

The price women and economies pay
– can you ever adequately cost
violence against women?

**Emma Tiaree, Principal Executive,
International Programs, CARE Australia**



Violence against women is:

- a fundamental human rights violation
- Driven by gender inequality - in the family, at work and in the community
- Prevalent, severe, preventable and often hidden
- Prevented by increasing Gender Equality

**STOP
VIOLENCE
AGAINST
WOMEN**



Prevalence of violence against women



Prevalence of violence against women in Bangladesh, Zambia and Cambodia



BANGLADESH



65% of women aged 15-49 have ever experienced **physical violence** during their lifetime (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, 2011).



ZAMBIA



43% of Zambian women aged 15-49 have ever experienced **physical violence** since the age of 15 (Central Statistical Office, 2014).



CAMBODIA*



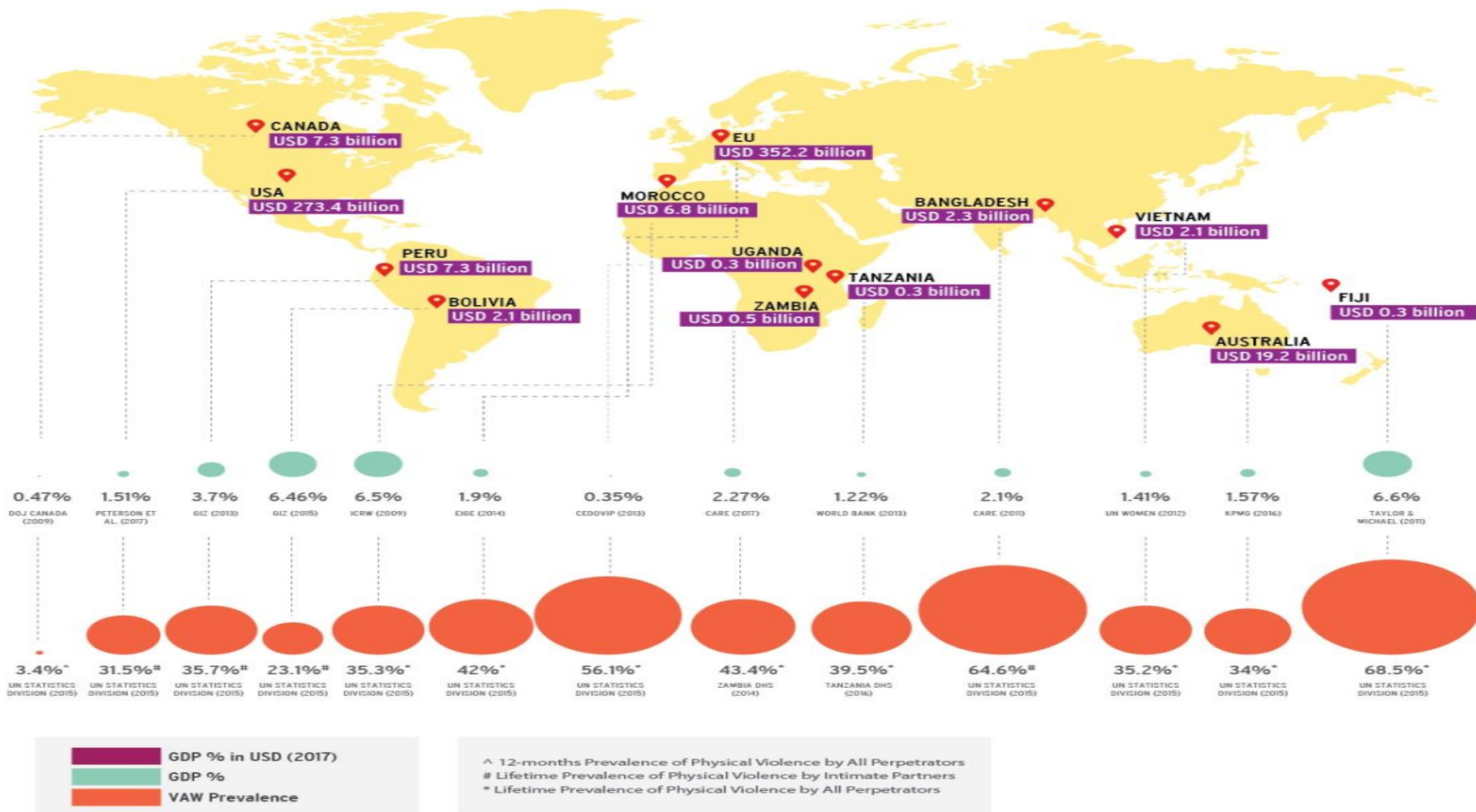
21% of women in Cambodia who have ever **been in a relationship** have experienced **physical and/or sexual violence** by an intimate partner at least once in their lifetime (Ministry of Women's Affairs, 2015).



