

SECTION 5: GBV DURING DISPLACEMENT

Now I would like to focus on difficulties that may have happened to you since you first fled the conflict. Right now I am only trying to understand what happened to you after you left your home in [home country]. Like before, I am asking about things that may have been done to you by persons outside your family such as soldiers, militia, police officers, and guards. The period I am asking about includes the moment you left your house (because of the conflict) until the time you returned to your house. These acts could have happened in places such as on the road, in a refugee camp, or in another village. Many of these are the same questions that I asked you earlier, but now I would like to know if any of them were done to you while you were displaced by persons outside your family. Please remember that if you need to, we can stop and take a break at any time. And also please remember that I will continue to make sure your answers are absolutely confidential.

69.	Now I am going to read the same list as I did before, but I am asking for the time period in which you were displaced. Please remember that we are referring to things that may have happened to you as a result of violence done by people outside of your family, such as military, police, border control guards, etc. Also remember that we are trying to understand the TOTAL number of times you may have experienced these things while you were displaced. How many times were you:	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	DK	Refuse
A.	Slapped or hit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.	Choked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.	Beaten or kicked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D.	Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E.	Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F.	Shot at or stabbed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G.	Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H.	Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Detained against your will	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J.	Subjected to improper sexual comments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
K.	Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
L.	Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M.	Subjected to unwanted kissing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.	Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O.	Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P.	Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Q.	Penetrated by force with an object in your vagina or anus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
R.	Compelled to engage in sex in order to receive something such as food, water, or necessary items	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

S. Forced to watch someone being physically assaulted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
T. Forced to watch someone being sexually assaulted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U. Anything else? (describe) _____ _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

If no mistreatment was experienced in Q 69, and the participant has sisters between the ages of 18-49, **go to Q 91**

If no mistreatment was experienced in Q 69, and the participant DOES NOT have sisters between the ages of 18-49, **go to Section 6: GBV Post-Conflict**

70.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military 2. Paramilitary 3. Civil defense forces 4. Police officer or interrogator 5. Prosecutor or judge 6. Jail or prison guard 7. Doctor/Medical person 8. Teacher 9. Religious worker 10. Humanitarian relief worker 11. Neighbor/Community member 12. Unknown to respondent 13. Other _____ 14. Peacekeeping forces 77. DK 88. Refuse
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71.	Just like before, I would now like you to please think about the <u>one</u> experience of mistreatment while you were displaced that you consider the most serious for the following questions. By answering these questions you are helping us to understand what women experienced as most difficult during the period in which they were displaced by conflict. In the one experience that you feel was the most severe, which of the following were done to you? Were you:	No	Yes	DK	Refuse
	A. Slapped or hit	1	2	7	8
	B. Choked	1	2	7	8
	C. Beaten or kicked	1	2	7	8
	D. Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	7	8
	E. Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	7	8
	F. Shot at or stabbed	1	2	7	8
	G. Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	7	8
	H. Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	7	8
	I. Detained against your will	1	2	7	8
	J. Subjected to improper sexual comments	1	2	7	8
	K. Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	7	8
	L. Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	7	8
	M. Subjected to unwanted kissing	1	2	7	8
	N. Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
	O. Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
	P. Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	7	8
	Q. Penetrated by force with an object in your vagina or anus	1	2	7	8
	R. Compelled to engage in sex acts in order to receive something such as food, water, or necessary items	1	2	7	8
	S. Forced to watch someone being physically assaulted	1	2	7	8
	T. Forced to watch someone being sexually assaulted	1	2	7	8
	U. Anything else? (describe) _____ _____	1	2	7	8

72.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Soldiers 2. Paramilitary 3. Civil defense forces 4. Police officer or interrogator 5. Prosecutor or judge 6. Jail or prison guard 7. Doctor/Medical person 8. Teacher 9. Religious worker 10. Humanitarian relief worker 11. Neighbor/Community member 12. Unknown to respondent 13. Peacekeeping forces 14. Other (describe) _____ _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
73.	When did this episode happen to you?	Month ____ ____ Year ____ ____ ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
74.	Could you tell me where you were when this episode took place?	1. Living as a refugee in a camp 2. Living as a refugee outside of a camp 3. On the road in [home country] 4. On the road in another country (describe) _____ 5. Other (describe) _____ _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
75.	Did one person or a group of people mistreat you?	1. One person 2. Group of people 7. DK 8. Refuse	
76.	Did the assailant(s) threaten to kill you at any time during the episode?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	

77.	Who was with you at the time of the episode? (circle all mentioned)	1. Respondent was alone _____ 2. Husband/Partner 3. Children 4. Other woman 5. Other family 6. Someone else _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	Skip to Q 79
78.	What happened to the other person or people who were with you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Beaten 2. Threatened to be killed 3. Sexually assaulted 4. Forced to watch 5. Escaped 6. Killed 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
79.	Were you already pregnant at the time of the episode and if so what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Healthy child was delivered 6. Abortion 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
80.	Did you become pregnant as a result of the episode and if so what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Pregnant, and delivered healthy child 6. Abortion 7. Other _____ 66. NA (no sexual assault) 77. DK 88. Refuse	

81.	At the time of the episode, did you know the person/ people who mistreated you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse																																														
82.	Did you experience any of the following injuries as a result of the mistreatment? (read choices and circle response) A. Bruises, scrapes, welts B. Loss of consciousness C. Dislocations D. Broken bone or bones E. Knocked out teeth F. Deep wounds or cuts G. Psychological difficulties, such as nightmares, intrusive memories, significant changes in sleep patterns H. Other injury _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>DK</th> <th>Refuse</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Bruises, scrapes, welts</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Loss of consciousness</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Dislocations</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Broken bone or bones</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Knocked out teeth</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Deep wounds or cuts</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Psychological difficulties, such as nightmares, intrusive memories, significant changes in sleep patterns</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Other injury _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No	Yes	DK	Refuse	A. Bruises, scrapes, welts	1	2	7	8	B. Loss of consciousness	1	2	7	8	C. Dislocations	1	2	7	8	D. Broken bone or bones	1	2	7	8	E. Knocked out teeth	1	2	7	8	F. Deep wounds or cuts	1	2	7	8	G. Psychological difficulties, such as nightmares, intrusive memories, significant changes in sleep patterns	1	2	7	8	H. Other injury _____	1	2	7	8	If no injuries, go to Q 85
	No	Yes	DK	Refuse																																												
A. Bruises, scrapes, welts	1	2	7	8																																												
B. Loss of consciousness	1	2	7	8																																												
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G. Psychological difficulties, such as nightmares, intrusive memories, significant changes in sleep patterns	1	2	7	8																																												
H. Other injury _____	1	2	7	8																																												
83.	Did you seek medical care for your injuries? If you sought medical care for your injuries, whom did you consult for medical assistance? (circle all mentioned)	1. Did <u>not</u> seek treatment 2. Traditional healer 3. Neighbor/Friend 4. Hospital 5. Health center 6. Respondent's family 7. Husband's family 8. Self-treated 9. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse																																														

<p>84.</p>	<p>What was the main reason you did <u>not</u> seek medical care for your injuries?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Did</u> seek treatment 2. Did not need medical care 3. Did not know where to go 4. Medical care not available 5. No use/would not do any good 6. Embarrassed 7. Afraid of further violence 8. Would not be believed or taken seriously 9. Respondent thought she would be blamed 10. Bring bad name to respondent's family 11. Bring bad name to husband's family 12. Had no money 13. Had no transport 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
<p>85.</p>	<p>Did you tell anyone what happened during the episode? If you told someone (other than the people who were with you during the episode), whom did you tell? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did <u>not</u> tell anyone _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Husband/Partner 3. Male family member 4. Female family member 5. Friend 6. Medical practitioner 7. NGO worker 8. UN staff member 9. Police or local authorities 10. Religious authority 11. Women's group 12. Someone else _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	<p>Skip to Q 88</p>

<p>86.</p>	<p>What was the reaction of the person or people you told? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stigmatized me 2. Ignored me, no response 3. Took the information, but nothing happened 4. Provided emotional support 5. Referred me to a health worker or clinic 6. Referred me to an NGO 7. Referred me to a human rights organization 8. Referred me to a religious authority 9. Referred me to a women's group 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
<p>87.</p>	<p>Of the people you told about the episode, who was most helpful? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one was helpful 2. Husband/Partner 3. Male family member 4. Female family member 5. Friend 6. Medical practitioner 7. NGO worker 8. UN staff member 9. Police or local authorities 10. Religious authority 11. Women's group 12. Someone else _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	<p>After completing this question, skip to Q 89</p>
<p>88.</p>	<p>What was the major reason you did <u>not</u> tell anyone about what happened?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feelings of shame 2. Fear of being stigmatized 3. Fear of rejection by family or friends 4. Do not trust anyone 5. Thought nothing could be done 6. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	

89.	What has been most helpful to you so far in coping with your experience? (circle all that apply)	1. Support group for women 2. Talking it over with friends 3. Talking it over with family 4. Assistance from NGO workers 5. Legal advice/traditional justice 6. Religious counseling 7. Mental health counseling 8. Medical assistance 9. Trying to forget about experience 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
90.	Are there other things that you think might be helpful to you in coping with your experience? (circle all that apply)	1. Support group for women 2. Talking it over with friends 3. Talking it over with family 4. Assistance from NGO workers 5. Legal advice/traditional justice 6. Religious counseling 7. Mental health counseling 8. Medical assistance 9. Trying to forget about experience 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	If no sisters between the ages of 18-49, go to Section 6: GBV Post-Conflict
91.	Were any of your sisters between the ages of 18-49 ever physically assaulted by anyone while they were displaced from their homes? (Remember, this question does not apply to family members, assailants should be people outside the family.)	____ sisters assaulted (00 if no sisters between 18-49 were assaulted) 66. NA (Sisters not displaced) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 77. DK 88. Refuse	Go to Section 6: GBV Post-Conflict
92.	Were any of your sisters between the ages of 18-49 ever sexually assaulted by anyone other than family members while they were displaced from their homes?	____ sisters sexually assaulted _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 77. DK 88. Refuse	If none of participant's sisters were physically or sexually assaulted, put "00" and go to Section 6: GBV Post-Conflict

<p>93.</p>	<p>Who did these things to your sister(s)?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military 2. Paramilitary 3. Civil defense forces 4. Police officer or interrogator 5. Prosecutor or judge 6. Jail or prison guard 7. Doctor/Medical person 8. Teacher 9. Religious worker 10. Humanitarian relief worker 11. Neighbor/Community member 12. Unknown to respondent 13. Peacekeeping forces 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
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Section 6: GBV POST-CONFLICT

Now I would like to ask you some questions about what has happened to you since you returned home from the conflict, or, if you were not displaced, since the conflict ended in [month/year]. These questions are the same as the ones I asked before, and this is the last time I'll be asking this set of questions. These acts could have happened to you at home, in your community, or elsewhere in [home country], and could have been done to you by anyone in your community, including members of the police, military, humanitarian community, or your neighbors and other people who live in your community. Like the questions before, we are still asking about violence that was committed against you by people outside of your family.

