner(s) that you needed health care (even if you did not receive it)? IF YES: How many times? IF NOT SURE: More or less?</p>	<p>TIMES NEEDED HEALTH CARE [[]] NOT NEEDED 00 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>		⇒ X.9																																				
805b	<p>Has this happened <u>in the past 12 months?</u></p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>																																						
806	<p>In your life, did you <u>ever</u> receive health care for this injury (these injuries)? Would you say, sometimes or always or never? 111</p>	<p>YES, SOMETIMES 1 YES, ALWAYS 2 NO, NEVER 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>		⇒ X.9																																				
807	<p>In your life, have you ever had to spend any nights in a hospital due to the injury/injuries? IF YES: How many nights? (MORE OR LESS)</p>	<p>NUMBER OF NIGHTS IN HOSPITAL [[]] IF NONE ENTER '00' DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99</p>																																						
808	<p>Did you tell a health worker the real cause of your injury?</p>	<p>YES 1 NO 2 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>																																						

SECTION 9 IMPACT AND COPING			
<p>CHECK: Ref. sheet Box C (S9phys)</p>	<p>WOMAN EXPERIENCED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ("YES" TO Option U) [] ↓ (1)</p>	<p>WOMAN HAS EXPERIENCED SEXUAL VIOLENCE ONLY ("NO" to Option U and "YES" to option V) [] ⇒ (2)</p>	⇒ 906

	<p>Are there any particular situations that tend to lead to (or trigger) your husband/partner's behaviour?</p> <p>REFER TO ACTS OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE MENTIONED BEFORE.</p> <p>PROBE: Any other situation?</p> <p>MARK ALL MENTIONED</p>	<p>NO PARTICULAR REASON A</p> <p>WHEN MAN DRUNK B</p> <p>MONEY PROBLEMS C</p> <p>DIFFICULTIES AT HIS WORK D</p> <p>WHEN HE IS UNEMPLOYED E</p> <p>NO FOOD AT HOME F</p> <p>PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY G</p> <p>SHE IS PREGNANT H</p> <p>HE IS JEALOUS OF HER I</p> <p>SHE REFUSES SEX J</p> <p>SHE IS DISOBEDIENT K</p> <p>HE WANTS TO TEACH HER A LESSON, EDUCATE OR DISCIPLINE HER L</p> <p>HE WANT TO SHOW HE IS BOSS M</p> <p>Own family caused it N</p> <p>His family caused it O</p> <p>His adopted/fostered children caused it P</p> <p>Own adopted/fostered children caused it Q</p> <p>OTHER (specify): _____ X</p>	
CHECK: (Ref. sheet, Box B, option R) (s9child)	CHILDREN LIVING [] ↓ (1)	NO CHILDREN ALIVE [] ⇒ (2)	⇒ 904
902	<p>For any of these incidents, were your children present or did they overhear you being beaten?</p> <p>IF YES: How often? Would you say once or twice, several times or most of the time?</p>	<p>NEVER 1</p> <p>ONCE OR TWICE 2</p> <p>SEVERAL (2-5) TIMES 3</p> <p>MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	
904	<p>During the times that you were hit, did you ever fight back physically or to defend yourself?</p> <p>IF YES: How often? Would you say once, several times or most of the time?</p>	<p>NEVER 1</p> <p>ONCE 2</p> <p>SEVERAL(2-5) TIMES 3</p> <p>MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	⇒ 906
904a	<p>What was the effect of you fighting back on the violence at the time? Would you say, that it had no effect, the violence became worse, the violence became less, or that the violence stopped, at least for the moment.</p>	<p>NO CHANGE/NO EFFECT 1</p> <p>VIOLENCE BECAME WORSE 2</p> <p>VIOLENCE BECAME LESS 3</p> <p>VIOLENCE STOPPED 4</p> <p>DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8</p> <p>REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9</p>	

906	Would you say that your husband / partner's behaviour towards you has affected your physical or mental health? Would you say, that it has had no effect, a little effect or a large effect? REFER TO SPECIFIC ACTS OF PHYSICAL AND/OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE SHE DESCRIBED EARLIER	NO EFFECT 1 A LITTLE 2 A LOT 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
907	In what way, if any, has your husband/partner's behaviour (the violence) disrupted your work or other income-generating activities? MARK ALL THAT APPLY	N/A (NO WORK FOR MONEY) A WORK NOT DISRUPTED B HUSBAND/PARTNER INTERRUPTED WORK C UNABLE TO CONCENTRATE D UNABLE TO WORK/SICK LEAVE E LOST CONFIDENCE IN OWN ABILITY F OTHER (specify): _____ X	⇒908 ⇒908
907a	How many days of work (or of income) have you lost in the last 12 months because of your husband / partner's behaviour? PROBE: More or less	NUMBER OF DAYS [] [] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
	Who have you told about his behaviour? MARK ALL MENTIONED PROBE: Anyone else?	NO ONE A FRIENDS B PARENTS C BROTHER OR SISTER D UNCLE OR AUNT E HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY F CHILDREN G NEIGHBOURS H POLICE I DOCTOR/HEALTH WORKER J PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER K COUNSELLOR L NGO/WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION M LOCAL LEADER N Олон нийтийн сүлжээ O OTHER (specify): _____ X	

912	What were the reasons that you did not go to any of these? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DON'T KNOW/NO ANSWER A FEAR OF THREATS/CONSEQUENCES/ MORE VIOLENCE B VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS C EMBARRASSED/ASHAMED/AFRAID WOULD NOT D BE BELIEVED OR WOULD BE BLAMED D BELIEVED NOT HELP/KNOW OTHER WOMEN NOT HELPED E AFRAID WOULD END RELATIONSHIP F AFRAID WOULD LOSE CHILDREN G BRING BAD NAME TO FAMILY H DID NOT KNOW HER OPTIONS I OTHER (specify): _____ X	
913	Is there anyone that you would like (have liked) to receive (more) help from? Who? MARK ALL MENTIONED	NO ONE MENTIONED A HIS RELATIVES B HER RELATIVES C FRIENDS/NEIGHBOURS D HEALTH CENTRE E POLICE F PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER G SOCIAL WORKER H OTHER (specify): _____ X	
914	Did you ever leave, even if only overnight, because of his behaviour? IF YES: How many times? (MORE OR LESS)	NUMBER OF TIMES LEFT [] [] NEVER 00 N.A. (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) 97 don't know/don't remember 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	⇒ 919 ⇒ X.10
915	What were the reasons why you left <u>the last time</u> ? MARK ALL MENTIONED	No particular incident a Encouraged by friends/family b Could not endure more c Badly injured d He threatened or tried to kill her e He threatened or hit children f Saw that children suffering g Thrown out of the home h Afraid she would kill him i Encouraged by organization: _____ j Afraid he would kill her k Other (specify): _____ x	
916	Where did you go <u>the last time</u> ? MARK ONE	Her relatives 01 His relatives 02 Her friends/neighbours 03 Hotel/lodgings 04 Street 05 Church/temple 06 Shelter 07 Other (specify): _____ 96 Don't know/don't remember 98 Refused/no answer 99	

917	How long did you stay away <u>the last time</u> ? RECORD NUMBER OF DAYS OR MONTHS	number of days (if less than 1 month) [] ..1 number of months (if 1 month or more) [] ..2 left husband/partner / did not return/ not with husband/partner 3	⇒ X.10
918	What were the reasons that you returned? MARK ALL MENTIONED AND GO TO SECTION 10	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE FOR SAKE OF FAMILY/CHILDREN (FAMILY HONOUR) COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN LOVED HIM HE ASKED HER TO GO BACK FAMILY SAID TO RETURN FORGAVE HIM THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE THREATENED HER/CHILDREN COULD NOT STAY THERE (WHERE SHE WENT) VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS OTHER (specify): _____	A B C D E F G H I J K L M X FOR ALL OPTIONS GO TO Section 10
919	What were the reasons that made you stay? MARK ALL MENTIONED	DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE CHILDREN SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE DIDN'T WANT TO BRING SHAME ON FAMILY COULDN'T SUPPORT CHILDREN LOVED HIM DIDN'T WANT TO BE SINGLE FAMILY SAID TO STAY FORGAVE HIM THOUGHT HE WOULD CHANGE THREATENED HER/CHILDREN NOWHERE TO GO VIOLENCE NORMAL/NOT SERIOUS THE CHILDREN NEED A FATHER/BOTH PARENTS OTHER (specify): _____	A B C D E F G H I J K L M X

SECTION 10 OTHER EXPERIENCES

N01	READ TO RESPONDENT: In their lives, many women have unwanted experiences and experience different forms of maltreatment and violence from all kinds of people, men or women. These may be relatives, other people that they know, and/or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to ask you about some of these situations. Everything that you say will be kept confidential. I will first ask about what has happened since you were 15 years old (from age 15 onwards until now), and thereafter during the past 12 months. FOR WOMEN WHO WERE EVER MARRIED OR PARTNERED ADD: These questions are about people other than your husband/partner(s).		
N02	A. Since the age of 15 until now , has anyone ever done any of the following to you: a) Slapped, hit, beaten, kicked or done anything else to hurt you? b) Thrown something at you? Pushed you or pulled your hair? c) Choked or burnt you on purpose? d) Threatened with or actually used a gun, knife or other weapon against you?	A. YES 1 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2 2
		B. IF YES: Has this happened in the past 12 months? YES NO DK 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8 1 2 8	
CHECK N02	AT LEAST ONE '1' MARKED IN COLUMN A. [] ↓	ONLY '2' MARKED []⇒	⇒ N06

N03	a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else? DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED	b) INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED MALE FEMALE		c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times? ONCE FEW MANY			d) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times? NO ONCE FEW MANY			
		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	PARENT.....A	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	PARENT-IN-LAW.....B	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER).....C	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER FAMILY MEMBER.....D	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	SOMEONE AT WORK.....E	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE.....F	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RECENT ACQUAINTANCE.....G	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	COMPLETE STRANGER.....H	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	TEACHER.....I	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF.....J	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	RELIGIOUS LEADER.....K	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	POLICE/ SOLDIER.....L	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Brother/sister-in-law.....M	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	Step-father.....N	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	step-brother/sister.....O	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
	OTHER (specify).....X	1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3
		1	2	1	2	3	0	1	2	3

Now I would like to ask you about other unwanted experiences you may have had. Again, I want you to think about any person, man or woman.

N06a	<p>FOR WOMEN WHO EVER HAD A PARTNER ADD IF NECESSARY: except your husband/male partner.</p> <p>a) Since the age of 15 until now, has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you into sexual intercourse when you did not want to, for example by threatening you, holding you down, or putting you in a situation where you could not say no. Remember to include people you have known as well as strangers. Please at this point exclude attempts to force you.</p> <p>IF NECESSARY: We define sexual intercourse as vaginal, oral or anal penetration.</p> <p>b) Has anyone (other than your male partner) ever forced you to have sex when you were too drunk or drugged to refuse?</p> <p>c) Have you been forced or persuaded to have sex against your will with more than one man at the same time?</p>	YES 1 1 1	NO 2 2 2	<p>IF ALL THREE ANSWERS ARE NO ⇒ N08</p>	
N06b	Has any of this happened in the past 12 months?	YES1 NO2 DON'T KNOW8			
N07	<p>a) Who did this to you? PROBE: Anyone else? How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? A stranger or anyone else?</p> <p>DO NOT READ OUT THE LIST MARK LETTER FOR ALL MENTIONED</p> <p>PARENT A PARENT-IN-LAW B SIBLING (BROTHER OR SISTER) C OTHER FAMILY MEMBER D</p> <p>SOMEONE AT WORK FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE F RECENT ACQUAINTANCE G COMPLETE STRANGER H</p> <p>TEACHER I DOCTOR/HEALTH STAFF J RELIGIOUS LEADER K POLICE/ SOLDIER L Brother/sister-in-law M Step-father N step-brother/sister O OTHER (specify) _____ X</p>	<p>b) INDICATE SEX FOR EACH PERSON MENTIONED</p> <p>M A L E F E M A L E</p>	<p>c) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in N03 a). How many times did this happen since you were 15? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <p>ONCE FEW MANY</p>	<p>d) ASK ONLY FOR THOSE MARKED in a). How many times did this happen in the past 12 months? Once, a few times, or many times?</p> <p>NO ONCE FEW MANY</p>	
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3	0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3 0 1 2 3

N07e	I am now going to ask you about your experience of forced sex . When was the most recent incident that you were forced to have sex?	LESS THAN ONE YEAR AGO1 BETWEEN ONE AND FIVE YEARS AGO2 LONGER THAN FIVE YEARS AGO3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
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N07f	Where did this (the most recent) incident occur?	YOUR OWN HOME OR YARD1 HIS HOME OR YARD2 SOMEONE'S ELSE HOME OR YARD3 STREET, ALLEY4 PARKING LOT5 CAR6 WORK7 BAR, DANCE CLUB, POOL HALL8 RURAL AREAS, WOODS, PARK, CAMPGROUND9 OTHER PUBLIC BUILDING10 SCHOOL, COLLEGE, CAMPUS11 PUBLIC TRANSPORT12 OTHER (SPECIFY)96 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER99	
N07g	Did you report the incident to the police? Please respond about the most recent incident.	YES1 NO2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	⇒N07j
N07h	How did the police respond? COUNTRY SPECIFIC CODING	THEY OPENED A CASE.....1 THEY SENT ME AWAY2 OTHER3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07i	Was the person who did this to you arrested and convicted?	NOT ARRESTED.....1 ARRESTED BUT NOT CONVICTED.....2 CONVICTED.....3 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07j	Did you report it to a health service (doctor or nurse)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	⇒N07n
N07k	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing pregnancy?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07l	Were you offered any medication/treatment for preventing transmission of HIV (PEP)?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07m	Did you receive (formal) counselling with regards to the incident that you experienced?	YES.....1 NO.....2 REFUSED/NO ANSWER9	
N07n	Did you tell anyone in your family about the incident? Anyone else, such as a friend or neighbour?	NO ONE.....A FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTHB MALE MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY OF BIRTHC FEMALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWSD MALE MEMBER OF YOUR IN-LAWSE YOUR CHILD/CHILDRENF FRIEND/NEIGHBOURG OTHER, SPECIFY:X	⇒ N08
N07o	How did they respond? Anything else?	BLAMED ME FOR ITA SUPPORTED MEB WERE INDIFFERENTC TOLD ME TO KEEP IT QUIETD ADVISED TO REPORT TO POLICEE OTHER, SPECIFY:X	

N09f	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to get a job or keep your job, or to get promoted? <i>OPTIONAL QUESTION</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 N/A NEVER WORKED.....7 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	1 1 1 с 3 – т 2 бол алгасана
N09g	Have you ever been asked to perform sexual acts against your will in order to pass an exam or get good grades at school? (The acts do not need to have happened). THE ACT MAY NOT HAVE HAPPENED <i>OPTIONAL QUESTION</i>	YES.....1 NO.....2 NEVER WENT TO SCHOOL.....7 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	1 1 1 с 3 – т 2 бол алгасана
N09h	Have you ever been groped, sexually touched or had someone rubbing against you in the bus or another public space?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	
N09i	Have you ever received personal electronic messages with sexual content (e.g. remarks, invitations, pictures) that were hurtful to you or made you feel uncomfortable? For example, via Facebook, cellphone, e-mail, <u>excluding spam</u>	YES.....1 NO.....2 DOES NOT USE ELECTRONIC MEDIA.....7 DON'T KNOW/CAN'T REMEMBER.....8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER.....9	

1003	<p><u>When you were a girl, before you were 15 years old</u>, do you remember if any-one in your family ever touched you sexually against your will, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to? For example, has any of these things ever happened to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - touching of breasts or private parts - making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will - making you touch their private parts - having sex or trying to have sex with you <p>IF NO: CONTINUE PROMPTING: How about someone at school? How about a friend or neighbour? Has anyone else done this to you?</p> <p>IF YES CONTINUE WITH 1003a</p>	<p>YES1 NO2</p>	<p>⇒ 1004</p>
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1005a	The number of sexual partners women have had differs a lot from person to person. Some women report having had one sex partner, some 2 or more, and still others report many, even 50 or more. <u>In your life</u> how many different men have you had sex with? IF NEEDED PROBE: More or less; I do not need to know the exact number.	PARTNERS [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 998 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 999	
1005b	IF ONE PARTNER IN 1005a; ASK: Did you have sex in the past 12 months? IF YES, ENTER "01" IF NONE ENTER "00" IF MORE THAN ONE PARTNER IN 1005a, ASK With how many of these men did you have sex in the <u>past 12 months</u> ? INCLUDE CURRENT PARTNER IN TOTAL	PARTNERS [][] DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 98 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 99	
1006	When you were a child, was your mother hit by your father (or her husband or boyfriend)?	YES 1 NO 2 PARENTS DID NOT LIVE TOGETHER 3 DON'T KNOW/DON'T REMEMBER 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
1007	When you were a child, did anyone in your family ever: a) Slapped or spanked you (with hand)? b) Beat or kicked you or hit you with fist? c) Hit you with a belt, stick, broom or something else? d) Tied you with a rope? e) Locked you in a dark room? f) Anything else? Specify: _____	YES NO DK a) SLAPPED 1 2 8 b) BEAT, KICKED 1 2 8 c) HIT WITH OBJECT 1 2 8 d) TIED WITH ROPE 1 2 8 e) Dark Room 1 2 8 f) ANYTHING ELSE 1 2 8	

SECTION 11 FINANCIAL AUTONOMY

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

		YES Own by self	YES Own with others	NO Don't own
Please tell me if you own any of the following, either by yourself or with someone else:				
a) Land	a) LAND	1	2	3
b) Your house	b) HOUSE	1	2	3
c) A company or business	c) COMPANY	1	2	3
d) Large animals (cows, horses, etc.)	d) LARGE ANIMALS	1	2	3
e) Small animals (chickens, pigs, goats, etc.)	e) SMALL ANIMALS	1	2	3
f) Produce or crops from certain fields or trees	f) PRODUCE	1	2	3
g) Large household items (TV, bed, cooker)	g) HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	1	2	3
h) Jewellery, gold or other valuables	h) JEWELLERY	1	2	3
j) Motor car	j) MOTOR CAR	1	2	3
k) Savings in the bank?	k) SAVINGS IN BANK	1	2	3
x) Other property, specify	x) OTHER PROPERTY:			
FOR EACH, PROBE: Do you own this on your own, or do you own it with others?	_____	1	2	3

* CHECK: Ref. sheet, Box A (s11mar)	CURRENTLY MARRIED/CURRENTLY LIVING WITH A MAN (Option K) [] ↓ (1)	NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN/CURRENT OR PAST MALE DATING PARTNER (Options L, M, N) [] ⇒ (2)	⇒ X.12
C H E C K 111c	OPTIONS 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 10, 11, 96 [IF NEEDED ADAPT TO REFLECT THOSE EARNING CASH] ↓	OPTIONS 01, 02, 03, 09, 98 or 99	⇒ X.12
	Are you able to spend the money you earn how you want yourself, or do you have to give all or part of the money to your husband/partner?	SELF/OWN CHOICE 1 GIVE PART TO HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 GIVE ALL TO HUSBAND/PARTNER 3 DON'T KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	
	Would you say that the money that you bring into the family is more than what your husband/partner contributes, less than what he contributes, or about the same as he contributes?	MORE THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER 1 LESS THAN HUSBAND/PARTNER 2 ABOUT THE SAME 3 DO NOT KNOW 8 REFUSED/NO ANSWER 9	

