



# Study on the Cost of Violence against Women in Egypt

## Summary

Violence against women is social violence though practiced on individual level because the society accepts this violence and in many cases encourages it. The definition of violence differs according to the frame in which it is defined. Condemnation of any kind of violence is a basic assumption in our current research. This is applicable to and includes all kind of violence whether physical or psychological. Our position is based on the definition of violence of the United Nations that defines violence against women as 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.'

Hence, the research begins with a kind of cultural bias, but this bias does not defy the scientific neutrality or the objectivity of the research. Readers should distinguish between the culture of the researcher and the methodology used. Curriculum and methodology used ensure the neutrality of the research. The main objective of this study is to assess the economic consequences of violence that the society incurs. This economic cost differs from the financial cost as it reflects not only the impact of violence on the social budget or on the allocation of resources for the cure of the negative effects of violence but also includes production and income foregone because of violence and it being a part of the social system.

Women are subject to many kinds of violence some of which are inflicted upon men as well. This violence is not based on gender discrimination and is not considered in this study. In this paper we discuss exposure to violence as a woman. From this perspective, any violence a woman might be exposed to because of her political orientation or because of theft will not be considered in this study. Moreover, if women are intimidated or forced to pay ransom, this will not be included as well. Not only that but also any pressure they are put under such as pressure to tutor shall not be part of this study.

This study depends on quantitative measurement of violence incidents and their impact on women's lives. In spite of our acknowledgement of the psychological impact of violence on women, this study does not tackle psychological effect merely but handles them in connection to how they interfere with women's productivity and participation in the society. In other words, the psychological impact is discussed implicitly in relation to women's productivity (in the short run and long run) and how much is foregone because of exposure to violence as a female member of the society.

This criterion defines the meaning of violence against women in this study. It is what occurs in context of forcing, confining, or narrowing the role of women; thus, undermining women's social status compared to that of men. The direct cost of violence is the financial and material losses that are incurred by the society as result of this violence. One direct cost of violence is the financial loss that results from carrying studies to estimate each violent incident separately which includes the cost of treating any injury that might have occurred, the cost of disruption of that woman work inside her house or outside, or the cost of the disruption of work of any related family member could it be the father, brother, or spouse. Likewise, there is an indirect cost of this violence such as decrease in women productive capacities and decrease in her participation in the National Domestic Product and consequently in the National Income. Added to the cost of violence against women is the violence practiced by women to counteract that inflicted on her. Another important direct cost is the effect of this violence on children. An effect one might think is concealed but in reality it is not; it is conspicuous. However, it was not assessed or evaluated in this study.

This study conducted a survey to obtain its data. The designing of the sample depended on population maps found at the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. Menya, Sohag, Cairo, and Alexandria were the governorates chosen. Sample size was 500 families distributed among the four provinces in proportion to the population of each province. Human Development Reports were used to include three different economic levels (high, middle and low) in the sample which was distributed equally among sample selected governorates. Interviews with households were carried randomly. The sample included husband, wife and any of their children (whether a boy or a girl) who is at least 15 years old. A questionnaire was prepared to collect data. Interviews were held individually. At the end the sample was made up 1503 households. We could not meet some of the spouses as they travelling, at work, deceased, or divorced. Thus, at the end the sample comprised 942 men along with 670 of the children. The direct cost of violence is 42.82 pounds. The largest component of this cost arises from the cost of street harassment which is worth 29.1 followed by the cost of domestic violence injuries which is 7.3 pounds. Then comes the cost of violence inflicted by the state and this amounts to 5.91 pounds. The value of the remaining components does not exceed 0.4 pounds. As for the indirect cost of violence, it is worth 798.15 pounds monthly on average.

These costs represent the cost incurred by the society for every adult woman exposed to violence. This result was generalized to include the cost incurred by the society for all women exposed to violence on the national level. These costs are likely to continue as long as the society does not change its current culture and consequently certain behaviors. Of course change is an inevitable process but social evolution is very slow by nature. Therefore, this cost is calculated on the national level and is based on the assumption that social conditions are constant. This fact may act as an alarm and may motivate people to work to change these unfavorable conditions.

Thus we assume the reoccurrence of violent behavior and of the cost incurred. However, not all elements included in this cost are repeated. Indirect costs are not difficult to estimate as they are concurrent with low productivity of the person and recur though out her productive life

span. As for direct cost, the element that is recurring primarily is the cost of harassment since this behavior is directly associated with the culture of the community which should change before considering change in resulting behavior. The cost of state violence is also frequent. Physical violence is different as the injuries may be cured but the psychological consequences are incurable and last lifelong. These lasting effects constitute a barrier between the two parties involved and take the conflict to a point where some change must occur. For example, men might stop this domestic violence, women might give in; hence defying any justification for conflict, or the couple might have a divorce.

Based on this, the cost of violence calculated expresses what took place in the lives of people from the sample. Therefore, it is considered a closing balance or account that was set up in 2010 (year in which study was carried) and nothing is added to this balance afterwards except for new incidents occurring in the lives of new couples or families. Based on data collected on 2009, this year becomes the base year.

The cost of violence on the national level for this year was equivalent to 642.3 million pounds as direct cost whereas indirect cost mounted to 143.667 million pounds.

Added to these costs is the cost that accumulates because of increasing number of adult females and consequently the share of new families in violence. The total amount was 3,322,049 billion pounds. Thus expected cost for any year following base year becomes the sum of the value for the base year plus the value for the new year (the year in question).

#### **Preface:**

Violence against women is social violence though practiced on individual level because the society accepts this violence and in many cases encourages it. A certain segment of the society considers violence against women a legitimate right and that practices it with no qualm about it. Those who are against this violence and defend women's right stand helpless and cannot abrogate such practices. Violence is not necessarily physical but social acceptance of such practices is a deterrent that subdues women and forces them to accept roles imposed on them. Violence is relative and depends on the cultural framework of every society; therefore, what some might consider violence is regarded by others as acceptable behavior aiming at preserving values and morals. In addition, it is regarded by others as a religious duty.

#### **1-1 The concept of violence:**

The definition of violence against women differs from one culture to the other; hence, it differs according to the cultural framework in which it occurs. In this study that aims to assess and evaluate the cost of violence against women all forms of violence against women is condemned. This is not only the culture of organization that advocate women's rights but also that of the researcher personally. Moreover, this culture of advocating and supporting women is not a foreign culture but a deeply rooted Egyptian one; however, was buried by centuries of underdevelopment and hid under the rubble of ignorance and superstition which prevailed in those centuries.

This study adopts a broad definition of violence that include all forms of abuse whether physical or otherwise which is the definition of violence as stated by the United Nations: 'any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.'

According to this definition violence against women includes the following and is not limited to:

- Physical, sexual, psychological violence occurring within the family including battering, sexual abuse of female children in homes, dowry related violence, spousal rape, circumcision and other traditional practices harmful to women and non spouse violence related to exploitation.
- Physical, sexual, psychological violence occurring in the community including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, intimidation at work or in educational institutions, trafficking in women and forced prostitution.
- Physical, sexual, psychological violence practiced or condoned by the state.

### **1-2 Objectivity and Impartiality of the Research:**

Since definition of violence against women differs according to the culture it is defined in, it could be selectively defined and it becomes the right of the research to define violence in a framework that condemns violence. This cultural bias may seem inconsistent with the required scientific neutrality. The researcher does not have to give up his/her culture to be objective. Readers should distinguish between the culture of the researcher and the methodology used. Curriculum and methodology used ensure the neutrality of the research. The culture of the researcher does not by any means affect the objectivity of the study unless the researcher tries to hide it deliberately; however, the researcher declares his cultural orientation as of the beginning for the reader to be aware and to direct the focus to the methodology and curriculum as to whether or not they guarantee the neutrality of the research.

This definition of violence is a basic assumption in this study and it is the duty of the researcher to prove the adversities of what his culture allege as violence and that is violence against women is not in the interest of the society as a whole. This is a scientific hypothesis that the research will test. Another aspect that assures objectivity is that hypothesis could be negated using the methodology of the study that allows measurement of the results of violence. This is a behavior that has its impact regardless of desires, feelings, beliefs, or intentions behind it. Similarly, the impact of violence can be measured without being influenced by the desire of the researcher, his feelings, beliefs, or biases.

Measurement does not begin by accepting violence or refusing it but starts by tracing and monitoring its consequences and evincing results without modifications. Furthermore, we translate our observations and evidence into quantities that could be measured. These quantities may exist automatically without intervention. For example the consequences of physical violence do not require any interventions or any modifications as such violence require medical treatment that has a certain value. Another example would be subordinating women and imposing certain roles on them in which they do not use all their capabilities as a result women makes less income than what they could achieve. These are examples that could be measured without any influence from the researcher's side whether through his wishes or his cultural biases. Moreover, any claim that could not be measured would be excluded and remains as a claim with no evidence supporting it.

### **1-3 Objective of the Study and its Importance:**

The main objective of this study is to estimate the economic cost incurred by the society as a result of violence practiced against women. The economic cost is different from the financial cost as the former does not only include resources allocated to address the consequences of such violence but also income and production foregone because violent behavior practiced against women. This income or revenue is not calculated as part of the budget of this society but it could have been achieved if the society had had different practices; therefore, this foregone income is calculated and included in the economic cost of

violence. For this study to achieve its objective it must calculate the economic cost on a quantitative basis which is then estimated in money terms.

It is important to state clearly the consequences of violence against women so that the image is drawn clearly in the minds of people who practice this violence and advocate it depending on pretexts such as maintaining the values and the originality of the society. This segment of the society was not affected by theory and reasoning; thus, arise the importance of translating those consequences to more concrete ideas that their minds can comprehend and grasp. These groups still consider women as a source of seduction and mesmerization and use this thought as an excuse or a reason for their violence against women. By this practice, this segment of the society obliterates freedom and rights that women gained in our modern history.

Those behavior and attitude contradicts with the requirements of the times where the gap between developed and underdeveloped countries is widening while we need to bridge this gap by mobilizing our resources and energies to catch up with these developed countries. Hence, we should not exclude women's energies and capabilities and we should narrow down conflicts in the society that drain our energies. In the first place is the conflict between men and women. Current prevailing discrimination against women occurs silently and is hidden behind values that further nourish and protect this discrimination. Nonetheless, the conflict continues and consumes a considerable part of our energy and resources reducing the effort that should be directed toward the welfare and wellbeing of the society. This is what the society needs to be aware of and this purpose highlights the importance of this study that will state clearly and quantitatively the consequence of violence against women.

## **2- Methodology:**

This study is based on the quantitative measurement of the incidents of violence against women and their consequences. Although we all recognize the grave psychological consequences of violence against women, this is not something that this study attempts to explore and explain. These violent practices have their impact and leave their imprint on women and consequently affect their long term and short term productivity. Hence, the psychological impact will be tackled implicitly along with its hindering effect on the productivity of women.

### **2-1 Criteria for Determining Incidents of Violence against Women:**

Women are subjected to many kinds of violence, some of which men are equally exposed to. In this study this kind of violence is not considered. The violence considered here is the violence subjected on women based on gender discrimination. . In this study we discuss exposure to violence as a woman. From this perspective, any violence a woman might be exposed to because of her political orientation or because of theft will not be considered in this study. Moreover, if women are intimidated or forced to pay ransom, this will not be included as well. Not only that but also any pressure they are put under such as pressure to tutor shall not be part of this study.

Those criteria define the meaning of violence against women in this study. It is what occurs in context of forcing, confining, or narrowing down the role of women; thus, undermining women's social status compared to that of men. Violence in this sense is a deterrent and gets out of proportion, in some cases it reaches murder, if women refuse to comply with it. Yet there are some limitations to how much this violence can reach depending on several factors among which are: women's psychological strength, women's social status that inherently provide different degrees of social protection.

In this context of violence against women include the following:

- Murder in the name of honor
- Any form of physical assault that does not amount to murder
- Any threat of murder or physical assault that does not necessarily lead to death
- Any form of verbal abuse
- Preventing women to go out of the house to meet friends or visit family
- Forcing certain way of dressing without her consent or against her will
- Sexual harassment and sexual exploitation
- Negligence in protecting women from harassment
- Treat of slander and scandal
- Occurrence of any of these types of attacks in the family or in broader social scope
- Any attacks of sexual nature committed or acquiesce to by the state as happens during detention or torture.

Verbal abuse is violence because it is a humiliation intended to destroy the morale, weaken the resistance of women and coerce them to comply with the demands of the attacker. Similarly any conversation carried with a woman that has an arrogant tone, involves ridicule, or accuses woman to be a source of temptation for men is considered violence. The same goes for what is considered light beating and not battering. Some resort to the hadith of the prophet as a source to legitimize such practice; however, they resort to shallow interpretations that allude only to physical hurt and not to the psychological damage. Threat of slander or scandal is different from verbal abuse as the former alludes to a previous behavior or incidents by women that is related to honor. Threat in this case is in reality an exploitation of some facts that may not only degrade women's status but also may expose them to the risk of murder in defense of family honor. This study does not support those who commit any kind of violence against women even under the pretext of the so called honor. Of course, this position is not because this study disrespects principles or values; on the contrary, it is because this study holds respect to human freedom. Pretexts held by people and claimed values are in fact worldly matters adopted by some communities to achieve certain goals or obtain certain interests during a certain period of time. Since these interests are either achieved or annulled, then those values must change as well. Some might claim or argue that these values are derived from religious provisions and that does not change in accordance to people's prejudice and bias. The research does not endorse any anti – religious position or stand. One must put into consideration that what might be regarded as religious provisions may only be human interpretations liable to be wrong or right. No human being is entitled to monopolize the interpretation of religion or the drafting of its provisions. We cherish and revere religious texts from God Almighty but we do not confine ourselves to certain interpretations.