94.	After the conflict, how often were you subjected to any of these forms of physical violence by people outside of your family? I am asking you to remember the TOTAL number of times from the end of the conflict [year] until now. These acts could have been done by anyone in your community who are not family members.	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	DK	Refuse
A.	Slapped or hit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B.	Choked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
C.	Beaten or kicked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
D.	Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E.	Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
F.	Shot at or stabbed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
G.	Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
H.	Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Detained against your will	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
J.	Subjected to improper sexual comments	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
K.	Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
L.	Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M.	Subjected to unwanted kissing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
N.	Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
O.	Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
P.	Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Q.	Was penetrated by force with an object in your vagina or anus	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
R.	Compelled to engage in sex or sexual acts in order to receive something such as food, water, protection for your family, or other reasons (describe) _____ _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S.	Forced to watch someone being physically assaulted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

T. Forced to watch someone being sexually assaulted	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
U. Anything else? (describe) _____ _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

IF RESPONSE IS "NEVER," "DK," OR "REFUSE" FOR ALL ITEMS IN Q, 94, and the participant has sisters between 18-49, **go to Q 116**

IF RESPONSE IS "NEVER," "DK," OR "REFUSE" FOR ALL ITEMS IN Q 94, and the participant DOES NOT have sisters between 18-49, **go to Section 7: Abduction**

95.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Military 2. Paramilitary 3. Civil defense forces 4. Police officer or interrogator 5. Prosecutor or judge 6. Jail or prison guard 7. Doctor/Medical person 8. Teacher 9. Religious worker 10. Humanitarian relief worker 11. Neighbor/Community member 12. Unknown to respondent 13. Peacekeeping forces 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse
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96.	Please think about the <u>one</u> experience of mistreatment you experienced after the conflict until now, that you consider the most serious for the following questions. In the one experience that you feel was the most severe, which of the following were done to you? Were you:	No	Yes	DK	Refuse
	A. Slapped or hit	1	2	7	8
	B. Choked	1	2	7	8
	C. Beaten or kicked	1	2	7	8
	D. Tied up or blindfolded	1	2	7	8
	E. Threatened with a weapon of any kind	1	2	7	8
	F. Shot at or stabbed	1	2	7	8
	G. Deprived of food, water, or sleep	1	2	7	8
	H. Experienced physical disfigurement of your body	1	2	7	8
	I. Detained against your will	1	2	7	8
	J. Subjected to improper sexual comments	1	2	7	8
	K. Forced to remove or stripped of your clothing	1	2	7	8
	L. Given internal body cavity searches	1	2	7	8
	M. Subjected to unwanted kissing	1	2	7	8
	N. Touched on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
	O. Beaten on sexual parts of your body	1	2	7	8
	P. Forced or threatened with harm to make you give or receive oral sex or have vaginal or anal sex	1	2	7	8
	Q. Was penetrated by force with an object in your vagina or anus	1	2	7	8
	R. Compelled to engage in sex or sexual activities in order to receive something such as food, water, protection for your family, or other reasons (describe) _____ _____	1	2	7	8
	S. Forced to watch someone being physically assaulted	1	2	7	8
	T. Forced to watch someone being sexually assaulted	1	2	7	8
	U. Anything else? (describe) _____ _____	1	2	7	8

97.	Who did these things to you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Soldiers 2. Paramilitary 3. Civil defense forces 4. Police officer or interrogator 5. Prosecutor or judge 6. Jail or prison guard 7. Doctor/Medical person 8. Teacher 9. Religious worker 10. Humanitarian relief worker 11. Neighbor/Community member 12. Unknown to respondent 13. Peacekeeping forces 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
98.	When did this episode happen to you?	Month ____ ____ Year ____ ____ ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
99.	Could you tell me where you were when this episode took place?	1. In your house 2. At work 3. Elsewhere in your village 4. Elsewhere in your country 5. Other (describe) _____ _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
100.	Did one person or a group of people mistreat you?	1. One person 2. Group of people 7. DK 8. Refuse	
101.	Did the assailant(s) threaten to kill you at any time during the episode?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	

102.	Who was with you at the time of the episode? (circle all mentioned)	1. Respondent was alone _____ 2. Husband/Partner 3. Children 4. Other woman 5. Other family 6. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	Skip to Q 104
103.	What happened to the other person or people who were with you? (circle all mentioned)	1. Threatened to be killed 2. Beaten 3. Sexually assaulted 4. Forced to watch 5. Escaped 6. Killed 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
104.	Were you already pregnant at the time of the episode and if so what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Healthy child was delivered 6. Abortion 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
105.	Did you become pregnant as a result of the episode and if so what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Pregnant, and delivered healthy child 6. Abortion 7. Other _____ 66. NA (no sexual assault) 77. DK 88. Refuse	

106.	At the time of the episode, did you know the person/ people who mistreated you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse																																					
107.	Did you experience any of the following injuries as a result of the episode? (read choices and circle response) A. Bruises, scrapes, welts B. Loss of consciousness C. Dislocations D. Broken bone or bones E. Knocked out teeth F. Deep wounds or cuts G. Psychological difficulties, such as nightmares, intrusive memories, significant changes in sleep patterns H. Other injury _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>DK</th> <th>Refuse</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Yes	DK	Refuse	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	1	2	7	8	If no injuries, go to Q 110
No	Yes	DK	Refuse																																				
1	2	7	8																																				
1	2	7	8																																				
1	2	7	8																																				
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1	2	7	8																																				
108.	Did you seek medical care for your injuries? If you sought medical care for your injuries, whom did you consult for medical assistance? (circle all mentioned)	1. Did <u>not</u> seek treatment 2. Traditional healer 3. Neighbor/Friend 4. Hospital 5. Health center 6. Respondent's family 7. Husband's family 8. Self-treated 9. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse																																					

<p>109.</p>	<p>What was the main reason you did <u>not</u> seek medical care for your injuries? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Did</u> seek treatment 2. Did not need medical care 3. Did not know where to go 4. Medical care not available 5. No use/would not do any good 6. Embarrassed 7. Afraid of further violence 8. Would not be believed or taken seriously 9. Thought would be blamed 10. Bring bad name to respondent's family 11. Bring bad name to husband's family 12. Had no money 13. Had no transport 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
<p>110.</p>	<p>Did you tell anyone about what happened during the episode? If you told anyone (other than the people who were with you during the episode), whom did you tell? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Did not tell anyone _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Husband/Partner 3. Male family member 4. Female family member 5. Friend 6. Medical practitioner 7. NGO worker 8. UN staff member 9. Police or local authorities 10. Religious authority 11. Women's group 12. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	<p>Skip to Q 113</p>

111.	What was the reaction of the person or people you told? (circle all mentioned)	1. Stigmatized me 2. Ignored me, no response 3. Took the information, but nothing happened 4. Provided emotional support 5. Referred me to a health worker or clinic 6. Referred me to a NGO 7. Referred me to a human rights organization 8. Referred me to a religious authority 9. Referred me to a women's group 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
112.	Of the people you told about the episode, who was most helpful?	1. No one was helpful 2. Husband/Partner 3. Male family member 4. Female family member 5. Friend 6. Medical practitioner 7. NGO worker 8. UN staff member 9. Police or local authorities 10. Religious authority 11. Women's group 12. Someone else _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	After completing this question, skip to Q 114
113.	What was the major reason you did <u>not</u> tell anyone what happened?	1. Feelings of shame 2. Fear of being stigmatized 3. Fear of rejection by family or friends 4. Do not trust anyone 5. Thought nothing could be done 6. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	

114.	What has been most helpful to you so far in coping with your experience? (circle all that apply)	1. Support group for women 2. Talking it over with friends 3. Talking it over with family 4. Assistance from NGO workers 5. Legal advice/traditional justice 6. Religious counseling 7. Mental health counseling 8. Medical assistance 9. Trying to forget about experience 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
115.	Are there other things that you think might be helpful to you in coping with your experience? (circle all that apply)	1. Support group for women 2. Talking it over with friends 3. Talking it over with family 4. Assistance from NGO workers 5. Legal advice/traditional justice 6. Religious counseling 7. Mental health counseling 8. Medical assistance 9. Trying to forget about experience 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	If no sisters between the ages of 18-49, go to Section 7: Abduction

Sisterhood Questions

<p>116.</p>	<p>Were any of your sisters between the ages of 18-49 ever physically assaulted by anyone outside of the family after the war until now?</p>	<p>___ ___ sisters assaulted</p> <p>66. NA (no sisters returned after the war) _____</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	<p>If no sisters between the ages of 18-49 returned after the war, go to Section 7: Abduction</p>
<p>117.</p>	<p>Were any of your sisters between the ages of 18-49 ever sexually assaulted by anyone other than family members in [home country] after the war until now?</p>	<p>___ ___ sisters sexually assaulted _____</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	<p>If none of participant's sisters were physically or sexually assaulted, put "00" and go to Section 7: Abduction</p>
<p>118.</p>	<p>Who did these things to your sister(s)?</p>	<p>1. Military</p> <p>2. Paramilitary</p> <p>3. Civil defense forces</p> <p>4. Police officer or interrogator</p> <p>5. Prosecutor or judge</p> <p>6. Jail or prison guard</p> <p>7. Doctor/medical person</p> <p>8. Teacher</p> <p>9. Religious worker</p> <p>10. Humanitarian relief worker</p> <p>11. Neighbor/Community member</p> <p>12. Unknown to respondent</p> <p>13. Peacekeeping forces</p> <p>14. Other _____</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	

SECTION 7: ABDUCTION/FORCED DETENTION

119.	Have you ever been forcibly detained (held by someone against your will) and if yes, how many times?	<p>_____ times (enter "00" if not abducted/forcibly detained)</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	<p>If respondent has not been abducted/forcibly detained, go to SECTION 8: Violence in Childhood</p> <p>If respondent has been abducted/forcibly detained more than once, ask her to pick the most serious experience for the following questions.</p>
120.	Where did it happen?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Home (home country) 2. In your house 3. Elsewhere in your village 4. Elsewhere in your country 5. During transit from home country to another country 6. While displaced in another country 7. Other _____ <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	
121.	Who detained you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soldiers 2. Paramilitary 3. Civil defense forces 4. Police officer or interrogator 5. Prosecutor or judge 6. Jail or prison guard 7. Doctor/medical person 8. Religious worker 9. Humanitarian relief worker 10. Unknown to respondent 11. Other _____ <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	
122.	For how long were you held?	<p>_____ weeks</p> <p>_____ months</p> <p>_____ years</p> <p>77. DK</p> <p>88. Refuse</p>	