SECTION 12 COMPLETION OF INTERVIEW

	<p>I would now like to give you a card. On this card are two pictures. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, the second is of a happy face.</p> <p>No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark below the sad face if someone has ever touched you sexually, or made you do something sexual that you didn't want to, <u>before you were 15 years old</u> (when you were a girl younger than 15 years old).</p> <p>For example, has any of these things ever happened to you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - touching of breasts or private parts - making sexual remarks or showing sexual explicit pictures against your will - making you touch their private parts - having sex or trying to have sex with you <p>Please put a mark below the happy face if this has never happened to you. Once you have marked the card, please fold it over and put it in this envelope. This will ensure that I do not know your answer.</p> <p>GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. MAKE SURE THAT THE RESPONDENT FOLDS THE CARD; PUTS IT IN THE ENVELOPE; AND SEALS THE ENVELOPE BEFORE GIVING IT BACK TO YOU. ON LEAVING THE INTERVIEW SECURELY ATTACH THE ENVELOPE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE (OR WRITE THE QUESTIONNAIRE CODE ON THE ENVELOPE).</p>	<p>CARD GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 1</p> <p>CARD <u>NOT</u> GIVEN FOR COMPLETION 2</p>	
1201	<p>We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		
1202a	<p>Do you have any recommendations or suggestions that could help to stop domestic violence against women in this country?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>		

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

Box A. MARITAL STATUS

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

119	Are you <u>currently</u> married, living together or <i>involved in a relationship with a man without living together</i> ?	<p>CURRENTLY MARRIED AND LIVING TOGETHER 1</p> <p>CURRENTLY MARRIED NOT LIVING TOGETHER 2</p> <p>LIVING WITH MAN, NOT MARRIED 3</p> <p><i>CURRENTLY PARTNER (NOT LIVING TOGETHER) HAVING (ENGAGED, A REGULAR), DATING</i> 4</p> <p>NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH A MAN (<i>NOT INVOLVED IN A RELATIONSHIP WITH A MAN</i>)⁵</p> <p>CURRENTLY HAVING FEMALE PARTNER 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently married and/or living with man (K)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Currently with regular partner; dating relationship (L)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Previously married/previously lived with man; <i>no current (dating) relationship</i> (M1)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Previously had (dating) relationship (M2)</p>
120a	Have you <u>ever</u> been married or lived with a male partner?	<p>YES, MARRIED 1</p> <p>LIVED WITH A MAN, NOT MARRIED... 3</p> <p>NO 5</p>	
120b	Have you ever been involved in a relationship with a man without living together (such as being engaged or dating)?	<p>YES..... 1</p> <p>NO... 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Never married /never lived with man; <i>never (dating) relationship</i> (N)</p>

123. Number of times married/lived together with man: [] [] **(O)**

Box B. REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

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

- (P)** Respondent has been pregnant at least once (Question 308, 1 or more) [] Yes [] No
- (Q)** Respondent had at least one child born alive (Question 301, 1 or more) [] Yes [] No
- (R)** Respondent has children who are alive (Question 303, 1 or more) [] Yes [] No
- (S)** Respondent is currently pregnant (Question 310, option 1) [] Yes [] No
- (T)** Number of pregnancies reported (Question 308): [] []

Box C. VIOLENCE BY HUSBAND/PARTNER

Check and complete ALL that applies for respondent:

- (U)** Respondent has been victim of physical violence (Question 707) [] Yes [] No
- (V)** Respondent has been victim of sexual violence (Question 708) [] Yes [] No

Table A2.1 Summary of changes made to Version 12 of the WHO questionnaire

#	Section	Number of questions				
		English	Removed	Added	Changes in codes	Mongol
1	Administrative questionnaire	5	–	–	–	5
2	Household selection form	7	–	–	1	7
3	Household questionnaire	10	–	1	4	11
4	Consent note	1	–	–	–	1
5	Section 1. Respondent and her community	40	8	2	6	34
6	Section 2. Health	26	9	9	6	26
7	Section 3. Reproductive health	21	6	–	2	15
8	Section 4. Children	24	1	–	2	23
9	Section 5. Current or most recent husband/partner	17	–	2	4	19
10	Section 6. Approach	8	4	–	–	4
11	Section 7. Respondent and her current/most recent husband/intimate partner	22	–	2	1	24
12	Section 8. Injuries	11	2	1	–	9
13	Section 9. Strategies to overcome	20	2	1	2	19
14	Section 10. Other cases	38	8	5	4	35
15	Section 11. Financial independence	8	5	–	–	3
16	Section 12. Finishing interview	6	–	–	–	6
	Total	264	45	22	32	241

ANNEX 3

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Concepts and definitions

This research is the first one aiming at collection of violence related data at the national level in Mongolia and this prompts us to append here some of the concepts used in the research together with their definitions.

These are universally utilized standard concepts and definitions reflected in the relevant laws and regulations of Mongolia and defined by the UN and WHO.

For the purpose of the research the following women were included in the category of household members:

- A housekeeper working for the household and staying overnight in the household at least 5 days a week
- A guest staying in the household at least 4 last weeks

Sex: biologically and genetically determined differences between men and women that are generally permanent and universal.

Gender: traditionally fixed, historically changeable views, perceptions and attitudes of the roles and responsibilities of men and women in political, legal, economic, social, cultural and family relations as well as their places in the society.

Partner:

- The current and last husband, partner, cohabitant, fiancй, dating man.
- Can have had a sexual contact or may not.
- The concept of partner can differ from country to country.
- Intimate partner is different from a business partner.

Cohabitant: person who lives with the woman in family relations based on mutual agreement without registration of marriage.

Violence: use of force and coercion by a person in order to achieve his objectives. Violence leads to strong pain and suffering. It is committed in planned manner with a certain aim. It is manifested in action or inaction.

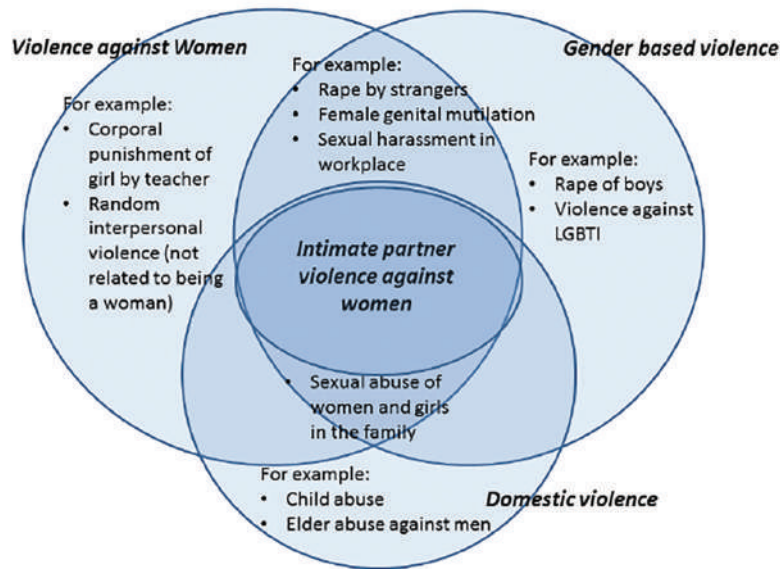
Forms of violence:

- Physical violence
- Sexual violence/abuse
- Psychological violence/abuse
- Economic abuse

Forms of psychological violence/abuse:

- Controlling behaviour
- Emotional abuse
- Economic pressure

Interrelation between forms of violence:



Gender based violence: actions and inactions rooted in the gender differences that have caused or may potentially cause physical, sexual, psychological and economic damage to others.

Domestic violence: actions and inactions imposing psychological pressure on the wife, husband, other family members, cohabitants, caretakers, fosterers, persons in their care, persons inhabiting in the family, born children living separately, adopted children, biological parents and step-parents, siblings and other dependent people.

Victim of domestic violence: person suffering psychological, economic, and physical damage or damage to her/his sexual immunity.

Domestic violent behavior, form of domestic violence:

- Violence committed against the members of the family, mostly violence and abuse aiming at women by their current or previous partners
- Coercive and threatening behavior
- Physical, sexual, psychological and economic violence and abuse

Forms of partner violence:

- Physical violence
- Sexual violence
- Psychological violence
 - o Controlling behaviour
 - o Emotional abuse
 - o Economic pressure

Non-partner violence: violence committed by people other than the intimate partners, i.e. parents, teachers, friends, siblings, other family members, or strangers. Non-partner violence is classified as:

- Physical violence
- Sexual violence

Violence against women: violent behavior based on gender in private and public spaces of women with physical, sexual and psychological consequences. Threatening, coercion, restriction of freedom also belongs to this form of violence.

Forms of violence against women:

- Physical violence/abuse
- Dowry-related violence/abuse
- Non-partner violence
- Sexual abuse of girls
- Genital mutilation
- Human trafficking (women)
- Forced prostitution
- Workplace sexual harassment
- Femicide

Actions of physical violence:

- Smacking
- Hitting
- Shacking
- Pushing
- Pulling by hair
- Pulling on floor
- Throwing items that may cause injury
- Hitting with wrist or other items
- Strangulation
- Twisting an arm
- Burning
- Kicking
- Banging onto a wall
- Threatening with a knife, blade or gun or actually using them
- Using a chemical
- Injuring heavily
- Hiding from hospital
- Chasing with a horse, car or motorcycle
- Whipping
- Killing

Actions of sexual violence:

- Forcing into a sexual contact
- Coercing into a sexual contact by threatening
- Coercing to do unwanted sexual actions
- Coercing into sexual contact in front of a spectator
- Coercing into sexual contact with others coerce

Actions of psychological violence:

- Verbal insults, degrading speech
- Threatening and frightening
- Verbal threats
- Threatening to rape

- Degrading in front of others, bringing down into an undignified position

Controlling behaviours:

- Isolating from others, forbidding to see the friends and family members
- Jealousy
- Interrogating where have you been and with whom
- Monitoring every action, in this, violating the rights to health and right to employment

Actions of economic pressure:

- Refusing to give money
- Wasting the family income
- Exclusion from financial decisions
- Not spending for the family
- Restraining the rights to employment and income earning
- Depriving of the income earned

Childhood sexual violence: encountering the following actions before reaching the age of 15 should be interpreted to have experienced sexual violence in childhood:

- Touching breast and genitals
- Narrating sexually explicit speech when it was not welcomed or show explicit pictures
- Making the victim touch the offender's genitals
- Forcing into sexual contact or attempt to do so

During lifetime: period from the age of 15 till the day of the survey. Experiencing violence during the lifetime will mean at least one occurrence of violence in the lifetime of a woman since the age of 15.

The last 12 months: 365 days preceding the day of survey data collection.

Factors which are not the cause, but aggravate violence:

- Disease
- Genetics
- Alcohol and narcotics
- Lack of self-control
- Economic issues
- Anger/stress
- Behavior of the female person, issues of communication

Negative consequences for life and health caused by violence:

- Murder
- Suicide
- Unwanted pregnancy
- Maternal mortality
- HIV, STI
- Physical injuries
- Psychiatric conditions, depression, crisis, addiction
- Chronic psychological disorders
- Self-injuring behavior
- Gynecological and reproductive conditions

Other negative consequences of violence:

For women:

- Financial dependence
- Loss of work ability
- Inability of actions
- Inability to enter social relations
- Isolation
- Injuries

For children:

- Low birth weight
- Psychological depression
- Disabled behaviour
- Low academic achievements
- Injuries
- Escaping home

One-stop service: activity of providing a temporary shelter to a victim of domestic violence at a hospital, NGO or public institution, giving medical care, psychological services, social welfare, child protection services, legal counseling and referral at one site.

Temporary shelter: a standard service facility providing temporary stay for a victim of domestic violence, protection of her safety, medical care, psychological services, social welfare, child protection, legal counseling and referral.

Referral service: service of liaising a victim of domestic violence and her family members to relevant governmental and non-governmental organizations to help cure the damages encountered, return to a normal condition, and rehabilitation

Organization: Organizations that provide support, help and counseling to victims of domestic violence.

Person with disability: a person whose abilities to participate in the social life equally with other people are limited in the result of combination of their permanent physical, mental, psychiatric or sensory disorders with other types of hindrances.

Forms of disabilities (A concise set of questions of Washington group):

- Visual disability
- Hearing disability
- Walking disability
- Mental disability
- Motor disability
- Communication disability

ANNEX 4

TABLES

Table 1. Sustainable development goals - Percentage of women who have experienced violence in current (last 12 months) , 15-49 and 15-64 age, by type of violence, aimags, capital and city, location and age groups

Indicator	Sustainable development goal 5.2.1				Sustainable development goal 5.2.2	
	Ever-partnered				Non-partner sexual violence	
	Sexual		Physical and/or sexual			
Age	15-49	15-64	15-49	15-64	15-49	15-64
Mongolia	3.6	3.0	14.7	12.7	3.1	2.6
Urban	3.7	3.0	14.8	12.7	3.6	3.0
Rural	3.3	2.8	14.5	12.6	1.9	1.8
Location						
Capital city	3.7	3.0	15.1	12.9	3.5	2.9
Aimags centre	3.7	3.3	13.9	12.1	3.7	3.2
Soum centre	3.6	2.9	15.4	12.7	2.0	2.0
Rural	3.1	2.7	13.8	12.5	1.9	1.7
Western region	4.3	3.6	13.4	12.1	2.9	2.6
Bayan-Ulgii	8.6	6.9	15.7	13.6	0.9	1.5
Govi-Altai	3.2	2.6	11.1	11.3	5.6	4.5
Zavkhan	1.9	1.5	12.3	10.1	2.9	2.4
Uvs	2.1	2.4	11.2	11.2	3.7	3.3
Khovd	4.5	3.8	15.5	13.3	2.8	2.2
Khangai region	3.2	2.8	14.5	12.8	2.3	2.0
Arkhangai	3.7	2.9	14.6	12.4	1.6	1.2
Bayankhongor	1.1	2.1	9.5	9.1	1.9	1.6
Bulgna	3.7	2.9	13.0	11.2	2.9	2.5
Orkhon	5.4	4.6	12.6	11.3	1.7	1.5
Uvurkhangai	3.6	3.3	22.3	19.4	1.9	1.9
Khuvsgul	1.7	1.4	13.0	11.7	3.5	2.9
Central region	3.4	2.7	14.9	12.5	2.5	2.4
Govisumber	1.1	.9	13.3	12.3	3.9	3.3
Darkhan-Uul	4.7	3.8	15.3	12.4	3.3	2.6
Dornogovi	2.0	1.6	9.1	7.6	2.5	2.5
Dundgovi	.7	.6	18.3	15.3	2.6	2.6
Umnugovi	4.5	3.9	16.6	15.3	2.9	2.4
Selenge	2.3	1.8	10.7	9.1	1.1	1.4
Tuv	5.0	4.1	20.6	16.4	2.6	2.8
Eastern region	3.1	2.6	14.0	12.1	3.3	3.0
Dornod	2.8	2.1	18.2	14.7	6.9	5.4
Sukhbaatar	3.8	3.5	13.3	11.6	1.7	1.7
Khentii	2.8	2.3	10.4	9.6	1.0	1.6
Ulaanbaatar	3.7	3.0	15.1	12.9	3.5	2.9
Age group (years)						
15-19	0.4	0.4	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.7
20-24	2.7	2.7	16.4	16.4	3.5	3.5
25-29	3.7	3.7	17.4	17.4	2.0	2.0
30-34	5.6	5.6	17.7	17.7	2.6	2.6
35-39	3.8	3.8	12.7	12.7	2.3	2.3
40-44	4.7	4.7	14.8	14.8	2.7	2.7
45-49	1.1	1.1	9.5	9.5	0.5	0.5
50-54		0.7		6.6		0.6
55-59		0.7		3.6		0.4
60-64		0.0		2.7		1.1

Table 2. UN statistical indicator on violence against women, Non-partnered violence, by type of violence, age groups, perpetrator and frequency

Indicator	Physical		Severely sexual		Moderate sexual	
	Lifetime Number	Current Number	Lifetime Number	Current Number	Lifetime Number	Current Number
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	984	272	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age groups (years)						
15-19	89	61	7	4	57	27
	15.9	15.9	10.6	42.1	12.3	29.1
20-24	89	18	17	3	61	12
	15.5	18	14.2	8.3	17.2	17.8
25-29	178	49	35	4	149	18
	19.4	49	13.9	4.1	18.6	12.1
30-34	161	39	42	5	143	25
	14.2	39	18.2	14.0	15.9	14.7
35-39	122	28	37	4	112	18
	8.9	28	13.7	9.4	10.6	9.9
40-44	127	33	29	4	99	21
	9.1	33	7.7	5.5	10.6	11.8
45-49	72	17	20	2	53	4
	6.0	17	6.5	3.3	6.0	1.3
50-54	74	14	17	4	56	6
	4.9	14	5.5	5.6	3.7	1.2
55-59	45	8	17	3	36	1
	3.8	8	4.4	5.7	2.7	0.1
60-64	27	5	13	1	23	3
	2.3	5	5.3	2.1	2.4	1.9
Relationship to the perpetrator						
Parent	139	35	4	3	2	1
	17.8	35	3.4	22.7	0.2	0.8
Parent-in-law	16	7	1	0	0	0
	1.2	7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sibling (brother or sister)	184	50	3	2	2	2
	19.8	50	0.7	3.1	0.1	0.6
Other family member	129	38	10	0	22	3
	14.5	38	4.9	0.0	3.3	0.7
Someone at work	58	13	10	2	69	14
	5.9	13	3.4	8.9	8.1	11.9
Friend/acquaintance	217	47	118	12	365	58
	17.6	47	45.5	32.8	49.4	45.3
Recent acquaintance	25	12	20	9	67	31
	1.5	12	4.5	11.1	7.4	19.3
Complete stranger	124	28	61	8	182	28
	9.4	28	26.7	19.2	27.0	18.4
Teacher	33	11	3	1	5	1
	3.0	11	3.5	20.0	0.5	0.0
Doctor/health staff	1	0	0	0	5	2
	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1
Religious leader	0	0	0	0	1	0
	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Brother/sister-in-law	51	19	5	1	0	0
	2.2	19	2.5	6.3	0.0	0.0
step-father	26	7	0	0	7	2
	2.5	7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
step-brother/sister	5	0	2	0	2	0
	0.4	0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	60	37	10	2	29	4
	4.2	37	3.0	1.6	2.6	1.5
Frequency						
One	526	161	157	15	495	64
	48.3	161	68.7	49.2	67.9	49.9
Few	323	77	54	11	244	58
	37.3	77	21.8	16.6	27.4	40.9
Many	135	34	23	8	50	13
	14.4	34	9.5	34.2	4.6	9.2