### **2-2 Estimation of Economic Cost of Violence against Women:**

Although this study is aiming at assessing the consequences of violence, we could not depend on national statistics because we don't know if the state has such data or not. The alternative was to rely on a survey sample through which we can identify the incidents of violence, their consequences, and related financial and physical losses. Moreover, through the survey one can reach more indicators related to consequences of violence (regarding women's personal development and growth) mainly retarded economic status of women which a key element in economic cost of violence.

Violence against woman oblige women to constantly accept a status lower than that of men. In this scenario women do not take decisions freely and independently and accept roles that might not be compatible with her skills and capabilities. Psychologists refer to a concept known as the fear of success. This fear hit men and women but in our country women has a larger share as they are threatened of rejection because of being successful. They could be rejected by their husbands, male colleagues, or male employees who would refuse to have a female superintendent.

This weakness and decrease of women productive capacities are the main effects of violence. These results are further reflected on the family and on the society: the society does not grow to achieve its potentials while men become overwhelmed by their control over women rather than managing life circumstances efficiently and successfully; thus, they become trapped by their ego instead of being creative and responsible. Violence may result in aggressive women whose aggression add to the social losses already endure or a passive and submissive women who transfer this attitude and plant it in their children who become forlorn as well.

After monitoring the consequences of violence, the cost (whether direct or indirect) of it is estimated based on the information derived from the study sample. In addition, there is what we call hidden cost for the violence that we could not estimate. That was not include or estimated either because it relates to the future or because needed data was not feasible through the survey sample.

### **3- Previous studies:**

In previous studies, all of which are foreign, it was indicated that women affected by violence are not influenced alone but the impact of this violence extends to reach all women who perceive themselves threatened by or vulnerable to violence. Moreover it reaches men even those who are not engaged in such practices because of barriers that arise between men and women because of exposure of women to violence. In this study cost of violence is categorized into three kinds. The first is designated as the direct or concrete, second is indirect or intangible, and the third is the opportunity cost.

Direct or tangible cost is represented in the resources allocated to women exposed to violence such as provision of house in times of crisis, legal services, and financial and health support while indirect cost is represented in the excruciating pain and fear that women subjected to violence experience. This cost is sometimes referred to as social and psychological cost of domestic violence. In some Australian studies, the indirect cost included all expenses incurred to terminate this relationship that inflict violence on that woman; for example, in some cases the indirect cost included school uniform that is bought for children in case these kids changed schools or compensations for items that was destroyed during violence. Moreover, paying off debts to the other party is also part of the indirect cost. Not only that but also income that women lost or could have achieved if not exposed to such violence.

As for the opportunity cost, these are the chances foregone because of involvement in those violent relations. That is, what these women could have achieved and they did not because of the violence they are exposed to. In other words, those are the chances that women lost because of the limited choices available for women exposed to violence; for example, lost opportunities of promotion in work places and of having better life quality. Opportunity cost is part of the indirect losses.

There are many foreign studies that tackle cost of violence against women. In this study here we will not discuss them all but we will refer to them to use some of the concrete examples mentioned in them to further clarify the picture. In Australia, there were six studies that examined cost of violence. Five covered the cost of violence in certain provinces while the sixth discussed internal violence in business sector and companies. The methodology followed was to conduct meetings on a small sample and then generalize the result based on the percentage of prevalence of violence which ranged from 1.8 to 4.5%. In all studies the greater percentage of cost was the direct cost and that ranged from 9000 to 50000\$ approximately. As for the indirect cost this was far less than the direct cost. It ranged from 20% to 50% of the amount estimated to the direct cost. Lost income represented the days of absence from work.

An Australian study with a very wide coverage range was carried on New South Wales province. This study did not depend on conducting interviews with women exposed to violence but was a holistic study that divided women subject to violence into three categories. First category included women who endure the violence inflicted upon them, do not ask for help, and keep silent. Second category includes women resort to help. Third category includes women who changed their lives and pulled out of relations characterized by violence against them. Cost of violence was estimated using official data on violence, and then results were generalized on total female population. According to this study the cost of violence was estimated to be 1.5 billion dollars for the province under study. It was found that women were the ones who incurred most of the cost while the government assumed only half of the cost paid by women.

As for the study that traced the effect of violence on the business sector, it depended on data released by other studies that estimated the loss tolerated because of absence from work because of violence. The cost included four items. First item covered direct costs for businesses as a result of absenteeism, labor turnover, and low productivity. The second item included indirect costs to businesses in the form of insurance and allowance for the care of the victims of violence. The third item included direct and indirect cost incurred by the victims themselves and their friends and families. The fourth item included cost incurred by the whole society and passed down to numerous generations.

The cost incurred by businessmen does not only include the direct cost but also the repercussions that affect the enterprise as a whole. This includes the impact on the distribution, production, and consumer satisfaction which decreases and is extended to a period longer than that of absence period. The cost incurred by victims has a "domino effect" where the consequent lack of income decreases the following: consumer spending in general, profitability of business sector and revenue of the state. The cost incurred by the sector is estimated to be



around 1.5 billion dollars with an average of 10,000 dollars for each case (victim of violence). The cost incurred by the business sector increases as victims 'attention and participation is directed toward following up issues. Cost incurred by the state is also considered here when we discuss the business sector as this sector is a taxpayer; that is, income generator to the government. Another factor taken into consideration is the cost of government contribution to the community.

Overall Australian studies were more successful at estimating direct cost of violence than they were at estimating the indirect cost. The reason is that they considered the major bulk of indirect cost is the pain and the suffering which are difficult to estimate financially. Not any study was successful at assessing this cost and they were content with only describing it. Moreover, none of these studies assessed children's suffering. It is estimated that 30 – 40 percent of the children are affected by violence inflicted upon women. Therefore, one can state that assessed or estimated cost is less than real cost.

In the United States, the subject was tackled from a different angle where reports addressed sexual assaults that constitute the major bulk of violence against women there. It was part of studies estimating the cost of crime. These studies state that victims bear the cost themselves and that the society bears only the cost of services rendered to them and to important figures related to the victims. The cost of rape was the highest cost incurred by victims and was estimated to be around 127 billion dollars other than the cost of sexual abuse of children which amounts to \$110.000. Many rape victims are subject to more than one attack. The cost of each assault is \$87.000. The cost of rape is divided as follows:

Short term medical care	\$500
Psychiatric treatment	2.400
Lost production	2.200
Pain and suffering	104.900

The elements of suffering where s follows:

- Almost half of the victims suffered from at least one symptom of a series of sexual pain
- Victims of rape are four times liable to emotional crash compared others who have not gone through similar experience.
- 25%-50% of the victims seek psychiatric help and suffer from physical symptoms for physical pain

The overall cost of sexual assaults for victims was 18 million dollars in 2002. Psychological services constituted the main bulk of this cost. It has been found that rape, sexual assault on children and domestic violence are the main causes of tension especially after pain in women.

The percentage of occurrence of such tension is 50 – 90%. Also rape is directly associated with depression and anxiety disorders.

Psychological problems arise in 57% of cases subjected to complete sexual assaults, in 37% of cases of physical violence and 18% in cases of theft. Psychological harm ranges from severe psychological disorders to emotional distress. In rape, the percentage is 1:4 compared to 1:8 in other crimes.

With respect to lost work time, 14 % of the victims of rape and sexual assault are forced to be absent from work for different periods. Twenty eight percent of the latter group was absent from 6 – 10 days. Rape of lovers is controversial; however, this kind of rape leads to a loss of 1.1 work days with an average daily wage of 69 dollars.

Other studies in the United States provide different results; however, it adopts the same methodology. It discusses violence of lovers. According to this study, the total amount of females subject to assaults from their loving partners is 5.3 million women per year starting age 18. The result is 2 million cases that require care and attention 550,000 require medical care. Eight million working days are lost. The cost of rape is about 5.8 billion annually 4.1 out of which are allocated to psychological care.

Now we move from the United States to Sweden where there is not one comprehensive study on the economic cost of violence against women. The report we have hold of right now is about violence practiced by the beloved. It seems that this kind of violence is what sparked interest among all forms of violence practiced against women. The report declares that intimate relation cast a specific dimension to the violence here and distinguishes it from other forms of violence. The attacker (the lover in this case) can always access his victim. Moreover, the intimacy creates a difficult situation for women (which are to decide to abandon this relation). The form has a special nature of control and power that lead to social isolation of women, financial problems, shrinking financial freedom, and serious housing problems.

In this report there are new variables added to the cost of violence such as the possibility of intervention from the side of the police, imprisonment of the attacker which entails more expenses to adjust his behavior, and indirect costs represented in decrease in production. This violence is worse than physical violence as it comprises intimidation, emotional abuse that is grave and intense, yet it does not lead to visits to the hospital or official reports registered at police stations. The Report we are examining at the moment depends on official records only; hence, there is a degree of uncertainty regarding the information imparted since there was no mention of reasons for such violence or any mention of the “lover”.

Methodologically the cost of violence is estimated in two phases. In the first phase, rate of prevalence of violence was estimated. Whereas, in the second phase the cost incurred by the society was assessed. The social and economic costs were indicators of the size of the problem. Direct cost included costs endured to prevent violence and to amend its numerous effects. Cost

calculation comprised fixed and variable costs such as wages and houses. When estimating productivity losses, value of production of paid days was considered.

Statements of transfers were noted. Those are resource flows that do not represent real cost such as health insurance, social assistance, and compensations for victims of crimes. These transfers are not added to costs. The report also referred to what is called intangible cost such as anxiety, suffering and anguish that decreases the quality of life. Intangible cost is not taken into account because of their nature that is difficult to estimate.

For information the report resorted to central government and local authorities' expenditure and to competent authorities for costs of health care. Accordingly, the cost per patient was calculated. In certain cases the estimates were calculated based on questionnaires as in the case of cost of the police intervention. The immediate contributions of community centers in terms of emergencies and shelters were estimated by means of questionnaires from NGOs. As for cost social services rendered for victims of violence, those were estimated after meetings with local authorities on the basis of questionnaires. Productivity loss was adopted from a study conducted for this purpose via various governmental offices for atrocities and relief. Absent days were derived from data of Social Insurance Organization. Value of transfers was estimated in the same manner. Studies in other countries were referred to for validity, and comparison purposes.

The domain of violence is wide. One woman commits suicide because of exposure to violence while four men would follow the same path for inflicting violence on their beloved ones. The number of children who witnessed violence was estimated as well as the cost for their treatment in few cases as the latter was difficult to calculate.

In studies examining violence against women in developing countries, these studies revealed the cost of violence in three countries which are Bangladesh, Morocco, and Uganda. The report of this study was issued by the International Center for Research on Women and by the United Nations Population Fund.<sup>1</sup> In that study, researchers used a direct methodology for calculating cost of violence which they considered as the spending incurred by the victims themselves for treatment or to face the situation of violence. The indirect cost was estimated by means of absent days that are incurred by the families, the victims and various institutions on social level. There is nothing in particular to be mentioned about the methodology followed.

#### **4- Elements of Economic Cost in the Current Study:**

According to the methodology used in this study, Key elements of direct cost of violence are represented in material losses incurred because of violent acts. These losses are realized in the short term and consequences are observed immediately after the attack. This violence might be limited and disrupts the work of women in the house or outside it or might be severe resulting

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<sup>1</sup> International Center for Research on Women, United Nations population Fund in Cooperation with, the Economic Policy Research Center (Kampala). The Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies and Hassan II University Mohammedia – Casablanca.2009

in injuries mounting in cost of treatment plus the temporary disruption of work. This disruption might include husband, children, relatives, or friends. So far the cost of violence does not vary from previous studies. The element that distinguishes this study is the estimation of the indirect cost.

Elements of indirect cost are determined by factors that decrease women's working capacities and lead to a low contribution from women's side in the GDP. This is expressed in women staying out of the labor force or accepting low paid jobs. Thus, the indirect cost results in low income on the national level. This indirect cost is what distinguishes this study from previous studies.

It might be argued that women deliberately stay at home as house wives and choose not to work and that justifies women's low productivity. However, this argument is flawed. Women who appear to be satisfied with this status were in fact driven in this direction by virtue of historical accumulations which formulated certain values to advocate this status and regarded it as the norm. These values and cultures were reinforced by religious interpretations that subdue women and render them submissive to male control under the alleged claim that these are God's laws. In this context, violence does not seem to be violence but a system to maintain social values and integrity.

This leads to a confusion between concepts such as the "economic cost of violence" and the "economic cost of unemployment". Women staying willingly out of the labor market are excluded from the definition of unemployment which by definition does not include those who deliberately choose not to work. Hence, their foregone participation is not counted as a foregone national income. It is very possible that housewives had the potential and the skills required to participate in the labor market at the prime of their lives but those capabilities might have become obsolete. If at any time they decided to enter the labor market, they will have chances at entry - level positions because they are inexperienced; hence, women will earn little income compared to their male counterparts.

The previous argument is supported by another which is community acceptance of current conditions of women. However, social acceptance of degrading conditions does not mean this deterioration is nonexistent and does not entail rectification. Underdeveloped countries are content with their current conditions and seek no change on the social level. In fact they live on the margins of history and do not decide upon their destiny although theoretically they are entitled to. Therefore, indirect cost is represented by differences between women's productivity and men's productivity. In economic analysis income is equivalent to productivity.

#### **5- Sample and Data:**

The design of the sample was based on population maps at the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. Four governorates were selected to represent the Egyptian society. Sample size is 1500 families. Sample was distributed among governorates according to the number of residents of each governorate. At the meantime, human development reports were

used to determine the economic level of the selected areas. The sample was distributed among three segments representing areas of high economic level, medium economic level, and poor areas. Then sample was equally distributed among chosen governorates. Families were chosen randomly when conducting interviews. In each family it was scheduled to include mother, father, female or male sibling who is at least 15 years old.