123.	During the period of detention, were you deprived of needed medical attention, such as access to sanitary supplies for menstruation or other kinds of reproductive health care?	1. No medical attention needed 2. Received medical attention (describe) _____ 3. Deprived of medical attention (describe) _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	
124.	During the period of detention, were you physically assaulted? If so, how many incidents of physical assault did you experience?	____ ____ Times Assaulted (00 if never physically assaulted) 7. DK 8. Refuse	
125.	During the period of detention were you sexually assaulted? If so, how many times were you sexually assaulted?	____ ____ Times Assaulted (00 if never sexually assaulted) 7. DK 8. Refuse	
126.	Were you already pregnant during the period of detention, and if so, what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Delivery of healthy child 6. Abortion 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
127.	Did you become pregnant during the time in which you were detained, and if so, what happened to the pregnancy?	1. Not pregnant 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Delivery of healthy child 6. Abortion 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
128.	Did you try to use or do anything to avoid pregnancy during the time you were detained? If so, what did you try to use or do?	1. Did not try to use anything 2. Traditional herbs 3. Traditional belt 4. Modern contraception 5. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

129.	Sometimes women who are detained, even for short periods of time, may develop relationships with the people who detained them, perhaps becoming a partner to one of them. Did a relationship develop between you and anyone who detained you, and if so, are you still in a relationship with that person?	1. Did not develop relationship 2. Did develop a relationship, but no longer with the person 3. Did develop a relationship, and still with that person 7. DK 8. Refuse	
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SECTION 8: CHILDHOOD VIOLENCE

Now we are going to change topics and discuss your experiences in your own family. As I mentioned before, anything you tell me will remain absolutely confidential, and there will be no way for anyone to identify you or any of your family members. We are asking these questions because we are trying to better understand the lives of women, including their experiences in their families, so that we can better understand what kind of assistance women need.

One thing that is true for many people, both men and women, is that they see or experience mistreatment in their households. Now I'd like to ask you a few brief questions about when you were a child and adolescent; that is before you were 18.

130.	Looking back on your childhood and adolescence, did you ever see or hear one of your parents or guardians being hit, slapped, punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by their spouse or partner?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
131.	As a child or adolescent, were any of your siblings ever punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by your parents or guardians?	1. No 2. Yes 3. NA (no siblings) 7. DK 8. Refuse	
132.	As a child or adolescent, were you ever punched, shoved, kicked, or otherwise physically hurt by your parents or guardians?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	
133.	When you were a child, did any person who was older than you—and by this I mean someone who was at least 5 or more years older than you—touch you in a sexual way, make you touch them in a sexual way, or attempt a sexual act with you?	1. No 2. Yes 7. DK 8. Refuse	Skip to Section 9: Intimate Partner Violence
134.	Did you know the person who was sexual with you, and if so, who was that person?	1. Did not know them 2. Father or male guardian 3. Mother or female guardian 4. Older sibling 5. Other family member (describe) __ 6. Neighbor 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	

SECTION 9: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Attitudes

Now I would like to ask you questions about some aspects of the relationship between couples. These questions are very general—just to get a sense of what your thoughts are about relationships between couples. There are no wrong or right answers, so feel free to answer the first thing that comes into your mind.

135.	In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements and I would like for you to tell me whether you agree or disagree with the statement. Please remember that there are no right or wrong answers. Also remember I am not asking you specifically about what happens with your husband/partner/boyfriend, but about more general thoughts you have about relationships. Later I will ask you some more specific questions about your husband/partner/boyfriend, if you have one.				
a.	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees.	1. Agree 2. Disagree 7. DK 8. Refuse			
b.	Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family.	1. Agree 2. Disagree 7. DK 8. Refuse			
c.	It is important for a man to show his wife /partner who is the boss.	1. Agree 2. Disagree 7. DK 8. Refuse			
d.	A woman should be able to choose her own friends even if her husband disapproves.	1. Agree 2. Disagree 7. DK 8. Refuse			
e.	It's a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it.	1. Agree 2. Disagree 7. DK 8. Refuse			
f.	If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene.	1. Agree 2. Disagree 7. DK 8. Refuse			
g.	In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if: 1. she does not complete her household work to his satisfaction 2. she disobeys him 3. she refuses to have sexual relations with him 4. she asks him whether he has other girlfriends 5. he suspects that she is unfaithful 6. he finds out that she has been unfaithful	Yes 1 1 1 1 1 1	No 2 2 2 2 2 2	DK 7 7 7 7 7 7	Refuse 8 8 8 8 8 8

		Yes	No	DK	Refuse	
	h. In your opinion, can a married woman refuse to have sex with her husband if:					
	1. she doesn't want to	1	2	7	8	
	2. he is drunk	1	2	7	8	
	3. she is sick	1	2	7	8	
	4. he mistreats her	1	2	7	8	
136.	How do you think the war has affected the frequency of violence between husbands and wives in your community? Based on what you've seen and heard in your community, do you think conflict between husbands and wives has decreased, stayed the same, or increased since the war?	1. Decreased	2. Stayed the same	3. Increased	7. DK	8. Refuse
137.	If a woman was being mistreated by her husband, what do you think are the best ways she might cope with her husband's mistreatment? (circle all mentioned)	1. Support group for women	2. Talking it over with friends	3. Talking it over with family	4. Assistance from NGO workers	5. Legal advice/traditional justice
		6. Religious counseling	7. Mental health counseling	8. Medical assistance	9. Trying to forget about the mistreatment	10. Other _____
		77. DK	88. Refuse			

If respondent has a current husband/partner/serious boyfriend, **go to Q 138**

If respondent does not have a current husband/partner/serious boyfriend, but had a husband/partner/serious boyfriend in the past, **go to Q 161**

If respondent has never been married, has never lived with someone, and has never had a serious boyfriend, **go to Q 169**

Current Partner

Now I would like to ask you more specific questions about your relationship with your current husband/partner/boyfriend. When we use the term boyfriend, we are referring to a man with whom you have what you consider to be a serious (intimate, sexual) relationship—we are talking about the same person about whom we asked you some questions when we first started this interview.

I know that some of these questions are very personal, and these are things that people in our community don't normally talk about freely. However, your answers are very important for helping us to understand the condition of women in [home country].

138.	If your current husband/partner(boyfriend) had a problem at work or home, with whom do you think he would be most likely to discuss this problem?	1. Respondent 2. Friends 3. His male relatives 4. His female relatives 5. Fellow workers 6. Doesn't discuss with anyone 7. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse																															
139.	Many people use drugs of different types. As far as you know has your current partner/husband (boyfriend) ever drunk alcohol, smoked cannabis, or used other drugs (including things like sedatives or pharmacological drugs without the prescription of a doctor)? Alcohol Cannabis Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs Other _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Maybe</th> <th>DK</th> <th>Refuse</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cannabis</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No	Yes	Maybe	DK	Refuse	Alcohol	1	2	3	7	8	Cannabis	1	2	3	7	8	Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs	1	2	3	7	8	Other _____	1	2	3	7	8	
	No	Yes	Maybe	DK	Refuse																												
Alcohol	1	2	3	7	8																												
Cannabis	1	2	3	7	8																												
Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs	1	2	3	7	8																												
Other _____	1	2	3	7	8																												
140.	Have you ever drunk alcohol, smoked cannabis, or used other drugs (including things like sedatives or pharmacological drugs without a prescription from a doctor)? Alcohol Cannabis Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs Other _____	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>No</th> <th>Yes</th> <th>Maybe</th> <th>DK</th> <th>Refuse</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Alcohol</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cannabis</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No	Yes	Maybe	DK	Refuse	Alcohol	1	2	3	7	8	Cannabis	1	2	3	7	8	Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs	1	2	3	7	8	Other _____	1	2	3	7	8	
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Sedatives or other non-prescribed drugs	1	2	3	7	8																												
Other _____	1	2	3	7	8																												
141.	In the last month how many times have you seen your husband/partner (boyfriend) drunk?	____ ____ times 77. DK 88. Refuse																															
142.	In the last month how many times has he been under the influence of drugs such as cannabis?	____ ____ times 77. DK 88. Refuse																															

143.	When two people are married or living together, or in a serious relationship, they usually share both good and bad moments. And, it is normal for people who are in relationships to have arguments. How often in a month would you say that you argue, or have some sort of conflict between you and your partner?	1. Never _____ 2. Once or twice 3. Weekly 4. Daily 7. DK 8. Refuse	Skip to Q 146
144.	What are the main causes of conflict? (circle all mentioned)	1. Money 2. Children 3. Not obeying him 4. Jealousy 5. He goes out too much 6. Sex 7. Alcohol/drugs 8. Relatives 9. Respondent's employment 10. Respondent's education 11. Housework 12. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
145.	Has conflict become more frequent, about the same, or less frequent, since the end of the war?	1. More frequent 2. About the same 3. Less frequent 66. NA (did not have current husband/partner/ boyfriend before the conflict) 77. DK 88. Refuse	
146.	Are you ever afraid of your current partner? (Does he ever do anything to make you feel that he might hurt you?)	1. No 2. Yes 77. DK 88. Refuse	
147.	Now I would like you to think back to the year before the conflict began [identify year]. Were you with your partner during that year, and if so, how many months out of that year did you see your partner face-to-face?	____ ____ (number of months with partner) 77. DK 88. Refuse	If respondent was with partner the entire year, put 12; if the respondent was with partner for under one month, put 01; if respondent was not in a relationship with partner at that time, put 00 and skip to Q 149

I would now like to ask you some more specific questions about how your partner treats you. These questions are about things that are true for many women. Please remember that if anyone interrupts us, I will change the topic of conversation. Also, everything you say is still completely confidential. The time period I'm asking about is in the year before the war (identify year).