Table 3. UN statistical indicator on violence against women, ever-partnered violence, age groups, partnership status and frequency

Indicator	Physical and sexual violence				Physical violence in current				Economic violence in current							
	Lifetime		Current		Too		Xybb		Too		Xybb		Too		Xybb	
	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb	Too	Xybb
Total	2175	100.0	829	100.0	788	100.0	744	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age groups (years)																
15-19	7	1.3	6	2.8	6	3.0	7	1.0	6	3.0	7	1.0	6	3.0	7	1.0
20-24	81	7.7	51	14.6	49	15.1	49	15.7	49	15.1	49	15.7	49	15.1	49	15.7
25-29	300	17.5	161	21.7	147	20.8	134	23.5	147	20.8	134	23.5	147	20.8	134	23.5
30-34	364	16.5	181	20.0	174	19.9	144	18.5	174	19.9	144	18.5	174	19.9	144	18.5
35-39	384	14.6	150	12.5	147	13.1	136	12.9	147	13.1	136	12.9	147	13.1	136	12.9
40-44	372	15.5	132	13.4	124	13.0	106	11.9	124	13.0	106	11.9	124	13.0	106	11.9
45-49	249	10.3	64	7.4	61	7.7	69	7.8	61	7.7	69	7.8	61	7.7	69	7.8
50-54	214	7.9	51	4.6	49	4.6	53	4.7	49	4.6	53	4.7	49	4.6	53	4.7
55-59	139	6.2	24	2.0	22	1.9	36	3.1	22	1.9	36	3.1	22	1.9	36	3.1
60-64	65	2.5	9	0.9	9	1.0	10	0.9	9	1.0	10	0.9	9	1.0	10	0.9
Partnership status																
Currently married	1604	68.3	612	68.8	583	68.3	530	63.7	583	68.3	530	63.7	583	68.3	530	63.7
Currently living with man, not married	226	11.0	105	12.3	99	12.4	89	16.0	99	12.4	89	16.0	99	12.4	89	16.0
Current regular partner, living apart	32	2.9	16	3.7	14	3.5	20	5.8	14	3.5	20	5.8	14	3.5	20	5.8
Formerly married, divorced/separated	131	5.8	41	4.7	40	4.9	36	4.4	40	4.9	36	4.4	40	4.9	36	4.4
Former cohabitating, separated	61	4.6	31	5.4	29	5.5	41	6.1	29	5.5	41	6.1	29	5.5	41	6.1
Formerly married/cohabitating, widowed	88	4.2	11	.5	11	.6	8	.4	11	.6	8	.4	11	.6	8	.4
Formerly dating	33	3.3	13	4.6	12	4.9	20	3.6	12	4.9	20	3.6	12	4.9	20	3.6
Frequency																
One	354	17.1	180	22.1	180	22.1	180	22.1	180	22.1	180	22.1	180	22.1	180	22.1
Few	844	37.2	424	50.6	424	50.6	424	50.6	424	50.6	424	50.6	424	50.6	424	50.6
Many	977	45.7	225	27.3	225	27.3	225	27.3	225	27.3	225	27.3	225	27.3	225	27.3

Table 4. Total women by location, region, aimag, capital and city, age group and education level

Indicator	Total women		Ever-partnered women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	7319	100.0	6914	100.0
Urban	3663	67.3	3421	66.7
Rural	3656	32.7	3493	33.3
Location				
Capital city	1401	46.9	1318	46.8
Aimags centre	2262	20.4	2103	20.0
Soum centre	1653	14.2	1580	14.4
Rural	2003	18.5	1913	18.9
Western region	1333	12.2	1237	11.7
Bayan-Ulgii	263	3.0	239	2.7
Govi-Altai	266	1.8	253	1.9
Zavkhan	263	2.2	242	2.1
Uvs	270	2.5	243	2.2
Khovd	271	2.6	260	2.7
Khangai region	1703	18.8	1619	19.1
Arkhangai	294	2.9	276	2.9
Bayankhongor	246	2.7	230	2.7
Bulgan	287	1.9	279	2.1
Orkhon	297	3.4	282	3.5
Uvurkhangai	287	3.6	273	3.6
Khuvsgul	292	4.2	279	4.3
Central region	2015	15.6	1912	15.7
Govisumber	290	0.5	273	0.5
Darkhan-Uul	295	3.3	280	3.3
Dornogovi	299	2.1	279	2.1
Dundgovi	289	1.4	272	1.4
Umnugovi	285	2.0	280	2.1
Selenge	281	3.4	263	3.3
Tuv	276	2.8	265	2.9
Eastern	867	6.6	828	6.8
Dornod	283	2.5	271	2.5
Sukhbaatar	300	1.9	287	2.0
Khentii	284	2.3	270	2.3
Ulaanbaatar	1401	46.9	1318	46.8
Age group (years)				
15-19	411	11.1	140	4.4
20-24	447	12.0	392	11.3
25-29	920	14.7	901	15.8
30-34	1043	13.0	1032	14.3
35-39	1030	11.3	1025	12.5
40-44	914	10.4	902	11.5
45-49	800	9.0	783	9.9
50-54	775	8.1	769	8.9
55-59	599	6.3	593	6.9
60-64	380	4.0	377	4.4
Education level				
Not attended school	374	3.9	357	4.1
Primary education	489	4.8	467	5.0
Basic	1361	17.0	1171	13.9
Secondary education	2008	29.7	1890	29.0
Vocational and technical	1122	13.7	1103	14.9
Higher education	1965	30.8	1926	33.0

Table 5. Total women by employment status, partnership status, religion, ethnic group and disability status

Indicator	Total women		Ever-partnered women	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total	7319	100.0	6914	100.0
Employment status				
Employed	4227	49.0	4169	53.4
Unemployed	1074	15.8	1010	16.2
Housewife	745	13.5	745	15.0
Student	432	13.0	161	5.9
Retired	841	8.7	829	9.5
Partnership status				
Never partnered	402	9.8		
Currently married	5156	60.0	5156	66.6
Currently living with man, not married	558	9.4	558	10.4
Current regular partner, living apart	183	4.8	183	5.4
Formerly married, divorced/separated	203	2.5	203	2.8
Former cohabitating, separated	152	2.6	152	2.9
Formerly married/cohabitating, widowed	435	5.4	435	6.0
Formerly dating	227	5.4	227	6.0
Others	3	0.1	0	0.0
Religion				
No religion	2235	31.8	2073	31.0
Buddist	4308	54.5	4136	55.8
Christ	175	3.0	154	2.7
Shamanism	281	6.4	259	6.4
Islam	274	3.4	251	3.3
Others	45	0.8	40	0.8
Don't know/don't remember	1	0.0	1	0.0
Ethnic group				
Khalkh	5939	83.3	5625	83.8
Kazakh	306	3.8	281	3.6
Durvur	214	2.7	198	2.7
Buryat	150	1.7	144	1.8
Others	700	8.4	657	8.0
Don't know/don't remember	10	0.1	9	0.1
Disability status				
No form of disability	5182	71.7	4878	71.1
Moderate (Some difficulty only)	1761	23.9	1676	24.3
Severe (A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	376	4.3	360	4.6

Table 6. Ever-partnered women who have experienced violence in lifetime by type of violence, location, aimags and capital city

Indicator	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual violence		Controlling behaviours		Emotional violence		Economic violence		Any form of violence	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	2109	29.7	498	8.0	2175	31.2	2521	41.6	2746	40.3	1230	19.9	3784	57.9
Urban	1051	29.7	259	8.7	1088	31.4	1402	45.4	1425	41.5	679	21.4	2005	60.7
Rural	1058	29.8	239	6.7	1087	30.8	1119	34.1	1321	37.9	551	16.9	1779	52.3
Location														
Capital city	399	29.9	104	9.1	415	31.7	575	47.7	546	42.1	302	22.9	790	62.1
Aimags centre	652	29.2	155	7.5	673	30.6	827	39.9	879	40.1	377	17.8	1215	57.3
Soum centre	513	32.1	101	6.5	523	32.8	540	36.4	652	41.9	258	17.9	842	55.2
Rural	545	28.1	138	6.9	564	29.3	579	32.3	669	34.9	293	16.1	937	50.1
Western region	328	26.1	101	8.3	340	27.2	371	31.3	437	34.4	168	14.6	585	47.6
Bayan-Ulgii	64	26.0	27	11.3	66	27.0	86	37.9	82	33.8	55	23.7	131	54.4
Govii-Altai	67	26.5	24	10.1	72	29.6	77	31.1	103	38.5	39	15.6	133	52.6
Zavkhan	61	22.5	11	5.3	62	23.4	61	22.8	80	30.6	20	7.3	92	36.1
Uvs	50	21.4	19	6.7	53	22.4	60	27.4	68	29.5	22	9.8	89	38.8
Khovd	86	32.6	20	7.7	87	32.9	87	34.8	104	39.1	32	14.5	140	53.7
Khangai region	470	28.3	102	6.2	484	29.5	541	35.4	600	37.4	264	17.9	837	53.1
Arkhangai	82	28.9	24	8.7	86	30.7	96	36.4	112	41.3	49	15.9	155	57.0
Bayankhongor	59	22.9	8	4.8	62	25.8	66	32.8	71	32.3	34	18.6	113	52.2
Bulgna	98	34.6	19	6.7	100	35.7	90	34.9	113	38.5	39	13.9	153	56.4
Orkhon	76	24.5	18	6.1	77	24.9	104	35.2	99	32.6	50	18.5	140	48.8
Uvurkhangai	74	31.6	20	7.4	77	32.7	91	37.7	97	39.4	50	22.1	131	52.1
Khuvsgul	81	28.7	13	4.4	82	29.0	94	35.1	108	39.5	42	16.7	145	53.7
Central region	651	33.4	140	7.5	668	34.8	714	39.3	814	42.2	353	18.4	1090	58.3
Govisumber	104	38.4	21	7.3	106	39.1	104	42.9	127	48.7	56	21.7	162	61.7
Darkhan-Uul	106	37.5	29	11.5	112	41.0	118	42.9	134	46.3	49	18.7	179	66.0
Dornogovi	77	29.5	15	5.4	77	29.5	83	31.5	93	32.7	33	11.6	135	48.6
Dundgovi	75	29.2	13	4.2	75	29.2	82	32.8	106	42.0	53	20.4	136	53.2
Umnugovi	110	37.7	25	9.1	113	39.7	125	45.8	127	43.6	75	25.5	176	63.3
Selenge	94	31.6	18	4.9	99	32.8	94	36.4	113	41.0	40	14.9	152	56.1
Tuv	85	31.9	19	8.1	86	32.4	108	41.9	114	43.9	47	20.5	150	57.7
Eastern region	261	30.3	51	5.9	268	31.0	320	40.2	349	42.0	143	16.9	482	58.6
Dornod	93	32.3	12	4.4	94	32.7	102	36.4	114	39.3	43	14.6	154	54.1
Sukhbaatar	73	27.0	20	7.3	77	28.2	91	32.9	102	36.4	46	15.8	148	52.8
Khentii	95	31.0	19	6.4	97	31.5	127	50.7	133	49.8	54	20.3	180	68.6
Ulaanbaatar	399	29.9	104	9.1	415	31.7	575	47.7	546	42.1	302	22.9	790	62.1

Table 7. Ever-partnered women who have experienced violence in lifetime by type of violence, age groups, education level and employment status

Indicator	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual violence		Controlling behaviours		Emotional violence		Economic violence		Any form of violence	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	2109	29.7	498	8.0	2175	31.2	2521	41.6	2746	40.3	1230	19.9	3784	57.9
Age groups (years)														
15-19	7	9.0	2	1.0	7	9.0	74	54.7	24	24.9	12	4.1	80	61.2
20-24	76	20.2	17	4.8	81	21.3	174	44.7	120	33.6	73	20.5	223	56.2
25-29	290	31.9	57	7.2	300	34.4	398	49.3	396	41.9	184	24.7	551	63.7
30-34	357	34.8	88	10.4	364	36.0	447	45.5	474	49.9	217	23.8	641	66.4
35-39	379	35.1	91	11.7	384	36.2	410	42.8	477	47.4	222	23.1	613	59.6
40-44	361	40.7	85	9.9	372	42.0	360	43.9	432	46.8	174	21.5	553	63.2
45-49	242	30.9	56	9.6	249	32.6	255	37.5	310	41.7	133	18.4	408	53.9
50-54	205	26.5	48	6.0	214	27.8	207	29.0	273	36.4	101	13.7	356	47.9
55-59	129	26.1	41	8.6	139	28.0	129	30.0	164	30.7	79	15.9	232	46.5
60-64	63	17.0	13	2.8	65	17.8	67	24.3	76	19.4	35	12.3	127	38.2
Education level														
Not attended school	111	31.4	46	15.1	115	36.3	115	38.8	137	43.6	76	24.7	190	59.1
Primary education	112	27.7	33	7.6	118	29.1	113	29.4	137	33.2	78	19.2	196	47.4
Basic	337	28.3	88	6.8	348	29.2	381	38.7	408	34.0	202	16.5	592	54.7
Secondary education	619	29.0	117	7.3	631	30.1	738	42.5	788	40.9	363	21.3	1089	59.0
Vocational and technical	348	35.4	79	8.3	361	36.7	405	45.3	440	44.3	181	20.3	594	61.1
Higher education	582	28.6	135	8.2	602	30.2	769	42.6	836	41.4	330	19.3	1123	58.2
Employment status														
Employed	1353	32.0	288	7.7	1390	33.1	1543	41.0	1780	42.8	725	19.9	2367	58.8
Unemployed	333	32.2	98	10.2	345	34.9	427	49.1	418	44.5	239	25.2	588	61.7
Housewife	251	32.3	67	10.6	259	34.3	301	43.7	324	42.8	162	23.0	441	60.9
Student	11	7.1	2	1.0	12	7.6	75	41.7	30	23.5	13	7.1	87	53.1
Retired	161	23.1	43	6.4	169	24.1	175	29.0	194	25.8	91	13.7	301	44.1

Table 8. Ever-partnered women who have experienced violence in lifetime by type of violence, religion, ethnic group, disability status

Indicator	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual violence		Controlling behaviours		Emotional violence		Economic violence		Any form of violence	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	2109	29.7	498	8.0	2175	31.2	2521	41.6	2746	40.3	1230	19.9	3784	57.9
Religion														
No religion	613	28.3	142	7.2	634	29.5	770	41.4	766	36.2	382	20.6	1105	55.5
Buddist	1260	29.6	281	7.9	1298	30.9	1449	39.7	1673	41.2	682	18.1	2249	57.5
Christ	67	43.9	20	10.5	68	45.1	80	54.3	79	47.9	39	28.0	104	67.5
Shamanism	92	35.8	23	10.5	94	39.5	118	57.3	127	52.8	63	27.7	167	70.9
Islam	65	25.1	29	13.1	68	27.1	89	39.2	82	32.7	58	21.8	135	54.5
Others	12	15.2	3	3.5	13	16.8	14	18.7	19	44.8	5	9.1	23	49.4
Ethnic groups														
Khalkh	1740	30.1	384	7.8	1790	31.6	2088	42.5	2286	41.3	1016	20.2	3125	58.8
Kazakh	66	21.4	28	10.8	68	22.2	96	35.1	88	28.4	59	19.2	147	49.5
Durvur	50	25.0	12	7.6	54	27.6	60	27.5	68	32.4	30	13.5	89	41.9
Buryat	50	35.9	12	10.1	52	39.4	51	37.4	60	40.9	29	29.6	77	60.9
Others	198	29.9	59	9.0	206	30.7	222	40.6	240	38.0	93	16.7	341	56.9
Disability status														
No form of disability	1393	27.5	303	7.1	1437	28.7	1675	39.1	1845	37.9	745	17.4	2565	55.0
Moderate (Some difficulty only)	576	34.4	147	8.7	589	35.9	695	47.6	737	46.3	387	24.5	1002	64.9
Severe (A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	140	40.5	48	17.7	149	44.7	151	49.2	164	46.9	98	33.1	217	65.2

Table 9. Ever-partnered women who have experienced violence in current (last 12 months) by type of violence, location, aimags and capital city

Indicator	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual violence		Controlling behaviours		Emotional violence		Economic violence		Any form of violence	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	788	11.9	188	3.0	829	12.7	1472	23.8	1473	22.4	744	12.0	2231	35.0
Urban	380	11.9	94	3.0	401	12.7	801	25.6	730	22.8	388	12.6	1159	36.4
Rural	408	12.0	94	2.8	428	12.6	671	20.3	743	21.8	356	10.7	1072	32.0
Location														
Capital city	149	12.1	34	3.0	156	12.9	318	26.2	296	23.6	161	13.2	472	37.7
Aimags centre	231	11.2	60	3.3	245	12.1	483	24.2	434	20.9	227	11.1	687	33.6
Soum centre	179	11.8	43	2.9	194	12.7	329	22.2	355	23.3	174	12.0	504	33.6
Rural	229	12.2	51	2.7	234	12.5	342	18.8	388	20.7	182	9.8	568	30.8
Western region	139	11.4	42	3.6	147	12.1	242	20.5	239	19.0	114	9.7	364	30.4
Bayan-Ulgii	31	12.2	16	6.9	33	13.6	65	28.7	48	20.5	40	16.6	95	40.5
Govii-Altai	26	10.4	8	2.6	30	11.3	45	18.2	52	20.3	22	8.3	73	29.5
Zavkhan	24	9.9	4	1.5	25	10.1	36	13.2	47	18.0	14	5.0	56	22.1
Uvs	25	11.2	6	2.4	25	11.2	45	20.7	37	16.3	16	7.1	61	28.4
Khovd	33	12.8	8	3.8	34	13.3	51	19.1	55	19.8	22	9.6	79	29.2
Khangai region	184	12.1	46	2.8	192	12.8	304	20.3	347	22.8	171	12.0	498	32.7
Arkhangai	34	12.1	9	2.9	35	12.4	53	19.4	67	23.9	34	10.9	97	35.0
Bayankhong or	20	7.8	3	2.1	21	9.1	36	18.5	41	18.6	16	8.6	61	29.8
Bulgna	32	11.2	8	2.9	32	11.2	53	19.1	53	18.3	24	8.8	82	28.9
Orkhon	31	10.8	12	4.6	32	11.3	60	20.5	56	18.9	33	13.1	85	30.4
Uvurkhangai	40	18.4	10	3.3	43	19.4	55	22.8	62	27.1	40	17.8	88	36.5
Khuvsgul	27	11.0	4	1.4	29	11.7	47	20.2	68	26.5	24	10.4	85	33.5
Central region	223	11.6	45	2.7	235	12.5	422	23.2	397	20.0	219	11.0	615	32.1
Govisumber	32	12.2	4	0.9	33	12.3	63	24.2	62	23.3	33	12.2	94	36.3
Darkhan-Uul	29	10.0	10	3.8	35	12.4	61	23.7	53	16.8	28	9.1	90	31.2
Dornogovi	20	7.6	4	1.6	20	7.6	43	15.5	45	15.3	15	5.0	70	25.7
Dundgovi	34	15.3	2	0.6	34	15.3	57	24.7	58	24.5	37	14.8	89	36.0
Umnugovi	44	14.0	11	3.9	47	15.3	84	30.0	68	23.5	48	15.4	110	38.9
Selenge	24	8.8	5	1.8	25	9.1	51	20.7	47	18.4	21	7.5	74	28.5
Tuv	40	15.9	9	4.1	41	16.4	63	25.1	64	23.8	37	16.4	88	34.1
Eastern region	93	11.4	21	2.6	99	12.1	186	24.8	194	25.2	79	9.6	282	36.9
Dornod	35	14.4	5	2.1	36	14.7	57	22.9	61	23.0	26	9.2	86	32.8
Sukhbaatar	29	10.4	10	3.5	32	11.6	54	19.9	59	21.8	28	10.0	87	32.4
Khentii	29	8.8	6	2.3	31	9.6	75	31.0	74	30.3	25	9.5	109	45.4
Ulaanbaatar	149	12.1	34	3.0	156	12.9	318	26.2	296	23.6	161	13.2	472	37.7