A questionnaire was drafted to collect data. There were three forms one for women, one for men, and a third one for children. Interviews were carried individually. Through these questionnaires data was gathered about the forms of violence, frequency of its occurrence, resulting injuries, treatment and cost of treatment. Data also included level of education, profession, and income. Data collected included that of husband and wife. It was not expected to witness violence ourselves while collecting data. It was sufficient to document the testimonies of those involved (those who practice the violence and those subjected to it). Also, we collected data from children to confirm the happening of these events.

Individual interviews were conducted during visits to families at their homes. Each interview was conducted by two researchers one of which was a female. Spouses were interviewed together afterwards another interview was conducted with the children. To run the process of data collection smoothly the questionnaire for males was drafted in neutral terms that do not allude to those males being violent themselves, so questions would be asking if he had heard of any violent incidents ;for example, without declaring any rejection to this violence or any criticism to those who practice it.

## **6- Results**

### **6-1 Size and Distribution of the Sample**

#### **6-1-1 Sample Size and Geographical Distribution**

The number of households that were visited in four provinces was 1535 household. It was found out that 27 women out of these families were not married. In five families wives were absent because they are deceased or for some other reason. These cases were excluded and those amounted to 32. One thousand five hundred and three (1503) families with 1503 wives remained in the sample. As for husbands 408 of them were absent either because of death or separation. Moreover, 153 husbands were missed because of work or travel. So in the end the sample included 942 men.

Number of children reached 670 siblings. While it was decided that age limit is 15 years for children , there were four exceptions in application: one daughter was 11, one was 10 while two were 14 .As for sons some were much older than average age ; for example one was 52 years old. In the end, total number of individuals participating was 3115 people. The geographical distribution of the sample was as follows:

**Table 1**

### Geographical Distribution of the Sample

Governorate	Number of households	Number of wives	Number of couples	Number of children	Total Number of individuals
Cairo	607	607	289	214	1116
Alexandria	305	305	232	179	716
Mennya	315	315	253	149	717
Sohag	276	276	168	128	527
Total	1503	1503	942	670	3115

#### 6-1-2 Distribution of Women by Marital Status:

The majority of women were married. The percentage of married women was 72.6%, divorced women did not exceed 8.5%, 1.3 % were separated, 18.6% were widows; a percentage that was double that of divorced and separated women. This is shown in Table 2:

**Table 2**

#### Marital Status of Women

Status	Number	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Separated	19	1.3	1.3
Divorced	109	7.2	8.5
Widows	280	18.6	27.1
Married	1095	72.9	100
Total	1503	100	

#### 6-1-3 Distribution between Rural and Urban Areas and Time Coverage:

The ultimate distribution between urban and rural areas was as follows: 998 urban families and 505 rural families. The predominance of urban society is reflected by the selection of both Cairo and Alexandria within the sample. Moreover, urban areas formally include all small towns. This is not meant to minimize the weight of rural culture that eventually prevails in small towns. This rural culture is also transferred to big cities by migrants from the countryside. Not only that but also these migrants hold on to this rural culture for generations before they consider examining it in favor of urban culture.

As for time coverage, the sample included two consecutive generations: parents and children. In addition, we gathered data about grandparents which indirectly provided information on the

third generation allowing us to trace change and mobility across three generations. Coverage will not be equally distributed among the three generations as it is self-evident that more weight will be put on the new generation.

#### **6-1-4 Age Distribution**

The percentage of wives who are under the age of 30 years is 16.7%; in particular the age group from 20- 24 years is 5.9%, the group from 25 - 29 years is 10.3% , and 0.5% were less than 20%. The age group from 30 – 44 were 42%. The age of the corresponding group of husbands ranged from 30 to 64 years. This comprehensible since the norm is the husband is older than the wife.

As for children, age group from 15 – 19 years was 51.9% while others ranged from 20 – 29 years old; that is, 92% of the children were less than 29%(Table 3). It is noted that in the table there is a high proportion of “not stated” categories. This is because the age of men was gathered indirectly through wives.

Table 3

Age Distribution of the Sample

Type of Home of Origin	Number	Percentage
City	831	55.3
Village	620	41.3
Undeclared	52	3.4
Total	1503	100.0

**6-1-5 Distribution of  
to Origin and Habitat Change:**

**Women according**

The distribution of origin of women respondents was divided between cities and villages. 55.3% was raised in cities while 41.3% was raised in villages. This distribution is shown in table (4). This distinction is important as it reflects different cultural background. Transition from one place to another is not merely geographical. It entails a cultural shift as well. This depends on cultural nature of the region.

**Table 4**

**Home Town of Women**

It must be noted that definition of urban societies include small cities that have to a great extend rural nature when it comes to culture. We , also, observed that many migrants in metropolitan areas are from rural origin and tend to concentrate their residence and their work in certain areas. This tendency elongates the life of the rural culture they carried along with them. The percentage of women living in urban areas that they migrated to is approximately 21% as shown in table5. Marriage is mostly why people migrate. In 77% of



the cases, the husband comes from the same governorate while 23% comes from other governorate than that of wife.

**Table 5**  
**Women Migration from Home of Origin**

	Number	Percentage
Migrated	314	20.9
Did not Migrate	1188	79.0
Not Mentioned	1	0.1
Total	1503	100

**6-2 Beginning of Violence: Social Up Bringing:**

Violence against women starts within the frame of social upbringing. It starts with putting females in a lower status compared to that of males, whether socially or economically. Also, the society makes women submissive to men's will and to roles dictated upon them. Hence, violence against women starts at a young age. It is also noted that females of the same generation are subjected to the same violence for the same purpose. Half of the females are subjected to physical violence during childhood. The percentage of women exposed to physical violence during childhood was 49.9% opposed to 47.3% who were not.

**Table 5 – a**  
**Exposure to Physical Abuse in Childhood**

Exposure	Number	Percentage
Yes	752	50
No	714	47.5
Not mentioned	37	2.5
Total	1503	100

**Exposure of Sons to Battering**

Exposure to Battering	Number	Percentage
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Yes	292	43.6
No	281	41.9
Not stated	97	14.5
Total	670	100

**Table 6 - B**  
**Who Was Exposed to Battering More, Boys or Girls**

Who was exposed more to battering?	Number	Percentage
Boys	249	37.2
Girls	190	28.4
No battering for girls	100	14.9
Not stated	131	19.5
Total	670	100

Why are boys exposed to battering more than girls? Does require a paradigm shift on our side? There are no clear indicators for that and we are not required to make a paradigm shift as there is not any concurrent evidence that show greater tendency to be tolerant of female children. Men showed acceptance to beating of wives and daughters and this information is represented in table 7. Most probably girls are not exposed to battering as much as boys are because of their tendency to be obedient.

It should be noted that those who expressed their acceptance to the idea of battering of girls justified their behavior that it helps girls become obedient . Those were 432 case and that represents 46.0 % of the total number of husbands. Another group claim that beating is limited to childhood and justify it as a source of protection for the girl. This group comprised 333 cases which represented 35.4 % of the total number of husbands. We were unable able to understand the claimed meaning “ protection” except complying to the father’s will and authority . A value that she later carries to her own household and becomes compliant to the husband’s will.

**Table 7**  
**Possibility of Battering Wife or Daughter**

Possibility of using violence	With Wife		With Daughter	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Possible	422	44.8	765	81.2
Impossible	514	54.6	177	18.8
Not stated	6	0.6		
Total	942	100	942	100

These ideas co – exist with notion of equality regarding education opportunities and monthly allowance. 81.7 % of the husbands believe that girls should have equal chances when it comes

to education and 77.5 % believes that the girl should be given the same allowance as the boy ( Tables 8-a/ Table 8 – b).

**Table 8- a**  
**Education for Girls and Boys**

Get an Education	Number	Percentage
No difference	770	81.7
Girls till middle or high school	59	6.3
Girls go to school and should come back before night time	47	5.0
Girls don't get an education	30	3.2
Not stated	36	3.8
Total	942	100

**Table 8 – b**  
**Allowance (Pocket Money) for Boys and Girls**

Allowance	Number	Percentage
Equal	730	77.5
Girls take allowance for a reason	136	14.4
Girls don't take allowance	23	2.4
Not stated	54	5.7
Total	942	100,0

**Table 9**  
**At What Age Does Battering Stop**

Age	Number	Percentage
Young age( not specified)	23	2.4
Till age of 8	33	3.5
Till age of 10 as dictated by God	47	5.0
Till Age of Twelve	139	14.8
Till Age of 15	181	19.2
Till Age of Maturity	39	4.1
Till College Age	90	9.6
At Any age	104	11.0
When She Grows Up ( Not Specified)	30	3.2
As long As She Commits Mistakes	57	6.1
Others	8	0.9

Not Beaten At All	137	14.5
Not indicated	54	5.7
Total	942	100

There are other indicators related to girls' upbringing and teaching them favored behavior for girls. Among these are when parents should stop beating their daughters. Here exists a wide variation as illustrated by the schedule ( table) . As indicated by the schedule , only 137 men rejected the idea of battering which accounts to 14.5% of the total number of participants while 5.7% did not declare their opinion. The rest indicated a wide range of age at which girls should not be beaten.

Nonetheless, some parents think that beating girls should be confined to young age which ranges from 8 to 15. Some concur that girls should be beaten till they join college or until they get to college or may be till they reach age of maturity. Also battering can continue till they get married. Moreover, other male figures declared that girls should be beaten at any point in time as long as they commit mistakes. This group believes they are following God's commands. There was no allusion to the population of Upper Egypt who believe that girls should not be beaten to preserve their virginity. There were 8 cases that imparted various excuses or justifications for girls' battering. Some people, also, claimed that girls should be beaten more as they grow up or should be beaten within certain constraints. The range differed here again . For some age was a constraint (from 3 to 5) while others had other justifications such as stopping to ask for money. There are some indicators as to the frequency a girl should go out to visit her friends; whether the girl should be escorted or not. Some parents believe a girl should be escorted while others emphasis that she is obliged to take permission which accounts to 38.5%. Thirty two point two percent say she can go out but should not be late returning to her home. A small percentage declared that girls are similar to boys in this respect.

**Table 10**  
**Daughters' Visits to Friends**

Visit	Number	Percentage
Boys and girls are alike	228	24.2
Girls can go out but not allowed to be late	293	31.1
Girls are to be escorted	363	38.5
Not stated	58	6.2
Total	942	100

Girls should have an excuse to go out; that is , an acceptable reason such as buying stuff and this group was 23.5 % of the participants. Thirty fie point nine agreed to girls going out unescorted unlike the group that constituted 36% of the sample and refused that girls should go out unescorted.

**Table 11**  
**Girls Go Out Unescorted**

Going out	Number	percentage
Go out to buy stuff	221	23.5
Go out but cannot be late	338	35.9

Cannot go out unescorted	341	36.2
Not stated	42	4.4
Total	942	100

At the end of the day, kids are highly affected by the examples they see and later cue in life. For instance little girls watch violence inflicted upon their mothers and they observe mothers' compliance to this behavior. Many of the women in our sample witnessed as young girls their mothers subject to violence by their fathers. Twenty percent of women were beaten while eighteen percent were threatened which amounts to 38 %.

**Table 12 – a**  
**Generations of Mothers Subject to Battering**

Exposure to Battery	Number	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
Exposed to Battery	300	20	20
Subject to threat	271	18	38
Not exposed to battery	810	53.9	91.9
Not indicated	122	8.1	100
Total	1503	100	

Fathers' commands were unbreakable laws for mothers. That was the situation in more than 76% of the cases as shown in table 12 – b.

**Table 12- b**  
**Possibility of Disagreeing with the Father**

Mothers' Submission	Number	Percentage
Fathers' orders were obeyed	964	64.1
Disagreed but didn't announce it	185	12.3
Disagreed and father listened to her	237	15.8
Submissive sometimes	1	0.1
Never submissive	17	1.1
Not stated	99	6.6
Total	1503	100

**6- 3 During Marriage Violence Continues:**

Marriage involves violence. For instance parents sometimes enforce certain suitors on their daughters. In other cases girls are married to men they do not know or are married at an age below that which is legal. Many girls do not get the chance to know their husbands in depth. It occurs after marriage to various degrees and sometimes girls find out they haven't made a correct decision meanwhile it is usually too late to undergo any change, namely too late to file a divorce.

**6- 3 – 1 How to Select a Husband:**

Frequently parents interfere with daughters' choice of husbands. This does not differ a lot in case of choosing the first husband or the second but the issue we are addressing is the choice of the first husband. In 37.5% of the cases, the husband was chosen by the daughter while in 60% of the cases the husband was chosen by the parents as shown in table 13. Some justify this position as a means for protecting as they are naïve most of the time and consequently lack the required experience. However, a deep examination of how girls are brought up would lead you to the conclusion that these traits ( naïveté, lack of experience) are a natural product of this way of upbringing which would obstruct girls' understanding and their ability to choose.

**Table 13**  
**Ways of Choosing Husbands**

Ways of Choosing	Number	Percentage
Girl's choice	564	37.5
Parents' choice	911	60.6
Not stated	28	1.9
Total	1503	100

#### **6 – 3- 2 Engagement Period**

Engagement period is a period designed to give the engaged couple a chance to know each other better. This period allows couples a minimum amount of interaction and familiarity, yet 43.7% were not granted this opportunity as the meetings occur within a formal frame that narrows down this chance and does not open doors for real opening up between the two.

**Table 14**  
**Chances of Meeting and Having Conversations during Engagement**

Free to meet	Number	Percentage
Yes	770	51.2
No	657	43.7
Not stated	76	5.1
Total	1503	100

### **3 – 3 Children Marriage**

Early marriage is a deprivation of females from their childhood; it is a sort of violence. The age of the wife before her first marriage has been less than 16 years old for 174 cases representing 11.6 % of the total women. The wife's age has been less than 20 years old for 712 cases representing 47.3 % of the total sample women (Table 15). The husband is younger than the wife in few cases. Their number increases as much as the age of wife increases by marriage.

