

Working Paper 7
8 October 2007

ENGLISH ONLY

**UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL COMMISSION
and ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE**

**UNITED NATIONS DIVISION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN**

CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN STATISTICIANS

UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS DIVISION

Expert Group Meeting on indicators to measure violence against women

(Geneva 8-10 October 2007)

Co-organized by UNDAW, UNECE and UNSD

in collaboration with ECA/ECLAC/ESCAP/ESCWA

**ENDIREH-2006'S ACHIEVEMENTS AND LIMITATIONS IN DETERMINING INDICATORS FOR
MEASURING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MEXICO**

Invited Paper

Submitted by Mexico¹

1. Background

Since the last decade of the 20th century, the Mexican government has recognized the unequal, unfair nature of relationships between women and men, and consequently, has acknowledged the unfavorable conditions in which women live, affecting all the spheres of their lives. In Mexico, and especially on the part of Mexico's National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática*—INEGI), this situation is considered to be a social, public problem, and it is considered necessary to identify the spheres and diverse expressions of this inequality. As a result, efforts have been made to gather information for the purpose of identifying the ways in which women's disadvantages and inequalities in relation to men are expressed. The goal is to provide basic information that will support the formulation of public policies oriented toward eliminating discrimination and promoting equality between women and men.

Thus, it is recognized that violence against women is one of the most terrible forms of violence—which manifests inequality, violates women's fundamental rights, and impedes their development, with the intention of to perpetuating their subordination and maintaining control over their lives.

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At the end of the last decade INEGI conducted the first Survey on Intra-family Violence (*Encuesta sobre Violencia Intrafamiliar 1999—ENVIF 1999*) in the Mexico City metropolitan area. The focus was on investigating violence against women in the domestic sphere. In 2003, the National Women's Institute (*Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres—Inmujeres*), in collaboration with INEGI, conducted the first National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes (*Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de las Relaciones en los Hogares 2003—ENDIREH-2003*), aimed at investigating the magnitude of the various types of violence inflicted against women by their spouses or current male partners living with them. This national survey defined the framework and guidelines in relation to the aspects to be investigated, with the aim of measuring the prevalence and consequences of this violence, according to type (emotional or psychological, economic, physical and sexual).

The second National Survey on the Dynamics of Relationships in Homes, conducted in 2006, builds upon the experience gained from the first survey, with a new focus based on a review of the conceptual framework, the instruments used to collect the information, and especially, the results obtained from ENDIREH 2003.

Some important aspects of ENDIREH-2006, in comparison to ENDIREH-2003, are the following:

- **Expansion of target population.** In 2003 the survey targeted women 15 years of age and older, married or living with their partners, and in 2006 the survey included all women 15 years of age and older.
- **Instruments used to collect information by sub-group:** women currently married or living with their partners; women previously married or living with their partners (divorced, separated or widowed); and single women.
- **Expansion of sample size and representativity at state level.** In 2003 information was obtained from 34,184 women who were representative of the overall country, of both urban and rural settings, and of eleven states. In 2006 a total of 133,398 women were interviewed, representing the overall country and urban and rural settings as well as each of Mexico's states.

NATIONAL SURVEY ON THE DYNAMICS OF RELATIONSHIPS IN HOMES, 2006

Objectives

- To generate information on the different types of violence against women, on the part of current or most recent spouses or partners; and to study the characteristics of the dynamics of couple relationships.
- To identify the different types of violence against women in schools, at work and in communities.

Target population

Women 15 years of age and older

- Currently married or living with their partners
 - Previously married or living with their partners: divorced, separated or widowed.
- Single, with or without a current or prior couple relationship.

Method of gathering information

Direct interviews

Instruments:

General questionnaire and sections for women currently married or living with their partners.
Module for women previously married or living with their partners.
Module for single women.

Statistical design

Probabilistic, stratified, tri-stage cluster sampling, with random selection of homes and women.

Sample size

128,000 homes, with approximately 4,000 from each state.

133,398 women interviewed

Geographic scope

- National
- Urban national
- Rural national
- State

Topics covered

- Characteristics of housing and homes
- Sociodemographic information
- Labor, school and social environments
- Life in couple relationships
- Families of origin
- Tensions and conflicts
- Current relationships
- Decisions
- Economic support and availability of resources

- ***Expansion of topics covered.*** ENDIREH 2003 was focused on violence inflicted by current spouses or partners against women who were married or living with their partners. ENDIREH 2006 focused on the above situations plus it also included violence in labor, educational, social and economic spheres, including the current family environment extending beyond spouses.