Table 10. Ever-partnered women who have experienced violence in current (last 12 months) by type of violence, age groups, education level and employment status

Indicator	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual violence		Controlling behaviours		Emotional violence		Economic violence		Any form of violence	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	788	11.9	188	3.0	829	12.7	1472	23.8	1473	22.4	744	12.0	2231	35.0
Age groups (years)														
15-19	6	8.0	1	0.4	6	8.0	49	35.9	14	13.7	7	2.8	54	41.4
20-24	49	16.0	9	2.7	51	16.4	121	32.0	80	24.7	49	16.6	159	42.5
25-29	147	15.7	34	3.7	161	17.4	293	32.6	269	27.3	134	17.7	409	45.3
30-34	174	16.6	43	5.6	181	17.7	294	30.8	286	31.6	144	15.4	429	45.4
35-39	147	12.4	35	3.8	150	12.7	254	25.4	267	25.8	136	12.4	375	36.5
40-44	124	13.4	42	4.7	132	14.8	209	23.2	223	24.9	106	12.3	323	35.9
45-49	61	9.3	11	1.1	64	9.5	114	16.3	142	20.4	69	9.5	205	28.1
50-54	49	6.1	6	0.7	51	6.6	80	9.0	116	14.7	53	6.3	149	19.1
55-59	22	3.3	7	0.7	24	3.6	40	7.3	58	9.0	36	5.4	91	14.4
60-64	9	2.7	0	0.0	9	2.7	18	7.3	18	4.2	10	2.4	37	11.0
Education level														
Not attended school	53	16.0	20	5.0	55	16.6	62	15.3	77	22.6	45	11.4	108	28.8
Primary education	41	12.5	14	3.3	44	13.4	66	15.1	74	20.5	49	12.6	119	31.7
Basic	138	12.9	34	2.6	140	13.0	211	21.6	222	20.8	118	9.3	334	32.1
Secondary education	232	12.2	48	3.9	245	13.4	437	26.3	434	23.2	223	14.5	650	37.5
Vocational and technical	113	11.0	24	2.0	122	11.8	210	20.5	206	19.9	99	9.4	309	29.3
Higher education	211	11.1	48	2.4	223	11.6	486	26.6	460	23.9	210	12.0	711	37.8
Employment status														
Employed	514	12.7	113	2.7	536	13.2	923	23.9	978	24.2	462	12.7	1421	36.1
Unemployed	140	16.1	46	5.1	153	17.6	257	29.5	237	26.5	147	15.4	370	40.3
Housewife	102	12.0	26	4.5	107	13.4	192	25.6	183	24.6	97	14.0	280	37.6
Student	9	6.8	1	0.5	10	7.3	55	31.5	21	17.4	8	5.2	65	41.9
Retired	23	3.1	2	0.1	23	3.1	45	6.5	54	5.7	30	3.2	95	11.4

Table 11. Ever-partnered women who have experienced violence in current (last 12 months) by type of violence, religion, ethnic group, disability status

Indicator	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and sexual violence		Controlling behaviours		Emotional violence		Economic violence		Any form of violence	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	788	11.9	188	3.0	829	12.7	1472	23.8	1473	22.4	744	12.0	2231	35.0
Religion														
No religion	246	12.0	49	2.5	258	12.6	468	24.7	418	20.3	235	13.0	662	34.6
Buddhist	455	11.3	110	3.1	478	12.0	817	22.1	887	22.6	414	10.9	1300	33.4
Christ	17	12.2	4	1.9	19	13.8	37	26.5	38	23.8	16	14.8	51	32.9
Shamanism	36	18.4	7	1.7	37	18.6	72	33.3	70	30.9	33	15.0	103	47.6
Islam	31	10.1	17	8.2	34	14.1	68	27.5	51	21.7	45	15.1	100	40.3
Others	3	2.8	1	0.6	3	2.8	9	13.1	9	29.1	1	2.2	14	38.6
Ethnic groups														
Khaikh	642	12.0	139	2.6	677	12.6	1212	24.2	1238	23.2	610	12.1	1850	35.6
Kazakh	30	8.7	17	7.4	32	11.8	69	24.1	51	18.3	44	13.8	103	35.1
Durvur	20	7.9	3	2.1	21	9.1	40	20.7	35	13.5	21	7.6	54	27.4
Buryat	20	15.9	3	1.8	20	15.9	25	17.3	25	16.8	16	17.5	42	33.9
Others	75	13.2	26	4.8	78	13.6	125	22.7	123	21.0	52	10.1	181	31.3
Disability status														
No form of disability	485	10.5	109	2.7	515	11.2	984	23.0	971	21.0	446	10.7	1512	33.6
Moderate (Some difficulty only)	255	16.0	64	3.5	262	16.4	403	26.5	425	26.8	242	14.8	606	39.9
Severe (A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	48	12.8	15	4.8	52	15.3	85	23.2	77	22.2	56	17.2	113	30.2

Table 12. Women who have experienced non-partner violence by type of violence, location, region, aimags and capital city

Indicator	Physical violence				Sexual violence			
	Lifetime		Current		Lifetime		Current	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	984	17.3	272	4.5	914	14.0	159	2.6
Urban	583	20.1	151	4.9	520	15.6	94	3.0
Rural	401	11.6	121	3.6	394	10.8	65	1.8
Location								
Capital city	263	22.1	65	5.0	213	16.2	32	2.9
Aimags centre	320	15.5	86	4.5	307	14.1	62	3.2
Soum centre	216	13.4	58	3.8	193	11.6	36	2.0
Rural	185	10.1	63	3.4	201	10.2	29	1.7
Western region	132	10.1	51	3.6	115	8.4	28	2.6
Bayan-Ulgii	25	8.6	14	4.5	15	6.1	3	1.5
Govi-Altai	39	15.1	14	3.8	31	12.4	8	4.5
Zavkhan	23	10.0	9	3.5	26	8.4	5	2.4
Uvs	33	13.6	11	5.2	28	9.8	7	3.3
Khovd	12	5.1	3	1.1	15	7.0	5	2.2
Khangai region	193	12.4	57	4.1	221	13.3	30	2.0
Arkhangai	35	15.1	13	6.8	32	9.6	4	1.2
Bayankhongor	37	16.1	9	3.8	26	11.6	2	1.6
Bulgna	27	9.8	8	3.5	34	14.3	5	2.5
Orkhon	43	14.8	10	3.3	57	18.1	5	1.5
Uvurkhangai	23	8.8	8	3.5	36	13.6	7	1.9
Khuvsgul	28	10.2	9	3.7	36	12.3	7	2.9
Central region	288	15.6	74	4.1	254	12.5	48	2.4
Govisumber	40	17.5	14	7.3	32	14.4	9	3.3
Darkhan-Uul	55	20.8	12	4.6	40	11.8	7	2.6
Dornogovi	29	10.6	10	3.3	24	9.0	4	2.5
Dundgovi	36	12.9	9	3.6	38	16.3	7	2.6
Umnugovi	51	19.1	9	3.0	51	16.5	7	2.4
Selenge	37	13.0	8	3.8	41	13.6	4	1.4
Tuv	40	14.9	12	4.8	28	9.7	10	2.8
Eastern region	108	14.9	25	3.7	111	14.2	21	3.0
Dornod	37	15.0	9	4.8	41	16.6	10	5.4
Sukhbaatar	29	12.2	9	3.3	27	8.4	6	1.7
Khentii	42	16.9	7	2.8	43	16.4	5	1.6
Ulaanbaatar	263	22.1	65	5.0	213	16.2	32	2.9

Table 13. Women who have experienced non-partner violence by type of violence, age groups, education level, employment status and disability status

Indicator	Physical violence				Sexual violence			
	Lifetime		Current		Lifetime		Current	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Mongolia	984	17.3	272	4.5	914	14.0	159	2.6
Age groups (years)								
15-19	89	24.8	61	16.7	62	16.4	31	7.7
20-24	89	22.3	18	3.7	67	18.5	14	3.5
25-29	178	22.8	49	4.4	165	17.0	22	2.0
30-34	161	18.9	39	3.1	164	17.0	26	2.6
35-39	122	13.6	28	3.3	134	14.1	21	2.3
40-44	127	15.0	33	3.4	113	13.6	23	2.7
45-49	72	11.5	17	1.5	69	10.2	6	0.5
50-54	74	10.5	14	0.9	68	7.2	9	0.6
55-59	45	10.5	8	2.1	45	6.1	4	0.4
60-64	27	9.8	5	1.2	27	8.5	3	1.1
Education level								
Not attended school	37	16.9	10	2.9	45	14.8	9	3.0
Primary education	46	13.5	19	4.4	45	8.2	8	1.9
Basic	170	15.3	81	8.4	140	11.9	35	4.7
Secondary education	271	18.4	73	4.5	234	12.9	46	2.5
Vocational and technical	132	15.0	31	3.6	134	13.8	28	2.9
Higher education	328	19.1	58	2.8	316	17.1	33	1.5
Employment status								
Employed	514	15.0	112	2.5	532	13.8	75	2.1
Unemployed	194	24.3	57	5.5	165	18.0	39	3.0
Housewife	122	17.3	37	3.6	96	14.7	8	1.5
Student	87	22.0	56	13.6	59	14.3	30	6.5
Retired	67	10.3	10	1.3	62	6.2	7	0.6
Disability status								
No form of disability	633	15.8	162	4.1	610	13.4	106	2.5
Moderate (Some difficulty only)	299	22.3	92	5.7	243	15.6	43	3.2
Severe (A lot of difficulty or cannot do at all)	52	14.3	18	3.6	61	15.8	10	1.7

Table 14. Women's attitudes by experiences with partner violence

Attitudes	No physical and/or sexual partner violence		Physical and/or sexual partner violence		Total women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	2591	47.6	1281	55.4	3872	50.0
It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss	1813	33.4	880	40.2	2693	35.6
She doesn't complete her household work to his satisfaction	156	2.6	112	3.9	268	3.0
She disobeys him	248	4.2	167	7.9	415	5.3
She refuses to have sexual relations with him	87	1.6	65	2.5	152	1.9
A man to hit his wife the following conditions	129	2.4	88	3.9	217	2.9
He suspects that she is unfaithful	416	7.7	303	14.5	719	9.8
He finds out that she has been unfaithful	1159	22.2	758	35.5	1917	26.3
She doesn't take care of the children	329	6.1	209	10.1	538	7.4
She doesn't want to	4181	88.4	1980	90.0	6161	88.9
Belief that a married woman can refuse sex with her husband under the following conditions	4333	89.9	2052	92.1	6385	90.6
She is sick	4391	91.6	2073	93.0	6464	92.0
He mistreats her	4263	88.5	2031	92.0	6294	89.6

Table 15. Percentage of women who agree with the statement “A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by experiences with partner violence, location, aimags and capital city and age groups

Indicators	No physical and/or sexual partner violence		Physical and/or sexual partner violence		Total women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2591	47.6	1281	55.4	3872	50.0
Urban	1143	42.0	595	51.0	1738	44.8
Rural	1448	58.7	686	64.6	2134	60.5
Location						
Capital city	376	37.6	207	48.1	583	41.0
Aimags centre	767	52.1	388	57.9	1155	53.9
Soum centre	609	56.6	300	58.9	909	57.4
Rural	839	60.3	386	69.4	1225	63.0
Western region	488	53.1	198	59.8	686	54.9
Bayan-Ulgii	111	60.6	45	74.5	156	64.3
Govi-Altai	108	58.8	48	64.0	156	60.3
Zavkhan	102	54.5	30	53.9	132	54.4
Uvs	90	46.5	28	55.5	118	48.5
Khovd	77	45.7	47	50.6	124	47.3
Khangai region	655	55.8	309	65.0	964	58.6
Arkhangai	113	58.8	65	75.3	178	63.8
Bayankhongor	101	57.0	36	60.7	137	58.0
Bulgna	104	52.3	68	72.2	172	59.4
Orkhon	104	49.9	38	51.3	142	50.3
Uvurkhangai	113	56.0	49	65.6	162	59.1
Khuvsgul	120	59.6	53	64.9	173	61.2
Central region	719	57.5	401	60.5	1120	58.6
Govisumber	84	49.0	57	52.0	141	50.2
Darkhan-Uul	106	59.5	71	63.5	177	61.2
Dornogovi	106	52.9	44	58.0	150	54.4
Dundgovi	125	63.9	49	60.5	174	62.9
Umnugovi	85	48.6	64	58.2	149	52.4
Selenge	106	61.1	61	56.7	167	59.7
Tuv	107	58.8	55	66.3	162	61.2
Eastern region	353	60.2	166	61.8	519	60.7
Dornod	104	53.7	61	63.8	165	57.0
Sukhbaatar	148	70.9	43	57.9	191	67.3
Khentii	101	57.5	62	62.4	163	59.1
Ulaanbaatar	376	37.6	207	48.1	583	41.0
Age groups (years)						
15-19	49	25.6	3	21.7	52	25.3
20-24	138	38.9	49	57.2	187	42.8
25-29	251	35.6	148	41.9	399	37.8
30-34	350	48.8	207	60.4	557	53.0
35-39	335	49.5	213	53.7	548	51.0
40-44	303	51.2	217	55.4	520	52.9
45-49	312	52.9	160	62.1	472	55.9
50-54	366	59.9	145	63.4	511	60.9
55-59	279	59.9	92	59.5	371	59.8
60-64	208	65.8	47	76.4	255	67.7

Table 16. Percentage of women who agree with the statement “A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees”, by experiences with partner violence, education level, employment status and partnership status

Indicators	No physical and/or sexual partner violence		Physical and/or sexual partner violence		Total women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2591	47.6	1281	55.4	3872	50.0
Education level						
Not attended school	165	67.7	88	79.7	253	72.1
Primary education	255	73.0	89	63.4	344	70.2
Basic	547	59.2	247	65.3	794	61.0
Secondary education	682	46.7	374	62.5	1056	51.5
Vocational and technical	433	54.4	203	51.8	636	53.4
Higher education	509	34.5	280	42.4	789	36.8
Employment status						
Employed	1485	47.0	804	53.2	2289	49.1
Unemployed	367	48.4	207	64.3	574	54.0
Housewife	262	47.1	143	50.3	405	48.2
Student	46	25.8	7	27.2	53	25.9
Retired	431	66.5	120	67.9	551	66.8
Partnership status						
Currently married	2006	52.5	969	57.3	2975	54.0
Currently living with man, not married	154	35.9	124	58.1	278	43.2
Current regular partner, living apart	71	41.7	21	67.4	92	46.0
Formerly married, divorced/separated	32	32.1	53	34.2	85	33.5
Former cohabitating, separated	45	34.1	33	36.6	78	35.3
Formerly married/cohabitating, widowed	212	55.9	65	75.5	277	60.2
Formerly dating	68	24.6	16	33.6	84	26.1

Table 17. Percentage of women who agreed with the statement that “It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss”, by experiences with partner violence, location, aimags and capital city and age groups

Indicators	No physical and/or sexual partner violence		Physical and/or sexual partner violence		Total women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2904	66.2	880	40.2	2693	35.6
Urban	1564	71.1	399	37.5	1160	31.4
Rural	1340	56.3	481	45.9	1533	43.9
Location						
Capital city	653	73.9	141	36.8	391	29.5
Aimags centre	911	64.8	258	39.1	769	35.9
Soum centre	647	63.1	196	38.7	597	36.9
Rural	693	51.4	285	52.0	936	49.3
Western region	530	58.4	133	41.2	494	40.8
Bayan-Ulgii	64	39.4	45	74.8	154	64.5
Govi-Altai	113	57.0	28	34.7	96	40.5
Zavkhan	114	63.0	15	25.3	79	32.7
Uvs	124	68.9	15	26.5	77	27.9
Khovd	115	66.3	30	34.2	88	33.9
Khangai region	656	58.3	211	46.4	683	42.6
Arkhangai	85	45.6	41	49.1	143	51.9
Bayankhongor	91	55.4	29	50.5	104	44.6
Bulgna	119	71.4	38	44.1	98	34.2
Orkhon	133	65.0	27	35.7	98	34.8
Uvurkhangai	114	58.6	41	53.4	123	45.4
Khuvsgul	114	56.7	35	44.3	117	43.3
Central region	751	62.9	276	41.3	764	38.4
Govisumber	105	65.1	40	40.3	100	36.6
Darkhan-Uul	104	64.4	58	53.8	122	43.1
Dornogovi	116	56.1	37	51.5	121	45.7
Dundgovi	91	43.6	37	43.7	143	52.2
Umnugovi	110	67.3	36	33.8	92	32.6
Selenge	102	66.6	41	35.5	103	34.1
Tuv	123	69.3	27	28.8	83	30.1
Eastern region	314	57.6	119	43.9	361	42.3
Dornod	106	61.4	48	49.5	118	41.4
Sukhbaatar	106	51.4	34	41.0	135	45.4
Khentii	102	59.0	37	39.8	108	40.6
Ulaanbaatar	653	73.9	141	36.8	391	29.5
Age groups (years)						
15-19	103	85.6	3	53.4	32	17.3
20-24	209	70.3	33	45.8	135	33.1
25-29	431	77.2	102	33.6	272	26.5
30-34	430	67.4	122	29.3	355	31.1
35-39	413	63.7	128	32.6	354	34.7
40-44	333	66.9	157	41.6	354	36.5
45-49	308	60.6	113	43.9	333	40.3
50-54	288	55.3	112	56.0	376	47.6
55-59	238	53.4	72	56.7	286	48.9
60-64	151	50.8	38	64.9	196	51.3

Table 18. Percentage of women who agreed with the statement that “It is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss”, by experiences with partner violence, education level, employment status and partnership status