**Table 15**

**Wife age in 1<sup>st</sup> marriage**

<b>Marriage age</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Accumulated percentage</b>
Less than 16 years	174	11.6	11.6
16-19 years	537	35.7	47.3

20-24	547	36.4	83.7
25-29	157	10.5	94.2
30-34	23	1.5	95.7
35 & Above	15	1.0	96.7
Not Specific	50	3.3	100.0
Total	1503	100.0	

It is usual that the husband is older than the wife within the reasonable limits and under control. We will consider the age difference as being acceptable if it is less than ten years and it shall be excessive if it is more than this. The excessive percentage of more than ten years and more reached to 29.5 % of the total sample and 10.6 % if the exceeding period is more than 15 years (Table 16-A & 16-B). Nobody can say that the excessive percentage has not reached to one third of the cases if we consider that exceeding as of ten years difference in age.





**Table 16-A**

**Age difference between husband & wife in 1<sup>st</sup> marriage (calculated percentages for the whole sample)**

Age Difference	Wife Age															
	11-15		16-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35 & above		Not specified		Total	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Wife is elder in age	1	0.1	4	0.3	12	0.8	20	1.3	6	0.4	6	0.4			49	3.3
Difference is zero	1	0.1	8	0.5	26	1.7	20	1.3	5	0.5	2	0.2			62	4.1
<b>Husband is elder in age</b>																
1-9 years	94	6.1	333	22.1	336	24.3	91	6.0	7	0.5	6	0.4			897	59.7
10-14 years	45	3.0	123	8.2	95	6.3	18	1.2	3	0.2	1	0.1			285	18.9
15-19 years	13	0.9	42	2.8	19	1.3	6	0.4							80	5.3
20-24 years	9	0.6	14	0.9	15	1.0			1	0.1					39	2.6
25 years & above	11	0.7	14	0.9	12	0.8	2	0.2	1	0.1					40	2.7
Total	174	11.5	538	35.7	545	36.2	157	10.4	23	1.5	15	1.0			1425	96.6

Not specified															51	3.4
Total	174	11.5	538	35.7	545	36.2	157	10.4	23	1.5	15	1.0	56	3.7	1503	100.0
<b>Total of encroachment</b>																
10 years & above	78	5.2	193	12.8	141	9.4	26	1.8	5	0.4	1	1.0			444	29.5
15 years & above	33	2.2	70	4.6	46	3.1	8	0.6	2	0.2					159	10.6

**Table 16-B**

**Age difference between husband & wife in 1<sup>st</sup> marriage (calculated percentages per age class)**

Age Difference	Wife age													
	11-15		16-19		20-24		25-29		30-34		35 & above		Total	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Wife is elder in age	1	0.6	4	0.7	12	2.2	20	12.7	6	26.2	6	40.0	49	3.4
Difference is zero	1	0.6	8	1.5	26	4.7	20	12.7	5	21.7	2	13.3	62	4.3
<b>Husband is elder in age</b>														
1-9 years	94	54.0	333	61.9	336	67.2	91	58.0	7	30.4	6	40.0	897	61.8
10-14 years	45	25.9	123	22.9	95	17.4	18	11.5	3	13.1	1	6.7	285	19.6
15-19 years	13	7.5	42	7.8	19	3.5	6	3.8					80	5.5
20-24 years	9	5.2	14	2.6	15	2.8			1	4.3			39	2.7
25 years & above	11	6.3	14	2.6	12	2.2	2	1.3	1	4.3			40	2.7
Total	174	100	538	100	545	100	157	100	23	100	15	100	1425	100.0
<b>Total</b>														

10 years & above	78	44.9	193	35.9	141	25.9	26	16.6	5	21.7	1	6.7	444	30.6
15 years & above	33	19.0	70	13.0	46	8.5	8	5.1	2	8.6		000	159	11.0

Human suffering cannot be measured by such calculation. Any amount of suffering whatsoever its size shall be unfair. Unfair is not acceptable. If we have a look at exceeding by every age class, we will have another side; the unfair is concentrated on the younger age class. The exceeding increases as long as the age is younger. It reaches its peak at the age less than 16 years old. the age difference in about 45 % of this class is more than 10 years and it is more than 15 years for 19 % of them (Table 16-B). Hence, we find that the woman, who has got married unfairly at young age, has much unfair as the age difference between her and her husband is much more.

#### **6-3-4 Failure And Polyandry**

In spite of the conditions of marriage that hinder the acquaintance between the couple before executing marriage, the rates of divorce as well as the rates of second marriage have not been high. As stated before, the number of divorcees is not more than 109 (Table 2). As for the number of those who get married for the second time, it is 84; representing in total less than 6 % of women number (Table 17)

**Table (17)**

**Marriage times**

<b>Marriage Frequency</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Accumulated percentage</b>
Once	1277	85.0	85.0
Twice	78	5.2	90.2
Three times	5	0.3	90.5
Four times	1	0.1	90.6
Not specified	142	9.4	100.0
Total	1503	100.0	

In comparison with the encroachments and defects of the marriage system and also in comparison with the rates of family violence stated below, the failure rate is so low. However, we can say that such failure rate is only the official failure registered in books. What is really important at the end is the family happiness. Such happiness cannot be provided while there are violence and injustice. It is more likely that the less rates of the official failure are a reference to the correspondence with the social upbringing values that give preference to keeping the form of a family in most cases even if it is a vacant form at last.

**6-3-5 Features of Final Formation**

After this and as a result, these are differences in the education level; professional differences; and differences in income which can be discovered. The rate of ignorance among women is 38.9 % and it is less among spouses as it not more than 24.8 %. The ignorance rate between spouses is so low while the education rate in all education levels is high (Table 18). This is consistent with the traditions that still distinguish males and in the past deprived females from working; before having the basic education as obligatory.

**Table 18****Differences of education level**

Education level	Women		Spouses	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Uneducated	587	38.9	373	24.8
Reads & writes	268	17.8	319	21.2
Medium or less	267	17.8	292	19.4
Medium	174	11.6	200	13.3
University graduate	186	12.3	262	17.4
Post graduate	20	1.3	22	1.5
Not specified	1	0.3	35	2.4
Total	1503	100.0	1503	100.0

As for the profession differences, the most important of which is the low rate of educated females and that most of them are dedicated to housework. The working women in the sample are 257. One of them has left the work market and still there are 256 representing the percentage of not more than 17.0 % (Table 19). Such rate is near the rate of females' contribution in the national labor market which is 15.9 % as per the data of population on 2006<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> Hamdy El-Hinnawy Basic Features of Labor Market in Egypt; a study made by the researcher on 2007 for technical education amendment project. as per this study, the female contribution to the workforce is 25 % VS. 7 % of males. The contribution rate represents the total of workforce added to the population at the age of work. But workforce includes unemployed and unemployment is high among females as more than 25 % of females as per the same study estimations and it was 19.2 as per the population data on 2006. However, the rate of workers in the sample do not represent the same of female contribution to workforce as the sample represents the total of females not just workforce.



**Table 19**

**Women labor**

<b>Work status</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Working	256	17.0
Not working	1239	82.4
Not specified	8	0.6
Total	1503	100.0

The comparison of professional distribution for males and females refer to the differences in all professions (Table 20). Even in the farming manpower, in which women represents a basic element; females now represent only 0.3 %. In land possession which is usually by inheritance, women rate is not more than 1.7 % VS. 11.1 % of men. This has no relation to the religious order that a male shall got the double portion of a female; as this in the worst cases leads to a difference in amount but not to cancel it. The distribution that we have now implies the exclusion of females not just giving them the half share of the male. This assures what we know about males tendency to get the land possession alone by the time of distributing inheritance and deprive females of such possession under the pretext that what a female possesses will be under the control of her husband who is out of the relatives circle.

Thus, the main profession of the wife is the housework; the rate of housewives is 82.4 % of total women. The housework is free of charge and so it is an addition to the husband wealth. The final result is the redistribution of income and wealth in favor of the husband and keeping most of women outside the labor market. They have no private income either through work or inheritance. The matter does not stop at this limit. What a working woman earns cannot be kept for herself; she may spend over her family. A number of 126 women representing about half of working women declare that what they earn is what they spend over the family. It is intuitively

known that what she spends for herself is a help for the husband or father indirectly; she exempts them from spending over many of her needs.

**Table 20**

**Profession Differences**

<b>Profession</b>	<b>Husband</b>		<b>Wife</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Businessman / businesswoman	8	0.5	2	0.1
High administrative jobs	33	2.2	7	0.5
Free non-commercial professions	63	4.2	7	0.5
Militaries & police officers	96	6.4	18	1.2
Shop & workshop owners	74	4.9	10	0.7
Farmers of owned lands	167	11.1	26	1.7
Medium administrative jobs	66	4.4	16	1.1
Company, shops, & workshop workers	447	29.7	128	8.5
Productive works & free service works	248	16.5	25	1.7
Farmers	162	10.8	4	0.3
Personal service workers	27	1.8	15	1.0
Housewife		0	1239	82.4
Not specified	112	7.5	6	0.4
Total	1503	100.0	1503	100.0

As for the income differences, in terms of the available data, there are 24 women who declare that they get nominal income at the minimum of 45 LE and the maximum is 1500 LE. The average of such income is 439 LE per month approximately for each one. A number of 180 women give data about their cash income and part of such income is earned from part time works that are not regular; the minimum of this income is 20 LE, the maximum is 8000 LE and the average is about 695 LE monthly. The data of husband income is less as its source is the wife. It is made clear that most wives do not know their husbands' income and those who know may refuse to give information about it. All the data that can be collected is what is spent over the family by 127 families only. The average of what they spend over their families is 1187 LE monthly.

We may assume that what a man spends over his family is all the income that he gets. Of course, this is not true. However, even under such assumption, the average of man income is more than the average of woman income with about 500 LE per month. Thus, the main difference is the difference between who is qualified for work and earning and who is not qualified and has not got work experience and financial success.

#### **6-4 The Amount & Type of Family Violence**

The family violence starts by asking wife to be submissive to husband considering this as a rule or a principle of life. Submission is not just a method for consistency as it is a negative action based on acceptance of what a husband says or orders regardless of how this is consistent with the wife position and her sound mind.

### 6-4-1 Submission to Husband

About half of women declare that they are subjected to their husband and never oppose his opinion. Being subjected here means submission. Some of them justify their behavior saying that it is the law of Allah as per Table (21). The table shows that 50.5 of women declare that they are always obedient and that 24.8 % of women declare that they are often obedient. Thus, the three fourth of women (75.3 %) of women are submissive to their husband.

We are not concerned with such issue as a way of objecting submission for being a cultural trend. It is because not submission is the main motive for family violence. As per what women declared, it is noted that in case of having a different opinion, 39 % of women will consider that the husband opinion shall be executed, while 10.8 of women declared that they feel afraid of saying their opinion or assign such right (Table 22). The total equals the rate of submission stated above.

**Table 21**

#### **Submission level for husband generally**

<b>Submission level</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Accumulated percentage</b>
Always	759	50.5	50.5
Often	373	24.8	75.3
Sometimes	246	16.4	91.7
Rarely	45	3.0	94.7
Not obedient	28	1.8	96.5
Not specified	52	3.5	100.0
Total	1503	100.0	

Submission does not require using the forcing methods daily. The wife that has been accustomed to submission does this by virtue of upbringing methods at young age in addition to the state of deterrence that is produced by using the force methods even if it is for once. Thus, the force methods are not repeated a lot as we will see in 34.2 % of cases in which the husband uses various methods to force his wife to be submissive (compare data of Tables 23 & 24).

**Table 22**

**What does happen in case of disagreement?**

<b>Disagreement status</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Husband' opinion shall be applied	392	34.6
She disagrees but is afraid of speaking of or assigns	335	29.6
The matter ends in understanding	213	18.8
Not specified	192	17.0
Total	1132*	100.0

\* Total number of always and often submissive wives as per Table 21.

**6-4-2 Physical Violence at Home**

There are 34.6 % of husbands who insist on forcing their wives to be obedient in case of having a disagreement (Table 23). There are various methods of force that are used for force including violence and physical abuse.

**Table 23**

**Violence against Wife**

<b>Disagreement with husband</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Forces her to do what he wants	520	34.6
He tries to reach understanding	482	32.1
She tries to reach understanding	251	16.7
Not specified	250	16.6
Total	1503	100.0

Table (24) shows the methods used by husband to force his wife to be obedient to him. The table displays that 10.4 % of wives are exposed to beating by the husband and that 9.5 % of them are exposed to a threat of beating; the total of both is 19.9 % of wives. In comparison with what has been in the previous generation, this refers to the decrease of trend towards beating or threatening to beat at the half rate approximately. This possibility is further supported by the spouses have reached understanding after a serious conflict with the rate that exceeds the rate of those who are exposed to beating (160 cases representing 10.6 %).

In other cases, the husband dares not to beat his wife or do not accept such behavior and left this task for others or disposed of his violence by another method. The husband's mother performed the task of beating in other cases. In the most violent cases, the husband dares not to beat his wife and so he burned his house or threatened to kill their children. Sometimes, the wife is convinced that she shall obey her husband or that her lifestyle is her fate. So, she accepts her real state and does what he wants. Such cases do represent little number (ten cases at the rate of 0.7 %). However, they stand at the tangency edge with the cases of getting back to understanding (160 cases).