Nearly **1 in 3** female garment factory workers have experienced **sexual harassment** in the past 12 months. (CARE Cambodia, 2017)

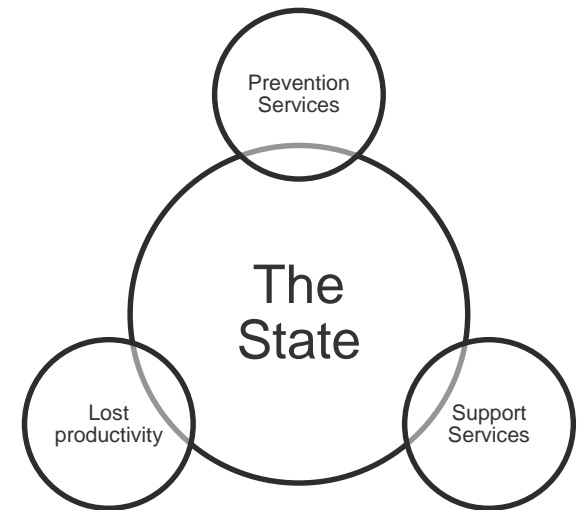
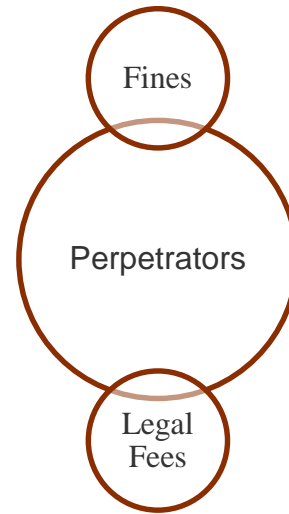
HOW MUCH DOES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN COST THE GLOBAL ECONOMY?

This graphic shows the range of estimates on how much Violence Against Women (VAW) costs national economies. We show figures in USD billions from 13 studies¹ ranging from 2009 to 2017, from both the global south and the global north, both in terms of the % of Gross Domestic Product that VAW costs the country, and in terms of the prevalence of violence against women.



¹ While the studies used in this graphic all deal with the economic cost of violence against women, the focus of each study was not necessarily the same. The range of focus areas included the following: costs of gender based violence; costs of domestic violence to individuals, non-state actors, and state actors; cost of lost earnings due to partner violence; costs for businesses due to a reduction in labour productivity as a result of violence against women; and costs of intimate partner violence to households and communities.