Indicators	No physical and/or sexual partner violence		Physical and/or sexual partner violence		Total women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	2904	66.2	880	40.2	2693	35.6
Education level						
Not attended school	87	36.4	65	56.9	214	59.9
Primary education	127	39.1	67	65.2	285	61.6
Basic	402	54.6	195	57.9	613	48.7
Secondary education	822	70.3	249	40.5	680	32.8
Vocational and technical	440	59.3	143	40.6	443	40.3
Higher education	1026	77.9	161	26.4	458	23.3
Employment status						
Employed	1759	66.1	553	38.3	1563	35.1
Unemployed	382	67.2	131	41.7	407	35.4
Housewife	321	71.0	100	33.8	263	30.6
Student	115	78.5	4	51.2	38	23.7
Retired	327	49.0	92	63.3	422	53.7
Partnership status						
Currently married	2149	63.9	641	37.3	2023	36.2
Currently living with man, not married	224	78.2	97	50.2	204	31.1
Current regular partner, living apart	102	66.3	9	43.6	57	34.9
Formerly married, divorced/separated	39	67.0	51	46.9	83	41.3
Former cohabitating, separated	57	68.6	26	44.6	59	37.7
Formerly married/cohabitating, widowed	185	54.0	46	54.9	206	47.3
Formerly dating	144	79.7	10	29.0	60	21.8

Table 19. Percentage of ever-partnered women with children (age 6-12 years) who have observed certain behavioral issues in these children, by women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence

Behavioral	No physical and/or sexual partner violence		Physical and/or sexual partner violence		Total women	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nightmares	238	14.2	232	23.7	470	17.9
Wet their bed	48	4.0	58	4.3	106	4.1
Children very timid or withdrawn	475	29.5	455	47.1	930	36.3
Aggressive	488	27.5	416	43.0	904	33.4
Repeat (failed) at school	33	2.6	44	6.2	77	4.0
Stopped or dropped out of school	27	1.9	24	2.8	51	2.2
One or more boys have run away from home	10	0.4	12	0.8	22	0.6
One or more girls have run away from home	23	1.8	19	2.7	42	2.1
One or more child run away from home	30	2.1	30	3.4	60	2.6

Table 20. Statistical significant of ever-partnered women with children (age 6-12 years) who have observed certain behavioral issues in these children, by women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence

Child's behavior	Test	Pearson Chi-Square	Likelihood Ratio
Children very timid or withdrawn	Value	75.7	75.1
	df	2	2
	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	0.000	0.000
Aggressive	Value	60.5	60.2
	df	2	2
	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	0.000	0.000
Nightmares	Value	36.6	36.4
	df	2	2
	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	0.000	0.000
Wet their bed	Value	0.8	1.1
	df	2	2
	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	0.684	0.575

Table 21. Ever-partnered women who have hit or beaten their partners by location, regions, age groups, education level, employment status and partnership status

Indicators	Once		2-5 times		More than 5	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	323	4.9	226	3.7	60	1.2
Urban	155	4.8	120	4.1	37	1.4
Rural	168	5.1	106	3.0	23	0.7
Location						
Capital city	72	5.2	54	4.6	19	1.7
Aimags centre	83	3.7	66	2.9	18	0.7
Soum centre	89	6.1	53	3.2	13	0.9
Rural	79	4.3	53	2.9	10	0.6
Region						
Ulaanbaatar	72	5.2	54	4.6	19	1.7
Eastern	37	4.3	35	5.0	4	0.4
Central	112	6.1	75	3.8	22	1.1
khangai	65	4.4	35	2.1	8	0.6
Western	37	3.0	27	1.9	7	0.6
Age groups (years)						
15-19	10	5.5	6	7.4	2	6.4
20-24	18	4.5	13	4.0	1	0.0
25-29	47	4.4	39	5.3	8	0.5
30-34	46	4.5	44	4.2	11	0.9
35-39	56	5.9	34	2.9	9	0.8
40-44	38	5.2	35	3.6	13	2.5
45-49	37	7.2	21	3.0	6	1.3
50-54	34	3.5	14	1.1	6	0.9
55-59	18	3.6	12	2.4	4	1.5
60-64	19	3.6	8	4.4	0	0.0
Total	323	4.9	226	3.7	60	1.2
Education level						
Not attended school	15	3.2	7	2.3	3	0.8
Primary education	27	6.9	10	2.6	4	1.6
Basic	45	4.5	33	4.2	14	2.5
Secondary education	94	4.9	71	3.3	17	0.8
Vocational and technical	39	3.6	39	5.3	8	2.2
Higher education	103	5.5	66	3.6	14	0.5
Employment status						
Employed	200	5.3	133	3.5	38	1.0
Unemployed	51	4.8	41	3.0	10	0.7
Housewife	29	4.6	33	5.1	7	1.9
Student	7	4.1	5	6.6	1	2.2
Retired	36	3.7	14	2.5	4	1.6
Partnership status						
Currently married	238	5.2	166	3.5	41	0.9
Currently living with man, not married	26	5.2	26	4.5	12	3.4
Current regular partner, living apart	11	5.0	6	3.7	1	0.1
Formerly married, divorced/separated	8	4.6	6	4.7	3	2.3
Former cohabitating, separated	11	4.3	9	9.1	0	0.0
Formerly married/cohabitating, widowed	19	3.0	10	1.9	2	0.5
Formerly dating	10	3.2	3	3.8	1	2.2

Table 22. General health of total women, by location, regions, age groups, education level, employment status and partnership status

Indicator	General health				Recent pain			
	Fair, good, excellent		Poor, very poor		No pain, little pain		Some pain, much pain	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	6545	90.1	774	9.9	5967	82.5	1352	17.5
Urban	3259	89.5	404	10.5	2956	82.0	707	18.0
Rural	3286	91.2	370	8.8	3011	83.4	645	16.6
Location								
Capital city	1222	88.9	179	11.1	1108	81.3	293	18.7
Aimags centre	2037	90.9	225	9.1	1848	83.7	414	16.3
Soum centre	1488	90.9	165	9.1	1353	82.3	300	17.7
Rural	1798	91.4	205	8.6	1658	84.2	345	15.8
Region								
Ulaanbaatar	1222	88.9	179	11.1	1108	81.3	293	18.7
Eastern	792	92.5	75	7.5	731	85.5	136	14.5
Central	1822	91.4	193	8.6	1596	81.3	419	18.7
khangai	1515	90.1	188	9.9	1372	81.9	331	18.1
Western	1194	91.4	139	8.6	1160	87.8	173	12.2
Age groups (years)								
15-19	401	97.4	10	2.6	376	91.9	35	8.1
20-24	435	97.7	12	2.3	404	91.3	43	8.7
25-29	882	96.2	38	3.8	810	87.8	110	12.2
30-34	962	91.1	81	8.9	896	84.5	147	15.5
35-39	928	87.9	102	12.1	844	80.8	186	19.2
40-44	802	88.2	112	11.8	735	80.3	179	19.7
45-49	689	82.3	111	17.7	617	72.6	183	27.4
50-54	651	83.5	124	16.5	567	72.5	208	27.5
55-59	499	81.7	100	18.3	440	72.9	159	27.1
60-64	296	76.2	84	23.8	278	71.6	102	28.4
Education level								
Not attended school	286	79.6	88	20.4	280	75.5	94	24.5
Primary education	415	85.2	74	14.8	392	81.5	97	18.5
Basic	1190	89.4	171	10.6	1104	82.9	257	17.1
Secondary education	1803	89.9	205	10.1	1629	81.2	379	18.8
Vocational and technical	998	86.8	124	13.2	887	79.4	235	20.6
Higher education	1853	94.2	112	5.8	1675	85.9	290	14.1
Employment status								
Employed	3893	92.6	334	7.4	3488	82.2	739	17.8
Unemployed	880	82.0	194	18.0	857	79.0	217	21.0
Housewife	686	91.2	59	8.8	609	84.0	136	16.0
Student	425	99.0	7	1.0	399	93.4	33	6.6
Retired	661	75.6	180	24.4	614	71.6	227	28.4
Partnership status								
Never-partnered	379	97.6	23	2.4	367	91.7	35	8.3
Currently married	4662	90.1	494	9.9	4207	81.1	949	18.9
Currently living with man, not married	493	88.0	65	12.0	455	82.8	103	17.2
Current regular partner, living apart	169	95.4	14	4.6	159	91.9	24	8.1
Formerly married, divorced/separated	161	81.9	42	18.1	147	66.5	56	33.5
Former cohabitating, separated	118	78.6	34	21.4	114	79.5	38	20.5
Formerly married/cohabitating, widowed	350	80.8	85	19.2	316	70.6	119	29.4
Formerly dating	210	93.2	17	6.8	200	92.1	27	7.9

Table 23. General, physical and mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of physical and/or sexual partner violence

	By urban/rural area										Total Country		
	Urban(N=xx)					Rural (N=xx)					Total (N=xx)		
	No Violence (N=xx) %	Physical/sexual Violence (N=xx) %	P-value	All partnered women (N=xx) %	No Violence (N=xx) %	Physical/sexual Violence (N=xx) %	P-value	All partnered women (N=xx) %	No Violence (N=xx) %	Physical/sexual Violence (N=xx) %	P-value	All partnered women (N=xx) %	
General health status													
Good or Excellent	42.5	29.9	0.0001	38.5	43.4	33.6	0.0001	40.4	42.8	31.1	0.0001	39.1	
Fair	48.4	53.5	0.0081	50.0	49.2	53.0	0.1632	50.4	48.7	53.3	0.0043	50.1	
Poor or very poor	9.1	16.7	0.0001	11.5	7.5	13.4	0.0001	9.3	8.6	15.6	0.0001	10.8	
Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by SRQ*													
0-5	77.4	48.7	0.0001	68.4	78.7	56.4	0.0001	71.8	77.8	51.2	0.0001	69.5	
6-10	16.5	26.7	0.0001	19.7	15.5	24.2	0.0001	18.2	16.2	25.9	0.0001	19.2	
11-15	4.3	18.8	0.0001	8.8	4.4	12.8	0.0001	7.0	4.3	16.9	0.0001	8.2	
16-20	1.8	5.8	0.0001	3.1	1.4	6.6	0.0001	3.0	1.7	6.1	0.0001	3.0	
Mean SRQ score**	3.3	6.3	0.0001	4.2	3.2	5.8	0.0001	4.0	3.2	6.0	0.0001	4.1	
Median SRQ score**	2.0	5.0	0.0001	3.0	2.0	4.0	0.0001	3.0	2.0	5.0	0.0001	3.0	
Ever thought about suicide	7.8	22.7	0.0001	12.5	4.0	17.4	0.0001	8.1	6.5	21.0	0.0001	11.0	
Ever attempted suicide	1.6	5.3	0.0001	2.7	0.4	4.8	0.0001	1.8	1.2	5.1	0.0001	2.4	

* SRQ-20 is a set of 20 questions in a self-reported questionnaire that make up a WHO screening tool for emotional distress, more points indicating more probability for depression
 ** Note that this is not a percentage but an average score for each of the subgroups

Table 24. Mental health problems reported among ever-partnered women, according to women's experience of emotional partner violence

	Women who did <u>not</u> report physical or sexual partner violence				Women who reported physical or sexual partner violence				Total ever-partnered women (N=xx) %
	No Violence* (N=xx) %	Emotional violence alone (N=xx) %	P-value	Ever-partnered women without phys/sex violence (N= xx) %	Physical or sexual violence without emotional abuse (N= xx) %	Physical or sexual violence with emotional abuse (N=xx) %	P-value	Ever-partnered women with phys/sex violence (N= xx) %	
Emotional distress in past 4 weeks as measured by SRQ**									
0-5	80.8	65.5	0.0001	77.8	67.6	48.7	0.0001	51.2	69.5
6-10	14.2	24.7	0.0001	16.2	22.1	26.5	0.0695	25.9	19.2
11-15	4.0	5.7	0.0005	4.3	7.7	18.3	0.0009	16.9	8.2
16-20	1.1	4.1	0.0006	1.7	2.7	6.6	0.0031	6.1	3.0
<i>Mean SRQ score***</i>	3.0	4.3	0.0001	3.2	4.3	6.3	0.0001	6.0	4.1
<i>Median SRQ score****</i>	2.0	3.0	0.0001	2.0	3.0	5.0	0.0001	5.0	3.0
Ever thought about suicide	5.1	12.5	0.0001	6.5	7.6	23.0	0.0001	21.0	11.0
Ever attempted suicide	1.0	2.1	0.0432	1.2	1.5	5.7	0.0010	5.1	2.4

* For the purpose of this table the women with 'no violence' did not experience any physical, sexual or psychological violence, hence the N is different compared to table 7.5.a.

** SRQ-20 is a set of 20 questions in a self-reported questionnaire that make up a WHO screening tool for emotional distress, more points indicating more probability for depression

**** Note that this is not a percentage but an average score for each of the subgroups

ANNEX 5

CALCULATION OF SAMPLING ERRORS

Studies using samples are prone to two types of errors: sampling errors and non-sampling errors. Errors that emerge in the process of data collection and processing unrelated with sampling are called non-sampling errors. These include errors associated with inability to find and take interview from the households selected for the study, inappropriate formulation of the questions, incorrect understanding of the questions by the respondents and/or researchers. Also errors associated with corrections of data, coding, entering into computer, and processing of problem tasks. Actions to limit non-sampling errors at minimum were taken in the course of sampling for the Women's health and life experience research, planning and organization of the study. However, errors of this type emerge from time to time and it is difficult to calculate them statistically.

Equal sampling method was for the Study of Women's health and life experience when samples of equal sizes are selected from the original set. The results of each of these samples are different from the overall results of the samples of the study to certain extent. The sampling error is an indicator that measures the fluctuations between all possible samples and can be calculated statistically though difficult to define precisely.

For each indicator selected in this Annex, the following indicators of sampling errors were computed:

- Standard errors (se): sampling errors are mostly measured the standard errors of certain indicators (mean, proportions, etc.). The standard errors equal to the square root of the sampling variance. Here, the standard errors were calculated using Taylor's linear method.
- The variance coefficient (se/r) is calculated by dividing by the value of the given indicator and it measures the relative sampling error.
- Design effect (deff) is expressed through division of the variance of the selected sample design by the variance of simple random sampling. The root design effect (deft) shows the efficiency of the sample design indicating its level of suitability. If this indicator equals 1, the sampling design used is as efficient and the simple random sampling design. If it is lower than 1, it indicates that there are many sampling errors and this is associated with the complexity of the sampling design.
- Confidence interval expresses the interval corresponding to the true value of the indicator of the original set at the level of statistical significance. For any statistic indicator calculated in the research the value of the given statistic indicator should stay between addition and subtraction of the doubled standard error ($r + 2.se$ or $r - 2.se$). In our case, statistic confidence level of 95% was used.

The calculation of the sampling error was performed using the SPSS software. The results were shown in the tables. Besides the above mentioned sampling error measurements, the tables also contain the weighed and unweighed values used for calculation of each indicator.

The sampling errors of certain variables were computed at the national and regional levels as well as for the urban and rural settings.

The linear method of Taylor calculates the share of indicators or their mean values as ratios of those indicators. Put differently, it is $r = \frac{y}{x}$ where "y" is "y" is the measure of the total value of the sample while "x" is the total value of the occurrences in the group being examined or even smaller groups. "r" is the measurement of the specific statistic weight and the sampling variance or error is calculated by means of the equation below:

$$var(r) = \frac{1-f}{x^2} \sum_{h=1}^H \left[\frac{m_h}{m_h - 1} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_h} z_{hi}^2 - \frac{z_{hi}^2}{m_h} \right) \right]$$

$$se(r) = \sqrt{var(r)}(r) = \sqrt{var(r)}$$

where:

$$z_{hi} = y_{hi} - r \cdot x_{hi} \text{ or } z_h = y_h - r \cdot x_h,$$

h —number of sampling group, it takes a value between 1 and h ;

m_h —number of sampling units selected in h group ;

y_{hi} — overall value of indicator “ y ” sampling unit ‘ i ’ in ‘ h ’ group ;

x_{hi} – the number of total occurrences in sampling unit ‘ i ’ in group ‘ h ’ ;

f – is the general ratio of the samples. It is taken as 0 when its value is negligible.

Table 1. Mongolia, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	29.7	0.88	28.00	31.48	0.030	2.575	1.605	6914
Moderate	8.3	0.64	7.05	9.56	0.077	3.681	1.918	6914
Severe	21.4	0.82	19.82	23.05	0.038	2.766	1.663	6914
No injuries	16.4	0.75	14.91	17.85	0.046	2.807	1.675	6914
Injuries	13.3	0.69	11.98	14.71	0.052	2.873	1.695	6914
Sexual violence	8.0	0.46	7.11	8.92	0.057	1.962	1.401	6914
Moderate	2.5	0.33	1.89	3.18	0.129	2.987	1.728	6914
Severe	5.5	0.43	4.62	6.33	0.079	2.512	1.585	6914
Sexual or physical violence	31.2	0.88	29.46	32.93	0.028	2.499	1.581	6914
Injuries from moderate violence	7.8	0.59	6.64	8.97	0.076	3.341	1.828	6914
Injuries from severe violence	23.4	0.82	21.77	25.00	0.035	2.592	1.610	6914
Controlling behavior	41.6	1.12	39.43	43.83	0.027	3.557	1.886	6914
Emotional abuse	32.7	0.87	30.98	34.41	0.027	2.377	1.542	6914
Economic violence	19.9	0.71	18.45	21.26	0.036	2.220	1.490	6914
Any form of violence	55.8	1.30	53.22	58.35	0.023	4.754	2.180	6914
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.5	0.28	0.89	2.01	0.196	3.902	1.975	6914
Only physical violence	23.2	0.71	21.78	24.58	0.031	1.968	1.403	6914
Both sexual and physical violence	6.6	0.49	5.60	7.52	0.074	2.671	1.634	6914

Table 2. Mongolia, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/f)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	11.9	0.67	10.60	13.24	0.056	2.954	1.719	6914
Moderate	3.6	0.46	2.74	4.53	0.125	4.089	2.022	6914
Severe	8.3	0.57	7.16	9.41	0.069	2.985	1.728	6914
No injuries	15.4	0.72	14.01	16.82	0.046	2.711	1.646	6914
Injuries	8.7	0.53	7.60	9.70	0.062	2.499	1.581	6914
Sexual violence	3.0	0.36	2.25	3.66	0.121	3.094	1.759	6914
Moderate	0.8	0.20	0.37	1.14	0.259	3.538	1.881	6914
Severe	2.2	0.30	1.61	2.79	0.137	2.917	1.708	6914
Sexual or physical violence	12.7	0.68	11.31	14.00	0.054	2.902	1.704	6914
Injuries from moderate violence	14.9	0.66	13.64	16.22	0.044	2.352	1.534	6914
Injuries from severe violence	9.3	0.55	8.24	10.42	0.059	2.496	1.580	6914
Controlling behavior	23.8	0.95	21.97	25.72	0.040	3.444	1.856	6914
Emotional abuse	15.1	0.73	13.71	16.59	0.048	2.883	1.698	6914
Economic violence	12.0	0.69	10.61	13.31	0.057	3.090	1.758	6914
Any form of violence	35.5	1.01	33.47	37.43	0.028	3.053	1.747	6914
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	17.8	0.78	16.28	19.36	0.044	2.895	1.701	6914
Sexual violence	5.1	0.34	4.39	5.73	0.067	1.650	1.285	6914
Sexual or physical violence	18.5	0.71	17.14	19.94	0.038	2.326	1.525	6914
Emotional abuse	19.5	0.71	18.13	20.92	0.036	2.209	1.486	6914
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	11.9	0.67	10.60	13.24	0.056	2.954	1.719	6914
Sexual violence	3.0	0.36	2.25	3.66	0.121	3.094	1.759	6914
Sexual or physical violence	12.7	0.68	11.31	14.00	0.054	2.902	1.704	6914
Emotional abuse	13.2	0.60	11.99	14.36	0.046	2.189	1.480	6914