Table 24

Violence Methods & Alternatives

Violence Method	No.	Percentage	Accumulated Percentage
Beating	156	10.4	10.4
Threatening of beating	143	9.5	19.9
Threatening of divorce	160	10.6	30.5
loud voice & insults	74	4.9	35.4
Marriage a second wife or threatening to get married	7	0.5	35.9
House abandonment	15	1.0	36.9
stop spending	10	0.7	37.6
Stop talking to her	5	0.3	37.9
Other methods *	5	0.3	38.2
Accepts the real fact	10**	0.7	38.9
Return to their understanding	160**	10.6	49.5
Not exposed to violence	758	50.5	100.0
Total of sample	1503	100.0	

\* The husband mother is the one who hit the wife, burning house, threatening to kill children, dismissing wife out of the house and forbidding her from coming out of it (one case for each technique)

\*\* The techniques of violence that are used are not clear in these cases and we have to accept them as they are. We shall not forget that women speak of their private issues.

Such possibility relapses after adding other forms of violence. The percentage of violence was completely high but its forms changed. Now, there are types of violence used less than hitting in effect; such as screaming and insults (74 cases representing 4.9 %), quarrel (10 cases representing 0.7 %) and husband abandoning house (15 cases representing 1 %). There are other types of violence used and may not

be degrading like hitting or insults but they are more painful. Such types of violence include refusing to spend, and dismissing wife out of house even though these are few cases (Table 24)

Taking all of this into account, divorce and threaten of divorce become the first alternative of physical violence. It is violence in itself. But its implied acknowledgment is that marriage either continues with violence or not continues. It is a representation for culture in which a man will never assign the rights he got over previous historical periods. It is the right to have the upper hand. Such alternative is completed with other methods that are considered a threat of divorce but in a practical way. This is a larger amount of violence such as dismissing wife out of house or forbidding her from coming out.

### **6-4-3 Characteristics of Submissive Wife**

What are the characteristics of submissive wives? The number of wives who are featured with full submission is 759 women representing 50.5 % out of the total of sample wives. Are the characteristics of submissive wife different from those of the sample wives as a whole? If there is a difference, this it is related to the differences in culture, education and work. Of course, culture differs with different environments; a city is different from a village and Upper Egypt is still having its special state.

The distribution of submissive wives based on home residence differs from the distribution of sample women as a whole. The percentage of residents in Menia and Sohag (48.6 % VS. 39.4 for the whole sample) differs from percentage of residents in Cairo & Alexandria (51.4 % VS. 60.6 for the whole sample). This indicates that submission is more in Upper Egypt as per Table (25-1).



Table 25-1

Characteristics of Submissive Wife - current residence

Governorate	Sample total		Always submissive wife	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Cairo	607	40.3	245	32.3
Alexandria	305	20.3	124	16.3
Menia	315	21.0	224	29.5
Sohag	286	18.4	166	21.9
	1503	100.0	759	100.0

Moreover, the distribution based on homeland differs. The percentage of growing up in city is 42.2 % and in countryside is 53.9 % vs. 55.2 % and 41.3 % respectively for the women of the sample as a whole; this is explained in table (25-2)

Table (25-2)

Characteristics of Submissive Wife – Homeland

Type of residence	Sample total		Always submissive wife	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
City	830	55.2	320	42.2
Countryside	621	41.3	409	53.9
Not specified	54	3.5	30	3.9
Total	1503	100.0	759	759

It is supposed that the culture differences are confirmed as per the extent of common exposition to physical violence at younger age. What is exciting is that the exposition to such violence is not increasing but in the opposite direction. The submissive woman exposed to less physical age when she was young in comparison with the whole sample (Table 25-3).

**Table 25-3**

**Characteristics of Submissive Wife – exposition to physical violence at a young age**

<b>Exposition</b>	<b>Sample total</b>		<b>Always submissive wife</b>	
	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	752	50.0	326	43.0 %
No	714	47.5	417	54.9 %
Not specified	37	2.5	16	2.1 %
Total	1508	100.0	759	100.0

The way of choosing husband was also thought of to be a difference base. Actually, there is a difference but it is very small. The opportunity for submissive wife to choose her husband was less than the opportunity of the sample wives as a whole. It was 37.5 % VS. 35.6 and the percentage of choice through relatives increased from 60.6 to 62.3 % (Table 25-4)

Table 25-4

Characteristics of Submissive Wife – method of husband choice

Choice method	Sample total		Always submissive wife	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Wife choice	564	37.5	270	35.6
Family choice	911	60.6	473	62.3
Not specified	30	1.9	16	2.1
Total	1503	100.0	759	100.0

The difference in age at the time of marriage was not so different. However, the percentages of young wives were more. The percentage of those who get married at the age of less than 16 years old is 16.5 % vs. 11.6 % for the whole sample. The percentage of those who get married at 16-19 years is 37.6 % vs. 35.7 for the whole sample (table 25-5)

The education differences have been so clear as 49.3 % of submissive wives; about their half have been uneducated vs. 39.1 % of the whole sample women. The rates of education after that in all its stages have been less among the submissive women in comparison with the whole sample women. Such difference is not compensated by the few increase in rate of those who now reading and writing among submissive wives (18.6 % VS 17.8 for the whole sample)

Here, our attention is directed to the fact that 9.1 of submissive wives are highly educated regardless of the differences between the two groups. Moreover, there are six wives obtaining post-graduate education levels. Such rates are of course less that the corresponding rates in the sample. It is still exciting as necessarily reflecting the culture differences that education cannot remove. There is no other measure except such submission (Table 25-6).

Table 25-5

Characteristics of Submissive Wife – wife's age by the 1<sup>st</sup> marriage

Marriage age	Sample Total			Always Submissive Wife		
	No.	Percentage	Accumulative percentage	No.	Percentage	Accumulative percentage
Less than 16 years	174	11.6	11.6	125	16.5	16.5
16-19 years	538	35.7	47.3	285	37.5	54.1
20-24 years	545	36.1	83.4	237	31.2	85.3
25-29	157	10.4	93.8	76	10.0	95.3
30-34	23	1.5	95.3	14	1.8	97.1
35 & above	15	1.0	96.3	5	0.7	97.8
Not specified	56	3.7	100.0	17	2.2	100.0
Total	1508	100.0		759	100.0	

**Table 25-6**

**Characteristics of Submissive Wife – Wife Education Level**

Education level	Sample		submissive wife	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Uneducated	587	39.1	374	49.3
Reads & writes	268	17.8	141	18.6
Medium or less	268	17.8	109	14.4
Medium	175	11.7	60	7.9
University graduate	185	12.3	69	9.1
Post graduate	20	1.3	6	0.8
Total	1503	100.0	759	100.0

Then, there are differences in the paid work; they are clear differences. The rate of paid work wives among submissive in comparison with the whole sample women is very little. (12.3 VS. 17.0 %). The rate of housewives increased (87.3 VS. 82.4 %) as per table (25-7).

**Table 25-7**

**Characteristics of Submissive Wife – woman employment**

Choice method	Sample total		Always submissive wife	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Salary based work	256	17.0	93	12.3
Unemployed	1239	82.4	663	87.3
Not specified	8	0.6	3	0.4
Total	1503	100.0	759	100.0

It is still questionable that the workers of submissive wives are distributed over all types of professions in the sample except for the farmers (Table 25-8).

In conclusion, it is not enough to state that differences in percentages are small or large by just numbered comparison. The average numbers reflect the distribution of variable classes. Differences among such averages can be chosen. The test named as T- Test is used for this purpose among averages and the test named as F-Test is used for contrast differences. Upon such tests, the statistically large differences become clear. This means that the two groups, subject to comparison are two different samples from the statistical view no two groups of the same sample.

Table (25-9) displays the results of such comparison. It is clear from the t-test results that the differences have been statistically so large in all the previous characteristics except for the age differences by marriage and the method of choosing husband. As for the results of f-test, the home residence differences as well as differences of physical violence at young age are exempted from the large differences. Thus, we can say that the submissive wives are different from the sample women as a whole under the evidence of t-measure in the home residence, Homeland, Physical violence at young age, education, paid work, professional choice. As for the evidence of f-test, we exclude the differences of home residence and physical violence at young age.

Hence, the two tests agree that there are essential differences concerning the homeland (growing up in urban or rural environment); education; paid work and professional test.

Table 25-8

Characteristics of Submissive Wife – professional differences

Profession	Sample		submissive wife	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Businessman / Businesswoman	2	0.1	1	0.1
High administrative jobs	7	0.5	5	0.7
Free non-commercial professions	7	0.5	2	0.3
Militaries & police officers	18	1.2	5	0.7
Shop & workshop owners	10	0.7	5	0.7
Farmers of owned lands	26	1.7	9	1.2
Medium administrative jobs	16	1.1	2	0.3
Company, shops, & workshop workers	128	8.5	51	6.7
Productive works & free service works	25	1.7	11	1.4
Farmers	4	0.3		
Personal service workers	15	1.0	3	0.4
Housewife	1239	82.4	663	87.4
Not specified	6	0.4	2	0.3
Total	1503	100.0	759	100.0

Physical violence at young age is still controversial; such violence has been less for the submissive wives. It is not logical that the less amount of violence at young age leads to the increase of submission at mature age. It is more likely to interpret this by the idea that much violence at younger age is related to the extent of accustoming young children to submission. If this is true, then submissive wives shall be more submissive or even less than others in obedience at young ages.

Table 25-9

Characteristics of Submissive Wives: Statistical Differences

Characteristics	Value of T*		Value of F	
	Submissive wives	Full sample	Value	Level of evidence
Home residence	4.623 (0.000)	4.620 (0.000)	1.178	0.278
Homeland	4.572 (0.000)	4.583 (0.000)	3.366	0.067
Physical violence at young age	2.985 (0.003)	3.006 (0.003)	1.104	0.294
Wife education	5.024 (0.000)	5.143 (0.000)	20.940	0.000
Wife age at marriage	0.951 (0.342)	0.927 (0.329)	0.634	0.426
Method of choosing husband	1.003 (0.316)	1.008 (0.314)	1.579	0.209
Paid work	3.124 (0.002)	3.208 (0.001)	30.861	0.000
Wife profession	2.278 (0.023)	2.354 (0.019)	18.382	0.000

\* Indication level is between brackets under every evaluation. The indication level is the error possibility in evaluation and consequently the indication is high when the numbered value of indication level is less.



#### 6-4-4 Sexual Violence at Home

The sexual violence against women is not necessarily only in the form of rape or harassment perpetrated by strangers. When it is related to sexual practice, the violence is represented in the force of the husband to his wife practice sex with him as opposing to her desire. This was always the case in 6.6% of the cases, and sometimes occurs in 13.7% of cases, as it rarely happens to the proportion of 8.6%, i.e. there has been varying degrees of redundancy with about 29% of the total women (Table 26).

**Table 26**

#### **Sexual Practice by Force**

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Accumulated percentage</b>
Always	99	6.6	6.6 %
Sometimes	207	13.8	20.3 %
Rarely	130	8.6	28.9 %
Never	951	63.3	92.0 %
Not specified	116	7.7	100.0
Total	1503	100.0	

#### 6-4-5 Divorce Crisis

It is supposed that divorce is a way to end a crisis that blocks the marital life and makes its continuity impossible. However, this is not always the case. The family laws are deteriorate and have bias toward man authority regardless of the justice logic. This makes divorce a dilemma as it becomes a weapon in the husband hand to be used at his sole discretion as a type of punishment. Otherwise, he may forbid a woman of such right as a way of revenge or retaliation. Consequently the number of divorcees is 109 but the number of those who are supposed to be divorced is 139. The separated women of the number 19 may be added to such

number. It seems that those who filed lawsuits demanding divorce has considered themselves as being divorcees before ending the lawsuit review at courts. In a similar way, there are those who thing of themselves as not getting her legal rights because their divorce lawsuits have not been ended yet.

Still the society status as well as its deteriorate culture in turn as well as the society resulting view at the divorcee are doubttable and careful. With this view or with other views, the divorcee may be afraid of accepting another marriage or even thinking over this matter. This is due to the hard experience through which half of divorcees cannot be described the point that they cannot understand any other man. Twenty percent 20 % of these divorcees are afraid of losing her guardianship for her children (Table 27). Others have different reason like being afraid of their children (one case), being threatened by her divorced man of murder if she gets married to another man (one case) or having none who propose to her (one case).

**Table 27**

**Why a divorcee do not marry again**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
cannot understand any other man	50	45.9
afraid of losing her guardianship for her children	22	20.2
Other reasons *	3	2.8
Not specified	34	31.1
Total	109	100.0

\* The first woman is afraid of their children; second woman is threatened of murder by her divorced man, if she gets married to another man and the third woman is having none who propose to her.

#### 6-4-6 Street Harassment

Harassment is an estimated matter; considering any contact as a type of harassment is related to the type of culture. Some of us consider flirting tries as being an insult or violence for others. Others consider them insults. Still, it may be seen as being aggression that justifies revenge for others. Moreover, there are 870 women; about 58 % of women do not consider all words that are called in the slang dialect as “flirting” as a kind of insult. However, there are 310 women; 20.6 % of women who consider any word of this type as an insult.

At the same level, 21.2 % of women consider such kind of contacts as a reason for feeling afraid of getting out in the street. However, the majority of more than 74 % of women believe that such irritations are not a reason for fear (Table 28). Is there actual harassment arising such kind of fear? No woman declared that she has been exposed to harassment but they said various reasons for fear.

**Table 28**

#### **Level of irritations in the street**

<b>Level</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Afraid of coming out in the street	318	21.2
Not reaching such level	1122	74.4
Not specified or not applicable	63	4.4
Total	1503	100.0

A different number of women mentioned that what makes them afraid is that they may be followed by someone (20.6 %) or may be touched (22.8 %). However, a number of 408 women (27.1 %) said that there is nothing to be afraid of. Some of them said that the source of fear is “what we hear” about accidents (referring to the kidnap of females or harassment) or being under the condition that may allow such aggression, thievery, bag snatching like being in a quarrel in the street; being late in time after midnight; crowd and even being afraid of demons (Table 29)

**Table (29)**

**What makes them afraid of getting out into Streets**

<b>Reason of fear</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
To be followed by someone	309	20.6
To be touched	343	22.8
Nothing to feel afraid	408	27.1
What is said about harassment accidents	76	5.1
Conditions other than irritations like thievery	23	1.5
Is not afraid but she is face veiled or do not come out alone	6	0.4
Not specified or not applicable	338	22.5
Total	1503	100.0

Does it happen that being afraid of sexual harassment leads to not coming out? There are 17.4 % of women who said that they cancelled their unnecessary outing; 26.3 % said that they got a companion instead of canceling it; and 4.9 % said that they asked others to do the tasks they are afraid of coming out to do (Table 30).