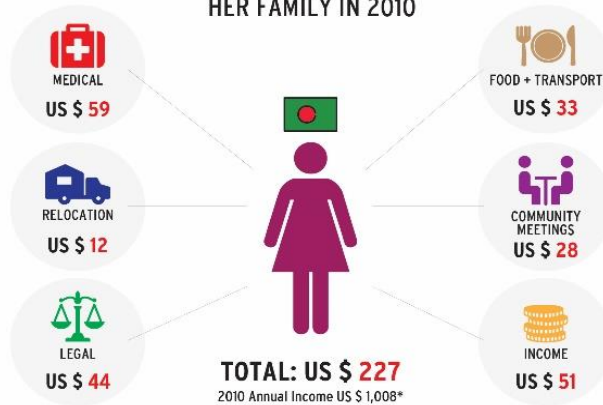
What are the direct economic costs



Women bear the greatest cost

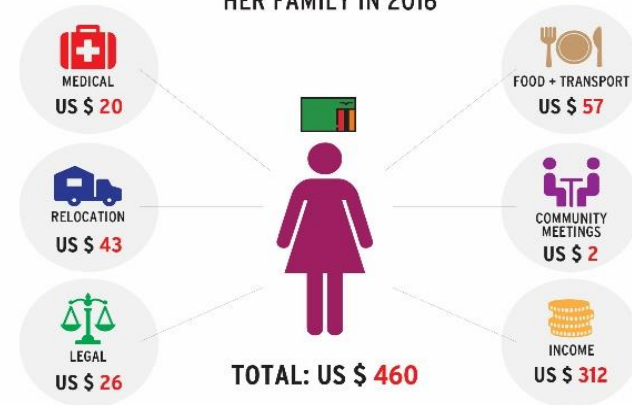


BANGLADESH ANNUAL COSTS TO SURVIVOR AND HER FAMILY IN 2010

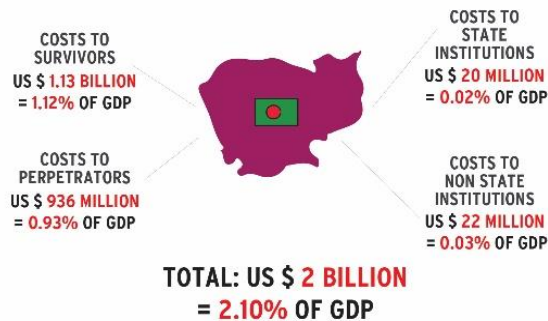


*2010 Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

ZAMBIA ANNUAL COSTS TO SURVIVOR AND HER FAMILY IN 2016

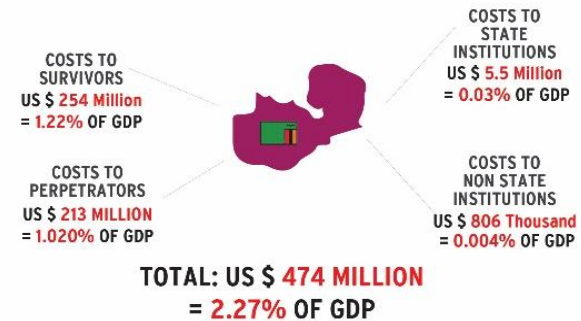


ANNUAL NATIONAL COSTS IN 2010



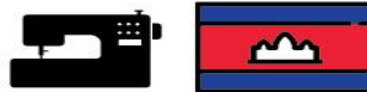
COSTS TO SURVIVORS US\$ 1,133,084,516, COSTS TO PERPETRATORS US\$ 936,180,196, COSTS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS US\$ 20,147,059, COSTS TO NON STATE INSTITUTIONS US\$ 22,658,834, TOTAL: US\$ 2,111,470,588

ANNUAL NATIONAL COSTS IN 2016

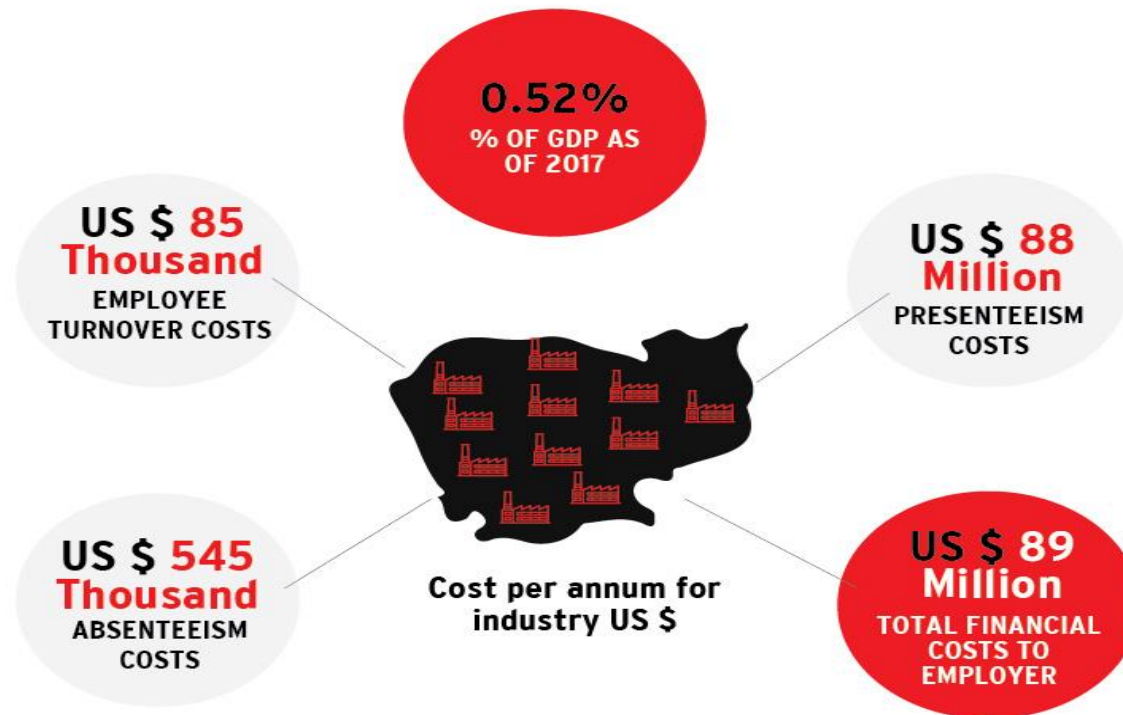


COSTS TO SURVIVORS US\$ 254,371,762, COSTS TO PERPETRATORS US\$ 213,113,891, COSTS TO STATE INSTITUTIONS US\$ 5,523,204, COSTS TO NON STATE INSTITUTIONS US\$ 806,000, TOTAL: US\$ 473,814,928

Sexual harassment: Costly to garment industry



Summary of Estimated Costs incurred to Employers in Garment Factories in Cambodia due to sexual harassment in the workplace, in 2017



Cost per annum for industry US \$
EMPLOYEE TURNOVER COSTS US \$ 85,184, ABSENTEEISM COSTS US \$ 545,000, PRESENTEEISM COSTS US \$ 88,112,511,
TOTAL FINANCIAL COSTS TO EMPLOYER US \$ 88,742,695