Table 3. Urban, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower	Upper				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	29.7	1.23	27.27	32.12	0.042	2.492	1.579	3421
Moderate	8.6	0.90	6.81	10.35	0.105	3.521	1.876	3421
Severe	21.1	1.16	18.83	23.40	0.055	2.768	1.664	3421
No injuries	15.6	1.05	13.54	17.65	0.067	2.839	1.685	3420
Injuries	14.1	1.00	12.11	16.05	0.071	2.829	1.682	3420
Sexual violence	8.7	0.64	7.40	9.92	0.074	1.767	1.329	3421
Moderate	2.7	0.47	1.74	3.58	0.176	2.883	1.698	3421
Severe	6.0	0.61	4.79	7.21	0.102	2.282	1.511	3421
Sexual or physical violence	31.4	1.22	28.97	33.79	0.039	2.379	1.542	3421
Injuries from moderate violence	8.1	0.82	6.44	9.66	0.101	3.084	1.756	3421
Injuries from severe violence	23.3	1.16	21.05	25.60	0.050	2.560	1.600	3421
Controlling behavior	45.4	1.60	42.24	48.52	0.035	3.513	1.874	3421
Emotional abuse	32.7	1.21	30.29	35.05	0.037	2.270	1.507	3421
Economic violence	21.4	0.98	19.42	23.28	0.046	1.951	1.397	3421
Any form of violence	58.2	1.86	54.58	61.90	0.032	4.862	2.205	3421
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.7	0.41	0.87	2.49	0.244	3.497	1.870	3421
Only physical violence	22.7	0.98	20.79	24.64	0.043	1.858	1.363	3421
Both sexual and physical violence	7.0	0.70	5.61	8.35	0.100	2.557	1.599	3421

Table 4. Urban, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	11.9	0.95	9.99	13.75	0.080	2.981	1.727	3421
Moderate	4.0	0.66	2.73	5.31	0.163	3.811	1.952	3421
Severe	7.9	0.82	6.25	9.46	0.104	3.144	1.773	3421
No injuries	15.3	0.98	13.42	17.28	0.064	2.535	1.592	3421
Injuries	8.3	0.75	6.83	9.80	0.091	2.546	1.596	3421
Sexual violence	3.0	0.52	2.03	4.07	0.170	3.125	1.768	3421
Moderate	0.7	0.29	0.17	1.30	0.390	3.851	1.962	3421
Severe	2.3	0.43	1.46	3.17	0.187	2.841	1.686	3421
Sexual or physical violence	12.7	0.98	10.75	14.60	0.077	2.948	1.717	3421
Injuries from moderate violence	14.8	0.89	13.03	16.54	0.060	2.151	1.467	3421
Injuries from severe violence	9.0	0.79	7.50	10.59	0.087	2.564	1.601	3421
Controlling behavior	25.6	1.38	22.91	28.34	0.054	3.412	1.847	3421
Emotional abuse	15.9	1.05	13.85	17.99	0.066	2.826	1.681	3421
Economic violence	12.6	0.96	10.67	14.45	0.077	2.878	1.696	3421
Any form of violence	37.4	1.44	34.61	40.26	0.038	3.009	1.735	3421
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	17.8	1.12	15.63	20.02	0.063	2.908	1.705	3421
Sexual violence	5.6	0.47	4.69	6.54	0.083	1.417	1.191	3421
Sexual or physical violence	18.7	1.00	16.73	20.68	0.054	2.257	1.502	3421
Emotional abuse	19.2	0.96	17.32	21.10	0.050	2.029	1.424	3421
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	11.9	0.95	9.99	13.75	0.080	2.981	1.727	3421
Sexual violence	3.0	0.52	2.03	4.07	0.170	3.125	1.768	3421
Sexual or physical violence	12.7	0.98	10.75	14.60	0.077	2.948	1.717	3421
Emotional abuse	13.5	0.85	11.78	15.14	0.063	2.139	1.463	3421

Table 5. Rural, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	29.8	0.97	27.93	31.74	0.032	1.562	1.250	3493
Moderate	7.8	0.64	6.49	9.02	0.083	2.008	1.417	3493
Severe	22.1	0.83	20.43	23.72	0.038	1.415	1.189	3493
No injuries	18.0	0.81	16.36	19.56	0.045	1.563	1.250	3493
Injuries	11.9	0.60	10.69	13.06	0.051	1.210	1.100	3493
Sexual violence	6.7	0.48	5.77	7.67	0.072	1.293	1.137	3493
Moderate	2.3	0.29	1.72	2.85	0.125	1.284	1.133	3493
Severe	4.4	0.44	3.57	5.29	0.098	1.570	1.253	3493
Sexual or physical violence	30.8	1.00	28.86	32.79	0.032	1.637	1.279	3493
Injuries from moderate violence	7.3	0.67	6.00	8.62	0.091	2.294	1.515	3493
Injuries from severe violence	23.5	0.85	21.84	25.19	0.036	1.404	1.185	3493
Controlling behavior	34.1	1.00	32.12	36.07	0.029	1.560	1.249	3493
Emotional abuse	32.8	0.98	30.83	34.67	0.030	1.512	1.230	3493
Economic violence	16.9	0.87	15.15	18.56	0.051	1.871	1.368	3493
Any form of violence	50.9	1.15	48.61	53.14	0.023	1.851	1.361	3493
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.0	0.21	0.57	1.42	0.215	1.628	1.276	3493
Only physical violence	24.1	0.89	22.35	25.86	0.037	1.514	1.230	3493
Both sexual and physical violence	5.7	0.43	4.88	6.57	0.075	1.204	1.097	3493

Table 6. Rural, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	12.0	0.63	10.79	13.27	0.052	1.310	1.144	3493
Moderate	2.9	0.37	2.15	3.60	0.128	1.683	1.297	3493
Severe	9.2	0.56	8.05	10.26	0.061	1.328	1.152	3493
No injuries	15.5	0.86	13.85	17.23	0.055	1.959	1.400	3493
Injuries	9.3	0.56	8.22	10.43	0.060	1.301	1.141	3493
Sexual violence	2.8	0.27	2.24	3.30	0.097	0.941	0.970	3493
Moderate	.8	0.13	0.55	1.04	0.158	0.696	0.834	3493
Severe	2.0	0.25	1.48	2.47	0.128	1.161	1.077	3493
Sexual or physical violence	12.6	0.60	11.43	13.80	0.048	1.141	1.068	3493
Injuries from moderate violence	15.2	0.84	13.56	16.88	0.055	1.923	1.387	3493
Injuries from severe violence	9.9	0.54	8.82	10.96	0.055	1.154	1.074	3493
Controlling behavior	20.3	0.74	18.83	21.73	0.036	1.173	1.083	3493
Emotional abuse	13.6	0.62	12.38	14.82	0.046	1.139	1.067	3493
Economic violence	10.7	0.71	9.34	12.15	0.066	1.845	1.358	3493
Any form of violence	31.5	0.91	29.68	33.27	0.029	1.348	1.161	3493
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	17.8	0.73	16.37	19.24	0.041	1.269	1.126	3493
Sexual violence	3.9	0.38	3.20	4.70	0.097	1.346	1.160	3493
Sexual or physical violence	18.2	0.74	16.75	19.67	0.041	1.293	1.137	3493
Emotional abuse	20.1	0.90	18.37	21.91	0.045	1.753	1.324	3493
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	12.0	0.63	10.79	13.27	0.052	1.310	1.144	3493
Sexual violence	2.8	0.27	2.24	3.30	0.097	0.941	0.970	3493
Sexual or physical violence	12.6	0.60	11.43	13.80	0.048	1.141	1.068	3493
Emotional abuse	12.6	0.60	11.43	13.78	0.047	1.130	1.063	3493

Table 7. Ulaanbaatar, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deft)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	29.9	1.69	26.58	33.24	0.057	1.799	1.341	1318
Moderate	9.2	1.26	6.77	11.72	0.136	2.481	1.575	1318
Severe	20.7	1.59	17.54	23.79	0.077	2.023	1.422	1318
No injuries	16.1	1.44	13.30	18.98	0.089	2.026	1.424	1318
Injuries	13.8	1.36	11.10	16.45	0.099	2.049	1.432	1318
Sexual violence	9.1	0.86	7.46	10.84	0.094	1.170	1.081	1318
Moderate	2.8	0.64	1.53	4.05	0.229	1.989	1.410	1318
Severe	6.4	0.85	4.69	8.02	0.133	1.588	1.260	1318
Sexual or physical violence	31.7	1.67	28.41	34.97	0.053	1.691	1.300	1318
Injuries from moderate violence	8.6	1.13	6.40	10.87	0.131	2.148	1.466	1318
Injuries from severe violence	23.1	1.57	19.97	26.15	0.068	1.828	1.352	1318
Controlling behavior	47.7	2.22	43.35	52.08	0.046	2.592	1.610	1318
Emotional abuse	32.0	1.62	28.76	35.15	0.051	1.592	1.262	1318
Economic violence	22.9	1.34	20.22	25.51	0.059	1.350	1.162	1318
Any form of violence	59.3	2.59	54.24	64.44	0.044	3.661	1.913	1318
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.8	0.56	0.68	2.89	0.314	2.358	1.536	1318
Only physical violence	22.5	1.33	19.92	25.17	0.059	1.338	1.157	1318
Both sexual and physical violence	7.4	0.96	5.48	9.25	0.130	1.765	1.328	1318

Table 8. Ulaanbaatar, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	12.1	1.31	9.57	14.72	0.108	2.115	1.454	1318
Moderate	4.7	0.92	2.89	6.50	0.195	2.474	1.573	1318
Severe	7.4	1.12	5.24	9.65	0.150	2.390	1.546	1318
No injuries	15.9	1.34	13.23	18.51	0.084	1.773	1.332	1318
Injuries	8.0	1.02	5.96	9.98	0.128	1.877	1.370	1318
Sexual violence	3.0	0.71	1.56	4.35	0.240	2.307	1.519	1318
Moderate	.7	0.39	-0.10	1.43	0.587	3.017	1.737	1318
Severe	2.3	0.60	1.12	3.47	0.260	2.085	1.444	1318
Sexual or physical violence	12.9	1.33	10.28	15.54	0.103	2.085	1.444	1318
Injuries from moderate violence	15.3	1.22	12.89	17.67	0.080	1.504	1.227	1318
Injuries from severe violence	8.8	1.07	6.65	10.86	0.122	1.885	1.373	1318
Controlling behavior	26.2	1.91	22.48	30.00	0.073	2.482	1.576	1318
Emotional abuse	15.6	1.43	12.80	18.45	0.092	2.055	1.434	1318
Economic violence	13.2	1.34	10.55	15.81	0.101	2.054	1.433	1318
Any form of violence	38.2	1.99	34.28	42.10	0.052	2.205	1.485	1318
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	17.8	1.53	14.75	20.78	0.086	2.114	1.454	1318
Sexual violence	6.2	0.64	4.94	7.45	0.103	0.915	0.956	1318
Sexual or physical violence	18.8	1.36	16.10	21.47	0.073	1.607	1.268	1318
Emotional abuse	19.2	1.30	16.62	21.75	0.068	1.446	1.202	1318
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	12.1	1.31	9.57	14.72	0.108	2.115	1.454	1318
Sexual violence	3.0	0.71	1.56	4.35	0.240	2.307	1.519	1318
Sexual or physical violence	12.9	1.33	10.28	15.54	0.103	2.085	1.444	1318
Emotional abuse	12.8	1.15	10.51	15.03	0.090	1.559	1.249	1318

Table 9. Western region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deft)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	26.1	1.46	23.18	28.93	0.056	1.368	1.170	1237
Moderate	6.0	0.87	4.25	7.66	0.146	1.658	1.288	1237
Severe	20.1	1.23	17.67	22.53	0.061	1.171	1.082	1237
No injuries	14.2	1.32	11.60	16.78	0.093	1.759	1.326	1237
Injuries	11.9	0.93	10.02	13.70	0.079	1.033	1.016	1237
Sexual violence	8.3	0.88	6.55	10.03	0.107	1.268	1.126	1237
Moderate	2.6	0.57	1.49	3.73	0.219	1.583	1.258	1237
Severe	5.7	0.85	4.01	7.34	0.149	1.650	1.284	1237
Sexual or physical violence	27.2	1.53	24.21	30.23	0.056	1.457	1.207	1237
Injuries from moderate violence	5.6	0.88	3.91	7.39	0.156	1.803	1.343	1237
Injuries from severe violence	21.6	1.29	19.03	24.11	0.060	1.215	1.102	1237
Controlling behavior	31.3	1.17	29.01	33.63	0.037	0.790	0.889	1237
Emotional abuse	29.6	1.27	27.06	32.06	0.043	0.956	0.978	1237
Economic violence	14.6	1.24	12.18	17.05	0.085	1.516	1.231	1237
Any form of violence	46.3	1.68	42.96	49.57	0.036	1.401	1.184	1237
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.2	0.38	0.42	1.91	0.326	1.545	1.243	1237
Only physical violence	18.9	1.26	16.44	21.42	0.067	1.285	1.134	1237
Both sexual and physical violence	7.1	0.83	5.48	8.76	0.117	1.293	1.137	1237

Table 10. Western region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower (-2se)	Upper (+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	11.4	1.13	9.22	13.67	0.099	1.558	1.248	1237
Moderate	2.6	0.60	1.45	3.80	0.228	1.728	1.314	1237
Severe	8.8	0.97	6.91	10.74	0.110	1.453	1.205	1237
No injuries	13.1	1.35	10.48	15.78	0.102	1.962	1.401	1237
Injuries	9.1	1.00	7.18	11.10	0.109	1.478	1.216	1237
Sexual violence	3.6	0.53	2.59	4.70	0.146	1.003	1.002	1237
Moderate	.6	0.21	0.18	1.00	0.352	0.916	0.957	1237
Severe	3.1	0.56	1.96	4.15	0.182	1.289	1.135	1237
Sexual or physical violence	12.1	1.09	9.92	14.23	0.091	1.394	1.181	1237
Injuries from moderate violence	12.5	1.26	10.02	15.00	0.101	1.805	1.343	1237
Injuries from severe violence	10.0	0.94	8.12	11.82	0.094	1.212	1.101	1237
Controlling behavior	20.5	1.09	18.31	22.61	0.053	0.909	0.953	1237
Emotional abuse	14.1	1.19	11.77	16.48	0.085	1.455	1.206	1237
Economic violence	9.7	1.18	7.38	12.05	0.122	1.978	1.406	1237
Any form of violence	31.1	1.65	27.83	34.33	0.053	1.571	1.253	1237
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	14.6	1.19	12.26	16.95	0.082	1.407	1.186	1237
Sexual violence	4.6	0.73	3.21	6.08	0.157	1.481	1.217	1237
Sexual or physical violence	15.1	1.20	12.77	17.51	0.079	1.393	1.180	1237
Emotional abuse	16.2	1.17	13.91	18.53	0.072	1.253	1.119	1237
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	11.4	1.13	9.22	13.67	0.099	1.558	1.248	1237
Sexual violence	3.6	0.53	2.59	4.70	0.146	1.003	1.002	1237
Sexual or physical violence	12.1	1.09	9.92	14.23	0.091	1.394	1.181	1237
Emotional abuse	13.3	1.14	11.10	15.59	0.086	1.392	1.180	1237

Table 11. Khangai region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	28.3	1.16	26.07	30.62	0.041	1.064	1.031	1619
Moderate	6.6	0.71	5.15	7.95	0.109	1.338	1.157	1619
Severe	21.8	1.03	19.77	23.81	0.047	1.001	1.001	1619
No injuries	15.0	0.96	13.13	16.91	0.064	1.167	1.080	1619
Injuries	13.3	0.87	11.55	14.97	0.066	1.061	1.030	1619
Sexual violence	6.2	0.65	4.96	7.54	0.105	1.181	1.087	1619
Moderate	2.0	0.36	1.29	2.69	0.178	1.047	1.023	1619
Severe	4.3	0.59	3.09	5.42	0.139	1.392	1.180	1619
Sexual or physical violence	29.5	1.23	27.09	31.94	0.042	1.178	1.086	1619
Injuries from moderate violence	6.1	0.73	4.62	7.50	0.121	1.525	1.235	1619
Injuries from severe violence	23.5	1.13	21.23	25.68	0.048	1.150	1.073	1619
Controlling behavior	35.4	1.50	32.49	38.41	0.042	1.596	1.263	1619
Emotional abuse	32.4	1.42	29.61	35.21	0.044	1.496	1.223	1619
Economic violence	17.9	1.13	15.68	20.14	0.063	1.406	1.186	1619
Any form of violence	51.8	1.58	48.70	54.92	0.030	1.616	1.271	1619
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.2	0.34	0.50	1.84	0.293	1.640	1.281	1619
Only physical violence	23.3	1.05	21.19	25.34	0.045	1.006	1.003	1619
Both sexual and physical violence	5.1	0.56	3.99	6.17	0.109	1.034	1.017	1619

Table 12. Khangai region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	12.1	0.82	10.53	13.75	0.067	1.013	1.006	1619
Moderate	2.5	0.47	1.60	3.45	0.186	1.453	1.206	1619
Severe	9.6	0.79	8.07	11.16	0.082	1.148	1.072	1619
No injuries	13.1	1.09	10.91	15.19	0.083	1.682	1.297	1619
Injuries	9.7	0.78	8.21	11.27	0.080	1.108	1.053	1619
Sexual violence	2.8	0.44	1.99	3.70	0.153	1.114	1.055	1619
Moderate	1.3	0.28	0.72	1.81	0.219	0.995	0.997	1619
Severe	1.6	0.36	0.88	2.28	0.224	1.311	1.145	1619
Sexual or physical violence	12.8	0.80	11.19	14.32	0.062	0.920	0.959	1619
Injuries from moderate violence	12.9	1.07	10.76	14.98	0.083	1.653	1.286	1619
Injuries from severe violence	10.1	0.77	8.60	11.62	0.076	1.047	1.023	1619
Controlling behavior	20.3	1.12	18.06	22.47	0.055	1.256	1.121	1619
Emotional abuse	14.8	0.90	13.05	16.60	0.061	1.038	1.019	1619
Economic violence	12.0	0.85	10.29	13.64	0.071	1.112	1.054	1619
Any form of violence	32.5	1.11	30.26	34.64	0.034	0.912	0.955	1619
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	16.2	1.09	14.05	18.36	0.067	1.425	1.194	1619
Sexual violence	3.4	0.53	2.36	4.45	0.156	1.388	1.178	1619
Sexual or physical violence	16.8	1.13	14.54	18.97	0.067	1.469	1.212	1619
Emotional abuse	19.0	1.16	16.75	21.32	0.061	1.411	1.188	1619
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	12.1	0.82	10.53	13.75	0.067	1.013	1.006	1619
Sexual violence	2.8	0.44	1.99	3.70	0.153	1.114	1.055	1619
Sexual or physical violence	12.8	0.80	11.19	14.32	0.062	0.920	0.959	1619
Emotional abuse	13.4	0.80	11.80	14.94	0.060	0.887	0.942	1619