**Table 30**

**Outing cancellation due to being afraid of street**

<b>What is cancelled</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Unnecessary errand	262	17.4
Taking a companion & do not cancel	395	26.3
Delegate others to do required tasks	73	4.9
Not specified or not applicable	773	50.9
Total	1503	100.0

#### 6-4-7 Harassment at Workplace

Is there harassment at workplaces? Yes, there are 43 women who declared that they are exposed to harassment at work within the last twelve months. Moreover, there are 20 women who are forced to be absent from their work for this reason. The absence of some of them is repeated with various degrees from twice to 8 times and 12 women have not specified how many times they are exposed to harassment. There are other damages that some of them are exposed to such as salary deduction, deprivation from incentives till resignation.

#### 6-4-8- State Violence

Violence may be directed by the state itself. It may be direct or indirect violence. Direct violence is represented by the aggression made by its different systems. It is most common to happen in the police stations to which 703 women representing 46.8 of the total women went and the majority of them (88.8%) decided that treatment was respectable. However, there are others who declared that they are treated with verbal attacks (7.1 %). One of them said that she has exposed to physical attacks. It is said that in some cases there have been arbitrary retention or postpone and non-interest. (Table 31)

**Table 31**

#### **Treatment in the police station**

<b>Treatment</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
With respect	624	88.8
Verbal attack	50	7.1
Physical attack	1	0.1
Arbitrary retention	1	0.1
Postpone & non-interest	9	1.3
Not specified	18	0.4
Total	703	100.0

The practical experience states that such attacks happen at all police stations as they are regular behaviors there and both men and women are exposed to them no just women.

Still, there is the indirect violence of the state. It is a real violence which is directed to women represented basically in the state failure to provide enough legal protection. This is so clear in the divorce lawsuits as 82 divorcees stated that they have not got their rights. They mentioned many reasons including being forced to assign their rights; delay of procedures; and their high cost to the extent that some women are not able to pay the court expenses and other reasons as per table # (32).

The state responsibility for such indirect violence is not mitigated by building hosting houses for hosting women who are exposed to violence. It has already established such houses but in low number. Most of women do not know about them and only four women went there. There are 20 women who desired to go there but they did not.

**Table 32**

**State indirect violence: divorcee's loss of rights**

<b>Reason</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Long period for procedures	27	32.9
Escape of the divorced	18	22.0
Assigned her rights	9	11.0
Cannot afford the attorney fees	3	3.7
Other reasons *	15	18.2
Not specified	10	12.2
Total	82	100.0

\* includes five cases hoped that they return to their husbands, three cases in which they recalled the feelings of a wife and assigned their rights as their husbands do not own anything; they are sick; or they are their relations.

#### **6-5 counter-violence: Wife Violence against Husband**

One of the nature laws is that every action has a reaction. It is supposed to be equal in power but opposite in its direction. Violence against women has resulted in a violent reaction against men which may not be equal in power as it is suppressed by the power of inherited culture and social upbringing. But it seems that such suppression is about to explode. There are 406 women of the sample women who practiced violence against their husbands; they represent 27.0 % of sample women (Table 33). Yes, it not representing the majority but it is a big percentage in comparison with what we know from our inherited culture.

Such percentage takes its real size if we compared it with the man violence. It represents about 54.5 % out of the number of violence cases made by men (745 men) against their wives. This means that for every two women exposed to violence by their husbands, there is one woman who made counter-violence. In some cases the husband has been insulting her and so she replied with insults. In other cases, he was screaming in her face and she screamed too and for others, he wanted to hit her but she threatened him; he hit her and she did the same; and he hit her and she at least asked Allah to revenge on him.

**Table 33**

**Counter –violence from women against husband**

<b>Case</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes she practiced violence against husband	406	27.0
No, she did not	1034	68.8
Not specified	63	4.2
Total	1503	100.0

In these conditions the reaction is not limited to one action. To reply to screaming she may scream and insult him too; in the context of threatening, she may scream and ask Allah for revenge; she may threaten him as he do so. Hence, the reaction do not always has one action. It may be as much as the original action or it is at the same amount of the weakest party' try to compensate its weakness. This is clear in table (34) as the reactions of those who practiced violence represent more than one reaction in each case.

**Table 34**

**Violence Context against Husband**

<b>Context</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
He was screaming & she replied	257	63.3
He insulted her & she replied	105	25.9
He wanted to beat her & she threatened	74	18.2
He beats her & she Asked Allah for revenge	40	9.9
He beats her & she beats him	31	7.6
Total of reactions	507	124.9
Number of those who practiced violence	406	100.0

On the other hand, women practice of violence against husband is not just a lapse. It is a focused action repeated after the first time and ranged from once to more than three times (Table 35). The history of 96 of



these actions dated back to less than a month before the interview date; the result for such violence twenty injuries for husbands.

**Table 35**

**Repeating Violence against Husbands**

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Once	66	16.3
Twice	68	16.7
Three times	61	15.0
More than 3 times	187	46.1
Not specified	24	5.9
Total	406	100.0

**6-6 Violence Costs**

Violence has direct and indirect costs. To state them, the direct costs include the injuries that may require medications and may delay the injured from performing his work. As for indirect costs, it is the disability cost that affects the females and continues with her lifelong. Disability differs and varies in types but generally they are related to educational and professional backwardness; shortage in productive abilities and ability to earn for living consequently.

**6-6-1 Costs Elements**

Elements of the direct costs of family violence are the value of medicines and other treatment costs plus the cost of absenteeism from work, either because of the inability to go to work and the need to rest, or because of hospital stay during treatment. These costs include what companions and family members endure as a

result of the status of the injured as they are also affected. Thus, the direct costs are valued by what we and our relations endure due to such injury as they are concerned about medications.

The direct costs of street violence, workplace harassment as well as state violence are valued with a similar way. The nature of damage resulting from street violence and workplace harassment are to be taken into consideration. Street harassment results in a fear of getting out of house and canceling important tasks or disruption of a person who comes out as a companion for a female to protect her against violence. Other elements of cost appear in the case of harassment at work places as the costs of movement increase in case of imposing a punishment such as transfer to further places, salary deduction and cancel of incentives in case of imposing such punishments. The cost of disruption becomes clear as a result for dismissal from work or resignation. It is approximately equal to the fee of disruption period. We say approximately as there are other costs like the costs of searching for a job and any other unforeseen troubles of unemployment like not being able to pay for certain obligations.

As for the elements of indirect costs; they are less clear. The indirect costs are basically the value of shortage in production less than what can be achieved if a female has not exposed to a disability. Such shortfall represents a loss borne by the female and her family and not necessarily borne by society as a whole, but no one sees or touches the source of that loss, and therefore do not know its size certainly. This is a basic difference between direct costs and indirect, as in the first we know how the loss occurred, and we know its value because we pay them from our pockets.

It is usual to estimate the value of the shortage in production, based on the average productivity of the individual, but in turn this average is unknown, and needs to estimate its value. The economic analysis stated that the wage is equivalent to productivity, although it has also settled that this does not happen in the short term, where wage changes as independent of productivity as a result of political factors. But differences in pay for productivity leads to economic imbalance, and then working of market mechanisms to address this imbalance, and the balance is due during the period depends on the extent of market structure and the extent of its freedom. After equilibrium is returned, the cycle is repeated, then imbalance goes back and balance is restored, and productivity remains equivalent to payment in the long term.

There is another element not included in the indirect cost, and may be closer to be a direct cost, but does not now appear, yet it appears in the future, as part of the burden of the next generation. That element is the impact of violence against women on children. It can be considered as a component of hidden costs, although they are not really hidden, it is possible that we touch and see, but the evaluation needs another methodology. The study scope cannot expand to achieve this purpose.

**Now, the cost elements can be summarized. Starting with the direct costs with its elements represented in:**

- Value of what we pay a price for treatment of injuries resulting from family violence
- The Cost of days lost from work
- What companions or followers endure including burdens of paying the value from their pockets and they may also endure the cost of absenteeism from work
- The Burdens that females and their families endure as a result of fear of street violence and what may happen when harassment occurs
- The expenditures that a female endures in excess of or denial of incentives or salary deduction of arbitrary punishments to cover up the crime of harassment in the workplace, as well as the burden of what is happening as a result of a disruption to quit.

**The elements of indirect costs are represented in:**

- Value of the difference between the productivity of male and female workers, over years of productive life
- Value of the difference between the productivity of not working housewife and working women

## **6-6-2 Evaluation of Direct Costs**

### **6-6-2-1 Injuries Resulting from Family Violence**

Both husband and wife spoke of family violence. Each party mentioned the facts of violence that occur. The wife spoke about herself and mentioned real actions. But the husband spoke of cases that he knew and he was not asked to speak about his family in particular. It is expected from him in such case that he speaks of his experience indirectly and his speech includes implications about his family assuring the violence actions and the resulting injuries. In this way we cannot add what the husband said to what the wife said as we will get repeated actions that will increase the number of violence cases, injuries and its range as well as costs.

In addition, the husband has not been committed to speak about one particular case. He combined different cases; that is why the information that he provided has been full of contradictions, exaggerations and mix in various actions. All of these actions are expected in a projection process assuring a certain issue but does not provide one action with details. Actually it is noted that the number of cases that husbands spoke of are 250 cases. By collecting details about actions we will discover confusion between more than one action, and by collecting some details we will find that they are related to 266 cases. Considering other details, the number will be more. The purpose of listening to husband was to confirm the violence actions and be sure of what a wife said.

The cases of family violence against wives with all its degrees were 745 cases resulting in 236 injuries. The result of such violence is the counter-violence made by wives against husbands in 406 actions resulting in 17 injuries for husbands. Men injuries are not negative cost for violence against women to be deducted out of the costs of women injuries. The fact is that counter-violence as a reaction against the male violence is an extension to it and shall be added to its complications that cannot be avoided. A detailed data about the injuries of women only are collected (Table 36) upon the implied assumption that man injuries are will not be severe.

**Table 36**

**Wife Injuries**

<b>Context</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bruises & wounds	135	9.0
Fractures	55	3.7
Bleeding	38	2.5
Other *	8	0.5
Total of cases	236	15.7
Total of sample	1503	100.0

\* Two cases of swells in head; suspicion of concussion in the brain; two cases of abortion; two cases of neurological disorder; and one case for burning and teeth fracture

This violence was frequent; injuries were therefore repeated for numerous times in varying degrees. Injuries of females in some cases are repeated once, and repeated in some cases 10 times or more. The average of

injury recurrence is 3.86 times, in each case, but did not repeat admission to hospital more than once on average in each case.

The counter-violence practiced by women against men, did not result in many injuries, and was amongst the least number of the facts of men's violence against women.

The highest frequency of violence against the husband was 4 times and the average frequency was 2.8 times for each case. The total injuries of couples was 17 injuries, apparently because it was lighter than the injuries of wives, did not require treatment, hospitalization, except in two cases were dropped, one where no mention of data on the costs of treatment, and did not repeat the entry of any case to the hospital, and the costs of treatment of different types lower on average than the cost of treating injuries of women. In addition, the days of the absence of a husband for his work because of injury were less in number than the days the absence of women (Table 37).

**Table 37**

**Averages of frequency for injuries & hospitalization**

Sample	No of cases	Frequency of injuries		Frequency of hospital entry	
		Total of frequencies	Average of times	Total of frequencies	Average of times
Violence against females					
Injuries	236	912	3.86	236	1.00
Total of sample	1503	912	0.61	236	0.16
Counter – violence (against man)					
Injuries	17	47	2.80		
Total of sample	1503	47	0.03		

### **6-6-2-2 Costs of Medication of family violence injuries**

Total cost of treating injuries of family violence against women, which has been explained, is 41494 pounds and the average cost of treatment for the injured case 175.8 pounds. Because injuries are injuries in the end injuries of the sample, the distribution of this cost is also on the total sample. Accordingly, the average cost of treatment per woman of the total sample is 27.6 pounds. The counter-violence was among the costs of treating injuries resulting from it at the amount of 663 pounds and the average cost of 41.4 pounds per injured case. And the distribution of cost by the total sample, the average cost per capita of the sample approximately is 0.44 pounds.

The cost of injuries in general, which represent the total costs of the different types of injuries, has been calculated on the basis of data available for each type of injury. It was slightly less than one third of cases representing minor injuries that were not needed to be addressed, and a good number has been treated at home and by purchase of drugs from the pharmacy, and the numbers that went to a clinic or hospital for treatment, and the largest numbers that were treated at home. The cost of each type of injury can be known by reference to Table No. (38)

**Table 38-A**

**Costs of medication of family violence injuries against females**

<b>type of treatment</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Total cost in LE</b>	<b>Average cost /case in LE</b>
Small injury requiring no medication	78	0000	0000
At home	41	2072	53.7
Medicines from pharmacy	14	1387	55.6
Clinic or outpatient	35	3550	86.5
Hospital	68	35485	550.6
Total of costs	236	41495	177.6
Total of sample	1503	41495	28.0

**Table 38-B**

**Costs of medication of family violence injuries against Males**

<b>Type of Treatment</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Total cost in LE</b>	<b>Average cost /case in LE</b>
Small injury requiring no medication	5	0000	0000
At home	5	103	14.6
Medicines from pharmacy	3	385	128.3
Clinic or outpatient	2	75	37.5
Hospital	1	100	100.0

### 6-6-2-3 Cost of work break due to family violence injuries

The number of work break days due to injury ranges from one day to sixty day for the injured woman and from one to ten days for injured man.