- ***Expansion of reference periods.*** ENDIREH 2003 was focused on violence inflicted by partners during the prior twelve months and on violence during childhood in families of origin. In 2006 these two time periods were maintained, however the survey also explored violence throughout the life cycle, inflicted by women's partners as well as in other relationships and spheres.

2. General characteristics of women interviewed in 2006

Information was obtained from 133,398 women from around the entire country, with the majority living in localities with 2,500 or more inhabitants—defined as urban—and with a fifth living in smaller localities—defined as rural.

According to the marital status (de facto or legal) declared by the women interviewed, more than half are currently married or living with their partners, while approximately 12% reported being separated, divorced or widowed (we will refer to this group as “women previously married or living with their partners), and lastly, 25% of the sample is represented by single women.

Some sociodemographic characteristics of the women interviewed are presented in Table 1. The women in the study represent a young population, since more than half are between 20 and 39 years old, however the age structure varies according to marital status. Most single women are young, with three-fourths under 30 years of age. And women in the older population were previously married or living with their partners, and 60% of this group are above the age of 50.

Table 1
Characteristics of study population, ENDIREH -2006

	Total	Married or living with partner	Previously married or living with partner	Single
Total Population	133398	83159	15773	34466
	%	%	%	%
	100.0	62.4	11.8	25.8
Area of residence*	%	%	%	%
Rural	21.1	23.2	16.0	18.4
Urban	78.9	76.8	84.0	81.6
Ethnicity	%	%	%	%
Indigenous	6.4	7.6	6.2	4.3
Not indigenous	93.5	92.4	93.8	95.5
Age	%	%	%	%
15 to 19	14.2	3.0	0.3	41.8
20 to 29	23.6	20.9	4.1	35.6
30 to 39	21.9	28.5	13.8	11.1
40 to 49	17.6	23.0	20.2	5.4
50 to 59	11.4	14.0	20.5	3.0
60 and older	11.4	10.6	41.0	3.1
Level of schooling	%	%	%	%
Did not complete elementary	9.4	10.7	21.4	2.8
Elementary	32.0	38.9	41.0	14.9
Junior high	28.3	28.3	19.9	31.2
Senior high	15.8	11.7	7.4	27.2
Professional or higher	13.9	10.4	10.3	22.4
Not specified	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.5
Type of activity	%	%	%	%
Economically active	40.9	36.2	53.7	46.1
Household work	37.4	51.9	25.3	11.9
Other non-economic activity	21.7	11.9	21.0	41.8

The expanded educational opportunities for women during recent decades can be observed by comparing the schooling levels achieved by single women, most of whom are young, with those of women previously married or living with their partners, representing an older age group. While half of single women have reached the levels of high school and professional studies, nearly half of women previously married or living with their partners only attended elementary school, although may not have completed this level, and a fifth of these women never attended school.

3. General description of types and categories of violence included in ENDIREH 2006

The structure and contents of the questionnaire encompass a broad, varied range of context information, necessary for conducting analysis of intervening, causal and explanatory factors of violence (characteristics of couple

relationships, conflict situations for couples, information for evaluating the levels of women's freedom to choose and freedom of movement, and their autonomy in making decisions and participating in decision-making within their couple relationships, for example). However, in this document we will focus exclusively on the group of questions directly referring to investigating violent events, with the aim of describing and demonstrating the various alternatives for constructing indicators related to the dimension and magnitude of violence against women, by type and category, and also by environments and relationships.

In all, 71 events or situations were included to identify the violence experienced by women who are married or living with their partners; 74 for women previously married or living with their partners, and 57 for single women. In addition, for women currently or previously married or living with their partners, and 60 years of age or older, 11 items were included to identify the violence against older women that is inflicted by family members.

Violence inflicted by current or most recent spouses or partners is the type of violence that was studied the most, since the highest number of situations were included, covering four types of violence (30 situations were

included for women previously married or living with their partners, and 16 events were included for single women).

Each one of the items corresponds to a type of violence (emotional, economic, physical or sexual), and to one of the environments or relationships (family of origin during childhood; current family; school, work or community; and current or previous spouse or partner).

Table 2 summarizes the types of violence against women in each environment or relationship, and briefly demonstrates what can be measured, whether by type of violence or type of relationship or environment.