Table 13. Central region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	33.4	1.51	30.45	36.41	0.045	1.962	1.401	1912
Moderate	9.5	1.00	7.51	11.43	0.105	2.217	1.489	1912
Severe	24.0	1.41	21.17	26.75	0.059	2.100	1.449	1912
No injuries	19.5	1.24	17.09	21.97	0.064	1.873	1.369	1912
Injuries	13.9	1.10	11.74	16.06	0.079	1.927	1.388	1912
Sexual violence	7.5	0.79	5.95	9.05	0.105	1.704	1.306	1912
Moderate	2.8	0.49	1.85	3.80	0.175	1.703	1.305	1912
Severe	4.7	0.52	3.64	5.71	0.112	1.181	1.087	1912
Sexual or physical violence	34.8	1.56	31.72	37.88	0.045	2.058	1.435	1912
Injuries from moderate violence	9.2	1.06	7.15	11.33	0.115	2.571	1.603	1912
Injuries from severe violence	25.6	1.39	22.82	28.30	0.054	1.942	1.394	1912
Controlling behavior	39.3	1.61	36.10	42.44	0.041	2.080	1.442	1912
Emotional abuse	36.2	1.60	33.07	39.37	0.044	2.115	1.454	1912
Economic violence	18.4	1.31	15.85	21.02	0.071	2.193	1.481	1912
Any form of violence	56.5	1.78	52.99	60.00	0.031	2.461	1.569	1912
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	1.4	0.46	0.47	2.27	0.335	2.972	1.724	1912
Only physical violence	27.3	1.31	24.71	29.88	0.048	1.665	1.290	1912
Both sexual and physical violence	6.1	0.71	4.73	7.54	0.116	1.680	1.296	1912

Table 14. Central region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	11.6	0.93	9.77	13.43	0.080	1.610	1.269	1912
Moderate	3.1	0.49	2.14	4.09	0.158	1.543	1.242	1912
Severe	8.5	0.76	6.99	9.97	0.089	1.405	1.185	1912
No injuries	18.4	1.29	15.84	20.91	0.070	2.113	1.453	1912
Injuries	8.9	0.78	7.35	10.41	0.088	1.427	1.195	1912
Sexual violence	2.7	0.48	1.80	3.70	0.175	1.658	1.288	1912
Moderate	0.7	0.27	0.17	1.24	0.383	2.005	1.416	1912
Severe	2.0	0.31	1.42	2.66	0.154	0.945	0.972	1912
Sexual or physical violence	12.5	0.99	10.51	14.40	0.079	1.709	1.307	1912
Injuries from moderate violence	18.0	1.22	15.64	20.44	0.068	1.920	1.386	1912
Injuries from severe violence	9.4	0.77	7.91	10.95	0.082	1.336	1.156	1912
Controlling behavior	23.2	1.25	20.69	25.63	0.054	1.685	1.298	1912
Emotional abuse	15.1	1.00	13.11	17.06	0.067	1.502	1.226	1912
Economic violence	11.0	1.02	9.00	13.01	0.093	2.030	1.425	1912
Any form of violence	34.5	1.45	31.60	37.33	0.042	1.789	1.338	1912
Violence before in last 12 months								
Бие махбодын	21.8	1.05	19.76	23.91	0.048	1.244	1.115	1912
Бэлгийн	4.8	0.56	3.66	5.85	0.117	1.311	1.145	1912
Бие махбодын болон бэлгийн	22.3	1.04	20.29	24.40	0.047	1.198	1.094	1912
Сэтгэл санааны	22.5	1.35	19.82	25.13	0.060	1.997	1.413	1912
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	11.6	0.93	9.77	13.43	0.080	1.610	1.269	1912
Sexual violence	2.7	0.48	1.80	3.70	0.175	1.658	1.288	1912
Sexual or physical violence	12.5	0.99	10.51	14.40	0.079	1.709	1.307	1912
Emotional abuse	13.7	1.03	11.72	15.78	0.075	1.719	1.311	1912

Table 15. Eastern region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in lifetime								
Physical violence	30.3	2.04	26.28	34.33	0.067	1.637	1.279	828
Moderate	8.1	1.06	6.03	10.21	0.131	1.245	1.116	828
Severe	22.2	1.78	18.69	25.68	0.080	1.512	1.230	828
No injuries	18.4	1.29	15.82	20.92	0.070	0.923	0.961	828
Injuries	11.9	1.35	9.28	14.59	0.113	1.428	1.195	828
Sexual violence	5.9	1.01	3.91	7.89	0.171	1.521	1.233	828
Moderate	1.5	0.52	0.49	2.53	0.343	1.491	1.221	828
Severe	4.4	0.88	2.65	6.13	0.201	1.540	1.241	828
Sexual or physical violence	31.0	2.13	26.79	35.16	0.069	1.750	1.323	828
Injuries from moderate violence	7.4	1.03	5.37	9.44	0.139	1.284	1.133	828
Injuries from severe violence	23.6	1.88	19.86	27.28	0.080	1.629	1.276	828
Controlling behavior	40.2	1.57	37.12	43.28	0.039	0.843	0.918	828
Emotional abuse	35.8	2.21	31.48	40.17	0.062	1.749	1.322	828
Economic violence	16.9	1.36	14.22	19.59	0.081	1.094	1.046	828
Any form of violence	57.2	1.71	53.87	60.59	0.030	0.984	0.992	828
Type of partner violence experienced								
Only sexual violence	0.7	0.28	0.12	1.22	0.416	0.967	0.983	828
Only physical violence	25.1	1.91	21.31	28.84	0.076	1.610	1.269	828
Both sexual and physical violence	5.2	0.93	3.39	7.06	0.178	1.449	1.204	828

Table 16. Eastern region, Women who have experienced violence by any partner in last 12 months

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women who have experienced violence by any partner in current (last 12 months)								
Physical violence	11.4	1.43	8.55	14.17	0.125	1.669	1.292	828
Moderate	2.4	0.53	1.38	3.46	0.218	0.974	0.987	828
Severe	8.9	1.40	6.19	11.69	0.156	1.983	1.408	828
No injuries	16.0	1.37	13.26	18.65	0.086	1.153	1.074	828
Injuries	8.9	1.40	6.19	11.69	0.156	1.983	1.408	828
Sexual violence	2.6	0.67	1.26	3.90	0.260	1.484	1.218	828
Moderate	0.4	0.22	0.00	0.80	0.593	1.083	1.041	828
Severe	2.2	0.63	0.96	3.46	0.287	1.543	1.242	828
Sexual or physical violence	12.1	1.44	9.24	14.92	0.119	1.620	1.273	828
Injuries from moderate violence	15.3	1.35	12.59	17.92	0.089	1.170	1.082	828
Injuries from severe violence	9.7	1.44	6.87	12.54	0.148	1.956	1.399	828
Controlling behavior	24.8	1.74	21.33	28.18	0.070	1.344	1.159	828
Emotional abuse	14.7	1.49	11.72	17.58	0.102	1.465	1.210	828
Economic violence	9.6	1.10	7.39	11.72	0.115	1.157	1.075	828
Any form of violence	34.8	1.70	31.44	38.13	0.049	1.052	1.025	828
Violence before in last 12 months								
Physical violence	18.9	1.54	15.92	21.97	0.081	1.274	1.129	828
Sexual violence	3.3	0.61	2.12	4.52	0.184	0.961	0.980	828
Sexual or physical violence	18.9	1.52	15.90	21.90	0.081	1.250	1.118	828
Emotional abuse	22.0	1.91	18.28	25.79	0.087	1.752	1.323	828
Violence in last 12 months								
Physical violence	11.4	1.43	8.55	14.17	0.125	1.669	1.292	828
Sexual violence	2.6	0.67	1.26	3.90	0.260	1.484	1.218	828
Sexual or physical violence	12.1	1.44	9.24	14.92	0.119	1.620	1.273	828
Emotional abuse	13.8	1.28	11.27	16.30	0.093	1.134	1.065	828

Table 17. Mongolia, Urban, Rural, non-partner violence by types

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (defl)	Square Root Design Effect (defl)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
MONGOLIA								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	17.3	0.85	15.62	18.98	0.049	3.735	1.933	7319
Sexual violence	14.0	0.62	12.78	15.22	0.044	2.335	1.528	7319
Severe	3.1	0.32	2.51	3.77	0.102	2.447	1.564	7319
Moderate	12.5	0.64	11.23	13.73	0.051	2.702	1.644	7319
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	4.5	0.42	3.63	5.28	0.094	3.037	1.743	7319
Sexual violence	2.6	0.33	1.96	3.26	0.127	3.140	1.772	7319
Severe	0.5	0.15	0.16	0.74	0.328	3.574	1.891	7319
Moderate	2.3	0.30	1.67	2.87	0.134	3.032	1.741	7319
URBAN								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	20.1	1.22	17.69	22.47	0.061	3.371	1.836	3663
Sexual violence	15.6	0.86	13.86	17.26	0.055	2.071	1.439	3663
Severe	3.2	0.44	2.30	4.04	0.139	2.318	1.523	3663
Moderate	14.1	0.89	12.36	15.88	0.063	2.401	1.550	3663
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	4.9	0.59	3.72	6.03	0.120	2.703	1.644	3663
Sexual violence	3.0	0.47	2.06	3.90	0.157	2.775	1.666	3663
Severe	0.4	0.21	0.02	0.85	0.488	3.784	1.945	3663
Moderate	2.6	0.43	1.80	3.49	0.163	2.633	1.623	3663
RURAL								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	11.6	0.70	10.19	12.96	0.061	1.761	1.327	3656
Sexual violence	10.8	0.63	9.54	12.02	0.058	1.509	1.228	3656
Severe	3.1	0.36	2.37	3.78	0.117	1.575	1.255	3656
Moderate	9.1	0.60	7.91	10.29	0.066	1.610	1.269	3656
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	3.6	0.45	2.70	4.46	0.125	2.106	1.451	3656
Sexual violence	1.8	0.28	1.29	2.40	0.153	1.599	1.265	3656
Severe	0.5	0.13	0.24	0.74	0.262	1.229	1.109	3656
Moderate	1.5	0.26	0.99	2.00	0.173	1.657	1.287	3656

Table 18. Mongolia

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (deff)	Square Root Design Effect (deff)	Unweighted Count
			lower (r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women forced sex	87.9	0.81	86.35	89.55	0.009	4.573	2.138	7309
age of first sex 17	11.0	0.53	9.94	12.01	0.048	2.058	1.434	7232
first sex forced	76.8	0.89	75.09	78.57	0.012	3.183	1.784	7232
Pregnant women	83.4	0.95	81.51	85.24	0.011	4.742	2.178	7319
ever had miscarriage	21.2	0.82	19.62	22.84	0.039	2.673	1.635	6666
ever had stillborn	3.5	0.33	2.87	4.18	0.095	2.184	1.478	6666
ever had abortion	34.4	1.02	32.41	36.44	0.030	3.091	1.758	6666
The health situation is bad and very bad women	9.9	0.51	8.93	10.93	0.051	2.104	1.450	7319
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	17.5	0.71	16.14	18.92	0.040	2.516	1.586	7319
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	8.2	0.53	7.13	9.23	0.065	2.781	1.668	7319
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	22.5	0.80	20.94	24.09	0.036	2.700	1.643	7319
taking pills in last 1 month	1.1	0.16	0.76	1.40	0.151	1.821	1.349	7319
Women who are beaten while pregnant	7.8	0.72	6.42	9.26	0.092	4.827	2.197	6677
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	49.8	2.18	45.48	54.15	0.044	0.881	0.939	464
smoking habits	10.6	0.67	9.30	11.95	0.063	3.400	1.844	7114
frequency of alcohol use	0.5	0.15	0.26	0.84	0.268	2.893	1.701	7316
one or more boys have run away from home	0.6	0.12	0.33	0.82	0.215	0.690	0.831	2580
one or more girls have run away from home	2.1	0.43	1.29	2.98	0.201	2.279	1.509	2580
one or more child run away from home	2.6	0.44	1.71	3.46	0.171	2.004	1.416	2580
Women injured severe violence	3.1	0.35	2.39	3.76	0.114	2.998	1.732	7319
Women injured moderate violence	2.8	0.31	2.14	3.37	0.114	2.669	1.634	7319
Women injured sexual violence	18.8	0.70	17.42	20.19	0.037	2.369	1.539	7319
Women injured sexual moderate violence	13.8	0.64	12.57	15.10	0.046	2.535	1.592	7319
Women injured sexual severe violence	9.7	0.50	8.67	10.64	0.052	2.104	1.450	7319
number of perpetrators physical violence	18.9	0.93	17.09	20.75	0.049	4.123	2.031	7319
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	3.3	0.37	2.59	4.05	0.112	3.135	1.771	7319
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	13.0	0.70	11.68	14.41	0.053	3.117	1.766	7319
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	3.5	0.33	2.81	4.12	0.096	2.419	1.555	7319
child sexual abuse by non-partners	3.4	0.32	2.77	4.02	0.093	2.200	1.483	7253
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	8.9	0.57	7.73	9.98	0.064	2.938	1.714	7274
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	10.7	0.61	9.45	11.86	0.057	2.824	1.680	7214

Table 19. Urban

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women forced sex	86.9	1.15	84.63	89.15	0.013	4.228	2.056	3655
age of first sex 17	9.8	0.70	8.46	11.21	0.071	1.983	1.408	3609
first sex forced	76.9	1.22	74.47	79.29	0.016	3.043	1.744	3609
Pregnant women	81.4	1.34	78.80	84.08	0.016	4.359	2.088	3663
ever had miscarriage	22.4	1.18	20.11	24.74	0.052	2.603	1.613	3274
ever had stillborn	3.9	0.48	2.94	4.83	0.124	2.035	1.426	3274
ever had abortion	42.0	1.54	38.95	45.02	0.037	3.188	1.785	3274
The health situation is bad and very bad women	10.5	0.72	9.05	11.88	0.069	2.017	1.420	3663
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	18.0	0.98	16.05	19.92	0.055	2.391	1.546	3663
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	7.9	0.75	6.42	9.37	0.095	2.824	1.680	3663
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	20.9	1.12	18.70	23.10	0.053	2.767	1.663	3663
taking pills in last 1 month	1.1	0.21	0.64	1.47	0.201	1.583	1.258	3663
Women who are beaten while pregnant	8.5	1.07	6.42	10.61	0.125	4.789	2.188	3282
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	54.4	2.78	48.91	59.95	0.051	0.788	0.888	254
smoking habits	13.8	0.97	11.84	15.66	0.070	2.790	1.670	3525
frequency of alcohol use	0.7	0.21	0.28	1.12	0.306	2.413	1.554	3662
one or more boys have run away from home	0.5	0.17	0.15	0.81	0.347	0.710	0.842	1214
one or more girls have run away from home	1.9	0.62	0.74	3.16	0.315	2.401	1.549	1214
one or more child run away from home	2.4	0.64	1.13	3.63	0.267	2.116	1.455	1214
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	3.1	0.50	2.12	4.09	0.161	3.042	1.744	3663
Women injured moderate violence	3.0	0.44	2.16	3.91	0.146	2.454	1.567	3663
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	20.7	0.99	18.72	22.60	0.048	2.171	1.474	3663
Women injured sexual moderate violence	15.3	0.90	13.55	17.10	0.059	2.297	1.516	3663
Women injured sexual severe violence	10.3	0.69	8.96	11.67	0.067	1.871	1.368	3663
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	22.1	1.32	19.48	24.67	0.060	3.707	1.925	3663
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	3.3	0.52	2.30	4.34	0.156	3.047	1.745	3663
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	14.8	0.98	12.86	16.72	0.066	2.798	1.673	3663
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	3.5	0.46	2.64	4.45	0.130	2.282	1.510	3663
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	3.5	0.44	2.60	4.31	0.126	2.053	1.433	3613
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	9.0	0.81	7.44	10.62	0.089	2.879	1.697	3626
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	11.0	0.86	9.28	12.66	0.078	2.704	1.644	3581

Table 20. Rural

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women forced sex	90.1	0.81	88.52	91.73	0.009	2.723	1.650	3654
age of first sex 17	13.3	0.73	11.86	14.74	0.055	1.684	1.298	3623
first sex forced	76.7	0.99	74.78	78.68	0.013	1.990	1.411	3623
Pregnant women	87.4	0.90	85.58	89.14	0.010	2.692	1.641	3656
ever had miscarriage	18.9	0.77	17.43	20.45	0.040	1.297	1.139	3392
ever had stillborn	2.8	0.31	2.22	3.45	0.110	1.201	1.096	3392
ever had abortion	19.9	0.73	18.48	21.34	0.037	1.125	1.060	3392
The health situation is bad and very bad women	8.8	0.48	7.88	9.77	0.054	1.044	1.022	3656
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	16.6	0.75	15.10	18.07	0.045	1.500	1.225	3656
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	8.8	0.54	7.68	9.83	0.062	1.359	1.166	3656
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	25.8	0.83	24.21	27.47	0.032	1.301	1.141	3656
taking pills in last 1 month	1.1	0.24	0.67	1.60	0.209	1.833	1.354	3656
Women who are beaten while pregnant	6.5	0.48	5.59	7.48	0.074	1.282	1.132	3395
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	38.2	2.35	33.52	42.84	0.061	0.487	0.698	210
smoking habits	4.4	0.39	3.61	5.15	0.090	1.323	1.150	3589
frequency of alcohol use	0.2	0.09	0.06	0.41	0.373	1.201	1.096	3654
one or more boys have run away from home	0.7	0.18	0.39	1.08	0.241	0.585	0.765	1366
one or more girls have run away from home	2.4	0.52	1.42	3.46	0.212	1.539	1.241	1366
one or more child run away from home	2.9	0.52	1.89	3.95	0.179	1.308	1.144	1366
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	3.0	0.28	2.44	3.56	0.094	0.999	1.000	3656
Women injured moderate violence	2.2	0.27	1.65	2.70	0.123	1.219	1.104	3656
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	15.0	0.68	13.65	16.33	0.045	1.329	1.153	3656
Women injured sexual moderate violence	10.8	0.61	9.54	11.96	0.057	1.436	1.198	3656
Women injured sexual severe violence	8.3	0.57	7.17	9.41	0.069	1.553	1.246	3656
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	12.4	0.76	10.93	13.91	0.061	1.929	1.389	3656
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	3.3	0.40	2.54	4.10	0.119	1.791	1.338	3656
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	9.5	0.63	8.22	10.70	0.067	1.690	1.300	3656
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	3.3	0.37	2.57	4.02	0.111	1.547	1.244	3656
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	3.3	0.36	2.55	3.99	0.111	1.521	1.233	3640
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	8.5	0.56	7.41	9.60	0.066	1.454	1.206	3648
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	10.0	0.63	8.78	11.26	0.063	1.588	1.260	3633