**Table 39**

**Cases of work break caused by injury**

No. of days	Woman		Man	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
One or two days	11	39.3	4	57.1
3-7 days	5	17.9	2	28.6
8-15 days	9	32.1	1	14.3
More than 15 days	3	10.7	0	000
Total	28	100.0	7	100.0

Cases work break caused by injury are 28 women and seven men (table 39) and the total of work break days is 304 days for the woman group and 24 days for men group. Thus, the average number of work break days is 10.86 days for women and about 3.43. days for men (table 40)

**Table 40**

**Days of work break caused by injury**

Work break	Total of days	Cases of work break	Total of sample	Average of days	
				Per case	For sample total
Women	304	28	1503	10.86	0.20
Men	24	7	1503	3.43	0.20

To calculate the average of cost per day for women, use the average of what a working woman achieves for the month cash income. To calculate the average of cost per day for men, use the



average of what a man spends over his family monthly. It is stated before that we suppose that expending represents the value of man month income; upon such calculation, the cost of work break is calculated as per the table 41.

**Table 41**

**Cost of work break caused by injury**

<b>Work break</b>	<b>Average of days per case</b>	<b>Average of days per sample total</b>	<b>Day cost in LE</b>	<b>Case cost in LE</b>	<b>Average of sample cost in LE</b>
Women	10.86	0.20	23.2	251.95	4.6
Men	3.43	0.02	39.6	135.83	0.8

**6-6-2-4 Costs of street harassment**

A woman has never left her work due to street harassment. So, the cost elements that remain are only cancelling some works for being afraid of harassment. Here, we do not consider the cancellation of not important errands as they do not represent a loss as being not important. What shall be taken into consideration are the errands that a woman gets a companion with her or which are done by and alternative person instead of her. This means that the time of another producing person is taken to do other works that add nothing to his productivity. This represents a cost.

After neglecting the errands that are not important, the rest is 393 cases a woman used to take a companion with her, in addition to 73 women who left others to perform such errands instead of her. Evaluating the importance of the required works does not depend on our estimation but it depends on the estimation of the woman herself. The errand may be just to visit someone, buy something or just for a picnic. However, it is still important in the woman's view and we have to right to object as it is part of her social life as well as human rights.

Data for number and time of such errands performed within the last three months are calculated for interviews. To calculate the costs, the number of these errands is doubled to represent a share of a whole year. It is clear that the number of errands and time of the errand increase in case of having a companion. In case there is another person performing such errands instead, the number and time decrease. This is expected as the absence of the stakeholder creates a state of tension; so the alternative person is only fit for performing the simple tasks which do not need for the stakeholder.

At last, the average of the errands number with a companion is 11.63 errands; its number in ratio of the alternative person is 4.71 a year. To calculate the average of errands number per sample individual, the numbers are 3.03 with companion and 0.23 for alternative person (Table 42)

**Table 42**

**No. of errands with companion or alternative person annually**

Errands	No. of cases	Sample total	Total of errands no.		Average no of errands per year	
			per 3 months	Per year	Case	Sample individual
With companion	393	1503	1142	4568	11.62	3.04
Alternative person	73	1503	86	344	4.71	0.23

The cost is then calculated on the basis of the average of cost (Salary) of a man working day. It is 39.6 LE. This means that the hour salary is 4.95 pounds. The cost of transport of the alternative person is not calculated here as the transport cost is the same cost incurred by a woman if she has gone by herself. The companion's cost of transport shall be taken into account as it is more than the usual cost. This cost is evaluated as 3 pounds per errand. In this way, the annual cost of the errand is 210.47 LE per case with companion and 38.94 pounds per alternative person. A for the sample, the corresponding costs are 55.02 LE and 1.90 LE with companion and the alternative person respectively (Table 43).

**Table 43**

**Costs of errands with companion & alternative person**

Errands	No. of errands per year		Errand time in hour	Cost of transport per errand	Cost of hour in LE	Cost of errand in LE	
	Per case	Per sample individual				Per case	Per sample
With companion	11.63	3.04	3.05	3	4.95	210.47	55.02
Alternative person	4.71	0.23	1.67	00	4.95	38.94	1.90
Total	16.34	3.27				249.41	56.92

In this way, the average of cost of harassment in the street is 249.41 LE incurred by woman who exposed to harassment. The average of sample total is 56.92 LE.

### **6-6-2-5 Cost of State Violence**

This type of violence resulted in only one injury and one case postponed her work for two days. There is nothing referring to such violence as being directed against woman specially; such cost is omitted. Otherwise, the cost of passiveness in providing legal protection shall be calculated. Of course, what is said about bad words, and arbitrary detention shall be considered as being against the legal rights not just passiveness in providing protection. We cannot evaluate the cost of such aggression. Respecting the legal rights is more than being evaluated by price. There is a need for providing legal protection to women especially in divorce cases; women are sometimes obliged to waive their rights. The right for litigation and facilitating its procedures shall be protected. Thus, the value of state passiveness can be evaluated with what is equal to the cost of the case including wages and attorney fees, etc.

The present study does not include data about such cost. However, its value is evaluated on the basis of the finding of another study about costs of divorce in Egypt. The cost of litigation as per this study is 1195 LE per case. This is the value that is taken in this current study. Taking the excuse of shortage in state resources cannot be used here. The excuse that the state cannot provide a free of charge justice is invalid too. Justice is not valued with price. Therefore the cost of state violence per case is 1195 LE. The number of divorcees is 109. The number of those getting no legal rights is 82 (Table 32). Thus, the total of costs due to state violence is 97990 LE. The average of cost is 65.20 LE per sample individual.

### **6-6-2-6 Costs of work place harassment**

Out of 256 working ladies, 43 women have been exposed to harassment in the work place. As a result of pressures, 20 women forced to be absent from work. Another eight women exposed to other damages including arbitrary penalties. Four women out of those women have left work.

Absence from work as a result of harassment at work places is one of the elements of cost; even if such absence is deducted from salary. The reason for this is that the cost is a cost for society and national economy. The national economy is deprived of the production of the women who are absent from work regardless of the deduction or not deducting from salary. The absence is repeated with various grades and the number of absence reached 8 times in some cases as stated in table # (46).

The other damages included the transfer of a woman to another place; such transfer caused her to lose more time and money than before. Also, such damages included the deprivation of another woman of incentives and awards and deduction from the salary of a third woman. Another woman gets a warning of dismissal and there are four women who are forced to leave work; out of such four women, there is a woman who gets out of the work market finally and she is now not working; the other three joined another works after periods of work break (Table # 47).

**Table 46**

**Absence days due to work place harassment**

<b>Absence repetition</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>No. of absence days</b>
Once	1	1
Twice	6	12
Three times	10	30
Five times	1	5
7 times	1	7
8 times	1	8
Total	20	63

**Total 47**

**Other Damages of harassment at work places**

<b>Type of damage</b>	<b>No. cases</b>
Transfer to another place	1
Deprivation of incentive or award	1
deduction from salary	1
Warning of dismissal	1
Resignation	4
Total	8

By adding the value of absence days, the increase in transfer cost, value of the deduction from salary or incentives and days of work break, the value of harassment damages at work places is 4302 LE; representing the value of what women affected by harassment incurred and the value of harassment in proportion to the total of sample (table # 48).

**Table 48-A**

**Value of harassment damages at work places**

<b>Damages</b>	<b>Value in LE</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>	<b>Total value in LE</b>
Absence days (63 days)	1462		1462
Increase of transfer fees	2 LE per day	1	30
Value of deduction from incentive	10 LE	1	10
Deduction from salary	20 LE	1	20
Inactivity after resignation	Month	1	695
Inactivity after resignation	3 Months	1	2085
Total of damages			4302

**Table 48-B**

**Cost of work place harassment**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Value of damages in LE</b>	<b>Average value in LE</b>
Harassment cases	43	4302	100.05
Sample total	1503	4302	2.86

The base of calculating such value, except for the warning of dismissal, is that the said damages represent the cost of society and national economy. Not counting the dismissal warning is due to having no resulting financial loss unless being in execution and dismissal becomes true. In this study, the costs of the financial findings are calculated alone as happening actually. The value of the absence days are calculated on the basis of the salary average of day for the working woman as appeared in the sample. On the same basis, the value of inactivity period is calculated. As for deduction from salary, incentives, awards, increase in transfer costs, its value is taking as per decided by each woman.

**6-6-2-7 Total of Direct Costs**

Now, direct costs can be summarized by stating the cost average for every type of damage and calculating a general average for all damages; likely with the percentage of the quantity of each type to the total of types. In addition, there is an implied acceptance at the percent of value of each type. Such implied acceptance does not need separate accounts. On such base, the average of likely direct costs is 42.82 LE. The largest components of such amount are the street harassment as its value is 29.31 LE alone. The following amount is the family violence injuries which are 7.3 LE and then the state violence with the value of 5.91 LE. The value of the total of the rest components is not more than 0.3 LE.

In table (49), the summary of such costs and its components are listed and the details of potential general average. Such average represents the total of direct costs per woman in her lifelong to date.

**Table 49**

**Summary of Direct Costs & General Average**

Statement	Average costs of sample	Cases		Potential average
		No.	Percentage	
Family violence injuries against females	28.00	236	26.08	7.30
Counter violence injuries (against man)	0.44	16	1.77	0.01
Work break due to woman injury	4.60	28	3.09	0.14
Work break due to men injury	0.80	7	0.77	0.01
Street harassment	56.92	466	51.49	29.31
State violence	65.20	82	9.06	5.91
Work place harassment	2.86	43	4.75	0.14
Total		905	100.0	42.82

**6-6-3 Evaluation of Indirect Costs**

By the methodology used in this study, the indirect costs are represented in the female disability resulting from violence making it at last less productive. Her share in income, wealth, employment, and positions is less than the male share. The difference between the male and female productivity as said before is evaluated by the value of difference in salaries. Alignment analysis shall be used to evaluate salary differences with neutralization to the effect of experience period and education level. But the data that is collected do not permit this. The alternative is to use accountable averages for salaries. Such rounding made the calculation easier for workers. The difficulty raises when calculating such costs for not working; the majority. The main job for woman is still to date house work. The source of difficulty is that such work is free of charge.

The number of workers in the sample is 256 women. The average for the working woman salary is 695 LE as opposed to 1187 LE for men. The difference is 492 LE representing the average cost of indirect cost for a case of working women. As for non-working women, a hypothetical salary can be counted equals the average of woman salary working in personal and house services. The sample included fifteen women working in this profession with the average salary both abstract and cash salary of 326 LE monthly. Thus, the indirect cost for not working woman is 861 LE; this is a monthly cost as it represents the productive differences and monthly salaries. The average of such indirect costs can be calculated as being potential at the percentage of every working and non-working women in the sample. The statement of this is in the table # (50)

**Table 50**

**Indirect costs for Violence against Women**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Man income</b>	<b>Woman income</b>	<b>Case cost</b>	<b>Total of cost</b>	<b>Cost average</b>
Working women	256	1187	695	492	125.952	
Non working women	1247	1187	326	861	1.073.667	
Total	1503				1.119.619	798.15

**6-6-4 Abstract about Intent Costs**

The intent costs are the last element not included in the calculation to date. They represent the most important components while children do suffer from problems resulting from conflict among fathers and mothers and the violence featuring such dispute. Problems vary and range too. It starts with psychological tension and embarrass in front of people when they hear a quarrel between them. After this the impacts come out including the school difficulties and reach to the fail in school. Problems exaggerate as long as the violence continues till it reaches leaving school and being late at night out of home opening the door for drugs (Table 51).

**Table 51**

**Intent costs**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>No. of cases</b>
Study difficulties	202
Fail in School	52
Overnight outside house	56
Escape from home	29
Smoking or drugs	52
Escape from school	6
Psychological tension	27
Embarrass before people	2
Not causing problems	124
Total	550

It is not available that the study includes such type of costs. It deserves a special study. It also includes a research for the elements of change & its mechanisms. It will be a future study. It is not enough to know the volume of the problem and its seriousness we shall study the way to solve them and the solution will not have a prompt remedy. It is an activation of development. Violence against woman is a social culture. Changing culture is caused by other changes in the physical infrastructure of society and its system structure mainly. This is co as culture reflects the fact of economic development before anything.

### **6 – 6 – 5 Total of Costs**

Now, the estimations of direct and indirect costs are added to get the total of costs. Such value represents the cost of violence against women for each adult woman at the national level; these are as follows:

Value of direct costs 42.82 LE to be added to:



Value of indirect costs is 798.15 monthly

Thus, the indirect costs represent the biggest part of the costs of violence against women.

## **6 – 7 costs of violence against women at the national level**

### **6 – 7 – 1 sample of calculating costs of violence against women at the national level**

As per the above estimation, costs of violence against women represent what costs the society can incur for each mature woman. Results would be generalized so as to estimate what costs the society can incur for each mature woman at the national level. Such costs will be repeated each year if the violence manners continued to be followed against woman. Actually, such manners will continue as long as society continued to be as such with its existing status. But, it is normal to consider society as being developed as development is an ongoing process that never stops. However, the social development is necessarily slow and so the costs are nationally calculated under proposition that the existing status is fixed. This necessitates the need to motivate wills for working on changing such status.

In this way, we suppose that violence will be repeated and costs will be incurred repeatedly. This means that it is not automatic. It may happen to those who encountered it before. This stimulates a question about the nature of every element in costs and expectations of repeating it with the same value or a change in such value. The indirect costs do not represent a big difficult; it is related to the decrease in productivity which continues to be repeated all through the individual productive lifelong. As for the direct costs, it is a different issue; only harassment costs which are repeated either such harassment in the street or at workplaces. It is related to a social culture that has to get changed before such kind of manners gets stopped.