148.	Now, thinking about your current husband/partner (boyfriend), as well as you can remember, how many TOTAL times for the entire year before the war would you say that he:	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	NA	DK	Refuse	
A.	Forbid you to see friends or family	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
B.	Forbid you from participating in activities in the community such as educational opportunities, women's groups, or employment opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
C.	Kept you away from medical care or refused to let you take medicines or use protection against disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
D.	Refused to give you money for household expenses even when he has money for other things	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
E.	Insulted or swore at you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
F.	Threatened to hurt you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
G.	Threatened you with a knife or gun	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
H.	Pulled your hair	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
I.	Slapped you or twisted your arm	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
J.	Hit you with a fist or something else	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
K.	Pushed you down or kicked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
L.	Choked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
M.	Threatened to hurt you or used force to make you have sex with him when you did not want to	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
N.	Made you have sex with his friends or other people	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
O.	Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88	
149.	Now I would like you to think about the last twelve months. Starting from today and going back over the last year, how many months in this past year have you seen your partner face-to-face?	_____ (number of months with partner)					77. DK, 88. Refuse				
							If respondent was with partner the entire year, put 12; if the respondent was with partner for under one month, put 01				

150.	Now I would like to ask you the same set of questions, but I would like for you to think of the time period that starts from now and goes back the last year. In the last 12 months, how many TOTAL times has your husband/partner (boyfriend):	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6 or more times	Weekly	Daily	NA	DK	Refuse
A.	Forbid you to see friends or family	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
B.	Forbid you from participating in activities in the community such as educational opportunities, women's groups, or employment opportunities	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
C.	Kept you away from medical care or refused to let you take medicines or use protection against disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
D.	Refused to give you money for household expenses even when he has money for other things	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
E.	Insulted or sworn at you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
F.	Threatened to hurt you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
G.	Threatened you with a knife or gun	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
H.	Pulled your hair	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
I.	Slapped you or twisted your arm	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
J.	Hit you with a fist or something else	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
K.	Pushed you down or kicked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
L.	Choked you	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
M.	Threatened to hurt you or used force to make you have sex with him when you did not want to	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
N.	Made you have sex with his friends or other people	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88
O.	Anything else? _____	1	2	3	4	5	6	66	77	88

If participant answers "DK," "Never," or "Refuse" to all elements in Q 148 and all elements in Q 150, go to Q 160.

151.	How many years after you first got married/started living with/started having a relationship with your current husband/partner(boyfriend) did he start this behavior?	Number of years ____ ____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	If less than one year enter "00"
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<p>152.</p>	<p>Are there any particular factors that tend to lead to your husband/partner(boyfriend's) hurtful behavior toward you? (circle all that apply and probe for anything else)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When drunk 2. Money trouble 3. Difficulties at work 4. Problems with respondent's family 5. Problems with husband's family 6. When unemployed 7. When children misbehave 8. Jealousy 9. Problems with housework 10. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
<p>153.</p>	<p>It is not uncommon for women to be hurt by their husbands and then have their husbands desire sex from them. Thinking back to the year before the war, did your husband ever want to have sex with you right after he had hurt you? If so, how often?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. Three to five times 4. Six times or more 5. Weekly 6. Daily 66. NA (no husband/partner in the year before the war) 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
<p>154.</p>	<p>How many times has your husband/partner(boyfriend) wanted to have sex right after he has physically hurt you in last 12 months?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Never 2. Once or twice 3. Three to five times 4. Six times or more 5. Weekly 6. Daily 77. DK 88. Refuse 	

<p>155.</p>	<p>Have you ever tried to get help in dealing with your husband/ partner (boyfriend's) behavior towards you?</p> <p>If yes, who have you sought help from? (circle all mentioned)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one 2. Friend 3. Mother 4. Father 5. Sister or other female relative 6. Brother or other male relative 7. Husband/ partner (boyfriend's) family 8. Doctor/medical person 9. Traditional health worker 10. NGO worker 11. Police 12. Religious worker 13. Mental health counselor 14. Women's group 15. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
<p>156.</p>	<p>Of the people you sought help from, who was the most helpful to you?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No one 2. Friend 3. Mother 4. Father 5. Sister or other female relative 6. Brother or other male relative 7. Husband/ partner (boyfriend's) family 8. Doctor/medical person 9. Traditional health worker 10. NGO worker 11. Police 12. Religious worker 13. Mental health counselor 14. Women's group 15. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	

157.	Who or what has been helpful to you so far in coping with your husband/ partner (boyfriend's) behavior towards you? (circle all mentioned)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Support group for women2. Talking it over with friends3. Talking it over with family4. Assistance from NGO workers5. Legal advice/traditional justice6. Religious counseling7. Mental health counseling8. Medical assistance9. Trying to forget about the mistreatment10. Other _____77. DK88. Refuse	
158.	Are there other things that you think might be helpful to you in coping with your experience? (circle all that apply)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Support group for women2. Talking it over with friends3. Talking it over with family4. Assistance from NGO workers5. Legal advice/traditional justice6. Religious counseling7. Mental health counseling8. Medical assistance9. Trying to forget about the mistreatment10. Other _____77. DK88. Refuse	
159.	Do you have a plan for how to deal with the next time your husband mistreats you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yes, have a plan2. No, have no plan7. DK8. Refuse	
160.	As far as you know, was your current husband/partner (boyfriend) himself physically hurt by someone in his family when he was growing up?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yes2. No7. DK8. Refuse	

161.	Now I would like you to think back to any of your serious (intimate, sexual) relationships with men over the course of your entire life. Did the following <u>ever</u> happen because of something your husband/partner/boyfriend did to you?	How many TOTAL times did this ever happen to you?	162. How many times did this happen in the past 12 months?
	A. You had bruises and aches? If yes, how many total times ever?	1. Never—Go to B 2. ____ (total times ever)---Go to Q 162 7. DK—Go to B 8. Refuse—Go to B	____ times (00 if never) 66. NA (no husband/partner/boyfriend in the past 12 months) 77. DK 88. Refuse
	B. You had an injury such as a bad cut, a missing tooth or a broken bone? If yes, how many total times ever?	1. Never—Go to C 2. ____ (total times)---Go to Q 162 7. DK—Go to C 8. Refuse—Go to C	____ times 66. NA (no husband/partner /boyfriend in the past 12 months) 77. DK 88. Refuse
	C. You went to the doctor or health center as a result of what your husband/ partner (boyfriend) did to you?	1. Never—Go to D 2. ____ (total times)---Go to Q 162 7. DK—Go to D 8. Refuse—Go to D	____ times 66. NA (no husband/partner/boyfriend in the past 12 months) 77. DK 88. Refuse
	D. You ever went to spend the night in a hospital as a result of what your husband/partner (boyfriend) did to you?	1. Never—Go to E 2. ____ (total times)---Go to Q 162 7. DK—Go to E 8. Refuse—Go to E	____ times 66. NA (no husband/partner/boyfriend in the past 12 months) 77. DK 88. Refuse
	E. Ever leave your home, even for a night, because of the violence?	1. Never—Go to Q 163 2. ____ (total times)---Go to Q 162 7. DK—Go to Q 163 8. Refuse—Go to Q 163	____ times 66. NA (no husband/partner/boyfriend in the past 12 months) 77. DK 88. Refuse
163.	If you ever received medical care for your injuries, did you ever tell the health worker the real cause of your injury?	1. Never received medical care 2. Never told health worker 3. Sometimes told health worker 4. Always told health worker 77. DK 88. Refuse	

164.	Thinking about all your serious (intimate, sexual) relationships with men, have you ever hit or kicked your husband/partner(boyfriend) or tried to hurt him physically when he was not beating you or doing anything to hurt you physically?	1. No _____ 2. Yes 77. DK 88. Refuse	Go to Q 166
165.	In the last 12 months how often have you beaten or physically mistreated your husband/partner (boyfriend) when he was not beating you?	1. Never 2. 1-2 times 3. 3-5 times 4. 6 times or more 66. NA (no current husband/partner) 77. DK 88. Refuse	
166.	Have you ever been pregnant? If so, were you ever beaten by a husband/partner (boyfriend) while you were pregnant?	1. Never pregnant _____ 2. Yes 3. No _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	Go to Q 169 Go to Q 169
167.	Do you think that there was a particular reason why you were beaten while you were pregnant?	1. No, no particular reason 2. When drunk 3. Money trouble 4. Difficulties at work 5. Problems with respondent's family 6. Problems with husband's family 7. When unemployed 8. When children misbehave 9. Jealousy 10. Problems with housework 11. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse	
168.	What happened to the pregnancy?	1. Abortion 2. Miscarriage 3. Premature delivery 4. Stillbirth 5. Healthy child was delivered 6. Other _____ 7. DK 8. Refuse	

169.	Since you were 18 years or older, has anyone in your family or in your husband's/partner's (boyfriend's) family other than your husband/partner (boyfriend) ever beaten you or mistreated you physically? If so, who? (circle all mentioned)	1. No one 2. Mother 3. Father 4. Mother-in-law 5. Father-in-law 6. Other female relative in respondent's family 7. Other male relative in respondent's family 8. Other female relative in husband's family 9. Other male relative in husband's family 10. Other _____ 77 DK 88. Refuse	If participant does not have any sisters between the ages 18-49 go to Section 10: Mental Health
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Sisterhood Question

170.	Have any of your sisters between the ages of 18-49 ever been beaten or physically mistreated by their husband/partner or a serious boyfriend? If yes, how many sisters?	____ ____ sisters physically mistreated 66. NA (no sisters with husband/partner/boyfriend) 77. DK 88. Refuse	
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SECTION 10: MENTAL HEALTH

We are almost finished with the interview. I want to thank you for your patience and willingness to complete this survey. Before we end, I would like to ask you a few questions about how you are feeling about your life right now.

171.	Since the conflict started up until today, what has been the most traumatic or hurtful experience for you? Please select one experience that you consider to be the most difficult. (Describe) _____ _____ _____ _____
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Now I am going to list some difficulties people commonly have after stressful life events. Please listen to each item, and then indicate how distressing each difficulty has been for you DURING THE PAST FEW WEEKS with respect to the most traumatic or hurtful events you have experienced.

172.	How much were you distressed or bothered by these difficulties? (Read each statement and answer choices – circle answer)	Not at all	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	DK	Refuse
A.	Any reminder brought back feelings about the most traumatic or hurtful events	1	2	3	4	7	8
B.	I felt as if the most traumatic or hurtful events hadn't happened or weren't real	1	2	3	4	7	8
C.	I stayed away from reminders about the most traumatic or hurtful events	1	2	3	4	7	8
D.	Pictures about the most traumatic or hurtful events popped into my mind	1	2	3	4	7	8
E.	I tried not to think about the most traumatic or hurtful events	1	2	3	4	7	8
F.	My feelings about the most traumatic or hurtful events were kind of numb	1	2	3	4	7	8
G.	I had trouble concentrating	1	2	3	4	7	8
H.	I felt watchful or on guard	1	2	3	4	7	8

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

173.	Have you recently been able to concentrate on whatever you are doing?	1. Better than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Worse than usual 4. Much worse than usual	
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174.	Have you recently lost much sleep over worry?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual 	
175.	Felt that you are playing a useful part in things?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less than usual 	
176.	Felt capable of making decisions about things?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less capable 	
177.	Felt constantly under strain?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual 	
178.	Felt you could not overcome your difficulties?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual 	
179.	Been able to enjoy your normal day-to-day life?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less than usual 	
180.	Been able to face up to your problems?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less than usual 	
181.	Been feeling unhappy and depressed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual 	
182.	Been losing confidence in yourself?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual 	
183.	Been thinking of yourself as a worthless person?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not at all 2. No more than usual 3. Little more than usual 4. Much more than usual 	

184.	Been feeling reasonably happy all things considered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More so than usual 2. Same as usual 3. Less so than usual 4. Much less than usual 	
185.	Over the last few weeks, have you felt so unhappy that you have thought about committing suicide or wished you were dead?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Never 7. DK 8. Refuse 	
186.	In the last few weeks, have you tried to commit suicide or tried do something that would cause you to die?	<p>____ ____ (number of times in last month—00 if never)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
187.	What would help your state of mind if you were upset? (Circle all mentioned)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support group for women 2. Talking it over with friends 3. Talking it over with family 4. Assistance from NGO workers 5. Religious counseling 6. Mental health counseling 7. Medical assistance 8. Income generating projects 9. Skills training 10. Education 11. Humanitarian assistance/food/shelter 12. Work in fields 13. Paid employment 14. Other _____ 77. DK 88. Refuse 	
188.	I have asked you about many difficult things. How has talking about these things made you feel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good/better 2. Bad/worse 3. Same/no different 7. DK 8. Refuse 	

We are almost finished. Before we end, I would like to ask you to do one thing:

FACE CARD

I would like to now give you a card. On this card there are two pictures. No other information is written on the card. The first picture is of a sad face, and the second is of a happy face.