Typically, the results from surveys on violence present the overall set of situations corresponding to each type of violence, and do not reveal the specific orientation and type of events considered in each case, since an indicator of the prevalence of violence is presented, referring to the proportion of the total number of women who experienced at least one of the events considered. With the objective of remedying this limitation, and demonstrating the nature and severity of the acts of aggression corresponding to these situations, we found it to be highly useful in analytical terms, both for presenting results and for designing surveys, to construct intermediary indicators for the categories of violence included in each type. This will contribute toward clarifying and precisely specifying acts of aggression.

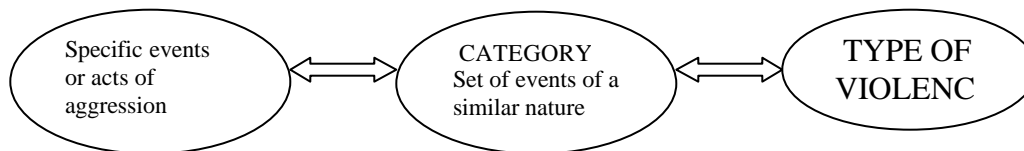


Table 2

Scheme for constructing indicators of violence against women

Environment or relationship in which violence occurred	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Emotional violence	Economic violence	General prevalence, by environment or relationship
By family of origin <i>during childhood</i>	V		V		V
At school <i>throughout lifetime</i>	V	V	V		V
By current or most recent spouse or partner a. <i>Throughout relationship</i> b. <i>During last twelve months</i> c. <i>Since separating from spouse or partner</i>	V	V	V	V	V
By family members <i>during last year</i>	V		V	V	V
At work <i>during last year</i>	V	V	V	V ²	V
By any other person <i>throughout lifetime</i>		V		V	V
General Prevalence, by type of violence	V	V	V	V	V

² We are including discriminatory events at the workplace in the economic violence category on a temporary, preliminary basis. Some of these events have been classified under this type of violence, however this is still under discussion.

For example, in the questions on sexual violence, nine events or situations were included to refer to different sexual acts of aggression, with varying effects or injury. Three categories of sexual violence were established. First: sexual intimidation, referring to verbal aggression or gestures alluding to the body or sexuality that provoke fear of being attacked. Secondly: sexual harassment, including behaviors such as sexual insinuations, requests and pressure for obtaining sexual favors in exchange for certain benefits, and reprisals for refusal. These types of behavior may be expressed by management personnel or peers in the workplace or at schools. Lastly: sexual abuse, characterized by behaviors or acts of aggression involving caressing or touching a woman's body with sexual intentions, or forcing women to have sexual relations, or carrying out sexual acts without a woman's consent. With the exception of physical violence, twelve categories of violence were reconstructed. The Table in Annex 1 includes the events considered in each category, by type of violence and according to environments or relationships.

The general results specifying the total prevalence for each type and category of violence are presented below (Tables 3-6).

- Four out of every ten women have experienced sexual violence, especially abuse in their communities, or inflicted by their husbands or partners throughout their relationships.
- Intimidation is the most common form of sexual violence. Half of single women and a third of women in the other groups studied have at some time in their lives been afraid of being attacked sexually and/or have received offensive or obscene messages.
- Intimidation is a male practice that is widely accepted and tolerated, and that demonstrates the androcentric nature of social relations, in the sense that “the right to possess or attempt to possess a woman is granted.”
- Although sexual intimidation “appears” to occur at a high rate, what is noteworthy here is the “low” prevalence reported, since most women have been on the receiving end of ‘indecent or offensive remarks’ and we are always fearful of a sexual attack. Consequently, what this data indicates is the extent to which certain practices that violate women's dignity and rights are perceived as “normal.”
- It might be assumed that the prevalence of sexual violence is high because intimidation has been included as one example of such violence. However, we can analyze the data by isolating this aspect or combining it with others, and we find that only 20% report intimidation as the only act of sexual violence they have experienced, while 14.6% have also suffered abuse, and the remaining 1.9% have suffered intimidation as well as harassment and abuse.

- We can assume that the prevalence of sexual harassment is low, since only two situations were included (see Annex 1), directed at women who worked during the prior year as wage-earners (employees, factory workers and agricultural workers). In the future including other situations will help to evaluate how common this practice is.