Table 21. Region-Ulaanbaatar

Violence type, time	Estimate (β)	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women forced sex age of first sex 17	87.0	1.60	83.81	90.10	0.018	3.133	1.770	1394
first sex forced	9.6	0.95	7.71	11.46	0.099	1.421	1.192	1360
	77.2	1.69	73.82	80.49	0.022	2.213	1.487	1360
Pregnant women ever had miscarriage	80.9	1.86	77.22	84.56	0.023	3.148	1.774	1401
ever had stillborn	23.2	1.62	20.05	26.45	0.070	1.837	1.355	1243
ever had abortion	4.1	0.66	2.79	5.37	0.161	1.370	1.170	1243
	43.7	2.14	39.47	47.90	0.049	2.316	1.522	1243
The health situation is bad and very bad women taking pills to relieve pain in last 1 month	11.1	0.99	9.12	13.03	0.090	1.401	1.184	1401
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	18.7	1.36	16.06	21.41	0.073	1.702	1.305	1401
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	7.7	1.04	5.68	9.78	0.135	2.123	1.457	1401
taking pills in last 1 month	20.3	1.56	17.20	23.34	0.077	2.102	1.450	1401
	0.8	0.27	0.28	1.34	0.333	1.263	1.124	1401
Women who are beaten while pregnant	9.0	1.51	6.02	11.96	0.168	3.448	1.857	1243
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	57.7	3.40	50.93	64.42	0.059	4.44	0.667	95
smoking habits	16.3	1.34	13.62	18.91	0.083	1.759	1.326	1326
frequency of alcohol use	0.9	0.31	0.33	1.54	0.328	1.420	1.192	1401
one or more boys have run away from home	0.3	0.19	0.01	0.64	0.722	0.626	0.791	456
one or more girls have run away from home	2.3	0.87	0.57	4.02	0.381	1.552	1.246	456
one or more child run away from home	2.6	0.90	0.80	4.32	0.350	1.463	1.210	456
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	3.1	0.69	1.71	4.44	0.225	2.248	1.499	1401
Women injured moderate violence	2.7	0.59	1.53	3.87	0.220	1.877	1.370	1401
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	21.6	1.33	18.95	24.19	0.062	1.465	1.210	1401
Women injured sexual moderate violence	15.7	1.22	13.30	18.10	0.078	1.572	1.254	1401
Women injured sexual severe violence	11.0	0.94	9.10	12.80	0.086	1.266	1.125	1401
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	24.6	1.84	20.95	28.19	0.075	2.556	1.599	1401
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	3.5	0.72	2.11	4.96	0.205	2.148	1.465	1401
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	15.3	1.33	12.66	17.89	0.087	1.910	1.382	1401
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	3.6	0.64	2.38	4.90	0.176	1.633	1.278	1401
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	3.5	0.61	2.35	4.74	0.171	1.458	1.207	1361
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	9.5	1.12	7.25	11.67	0.119	2.034	1.426	1383
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	11.6	1.20	9.22	13.96	0.104	1.904	1.380	1348

Table 22. Eastern region

Violence type, time	Estimate ^a	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(-2se)	Upper (+2se)				
Women forced sex	91.0	1.43	88.18	93.80	0.016	2.151	1.467	867
age of first sex 17	16.1	1.44	13.23	18.89	0.089	1.324	1.151	866
first sex forced	74.9	1.98	71.04	78.82	0.026	1.799	1.341	866
Pregnant women	88.4	1.85	84.76	92.03	0.021	2.881	1.697	867
ever had miscarriage	18.9	1.29	16.35	21.45	0.068	0.879	0.937	805
ever had stillborn	4.0	0.69	2.64	5.36	0.173	0.998	0.999	805
ever had abortion	23.5	1.95	19.70	27.37	0.083	1.697	1.303	805
The health situation is bad and very bad women	7.5	1.08	5.41	9.66	0.143	1.445	1.202	867
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	14.5	1.23	12.03	16.88	0.085	1.063	1.031	867
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	7.7	0.97	5.78	9.61	0.127	1.155	1.075	867
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	24.4	1.47	21.48	27.28	0.060	1.020	1.010	867
taking pills in last 1 month	0.9	0.42	0.03	1.70	0.492	1.824	1.351	867
Women who are beaten while pregnant	6.8	1.35	4.12	9.42	0.199	2.309	1.520	805
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	59.0	4.09	50.85	67.11	0.069	0.367	0.606	54
smoking habits	7.7	1.05	5.64	9.80	0.137	1.324	1.151	849
frequency of alcohol use	0.1	0.12	0.05	0.36	1.005	1.049	1.024	867
one or more boys have run away from home	0.9	0.54	0.05	2.01	0.572	0.947	0.973	304
one or more girls have run away from home	1.7	0.78	0.15	3.23	0.462	1.115	1.056	304
one or more child run away from home	2.6	0.97	0.73	4.55	0.368	1.110	1.054	304
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	2.8	0.68	1.50	4.20	0.241	1.468	1.212	867
Women injured moderate violence	3.0	0.76	1.52	4.52	0.252	1.707	1.306	867
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	17.7	1.70	14.36	21.05	0.096	1.717	1.310	867
Women injured sexual moderate violence	12.5	1.45	9.67	15.38	0.116	1.664	1.290	867
Women injured sexual severe violence	8.3	1.23	5.88	10.70	0.148	1.710	1.308	867
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	16.1	1.95	12.23	19.92	0.121	2.447	1.564	867
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	4.0	0.73	2.52	5.38	0.184	1.200	1.095	867
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	11.8	1.38	9.11	14.55	0.117	1.583	1.258	867
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	4.2	0.84	2.50	5.81	0.202	1.538	1.240	867
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	3.9	0.78	2.39	5.48	0.199	1.404	1.165	867
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	8.8	1.21	6.40	11.15	0.137	1.570	1.253	865
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	9.8	1.24	7.38	12.25	0.126	1.495	1.223	865

Table 23. Central region

Violence type, time	Estimate @	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women forced sex	89.9	1.19	87.55	92.25	0.013	3.157	1.777	2013
age of first sex 17	13.9	1.07	11.79	16.00	0.077	1.907	1.381	1997
first sex forced	75.9	1.57	72.86	79.03	0.021	2.683	1.638	1997
Pregnant women	86.2	1.35	83.52	88.84	0.016	3.092	1.759	2015
ever had miscarriage	21.7	1.20	19.36	24.09	0.055	1.580	1.257	1860
ever had stillborn	2.6	0.46	1.66	3.48	0.179	1.572	1.254	1860
ever had abortion	35.3	1.57	32.19	38.37	0.044	2.002	1.415	1860
The health situation is bad and very bad women	8.6	0.72	7.16	9.99	0.084	1.334	1.155	2015
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	18.7	1.10	16.50	20.83	0.059	1.605	1.267	2015
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	8.1	0.78	6.59	9.65	0.096	1.635	1.279	2015
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	21.9	1.03	19.84	23.91	0.047	1.255	1.120	2015
taking pills in last 1 month	0.9	0.16	0.56	1.20	0.184	0.608	0.780	2015
Women who are beaten while pregnant	7.0	0.76	5.48	8.47	0.109	1.648	1.284	1860
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	37.8	3.91	30.07	45.62	0.103	0.847	0.920	131
smoking habits	9.7	0.82	8.08	11.32	0.085	1.522	1.234	1967
frequency of alcohol use	0.3	0.13	0.10	0.60	0.362	0.922	0.960	2013
one or more boys have run away from home	0.5	0.30	0.05	1.08	0.594	1.294	1.138	734
one or more girls have run away from home	1.9	0.70	0.51	3.27	0.372	1.947	1.395	734
one or more child run away from home	2.3	0.77	0.81	3.83	0.330	1.898	1.378	734
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	3.1	0.46	2.19	4.00	0.149	1.421	1.192	2015
Women injured moderate violence	2.7	0.43	1.83	3.55	0.162	1.453	1.205	2015
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	16.9	1.11	14.76	19.14	0.066	1.769	1.330	2015
Women injured sexual moderate violence	13.1	0.92	11.33	14.95	0.070	1.486	1.219	2015
Women injured sexual severe violence	8.9	0.90	7.18	10.72	0.100	1.989	1.410	2015
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	16.7	1.26	14.21	19.16	0.075	2.285	1.512	2015
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	3.1	0.57	2.01	4.25	0.182	2.158	1.469	2015
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	11.6	0.90	9.87	13.40	0.077	1.572	1.254	2015
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	4.6	0.51	3.60	5.61	0.111	1.195	1.093	2015
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	4.5	0.50	3.54	5.52	0.111	1.168	1.081	2007
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	9.3	0.88	7.60	11.05	0.094	1.826	1.351	2012
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	11.2	0.98	9.30	13.15	0.087	1.917	1.385	2004

Table 24. Khangai region

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
Women forced sex	89.2	1.12	87.01	91.43	0.013	2.223	1.491	1703
age of first sex 17	13.3	1.02	11.25	15.28	0.077	1.533	1.238	1683
first sex forced	75.8	1.33	73.17	78.42	0.018	1.633	1.278	1683
Pregnant women	86.3	1.19	83.98	88.65	0.014	2.024	1.423	1703
ever had miscarriage	18.1	0.97	16.21	20.03	0.053	0.985	0.992	1558
ever had stillborn	3.2	0.52	2.12	4.18	0.166	1.391	1.179	1558
ever had abortion	26.7	1.20	24.38	29.09	0.045	1.140	1.068	1558
The health situation is bad and very bad women	9.9	0.72	8.48	11.32	0.073	0.987	0.993	1703
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	18.1	1.12	15.90	20.30	0.062	1.431	1.196	1703
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	10.0	0.78	8.48	11.54	0.078	1.139	1.067	1703
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	27.9	1.16	25.59	30.15	0.042	1.136	1.066	1703
taking pills in last 1 month	2.0	0.44	1.10	2.82	0.223	1.692	1.301	1703
Women who are beaten while pregnant	6.8	0.63	5.53	8.00	0.093	0.978	0.989	1567
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	36.2	3.17	29.94	42.52	0.087	0.421	0.649	98
smoking habits	4.2	0.58	3.01	5.30	0.140	1.423	1.193	1666
frequency of alcohol use	0.2	0.11	0.06	0.38	0.700	1.327	1.152	1703
one or more boys have run away from home	0.2	0.12	0.03	0.45	0.574	0.431	0.657	619
one or more girls have run away from home	1.3	0.55	0.24	2.41	0.418	1.447	1.203	619
one or more child run away from home	1.5	0.57	0.42	2.65	0.368	1.305	1.142	619
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	2.8	0.41	2.04	3.65	0.144	1.033	1.016	1703
Women injured moderate violence	2.8	0.50	1.85	3.84	0.177	1.566	1.251	1703
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	17.3	1.16	15.06	19.63	0.067	1.597	1.264	1703
Women injured sexual moderate violence	13.2	1.09	11.06	15.36	0.083	1.773	1.331	1703
Women injured sexual severe violence	8.1	0.71	6.74	9.54	0.087	1.152	1.073	1703
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	13.2	0.97	11.26	15.07	0.074	1.397	1.182	1703
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	3.2	0.47	2.23	4.08	0.148	1.223	1.106	1703
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	12.7	1.19	10.34	15.03	0.094	2.175	1.475	1703
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	2.7	0.50	1.74	3.72	0.183	1.607	1.268	1703
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	2.8	0.51	1.76	3.76	0.183	1.609	1.269	1687
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	7.9	0.69	6.52	9.25	0.088	1.121	1.059	1701
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	9.6	0.76	8.15	11.13	0.078	1.104	1.051	1686

Table 25. Western region

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/h)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (+2se)				
Women forced sex	85.6	1.09	83.49	87.77	0.013	1.277	1.130	1332
age of first sex 17	6.2	0.63	4.96	7.46	0.102	0.915	0.956	1326
first sex forced	79.4	1.19	77.01	81.72	0.015	1.155	1.075	1326
Pregnant women	82.1	1.27	79.57	84.58	0.016	1.465	1.211	1333
ever had mis carriage	19.3	1.59	16.19	22.46	0.082	1.954	1.398	1200
ever had stillborn	3.0	0.52	2.01	4.07	0.172	1.111	1.054	1200
ever had abortion	17.0	1.35	14.33	19.63	0.079	1.544	1.242	1200
The health situation is bad and very bad women	8.6	0.82	6.99	10.23	0.096	1.147	1.071	1333
taking pills to relief pain in last 1 month	12.2	0.97	10.32	14.12	0.079	1.159	1.077	1333
taking sleeping pills in last 1 month	7.4	0.74	5.96	8.86	0.099	1.053	1.026	1333
taking antidepressant pills in last 1 month	22.7	1.33	20.07	25.31	0.059	1.344	1.159	1333
taking pills in last 1 month	1.1	0.38	0.37	1.89	0.340	1.759	1.326	1333
Women who are beaten while pregnant	7.0	0.78	5.44	8.53	0.112	1.135	1.066	1202
Women who kicked and kicked in their womb while pregnant	43.5	4.69	34.16	52.77	0.108	0.760	0.872	86
smoking habits	2.5	0.45	1.59	3.38	0.183	1.112	1.054	1306
frequency of alcohol use	0.1	0.11	-0.06	0.36	0.715	1.021	1.010	1332
one or more boys have run away from home	2.1	0.51	1.10	3.13	0.243	0.596	0.772	467
one or more girls have run away from home	3.5	1.06	1.44	5.59	0.300	1.532	1.238	467
one or more child run away from home	4.7	1.05	2.65	6.80	0.223	1.149	1.072	467
Women injured violence by any partner or non-partner in past 12 months								
Women injured severe violence	3.5	0.51	2.51	4.52	0.145	1.027	1.013	1333
Women injured moderate violence	2.7	0.53	1.69	3.79	0.195	1.422	1.193	1333
Women injured violence by other in lifetime								
Women injured sexual violence	13.4	1.02	11.41	15.40	0.076	1.183	1.088	1333
Women injured sexual moderate violence	9.2	0.94	7.34	11.04	0.102	1.408	1.187	1333
Women injured sexual severe violence	8.6	0.87	6.93	10.36	0.101	1.282	1.132	1333
Violator								
number of perpetrators physical violence	10.4	1.06	8.34	12.52	0.102	1.606	1.267	1333
number of perpetrators severe sexual violence	2.7	0.56	1.55	3.76	0.211	1.622	1.274	1333
number of perpetrators moderate sexual violence	7.5	1.03	5.44	9.50	0.138	2.047	1.431	1333
number of perpetrators sexual violence child of age	2.1	0.39	1.30	2.83	0.187	0.988	0.994	1333
Child violence								
child sexual abuse by non-partners	2.0	0.39	1.29	2.81	0.189	0.989	0.995	1331
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) by card	7.5	0.75	6.01	8.97	0.100	1.068	1.033	1313
child sexual abuse by non-partners (< 15) reported and by card	8.4	0.82	6.79	10.00	0.097	1.137	1.066	1311

Table 26. Region

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (defl)	Square Root Design Effect (defl)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
ULAANBAATAR								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	22.1	1.70	18.73	25.41	0.077	2.340	1.530	1401
Sexual violence	16.2	1.16	13.90	18.49	0.072	1.399	1.183	1401
Severe	3.3	0.61	2.14	4.55	0.183	1.620	1.273	1401
Moderate	14.7	1.21	12.32	17.09	0.082	1.637	1.279	1401
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	5.0	0.81	3.46	6.63	0.160	1.898	1.378	1401
Sexual violence	2.9	0.64	1.63	4.15	0.222	2.053	1.433	1401
Severe	0.5	0.30	-0.10	1.06	0.618	2.581	1.607	1401
Moderate	2.5	0.59	1.33	3.64	0.236	1.989	1.410	1401
EASTERN REGION								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	14.9	1.78	11.39	18.38	0.119	2.154	1.468	867
Sexual violence	14.2	1.50	11.21	17.13	0.106	1.610	1.269	867
Severe	3.9	0.72	2.46	5.30	0.186	1.211	1.100	867
Moderate	11.5	1.38	8.81	14.25	0.120	1.622	1.273	867
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	3.7	0.80	2.14	5.28	0.214	1.535	1.239	867
Sexual violence	3.0	0.82	1.43	4.64	0.269	1.966	1.402	867
Severe	0.4	0.21	0.03	0.85	0.471	0.854	0.924	867
Moderate	2.7	0.74	1.22	4.12	0.276	1.808	1.345	867
CENTRAL REGION								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	15.6	1.18	13.24	17.90	0.076	2.143	1.464	2015
Sexual violence	12.5	0.91	10.75	14.34	0.073	1.529	1.237	2015
Severe	3.0	0.55	1.95	4.11	0.181	2.071	1.439	2015
Moderate	11.2	0.83	9.56	12.83	0.074	1.392	1.180	2015
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	4.1	0.71	2.70	5.50	0.173	2.579	1.606	2015
Sexual violence	2.4	0.45	1.49	3.24	0.189	1.734	1.317	2015
Severe	0.7	0.23	0.21	1.10	0.347	1.601	1.265	2015
Moderate	2.1	0.43	1.30	2.98	0.199	1.749	1.322	2015

Table 27. Region

Violence type, time	Estimate [®]	Standard Error (se)	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation (se/r)	Design Effect (def)	Square Root Design Effect (def)	Unweighted Count
			lower(r-2se)	Upper (r+2se)				
KHANGAI REGION								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	12.4	0.90	10.60	14.14	0.073	1.269	1.127	1703
Sexual violence	13.3	1.05	11.21	15.33	0.079	1.625	1.275	1703
Severe	3.0	0.45	2.12	3.89	0.150	1.184	1.088	1703
Moderate	11.7	1.07	9.62	13.82	0.091	1.874	1.369	1703
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	4.1	0.65	2.80	5.35	0.159	1.836	1.355	1703
Sexual violence	2.0	0.40	1.16	2.76	0.206	1.448	1.203	1703
Severe	0.2	0.11	0.04	0.46	0.428	0.775	0.880	1703
Moderate	1.7	0.39	0.96	2.51	0.226	1.531	1.237	1703
WESTERN REGION								
Women who have experienced violence by other in lifetime								
Physical violence	10.1	1.02	8.05	12.09	0.102	1.544	1.243	1333
Sexual violence	8.4	0.97	6.51	10.33	0.115	1.626	1.275	1333
Severe	2.3	0.44	1.44	3.17	0.190	1.130	1.063	1333
Moderate	7.2	0.97	5.32	9.14	0.134	1.869	1.367	1333
Women who have experienced violence by other in last 12 months								
Physical violence	3.6	0.51	2.62	4.61	0.140	0.982	0.991	1333
Sexual violence	2.6	0.55	1.54	3.71	0.210	1.585	1.259	1333
Severe	0.4	0.22	0.04	0.83	0.559	1.652	1.285	1333
Moderate	2.2	0.51	1.22	3.23	0.230	1.609	1.269	1333