No matter what you have already told me, I would like you to put a mark next to the sad picture if someone outside your family has ever touched you sexually or made you do something sexual that you did not want to do.

Please put a mark next to the happy face if this has never happened to you. Once you mark the card, please fold it over and put it in this bag, along with many other women's responses. This will ensure that I do not know your answer.

GIVE RESPONDENT CARD AND PEN. DO NOT LOOK AT RESPONSE—ONCE CARD FOLDED, ASK RESPONDENT TO PUT IT INTO A BAG THAT ALSO CONTAINS OTHER COMPLETED CARDS IN FRONT OF THE RESPONDENT. DO NOT RECORD DETAILS OF QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTIFICATION ON CARD.

NARRATIVE RESPONSE

We have now finished the interview. Do you have any comments, or is there anything else you would like to add about the topics we have discussed today?

FINISH ONE—if respondent has disclosed problems/violence.

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

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

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

Because these questions we have asked you are very sensitive, we request that you do not discuss this research with anyone in your family or community. By not discussing with anyone, you are helping us to make sure that the research is confidential and that all those who participate in the research will not be negatively affected by the research.

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

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

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

Because these questions we have asked you are very sensitive, we request that you do not discuss this research with anyone in your family or community. By not discussing with anyone, you are helping us to make sure that the research is confidential and that all those who participate in the research will not be negatively affected by the research.

Introduction

This sample training handbook identifies some of the major points that should be part of any training of interviewers. The handbook is divided into two primary sections. The first section outlines basic research concepts and the responsibilities of the interviewer. The second section reviews the items in the questionnaire and provides clarification on specific questions.

A handbook is a valuable reference tool that interviewers can personalize with notes and commentary on some of the more specific information introduced during the training, and then use as a reference while in the field conducting interviews. Some important components highlighted in this handbook include ethics of conducting research, safety and security concerns while in the field, and engagement skills for interviewers. In its explication of the research questions, the handbook also presents a basic rationale for the design of the survey instrument. Interviewers should fully understand the rationale and language for each question prior to conducting the research. Considerable time should be given during the training for the interviewers to repeatedly practice administering the questionnaire.

This sample training handbook is not definitive and should be adjusted for each research effort. Most importantly, the handbook does not address a very important component of interviewer training: examining attitudes and beliefs of interviewers regarding GBV. Even so, it offers those considering prevalence research a sense of what is involved in preparing for and mounting a population-based survey.

SECTION I: RESEARCH OVERVIEW

A. Basic Research Terminology

Quantitative Research involves collecting and analyzing data. A questionnaire is used to collect data from a sample of the population so that the results can give information about the whole population.

Qualitative Research involves using interviews and observations to describe situations. It usually does not involve statistical analysis. One example of qualitative research is a **focus group**, that is, a group of people who are gathered together to discuss specific issues.

The group you want to learn about is called the **population**. Often the group of people you want to study is too large to be tested. The **sample** is the group of people you select to be in your study who will give you information about the whole population.

Random sampling is when every person in the population has an equal chance of being selected to be in the sample. This is an effective way to make sure that the sample reflects the population as a whole.

Example: You wish to know some information about a village of 100 people but you don't have time to talk to everyone who lives in the village. You have a list of everyone who lives in a village numbered from 1 to 100. You decide that you need a sample of 30 people to find out the information you need. You have a computer pick 30 numbers randomly between 1 and 100. You then pick the people on the list with these selected numbers for your sample. These selected people are the only ones who will be asked whether they want to participate in the research.

The question of how large a sample size should be can be a difficult one. If the sample is too small, you will not be able to make valid conclusions from your sample. If the sample is too large, you can waste time and money. Usually the kind of analysis you use with the information will determine how large the sample ought to be. In general, the more information you want, the larger your sample will have to be.

Reliability refers to how consistent a questionnaire is. A questionnaire is considered reliable if it gives us the same result over and over again.

Validity refers to how well the questionnaire measures what it is supposed to be measuring. Will other similar tests give similar results?

Action-based Research focuses on practical, not theoretical significance. The goal is to gain knowledge to apply to the local situation.

B. General Logistics

Purpose of study:

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

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

Interview Teams:

Following a minimum of ten days in training, teams of interviewers will be selected to work at field sites, Monday-Friday, for a minimum of [days/weeks]. Each team will receive on-site supervision by a research coordinator. Each interviewer within each team will submit their questionnaires for review by the supervisor at the close of each interview. Women from the community will be recruited to participate in the survey by locaters.

Locaters:

One locater for each village under investigation will be identified and asked to participate in a minimum of five days of training: two days in which the basic research concepts and the research plan will be reviewed, a third day in which the locaters will work separately with a supervisor in reviewing their specific responsibilities, and two additional days in which the locaters will join with the interviewers for a practice field test. During the survey, two locaters will each be working in a village each day to identify women willing to participate in the survey. The locaters will go to pre-selected houses in each village to invite women to participate in the survey. The locaters will explain the basic components of the survey to the potential participant. If the woman agrees to participate, she will be guided, and where necessary, transported, to the survey site, where interviewers will be waiting to conduct the survey.

Drivers:

Drivers are responsible for transporting the interview teams from [a central location] to the selected field sites each day. Departure time will be [hour/minute]. After dropping off the interviewers at the interview site, each driver will transport the locaters to pre-selected houses where the locaters will invite women to participate in the surveys. The drivers should be accessible by cell phone or walkie-talkie at all times. At the end of the day, the drivers will be responsible for returning the interviewers back to [a central location]. Departure from the villages to the [central location] will be no later than [hour/minute] each day.

Supervisors:

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

C. Security Issues

The safety and security of the interviewers, locaters, drivers, and survey participants are very important. Security issues generally override any other rules or obligations related to the research. Supervisors at each site will be equipped with cell phones or walkie-talkies, as will both drivers. Each person with the cell phone should be responsible for ensuring that the phones are in good working order and equipped with sufficient card minutes each day.

As you know, this study asks the participants about some very painful experiences they might have had. The questions may stir up strong feelings in both the participant and the interviewer. This manual will provide some basic information about dealing with these feelings as they come up. This manual will also provide some basic information on how to address emergency situations, including who you can call for help in dealing with the participant's or your own reactions to the interview.

You are not expected nor is it your responsibility to provide mental health treatment to participants. However, you should be prepared to provide a list of people with whom the participant and her family may consult.

We have asked helpers in the community to consent to have their names placed on a resource list. This list can be handed out to participants at the time of the interview, and will be provided to you during training. You must ensure, however, that you will not put the participant at risk by providing written referrals for assistance that may later be discovered by a partner or other family member. If the participant does not feel safe taking written materials but does request further assistance, the interviewer should assist the participant in developing a strategy for seeking out services subsequent to the interview.

D. Emergency Procedures

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

EXAMPLES OF POSSIBLE EMERGENCY SITUATIONS:

- 1) **A medical emergency.** For example, a participant has a heart attack and needs medical treatment. Hospitalization may be needed or a situation may arise that requires police intervention.
- 2) **A participant is having flashbacks.** For example, the person who has experienced significant trauma, such as a rape survivor, starts to feel as though she is back in the traumatic setting. You try to talk to her but she just keeps staring at you. She could be hearing or seeing (“reliving”) the traumatic event.
- 3) **A participant seems suicidal.** For example, she tells you that she has attempted suicide within the last six months or she says that she is planning on killing herself in the near future. The attempt seems particularly imminent; she reports a suicide plan or describes how she is planning to kill herself.
- 4) **A participant has threatened to hurt or kill someone.** A participant expresses intent to harm a specific person, such as a husband or neighbor. This participant may also be more likely to become dangerous or violent within the interview situation.
- 5) **Someone at the household (for example, a husband) becomes abusive to the locator and/or driver.** This situation may be a potential risk if a member of the household determines the nature of the survey, and becomes angry about a potential disclosure by the participant.
- 6) **The interviewer suspects current child abuse.** The information revealed suggests that a child has been abused or mistreated by the participant or someone known to the participant.

IF YOU FIND YOURSELF IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION:

- 1) If you are in a dangerous situation, leave immediately. Go immediately to the site supervisor to report the situation.
- 2) If, as in the case of the locator or driver, you cannot immediately reach the site supervisor by cell phone, return immediately to the site to report the incident to the supervisor. If the emergency is a medical one in which there is absolutely no danger to the driver or the locator, transport the participant to the hospital and then immediately return to the site to report the incident to the supervisor. If the situation is one of risk to a potential participant by a family member and the participant wishes to leave the household, immediately assist the participant in leaving the household and return with the participant to the site.

E. Ethics of Conducting Research

RIGHTS OF RESEARCH PARTICIPANTS:

Even though we want as many of the selected individuals to participate as possible, there are ethical guidelines to protect the rights of the research participants. All research follows these strict ethical guidelines. The rules listed below must be adopted by all interviewers and locaters to ensure participants’ rights and to minimize any potential for harm.

- 1) People have the right to refuse to participate in the study.
- 2) People have the right to withdraw from the study at any time.
- 3) Participants must be informed about the general purpose of the study. Each participant needs to be given information explaining the purpose of the study.
- 4) Participants must be informed about what they will be asked to do if they agree to participate in this study. This study asks participants about their experiences with violence and trauma, demographic information, health, and several other issues.
- 5) Participants must be informed of the potential risks associated with participation in the study. These risks may include psychological discomfort related to discussion of topics that may be painful. Participating in the study may involve some inconvenience by requiring up to one hour of their time.