Table 3

Prevalence of sexual violence against women of 15 years of age or older by category and environment in which violence occurred and actual marital status				
Categories of sexual violence and environment or relationship in which occurred	Marital status			
	Married or living with partner	Previously married [*]	Singles	Total
SEXUAL HARASSMENT	2.04	3.2	2.8	2.4
<i>At work (during last year)</i>	1.9	4.2	2.3	2.3
<i>At school (throughout lifetime)</i>	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
SEXUAL ABUSE	21.7	33.1	21.0	22.6
<i>At work (during last year)</i>	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.0
<i>At school (throughout lifetime)</i>	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
<i>By any other persons^{**} (throughout lifetime)</i>	15.3	17.1	19.2	16.6
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	8.4	22.8	4.4	9.0
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	6.0			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		5.9		
SEXUAL INTIMIDATION	32.3	31.5	47.2	36.6
PREVALENCE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE	39.6	45.8	51.0	43.7

- In terms of physical violence, we find that this type of violence occurs primarily in family life, first during childhood and later, inflicted by women's husbands or partners. However the prevalence of this type of violence is also significant in the school setting.

Table 4

Prevalence of physical violence against women of 15 years of age or older by category and environment in which violence occurred and actual marital status				
Categories of sexual violence and environment or relationship in which occurred	Marital status			
	Married or living with partner	Previously married [*]	Singles	Total
<i>Childhood, by family of origin</i>	39.3	40.3		39.5
<i>By family (during last year)</i>	2.3	3.3	4.0	2.9
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	20.8	39.1	6.2	19.2
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	10.2			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		10.9		
<i>At school (throughout lifetime)</i>	7.3	8.3	5.1	6.7
<i>At work (during last year)</i>	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.2
PREVALENCE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE	50.4	59.8	12.0	40.0

* Included separated, divorced and widowed

** At community

* Included separated, divorced and widowed

- Generally, physical violence during childhood is studied as a factor that increases the likelihood of experiencing violence at another time in life. Nevertheless, we have used this factor to analyze the “history” or “path” of violent events, and to measure their prevalence.
- The prevalence of total physical violence is lower than the prevalence of sexual violence. Single women play an important role here, since the questionnaire for this group of women did not include questions regarding violence during their childhood—a type of violence considerably high in the other two groups studied.
- In terms of economic violence, women who were previously married or lived with a partner are those who experienced this type of violence the most, during and after their relationship, and in the three modalities: theft, control and failure to fulfill responsibilities.
- Nearly a fourth of wage-earners suffered one or more situations in which they were discriminated against as women. This matter should be considered when defining government strategies for preventing and punishing this type of practice.

Table 5

Prevalence of economic violence against women of 15 years of age or older by category and environment in which violence occurred and actual marital status				
Categories of sexual violence and environment or relationship in which occurred	Marital status			
	Married or living with partner	Previously married*	Singles	Total
THEFT OR ECONOMIC COERCIÓN	7.5	21.3	5.4	8.2
<i>By family (throughout lifetime)</i>	6.2	11.7	4.6	6.4
<i>By family (during last year)</i>	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.0
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	1.4	8.2	1.2	2.1
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	0.9			0.9
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		13.9		13.9
ECONOMIC CONTROL OR BLACKMAIL	25.9	39.3	1.2	21.3
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	25.9	39.3	1.2	21.3
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	20.7			20.7
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		13.3		13.3
FAILURE TO FULFILL ECONOMIC RESPONSABILITY	14.2	34.1		17.0
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	11.1	31.6		14.0
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	12.0			12.0
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		19.9		19.9
LABOR DISCRIMINATION				
<i>At work (during last year)</i>	25.0	24.9	21.9	23.6
PREVALENCE OF ECONOMIC VIOLENCE	35.0	52.3	13.9	30.5

* Include separated, divorced and widowed

- Emotional violence is the type of violence most suffered by women, especially by women who were previously married or lived with a partner. This violence is inflicted by husbands and partners, and during childhood, by family members.
- Degradation is the category of violence most reported in school and work settings.
- Isolation occurs more among single women than among married women.