- 6) Participants must be informed of potential benefits associated with participation in the study. Information that is collected from this study will be used to help generate awareness about the impact of violence on women's lives. However, women will not receive any compensation personally for their participation other than referral to services should they request them.
- 7) Participants must be informed about confidentiality. All information shared by the participants will be kept confidential. Participants will remain anonymous, which means that code numbers will be on the materials instead of names. The site supervisors will take precautions for safe-guarding all materials.
- 8) Participants must be informed about who they can contact if they have any questions about the study.
- 9) Participants must complete a PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM to indicate that they have been informed of their rights as research participants. Participants may complete the form by giving verbal consent or by marking an 'x' on the consent form.

F. Responsibilities of the Interviewer

Interviewing is very different from the ways we talk to other people. You are conducting a research interview that is very structured. Before research studies can be completed successfully and before the investigators can be confident that the data collected are accurate, there are certain procedures and rules to be followed.

1. Attend and complete all training sessions and practice interviews.

2. Agree to the rules of confidentiality and sign confidentiality contract.

Confidentiality is a crucial part of data collection. If people feel that the information given will be told to others at a later date, their responses may not be totally accurate. Moreover, failing to preserve confidentiality may directly or indirectly cause harm to participants and researchers. However, there may be exceptions to breaking confidentiality, such as when a participant tells you that they may hurt themselves or others. In these cases, immediately seek assistance from your site supervisor.

3. Make every effort to protect the welfare of the participants at all times.

- a) In all studies it is important to conduct the interview in private, only with the participant. If there is someone else present while you are conducting the interview, ask for assistance from the site supervisor in moving to a private area.
- b) Build rapport with the participant. Rapport is the relationship that the interviewer and participant will create so there is the trust and willingness to share the personal information in the survey questions. Establishing rapport can usually be done by being friendly, and taking a somewhat leisurely attitude toward the interview. Do not proceed with the interview until you are sure the participant is relatively comfortable with the interviewer and the surroundings.
- c) **DO NOT** write any confidential information concerning the respondent on the questionnaire (e.g., person's name or where she lives).
- d) Do not force participant to answer questions she is not comfortable answering.
- e) Be aware of your voice. Do not give the impression that you are being critical, you are surprised, or you approve or disapprove of the answers.
- f) Notify the site supervisor immediately of any difficulties that are encountered during or as a result of the procedure.
- g) Follow standard procedure for dealing with participants upset by the interview.

4. Follow established interviewing procedures, so that all interviews are conducted in the same way, with every participant.

- a) Obtain interview material in advance and review material packets for completeness.
- b) Never copy questionnaires and never change questionnaire numbers.
- c) Follow procedures and mark off each activity when it is completed.
- d) Clearly ask the participant questions and record answers with participant's consent.
- e) In all cases where questions involve written responses, neatly print responses.

- f) If a respondent answers “don’t know” to any question or refuses to answer any question, an effort at recall should be encouraged with a probe such as “Could you give me your best guess?”
- g) If probing to obtain an answer fails, circle the “DK” or “REF” response for that question.
- h) If you are unsure which answer choice to circle based on the participant’s response, excuse yourself and ask for help from the site supervisor.

5. Follow standard methods for correcting data during the interview and after the interview is completed.

- a) If you circle the wrong answer or make an error in a write-in entry during the interview, neatly and completely erase the mistake and circle the correct answer or write in the correct entry.
- b) Edit questionnaire at the close of each interview, while the participant is still sitting with you.
- c) In the case of missing data, complete with participant.
- d) Invite participant to have coffee or cookies while you submit the questionnaire to the site supervisor.
- e) Review the questionnaire with the site supervisor.
- f) If there is still missing data, return to the participant, bring her back to the confidential interviewing area, and complete the missing data.
- g) Request answers for missing data questions and/or request clarification on ambiguous responses. **Never guess at the answer to a question.**
- h) Be sure all questions that should have been answered by the participant have a response marked or written in.
- i) Be sure that all write-in responses are legible.
- j) Be sure that all stray marks have been removed from the areas designated for response categories.
- k) Transcribe messy or hard to read pages onto blank questionnaire pages.

G. Interviewer Skills

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

1) When Meeting the Participant:

The interviewer introduces herself and identifies the organization she is working with or representing. She informs the participant what kind of information she will be asking about and obtains her consent to participate.

2) During the Interview:

There may be times when you become very uncomfortable. You may not understand what is going on with the participant. You may be uncertain about the wisdom of proceeding with the interview, especially if you feel that you are in danger. Take the time to consider options and decide what to do: stop, take a break, and seek assistance from your site supervisor. Trust your gut reactions and don’t just keep moving on automatically.

Be alert to the participant’s responses and offer breaks if necessary. If a participant is clearly upset, ask “Would you like to take a break?” or “Can I get you some water?” Whether or not a participant is upset, if the interview goes over one hour, take time for a brief break. Remember, only leave when the person is calm, not when he or she is very upset!

3) At the End the Interview:

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

4) General Tips on Interviewing Behavior:

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

a) AVOID EXCESSIVE SOCIALIZING

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

b) MAINTAIN A NEUTRAL AND ACCEPTING ATTITUDE

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

c) BE RESPONSIVE TO THE PARTICIPANT

If the participant tells you about a sad event or becomes upset during the interview, you should not ignore her feelings; be responsive and sympathetic and allow her to talk a little about the event before continuing. If the situation seems to be leading to a lengthy discussion, you may suggest that the discussion be continued after the interview is completed. If a participant becomes very upset during the interview, suggest a break; do not wait for the participant to ask. Without being rude, try to avoid getting into personal discussions about yourself. You may have to answer a few questions to be polite, but be as general and noncommittal as possible and change the focus to the participant as soon as you can.

d) TREAT THE PARTICIPANT WITH RESPECT

You should try to answer all questions as completely as you can. You may also encounter participants who are hostile or defensive. Please try to maintain as neutral a manner as possible in these situations and, if necessary, ask the site supervisor for assistance.

e) AVOID GIVING CLINICAL OPINIONS

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

f) RESPOND TO PARTICIPANT'S CONCERNS

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

MORE HELPFUL HINTS

- Slow, clear speech.
- Repeat instructions and/or question when needed.
- Use the guidelines within the handbook for each question if clarification is needed for the participant beyond repetition.
- If pressured by the participant to give examples of responses where it is not indicated that you should list responses (many times participants want to know what we want to hear - they are trying to avoid the shame of a wrong answer), gently say “I need YOU to tell me” or “I can only read the question” or “Whatever you say is the right answer.”
- All of the participant’s answers are correct.
- Encourage breaks, breaths.
- Allow breaks at any time. Even if you are halfway through a page you can always finish the page after the break.
- Stress to the participant that it is okay to cry.
- Encouragement such as “we’re moving along fine” can be helpful.

THINGS YOU NEVER WANT TO DO:

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

H. Stress Management for Interviewers

Continually talking about and working with the issue of personal experiences can be stressful. At the close of each day, a time for group discussion will be set aside so that interviewers can talk about any issues they have related to their own emotional strains. If there are concerns that are not addressed during the group discussions, please seek out the site supervisor. You are not expected to do this work alone!

Here are some basic ways to manage stress:

- 1) Take care of your **Emotional Self:**
Get support for yourself by talking with someone. If you need to talk right away, you may want to speak to your site supervisor. If you do not wish to speak to your site supervisor, names on the resource list are available. Call someone or talk with someone after a particularly troublesome contact.
- 2) Take care of your **Physical Self:**
Get enough rest, exercise, and eat properly.
- 3) Take care of your **Intellectual Self:**
Make attempts to think about what your goals are in this work. Those goals should balance with your emotional needs.
- 4) Take care of your **Spiritual Self:**
Seek spiritual help according to your beliefs.

INTERVIEWER CONTRACT

(to be signed by interviewer and given to supervisor on first day of interviewer training)

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

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

As an interviewer, I agree to abide by these rules of confidentiality. I understand that if I do not abide by these rules of confidentiality, I will be subject to dismissal.

Name _____

Date _____

SECTION II: QUESTIONNAIRE OVERVIEW

Consent Form

As part of the ethics of conducting research, any participant must be informed about the nature of the research he/she is participating in. All participants must be told that they have the right to refuse to participate in the research and/or withdraw from the interview at any time. No questionnaires can be completed without the verbal or signed consent of the participant.

It is very important that the participant understand that confidentiality will be maintained throughout the interview. If there is a risk that the interviewer or participant may be overheard by anyone in the vicinity, the interviewer should be prepared to stop the interview, or move to a less sensitive line of questioning. The interviewer must monitor the environment to ensure confidentiality. No children of speaking age or older should be allowed to sit with the participant. If children interrupt the interview, the interviewer should stop the questions until the children are taken elsewhere and privacy is again assured.

This survey is directed at women of reproductive age, ages 18-49. The reason for this is because interviewing children (those under the age of 18) requires special research methods, including obtaining parental consent, that are beyond the means of this research process. The second reason is that in order to get representative data on women's reproductive needs, as well as representative data about women who are in relationships, it is helpful to target a certain age range.

Section 1: Background

This section is an introduction in which basic information is collected about the participant, including age, ethnicity, religion, work history, etc. By starting with these general questions, the interviewer can begin the interview with relatively non-threatening questions. Just as importantly, the information gained about each participant's background can provide a basis for comparison when analyzing data for rates and types of GBV according to various ethnic, cultural, and socio-economic variables. Such data can provide information about how to more effectively target services.

Section 2: Life During Displacement and Post-Conflict

This section provides data on the participant's history of displacement. The reason the participants are asked where and how often they've been displaced is because the information provides the basis from which to understand when and where displaced women are most vulnerable, and whether increased movement increases vulnerability. The findings from these questions can not only provide useful information about the nature of violence experienced in the community under investigation, but they also provide useful information to international researchers and activists about the impact of displacement on women's welfare and safety.

The questions that follow the displacement questions provide information about the participant's current socio-economic circumstances. As with the background questions in Section 1, these questions provide a basis for comparison when analyzing the survey data for rates of GBV according to variable economic circumstances, household composition (e.g., single mothers), whether or not the proximity of relatives may affect women's vulnerability, etc. The questions about the availability of reproductive health services are asked to ascertain whether women's basic health needs are being met, since there is significant evidence of the reproductive health impact of GBV.

Section 3: Marriage History

This section marks the beginning of questions that may be felt by the participant to be more personal, because these questions ask about topics such as marriage history, marriage choice, dowry, etc., that may not be freely discussed in many communities. It is very important that the interviewer take special care to monitor the participant's reactions to these questions, use direct eye contact, and use body language that supports participants' sharing of information.

The questions in this section are generally meant to provide the interviewer with a background on the participant's relationship history, so that the interviewer will know which questions in Section 9: Intimate Partner Violence, should be asked of that participant. Because the skip patterns in this section can be very confusing, interviewers should spend extra time practicing different responses participants might give.