Table 6

Prevalence of emotional or psychological violence against women of 15 years of age or older by category and environment in which violence occurred and actual marital status				
	Married or living with partner	Previously married*	Singles	Total
INDIFFERENCE	33.6	49.2	12.5	28.9
<i>By family (during last year)</i>	7.2	10.2	6.7	7.3
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	30.6	46.3	9.3	27.1
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	24.2			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		16.4		
DEGRADACIÓN	52.2	62.1	30.1	46.6
<i>Childhood, by family of origin</i>	21.6	24.0		21.9
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	24.7	40.1	15.5	24.1
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	18.6			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		14.6		
<i>At school (throughout lifetime)</i>	11.1	12.5	13.2	11.9
<i>At work (during last year)</i>	11.8	16.6	8.5	10.9
INTIMIDATION	13.9	39.2	10.5	15.8
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	13.9	35.1	10.5	15.4
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	8.5			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		35.6		
ISOLATION	7.2	21.5	10.2	9.5
<i>By family (during last year)</i>	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	6.9	21.2	12.6	9.8
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	4.8			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		8.1		
THREATS	14.6	33.6	6.9	14.2
<i>By family (during last year)</i>	4.1	6.2	5.2	4.6
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner (throughout relationship)</i>	12.0	31.1	2.9	11.8
<i>By current spouse or partner (during last year)</i>	7.8			
<i>By most recent spouse or partner (since separating)</i>		11.7		
PREVALENCE OF EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE	54.1	65.1	35.6	49.7

* Include separated, divorced and widowed

In our opinion these rates indicate a summarized measurement of the dimension of violence, and they facilitate a more specific identification of violent behaviors, thus making it possible to design and address differentiated strategies.

With these indicators constructed, it is possible to conduct a homogenous analysis for each interest group, and to analyze them in the light of context or explanatory variables.

These intermediary indicators can be useful for:

- a. Identifying the nature and extent of each type of violence.
- b. The use of categories for each type of violence will make it possible when information is gathered again in the future, to maintain the same classification with regard to the nature and orientation of the situations measured (even when the latter are expanded or modified). This will facilitate greater, more precise comparability in terms of space and time.
- c. Guiding the decision-making involved in formulating diversified public policies, while assessing the severity and extent of certain violent practices against women.

4. Set of indicators of violence against women

In general the indicators that can be constructed—on the basis of the situations or events of violence considered—are prevalence indicators or the specific and total rates for each type of violence and for each environment in which violence occurs.

It is important to keep in mind that we understand the prevalence or rate of violence to refer to the number of women 15 years of age or older who report to have experienced at least one event of violence (of the type and in the relationships specified here) during the reference period, divided by the total number of women 15 years of age or older.

In the case of violent events taking place in schools or workplaces, the indicator will correspond only to women who have attended school at some time and to women who have worked during the last year, respectively.

1. Prevalence by type of violence, including all environments and relationships considered in the questionnaire

- Physical violence throughout their lifetimes
- Sexual violence throughout their lifetimes
- Emotional violence throughout their lifetimes
- Economic violence throughout their lifetimes

B. Prevalence by type of relationship or environment, considering all types of violence

- Violence during childhood, by members of families of origin
- Violence at school, throughout their lifetimes
- Violence by current or previous spouse or partner, throughout the relationship
- Violence against women by their current spouse or partner, during the prior year
- Violence against women by their former spouses or partners, after they have been separated or divorced
- Violence against women by members of their current families, during the prior year
- Violence at work, during the prior year
- Violence by other persons throughout their lifetimes, or community violence

Table 7

TOTAL PREVALENCES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING WITH PARTNERS AND WOMEN PREVIOUSLY MARRIED BY VIOLENCE TYPE AND ENVIRONMENT OR RELATIONSHIP IN WHICH OCCURED					
Ámbito o Relación de ocurrencia	Violencia Física	Violencia Sexual	Violencia Emocional	Violencia económica y patrimonial	Prevalencia General por ámbito o relación
<i>By family of origin during childhood</i>	39.5		21.9		43.1
<i>At school throughout lifetime</i>	7.4	2.4	11.3		15.3
<i>By current or most recent spouse or partner</i>	23.4	10.5	41.6	30.6	48.7
<i>By family members during last year</i>	2.4		15.5	1.0	15.9
<i>At work during last year</i>	1.6	2.6	12.7	25.0	31.7
<i>By any other person throughout lifetime</i>		35.3		7.0	38.3
General Prevalence, by type of violence	51.7	40.6	55.7	37.5	76.1

Final proposal

In order to obtain information on the diverse expressions of violence against women, it is necessary to generate information on the different events of violence, in order to reconstruct the path or history of violence, in key relationships or environments, both throughout the lives of women and at the current time, defined as during the prior year. This will make it possible to analyze:

- The persistence of and changes in the patterns or forms of violence against women.
- Changes in different generations and the current expressions of violence.
- A comparison of patterns of violence and the identification of new hidden forms of violence, such as the new forms of sexual and couple relationships.

In other words, it is important to develop instruments capable of recording the history of violence against women, during each stage of life (childhood, puberty, adolescence, adulthood and older age), and including all types, categories and events of violence for each of these stages. For example, sexual abuse should be considered in all environments and during all stages of life. It is also important to consider experiences recorded in fertility surveys, in the section corresponding to the history of pregnancies.

In addition it is also important to include events of violence that limit or prevent women from fully exercising their rights to choose, and to make decisions regarding their lives. Here we are referring to situations of forced or early marriage; the arranged “sale” of daughters or marriage; and practices of imposing punishment on women who fail to maintain sexual abstinence, who are unable to bear children or who do not bear sons, to mention a few examples.

Therefore, the primary limitations of ENDIREH-2006 are focused on not having included violent events that impede women’s ability to choose, and cultural practices that violate women’s rights. Other aspects that should be considered are the cases of women being abandoned, the reasons for separation or divorce, and new discriminatory practices emerging among young people, to mention some of those we feel are the most significant.

ANNEX 1

TYOLOGY AND CLASSIFICATION OF EVENTS OF VIOLENCE, RECORDED IN ENDIREH-2006

	In family of origin	In school	By any other person	By current or most recent spouse or partner	At work	In current family
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE						
Physical violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Beatings to her ✓ Beatings to her and Witnessing beatings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Acts of physical aggression 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Being pushed or jerked ✓ Being tied up ✓ Being kicked ✓ Objects thrown at ✓ Beaten with hands or object ✓ Attempt to choke or hang ✓ Aggression using knife or weapon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Acts of physical aggression 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beatings or physical aggression
SEXUAL VIOLENCE						
Sexual intimidation			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Made to fear sexual abuse ✓ Foul-mouthed, offensive remarks regarding a woman's body or sexual in nature 			
Sexual harassment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sexual propositions in exchange for good grades ✓ Punishment/reprisals for refusal to engage in sex 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sexual insinuations/propositions in exchange for improvements at work ✓ Reprisals for refusal to engage in sex 	
Sexual abuse		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fondling without consent ✓ Forced sexual relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fondling without consent Forced sexual relations Forced sexual acts for money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demanding sexual relations ✓ Forced to engage in undesired sexual acts ✓ Physical force used to have sexual relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fondling without consent ✓ Forced sexual relations 	
EMOTIONAL OR PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE						
Indifference				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ignored, not taken into consideration, not given attention ✓ Not spoken to 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ignored, not taken into consideration, not given attention
Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Insults/offenses ✓ Witnessing insults/offenses in the family 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Humiliation/degradation ✓ Ignored/made to feel inferior for being female 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Embarrassed or belittled ✓ Accused of cheating ✓ Offenses for failing to fulfill household chores 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Humiliation/ degradation ✓ Ignored/made to feel inferior for being female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Insults/offenses ✓ Humiliated /belittled
Intimidation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Made to feel afraid ✓ Watched over, spied on, followed ✓ Objects destroyed, thrown, hidden ✓ Attempts or success at forced entry into home or without consent (after separation) 		
Isolation				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced to stay/prohibited from going out or receiving visitors ✓ Turning children or relatives against them ✓ Controlling their movements (single women) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forced to stay

	In family of origin	In school	By any other person	By current or most recent spouse or partner	At work	In current family
Threats				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Threatened with leaving, injury or removing children or kicking them out ✓ Threatened with weapon ✓ Threatened with death, suicide or killing children 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Threatened with beatings or being kicked out of house

ECONÓMIC VIOLENCE

Theft or coercion			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Belongings or properties taken away ✓ Documents taken away or stolen ✓ Belongings or properties placed under someone else's name 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Money or property taken away or taken over ✓ Belongings taken away (after separation) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Money taken away, or forced to give it up
Economic control or blackmail				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Demanded to explain how money has been spent ✓ Stingy with providing money for household expenses ✓ Prohibited from working or studying 		
Failure to fulfill economic responsibility				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Money not provided or threatening to not provide it ✓ Money needed for household expenses spent on other things ✓ Economic agreement after separation/divorce is not fulfilled 		
Labor discrimination					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pregnancy test required for hiring ✓ Fired, not re-hired or wages decreased due to pregnancy ✓ Lower wages than received by men for the same job ✓ Fewer benefits than those received by men ✓ Fewer opportunities than men for moving up the ladder ✓ Fired, not re-hired or wages decreased due to age or marital status 	