Here are some questions in Section 3 that may require further explanation:

Q 22: *Have you ever been married or lived with a man?*

This question is the start of identifying whether the participant has had relationships and which questions regarding intimate partner violence in Section 9 will be important to ask the participant. Because in many cultures women may never have a formal marriage but are “unofficially” married if they have lived with a man, there is no distinction made between being married to a man and living with a man.

If the participant has had any serious relationships, even if she is not currently in a relationship, the interviewer will know that the questions to be asked in Section 9 will include the “attitudes” questions (135-137) and the “lifetime exposure” to intimate partner violence (161-169).

Q 26: *How did your most recent relationship end?*

If the relationship ended in a divorce or separation that was NOT caused by the husband or participant abandoning the family, then the response should be #1 or #2. However, in all cases where the relationship ended (and a divorce or separation resulted) because the husband abandoned the family, the response should be #4. In the case of the participant abandoning the family, the response should be #6. If the relationship ended for other reasons than those listed, such as the partner moving overseas to seek work and never returning because they could not return, or a partner being in jail, etc., then mark #5 or #6 and be sure to indicate WHY the relationship ended.

Q 27: *Do you currently have a partner (boyfriend) you do not live with but with whom you are having a serious (intimate, sexual) relationship?*

This question exists in order to get a sense of whether the participant is currently involved in a relationship that is serious and long-term. For the purposes of this research, the “seriousness” of the relationship is determined by whether or not the participant is having an intimate, sexual relationship with her partner. (Methods for judging seriousness of a relationship may vary among cultures and should be discussed in the training of interviewers.)

By asking this question, the interviewer can identify what questions from Section 9: Intimate Partner Violence to ask the participant. Any participant who is in what the participant deems as a serious relationship with a man should be asked background information about the man (34-41) as well as questions in Section 9: Intimate Partner Violence. If the participant does not currently have a partner but has had a partner in the past, she should be asked questions about marriage choice and dowry as they relate to the previous relationship (29-33) as well as questions in Section 9 about “attitudes” (135-137), and “lifetime exposure” to intimate partner violence (161-169).

If the participant has never been in any kind of relationship, then the interviewer will only ask the participant the “attitudes” question of Section 9, and then ask Q 169 about exposure to violence by other family members.

Q 29-33: *Marriage choice and dowry*

These questions are to be asked of all participants who have ever lived with a husband or partner, whether or not the participant has a current relationship. These questions exist to determine the extent to which women have the freedom to choose their own partners, and what the attitude of the participant is about dowry. They also exist to provide data on whether marriage choice or dowry has any bearing on rates of intimate partner violence reported in Section 9.

Q 34-41: *Demographic information about current partners*

These questions provide a basis from which to analyze the demographic characteristics of partners that may influence intimate partner violence, e.g., whether levels of education, the existence of relatives living nearby, can be related to rates of violence. This information is restricted to current partners because this ensures that demographic data may be directly related to reports about levels of violence by a current partner obtained in Section 9.

Q 42-43: *Sisterhood questions*

These questions will provide the background for future “sisterhood” questions that exist in each section of the questionnaire (except Section 8: Childhood Violence, where the question is not limited to sisters, but also includes other siblings). If a participant has a sister that has been in a serious relationship, the interviewer will know to ask the participant about her sister’s exposure to intimate partner violence (Section 9, Q 170).

The sisterhood questions exist throughout the questionnaire in order to provide another way to measure rates of violence against women aside from asking direct questions to the participants about the participants' own history of violence. It is thought that even if participants might be reluctant to reveal specific information about violence against themselves, they may feel comfortable responding to more general questions about other people. The reason the questions are asked about sisters is because it is very likely only one woman from each family will be participating in the survey, and it is therefore very unlikely that more than one sister will be selected to complete the survey. If only one sister is asked these questions, then it is possible to get a realistic rate of violence because each "sisterhood" response by the participants will only count for one person.

Section 4: GBV During the Occupation and Conflict

This section is the first of several sections that try to understand the nature (type) and scope (frequency) of physical and sexual violence that the participant may have experienced in her life. Because there is a separate section that asks questions about violence experienced by family members, these questions only refer to violence perpetrated by people outside of the participant's immediate family.

There are sections that follow this one that focus on the time periods of displacement and post-conflict. For this reason, the participant must be informed that for the questions in Section 4, they are only asked to remember the violence they experienced BEFORE they were displaced, or, if they were not displaced, BEFORE the end of the conflict. Participants may need to be reminded several times during this section that the questions only refer to incidents that happened before they left their homes (specifically, before they walked out their doors) and became displaced. Interviewers should double check the time period by returning to Q 12 on history of displacement to make sure that the participant was not displaced during the dates the participant indicates within this section that the violence took place.

Q 44: List of types of violence

This question lists types of violence that women may have been exposed to during occupation/conflict. The types of behavior should represent what women in the target community were likely to have experienced. The reason the types of violence are listed by specific acts is because it is thought that listing specific acts will help the participant to recall experiences that might otherwise be difficult for her to recall during the course of the structured interview. Asking about specific acts also helps to reduce the likelihood that women will not report certain types of violence because their culture doesn't define these forms of mistreatment as acts of violence. The interviewer should read out each type of violence, and wait for the participant to respond. During these questions, the interviewer must constantly monitor the participant's response and must look for clues that the participant is feeling uncomfortable or having painful memories. Should the participant appear distraught, the interviewer should be prepared to provide support and reassurance. In cases where the participant appears overwhelmed, the interviewer should be prepared to pause or stop the interview process.

The responses for these specific acts are according to the number of times that the acts were experienced by the participant during the entire period of occupation/conflict. Because it is often the case that a participant might minimize the extent of violence she experienced, or be reluctant to acknowledge how many times she experienced a certain type of violence, or be unable to think clearly about the number of times because of the distress that her memories may cause, the interviewer must gently probe for the number of times by asking clarifying questions such as, "When you say a couple of times, do you mean twice? If you mean twice, do you mean twice in one month? In one week?", etc.

Q 45: Who did these things?

This question exists to determine all those who may have perpetrated violence against the participant. It is important that the interviewer probe for multiple perpetrators, especially if more than one act of violence is recorded in Q 44.

Q 46: One experience of mistreatment

This question asks the participants to focus on ONLY ONE act of violence that they reported in Q 44. In responding to this question, the participants provide some indication of what they perceive as their most difficult experience of violence. Because the experience may include multiple forms of violence (e.g., slapped and hit while being tied up), the interviewer may circle more than one response. However, if the participant is providing multiple responses, the interviewer should double-check to be sure that the participant is describing ONLY ONE incident of violence.

The rationale for this question is that it helps to identify what women feel to be the most serious types of violence committed against them, thus providing researchers and service providers with information about women’s subjective interpretation of the severity of their experiences.

Q 47-62: Details of worst experience of violence

These questions provide more specific information on the nature and impact of the worst violence that the participant experienced. All of these questions refer ONLY to Q 44. They do not refer to any other incidents of violence that were experienced by the participant. These questions help the researchers to understand what some of the specific features of the violence may have been, in order to get a better sense of the contexts in which the violence occurs. By gaining knowledge about the context, the data can provide information about risk assessment, health impact, etc.

Of special note:

Q 48: When did this episode happen?

The interviewer should make sure that the participant is describing an experience that occurred during the occupation/ conflict, but BEFORE the participant was displaced. The interviewer may find it helpful to return to Q 12 to clarify dates when the participant became displaced. If the dates reported in Q 48 are the same as the dates when the participant was displaced, the interviewer should probe to confirm that the dates for displacement are accurate. If they are, the participant should be told that the interviewer is asking ONLY about experiences that happened BEFORE displacement, and that there will be a separate section on displacement in which violence that occurred during displacement can be recorded.

Q 57: Did you experience any of the following...?

This lists the potential physical or psychological harm that may have resulted from the violent incident. The interviewer should circle all that apply, being sure to clarify the meaning of each response category. Participants should be especially clear that a “loss of consciousness” means that they had a black out, not that they lost their concentration. For “psychological difficulties” the interviewer should identify common psychological reactions that indicate extreme stress in the target culture (which should be discussed and agreed upon during the training of interviewers).

Q 59: What was the main reason you did not seek medical care for your injuries?

This question should ONLY be asked if the participant reported in Q 58 that she did not seek treatment. If the participant did seek treatment, the interviewer should not ask the question, but should circle response #1. If the participant did NOT seek treatment, the interviewer should ask for the MAIN reason that the participant did not seek treatment and then circle more than one response if the participant provides more than one MAIN reason. The interviewer should be careful not to make the respondent feel that she is being blamed for not seeking treatment.

Q 60: Did you tell anyone about what happened during the episode? If you told anyone (other than the people who were with you during the episode), whom did you tell?

When asking this question, the interviewer should be sure to clarify whether the participant ever disclosed the incident of violence to anyone OTHER than the people who were with the participant during the incident.

Q 66: Were any of your sisters over the age of 18...?

The interviewer should be sure to indicate in this response HOW MANY sisters between the ages of 18-49 were assaulted, so that there is no chance of under- or over-reporting the number of sisters who experienced violence during the occupation/ conflict. The reason why the age is limited to 18-49 is that these questions provide a baseline of comparison with the data generated by the participants’ reports of their own violence; in order to make the comparison of rates more accurate, the information about the sisters is in the same age grouping as those participating in the survey.

Section 5: GBV During Displacement

The questions in this section are exactly like the questions in the previous section. They are asked again so that the participant has the opportunity to discriminate between violence experienced during occupation/conflict and violence experienced during displacement. Because many participants will consider conflict and displacement as the same time period, it is very important that the interviewer specify exactly what is meant by displacement.

If the participant was not displaced, then the interviewer should skip to the last part of this section that asks about sisters' experience of violence during THEIR displacement. Even if sisters were not displaced, Q 91 should not be skipped; instead, the interviewer should indicate in the response that the sister(s) were not displaced.

Section 6: GBV Post-Conflict

This section covers the time period either starting from when the war officially ended, or, if the participant was displaced, the time period starting from when the participant returned to her home community (even if not to the same house, since in many cases houses were destroyed). Because participants may be accustomed to thinking in terms of war-related incidents of violence, they should be encouraged to think of ANY experiences that have been perpetrated by ANYONE in their community, outside their immediate family. These might include threats, etc., by neighbors or other community members, threats, etc., by members of the humanitarian community, including peacekeepers, or others. These questions are asked because it is not uncommon that community violence increases following war, since often legal structures are not yet in place to ensure protections for community members.

It is likely that participants will be tired of answering the same questions repeatedly. It will be helpful to let participants know that this is the last time you will be asking this set of questions. The reason why the questionnaire is divided into identical sections according to chronological time periods is because it helps the participant to separate out the periods of conflict, displacement, and post-conflict, and in so doing reduces the possibility that the participant will become confused about which incidents occurred in what time periods. Thus, while the repetition may seem tedious, it is likely to facilitate recall and generate more accurate information.

Section 7: Abduction/Forced Detention

In addition to trying to assess women's vulnerability to short-term detention during conflict, this section tries to address a type of violence that is increasingly a part of conflict around the world: girls and women being kidnapped or otherwise taken away against their will in order to provide labor or sexual services. They may have been "trafficked"—taken across borders and prevented from returning home—or perhaps taken to serve as combatants during war. The period of abduction is referred to here as "detention." Abduction does not refer to women who have been forced into marriages within their own communities against their will. This kind of "abduction" should be captured in the section on marriage history in which women are asked whether they chose to be married.

Section 8: Childhood Violence

These questions exist in order to determine a relationship between levels of childhood violence and levels of intimate partner violence.

Q 131-132 *As a child or adolescent...*

These questions are trying to assess child abuse that resulted in physical harm to the participant or to any of the participant's siblings. The sibling question is included in part because violence against a sibling by a parent can be very traumatic for other children in the family. There may be instances in which children are intimidated in ways that cause extreme psychological distress, but because levels of psychological distress are more subjective and difficult to measure in such a short section, these questions focus on physical harm. Even so, it is important that the interviewer makes sure that the participant recognizes that a bruise of any kind or physical mark constitutes physical harm, and assist the participant in accurately identifying whether she experienced such physical harm.

Q 133 *When you were a child, did any person who was older than you....*

While the United Nations recognizes that the universal age of adulthood begins at age 18, in many cultures sexual activity begins earlier. Therefore, this question is attempting to assess levels of sexual violence that occurred before the participant was mature enough to give consent, before the participant had become sexually active or physically mature. What constitutes "when you were a child" should be determined during the training of interviewers, and should be clarified for the participant during the interview.

Section 9: Intimate Partner Violence

This section has three major components. The first component includes Q 135-137; these questions inquire about attitudes toward marriage and intimate partner violence, and should be asked of all participants. The second component includes Q 138-160, and tries to determine specific types and levels of violence experienced by women who are currently in relationships.

One primary objective of the second component is to assess whether there has been an increase or decrease in levels of intimate partner violence as a result of the conflict, so this component asks about violence experienced by the SAME partner before and after the conflict. These questions should only be asked of women who are currently involved in a relationship. The third component includes Q 161-168, which asks questions about lifetime exposure to intimate partner violence, and is for any participant who has ever had a relationship.

Section 9 is divided into these three components because the different components offer different information about violence against women, including perspectives on how participants view violence (component 1); what women are currently experiencing and a comparative analysis of levels of violence by their partners before and after the war (component 2); and women's exposure to violence throughout their relationship history (component 3).

Q 139-142

These questions exist because they provide information about the partner's and the participant's use of alcohol or drugs. When compared against rates of violence this information may provide data about whether using alcohol or drugs contributes to rates of violence. (During the training of interviewers, it should be clarified what drugs men and women may use in the target culture. For example, in many cultures women may not drink, but they may use drugs that have not been prescribed by a doctor, which could constitute drug abuse.)

Q 146 *Are you ever afraid...*

When asking this question, the interviewer is trying to understand whether the participant ever feels in danger in the presence of her partner. In this question "fear" does not mean respect, it means a sense that the partner might somehow physically or emotionally hurt the participant or someone the participant cares about.

Q 147 *Now I would like you to think back to the year before the conflict...*

This question exists so that comparisons can be made between the amount of time women spent with their partners and levels of violence reported.

Q 148 *Now I would like to ask you some more specific questions about how your partner treats you....*

This question is trying to assess the type and frequency of violence women may have experienced by their partners before the conflict began. The reason this question is asked is in order to analyze whether women who are currently in relationships have experienced a difference in the levels and types of mistreatment since before and after the conflict. For this reason, the interviewer will only ask this question of women who are currently in a relationship. If a participant was not with the SAME person before and after the conflict, the interviewer should not ask this question, but should mark NA (not applicable) in the response category.

The structure of this question is like those in the previous sections on conflict. The list of specific types of violence is intended to help the participant identify some of the ways in which her partner may have mistreated her. By naming the types of violence, the list provides a prompt for women who may not recall specific types of violence, or who may not think some forms of mistreatment constitute violence. The list should represent the types of mistreatment women are vulnerable to in the target culture. (During the interviewer training it should be confirmed that the list accurately identifies the major forms of mistreatment that women experience in the target culture.)

Q 150: *Now I would like to ask you the same set of questions, but I would like for you to think of the time period that starts from now and goes back the last year...*

This question attempts to assess the specific types of mistreatment that women may have experienced within the last year. The response patterns are the same as Q 148 because the same responses allow for comparison of types and frequency of violence before the conflict and after the conflict. The reason why the question focuses on the entire last year is because the question is trying to understand what women experience over a specified period of time. It is important that each woman be evaluated over the same period of time in order to make comparisons between women.

There may be some participants who did not have partners before the conflict but who have had partners for the last year (and longer). In this case, the interviewer should mark NA in Q 148 about violence experienced before the conflict, and then should ask the participant about the types of mistreatment they have experienced from their partner in the last year. Even though this will not allow for comparisons of violence from before and after the conflict, it will provide information about what women are experiencing now.

If the participant has not experienced violence by a current partner in BOTH Q 148 and 150, then the interviewer should skip Q 151-160, which ask specific questions about the violence they experienced. EVEN IF the partner experienced violence by their current partner in the year before the war but they are NOT experiencing violence now, Q 151-160 should still be asked, in order to identify the nature of violence participants experienced before the war. This will help to clarify the levels of violence that occurred before the war and the extent to which they have decreased.

Q 161-162 *Now I would like you to think back to any of your relationships...*

These questions begin the component of Section 9 that is for participants who have ever experienced a relationship. The questions are meant to try and assess whether or not experiences of violence in ANY relationship have EVER resulted in physical injury, and which have led to the participant seeking help or leaving home. These questions are important because they give information about what the participant has ever experienced, so they provide data not just on the current relationship, but on any relationship that the participant has ever had.

Q 164: *Thinking about all your serious (intimate, sexual) relationships with men...*

This question is for all participants who have ever been in a relationship, and is intended to assess whether they ever acted in a violent way towards their partner even if they were not trying to defend themselves.

Q 165: *In the last 12 months, how often have you beaten...*

This question identifies what has happened with a current partner. If the participant does not have a current partner, the interviewer should mark NA.

Q 169: *Since you were 18 years or older, has anyone in your family or in your husband's/partner's family ever beaten you or mistreated you physically?*

This question is about mistreatment by other family members. This question should be asked of ALL participants.

Q 170: *Have any of your sisters...*

This question is about sisters' experience of violence and should be asked of all participants who have sisters between the ages of 18-49 who have been in relationships with men.

Section 10: Mental Health

This section tries to understand the impact that violence may have had on participants' lives.

Q 171: *Since the conflict started and up until today...*

This question is the first in this questionnaire in which the interviewers are required to write down what the participants say. In order to make the participants' responses as clear and concise as possible, the interviewer should emphasize that they are asking about the MOST traumatic experience. In the space designated, the interviewer should write a detailed description of the experience, which includes type of experience, date of experience, who the perpetrators were, and, very briefly, WHY the participant feels this was her worst experience.

Q 172: *Now I am going to list some difficulties...*

This question asks the participant to think of the experience they identified in Q 171, and to consider how that experience has impacted them. The question ONLY refers to the participants' experiences in the last few weeks. The reason for this short time frame is that it allows for an assessment of whether the participant is experiencing symptoms of trauma currently.

Q 173-188

These questions also ONLY apply to the participants' experiences in the last few weeks. It will be important for the interviewer to emphasize that the questions relate to how the participant is feeling CURRENTLY. Because the response patterns vary from question to question, it is important that the interviewer read the responses slowly and make sure that the participant understands what the responses mean.

FACE CARD

This is the end of the survey. The interviewer shows the participant a card, on which is one happy face and one sad face. The participant is asked to mark a sad face if they have experienced sexual violence, and the happy face if they have never experienced sexual violence. Once the participants have finished marking their card, it is put into a bag with other cards.

The reason the face card is given to participants is because it is thought that women who may not have disclosed sexual violence to the interviewer might be more willing to disclose experiences of sexual violence if they are sure that the information is anonymous. There is nothing on the card to indicate who the respondent is, and the bag of cards helps the participant to see that other women have answered this question. When the cards are analyzed against the data from the questionnaire, it allows comparison of the number of women who reported violence on the cards and the number of women who reported violence within the questionnaire.

NARRATIVE RESPONSE

This is intended to give both the interviewer and the participant an opportunity to mark anything else that was not captured in the questions, but has a direct relevance to the issue of violence against women. For example, the questionnaire does not ask directly whether girls are prohibited from going to school, but the participant may want to emphasize that this is a major form of violence against women and girls in her community. This section is also intended to provide the participant an opportunity to evaluate the interview, comment on the general condition of women in her community, or talk about how she felt during the interview process. All these comments should be recorded by the interviewer.

FINISH ONE AND FINISH TWO

These are methods by which the interviewers may complete the interview process, depending on whether the participant has experienced violence (and thus should be given a referral for assistance) or has not experienced violence (and thus should be given the option of taking referrals in case she knows someone who has experienced violence, or if she experiences violence in the future).

INTERVIEWER'S COMMENT

This section is for interviewers to write any notes related to the interview that may include the interviewers' general impressions, or specific statements the participant made that elucidate the condition of women in their community.

ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENT RESOURCES

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- Ellsberg M, Heise L. "Bearing witness: ethics in domestic violence research" *The Lancet*, Volume 359: 9317, pp. 1599-1604, May 4, 2002. www.thelancet.com/pdfdownload?uid=llan.359.9317.editorial_and_review.20964.1&x=x.pdf
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- Fawcett G, Venguer T, and Gamboa M. *Domestic violence and reproductive health: Training for assessment and intervention in health care settings*. Population Council, USAID. Order # PN-ACD-409. www.dec.org/partners/dexs_public/content.cfm?Rec_no=99114
- International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region. *BASTA!* New York: International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region, 2000, 2001. www.ippfwhr.org/whatwedo/basta.html. In English and Spanish.
- Nduna S, Goodyear L. *Pain too deep for tears: Assessing the prevalence of sexual and gender violence among Burundian refugees in Tanzania*. New York: International Rescue Committee, 1997.
- World Health Organization (WHO). *Putting women first: Ethical and safety recommendations for research on domestic violence against women*. Geneva: WHO, WHO/EIP/GPE/99.2. www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/vaw/infopack.htm