The issue is different in relation to the injuries resulting from the physical violence. These injuries do not annually happen. Such injuries may be physically cured but not psychologically. It necessarily builds a barrier between the two parties of conflict to separate them and stop friction at a point not to be overstepped. It is either the manners of family violence on the man part to be stopped or the woman surrenders and so the reason of conflict vanishes or the issue ends up with separation and divorce. Such

approach is ensured due to the emergence of counter-violence from woman against man; such counter-violence speeds up the occurrence of such balance.

Based on such concept, the injury costs that have been counted represent what happens along the life of certain people. Consequently, it is a balance or final account prepared on 2010; year of the study. It is only the new events in the life of new couples and families which shall be added to such balance. Thus, the national costs of violence against woman may be counted as per the following form:

**1-National costs now (base year) = estimated costs of one case (direct & indirect) × total of number of mature females on the base year**

**2-Added cost on any following year = annual indirect year + direct repeated costs which incurred by all (annual harassment costs) new costs of state violence + cost of injuries for new cases**

**3-National costs for any following year or years = national costs for the base year + added costs for this year or following years**

To apply such form, we need to state the total of mature females on the base year; data about the number of new families and new divorce cases. Such data shall be taken from the national statistics. Total of mature females will be the number of females at the age from 25 to 60 years. The cause for such choice is that the age of graduation from faculty is 22 years; the other three years may be spent in finding a suitable work for the female job seeker. Of course, not all of them complete their education till university. Females may join the job market before the age of twenty five (the age of work as per the national statistics is from the age of 15 till 60 years). However, our choice is such to avoid exaggeration. The base year is the year of estimating costs in this study. Such study is based on the data collected on 2009; therefore such year is the base year.

## **6-7-2 estimating costs of violence against women at the national level**

### **6-7-2-1 base year national costs**

The national costs of violence against women on this year are estimated to be equal to the value of costs for sample individual. It is multiplied in the total of females at the national level in the ages from 25 to 60 years old. Such total was 14.239.464 as per population on 2006. However, the population increases at the

rate of about 2 % annually. Therefore, the number is estimated to be increased to about 15.094.000 on 2009; for easy calculation it shall be rounding 15 million.

After this, calculate the direct and indirect costs; the cost of violence against women for the base year shall be as follows:

$$\text{Direct costs} = 15.000.000 \times 42.82 \text{ LE} = 642.3 \text{ million pounds}$$

$$\text{Indirect costs} = 15.000.000 \times 798.15 \text{ LE} = 11972.25 \text{ million}$$

Whereas, the indirect costs are the monthly costs; their annual costs shall be as follows:

$$11972.25 \times 12 = 143.667 \text{ billion pounds}$$

Total of annual costs shall be:

Direct costs 642.3

Indirect costs 143.667.0

Total 144.309.3 or 144 billion, 309.3 million pounds

#### **6-7-2-2 added costs for any coming year**

The next step requires the division of costs estimated for the individual of the sample into repeated costs to which all of them are exposed including those exposed before and the new divorcees of the new families.

#### **A- Repeated costs**

Such costs are faced by many. It includes indirect costs as well as harassment costs. It does not need new accounts except for the number of mature females at the rate of the increase of population . Such increase is estimated by about 300 thousand; their share in the indirect cost is:

$$300.000 \times 798.8 = 239.64 \text{ million pounds monthly}$$

This equals 2.875.68 billion pounds annually (2 billion, 875.68 million pounds annually)

Add to this the cost of harassment which is incurred by all either those who are exposed to it before or new numbers, the value of individual of the sample is 29.31 LE for street harassment and 0.14 LE for workplace harassment. The total is 29.45 LE per individual; this adds to the national cost:

$$15.300.000 \times 29.45 = 450.585 \text{ million pounds}$$

The share of all of them

Increase of the indirect cost = 2.875.680 billion

Renew harassment = 450.585

---

Total = 3.326.265 billions

## **B- What incurred by New families**

New families have a share in the indirect costs calculated before. However, they also have a share in the direct costs; individual share is as follows:

Injuries of family violence against females 7.30 LE

Injuries of counter violence (against men) 0.01

Absence from work because of women injuries 0.14

Absence from work because of men injuries 0.01 LE

Total 7.46 LE

The number of new families is estimated with equal to the number of new marriage contracts. The number of such contracts has no relation to the population; it shall be determined by other factors. Now we can be satisfied with the average of the number of such contracts for the last five years has its data available.

Such average is 561.885 contracts<sup>3</sup>; therefore, add to the annual cost the amount of 4.191.662 million pounds (651885 families × 7.46 LE)

### **C- Divorcee share**

The divorcee faces state violence; the share of this violence of costs is 5.91 LE per sample individual. The number of divorcees can be estimated also by the average of numbers within the last five years available. Such average is 71.462<sup>4</sup> cases. In this way the expected addition to the state violence cost

$$71.642 \times 5.91 \text{ LE} = 427.404 \text{ LE}$$

### **D- Total of annual addition to costs of violence against women**

Additions to the indirect cost                      2.875.680 LE

Harassment costs (affecting all women) 450.585 billion

Additions made to the injuries resulting from physical violence (new families) 4.192

State violence (affecting divorcees) 0.427

Total is 3.330.884 billion pounds

### **6-7-2-3 national costs for any next base year**

Now, the value of costs for any year following the base year equals the total of both values of base and additions; in brief:

144.309.300 billion pounds (costs of the base year)

+

3.330.884 billion pounds (new additions)

147.640.184 total of cost for each year following base year

<sup>3</sup> Contracts are 645, 490 , 605.022, 511.942, 510,588, 536,382 for years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 respectively; its total is 2.809.404 contracts; their number increases or decreases independent of population

<sup>4</sup> Numbers are 430, 84,77.787, 65,461, 65,047, 64, 496 for years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 respectively; its total 357.312 cases

It is noteworthy to state that indirect costs or decrease of productivity represent the biggest part of costs; they represent 99.6 % of the base year costs and 86.3 % of the new annual costs. These percentages may represent the cost of violence against woman; indirect costs. Till now, the big numbers appear to be exaggerative but do not imply any exaggeration. You may also say that the real cost is larger than such costs.

The number of mature females is calculated for the ages from 25-60 years and the result number is rounded by omission of more than 90.000 women. The difference calculated in the salaries is lower than the real difference; as the man income is what is spent for his family. The intent costs are of large amount and we cannot estimate. If it is possible to estimate the prominent cases like strict depression cases, we cannot count all cases of tension and live under constant fear. The violence may end up with an aggressive woman reflecting her aggression against the society and make it be incurred loss that should have been avoided. It may result in a woman with ruined morals with no ambition and transfers her weakness to her children implanting submission and murdering their ambition.

As for the decrease of woman productivity and sharing not in the production are the result of social violence that cannot be ignored. It had a big share in the state of underdevelopment that we suffer from. We shall not disagree on the importance for women to contribute in production and economic life; she is a productive creature and her share shall not be just a quantitative value. It is more than this. It is enough for her to be the aspirator of talents. A man is affected himself by violence which he exercises as he deprives himself of such aspiration thinking within a limited circle and satisfy his vanity by controlling woman instead of controlling his life conditions and developing his intuitive abilities.

## **7 – Conclusion**

To conclude this study, after being assured that we lose annually 147.6 billion pounds as a result of the violence against woman, we shall be aware of the significance of such losses. We shall stop such losses. First, we shall consider the volume of losses and their annual nature; it seems that the loss which has accumulated for many years before reached the incredible volume of loss. Such incredible amount would lessen the confidence in such result. Although the researcher does believe that such result do not imply any exaggeration; he would accept any other results built on a proper scientific research approach to prove the incorrectness of the given result.

To make the result more understandable, it is a must to say that the volume of losses supposed to have been accumulated over the years is in a relationship with the economic and social underdevelopment which has accumulated too. We struggle to come out of such underdevelopment. Such case of underdevelopment has not come out in some years but accumulated over hundreds of years. I do not say that the violence against woman was the only reason responsible for such status. However, what I am saying is that it was one of the most important factors resulting in such status. Any look at the status of the developed countries, would make us take notice of the difference between woman here and the woman there as well as the man here and the man there.

Any researcher in the field of humanistic and social sciences can add to such vision. He may put our hands on further facts, if he adds to his research approach a small addition. It is to determine his culture status and his bias; determine the approach that is not affected by such bias. In all cases, he shall announce very clearly his culture bias to make the reader aware; if not doing so, his papers would overlap and his culture bias affects his research approach which then loses its objectivity. The culture bias blinds the eyes of researchers so that they see not the facts and make them overlap their personal views with their inductions. At last they mislead the reader and allude them that they speak about science.

Religious bias in turn blinds the researchers' eyes. We, researchers and non-researchers believe in Allah and so the researcher shall not make his religious belief represent a restriction on his research approach. If he wants to prove some of his religious views in his research, he shall state this from the beginning. He shall make sure that his approach would help him in achieving his purpose. Now it is high time to agree that the scientific hypothesis cannot be scientific unless being liable to opposed. In such frame, the researcher, who would like to prove his beliefs, shall accept the potential of being wrong. So many researchers believe in the right of the quality between man and woman but they are faced with what is stated by Allah sharia (legislation).

What the researcher can do against the threat of violating his scientific virginity? The researcher cannot be a coward in front of Allah. Allah knows consciences. He shall announce his doubts and use his mind and the knowledge that he has to reach the truth. Sharia is misused and misinterpreted and its interpretation used wrongly to transfer our life to a space of hell. There are many who speak in the tongue of Allah through those who desire us to subject to him and accept his sayings as being granted without controversy.

Now, woman rights are violated under the name of Allah. Such farce shall be ended. We may be benefited from looking at our economic history and the state of underdevelopment as well as defeat that we live in. the vast majority of our men are satisfied with their control over their wives to feel of their manhood. A woman in their view is just a body which they try to overwhelm in reality. At the end, their interest is focused on searching for what a woman may cover and what she can uncover of such body. It is a sensory stage in the humanistic development which the world has overstepped hundreds of years ago. But we are still there. The difference between us and the developed countries is the difference between the total of what our men has produced and what they; men and women produced within these years.

Now, we shall not be arrogant or avoid truth. We shall not draw a picture for ourselves while it is not related to us. We are a poor society with limited productivity. Our culture codifies such poverty and beautifies such poverty. These are the features of underdevelopment. Although such connection between underdevelopment and violence against women, the study witnesses that there is violence against women in the most developed countries. However they do not codify, philosophy, or make the violence against woman a component of their social values. They condemn it and do not stop at the condemnation. They provide the highest level of care for women exposed to violence. There, the doer is punished.

But we give the paternal and religious right to the person who commits such violence. The question is: what makes men better than women to get all such rights?

Seeking an answer for this hypothetical question, we have become a chew in the mouth of the economic historians. They were searching for a cause that would suppress a nation to be in the bottom and fall there by each try to achieve progress. After a wide research trip, they found the answer and said that it is related to the Iranian culture and their custody. In this context, they spoke of the Islamic world and its Arab part particularly. They said that there they have people who teach the male child that what distinguishes him is his golden penis<sup>5</sup>. In this way and as part of ridicule, they introduce their conclusion. It is a feature of the very underdeveloped example. We ask ourselves; what we see in this features; is it not in the conscience of who believes that men is distinguished from women?

Is our conscience satisfied to know that violence against women exists in the developed countries? What would we say to our conscience if we know that these countries get benefit from the unlimited powers of

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<sup>5</sup> Economic historians mock at us and refer to the status of women in our country and the position of the men who are distinguished for their golden penis. David Landes (1998), *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations: Why are Some So Rich And Some Poor*, W.W. Norton and Company, P 413



women? Shall we be clear with ourselves and confess that the first thing that come to our minds once we mention the developed countries is the image of women there?

We have to confess with the same clearance that such image is a distinguished feature. It is the first difference between us and them. And in this context, it is a feature of excellence. This is the truth with no arrogance. It is high time to confess as we are in the age of science. But our society has not entered into yet; it is still at the doors. There is a famous saying that alerts us that “at the doors of science like the doors of the hell; there shall be no doubt and here every coward thinking perished.”<sup>6</sup>

## **8- Recommendations**

Upon the findings of this study, the study is still an exploratory study. The economic costs included some sides. It has not included the psychological effects that women are exposed to as well as children. It has not included the effect of the religious violence and other types of violence like murder in defense of honor, and Female Genital Mutilation; these are complex subjects and will increase the difficulties that the research faces. The study has not expended the study of the types of productive activity that most women practice at home. In addition, there are other problems and

difficulties that are not suitable to be stated here in these papers. All of such issues are expected to happen in an exploratory study that opens the door only for education and research in a difficult subject representing the core of culture and ideological conflicts.

Now or then, this study shall be a motive for more studies. From our part, we recommend to make other study or studies taking benefit from the present study and remedying the weak points that appeared and complete the sides that are not covered here. To be clear enough, this study has the disadvantage of data as well as the shortage observed by the reader in the tables. There is a basic shortage in the work data, salaries, and income. This has particularly resulted in the excluding of some of accurate statistical analysis methods. Such omission shall not result in absence of findings validity and correctness, but results in being less accurate than what is possible. There are many questions following the findings of the current study. It needs deepness that has not been available in the frame of the study plan and available time. Still, there are

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<sup>6</sup> This saying is affiliated to Karl Marks

many questions following the creative vision evoked by the challenges required to change the society culture.

Therefore, we recommend that the coming study shall take into consideration the current study problems. It shall change the form of the sample and collect data about the psychological effects in particular and about the crimes that are committed against women for being a woman. The next study shall have at least the following conditions:

- 1- Random sample at the same volume of the current sample, i.e. about 1500 families representing society;
- 2- Because of the decrease of percentage of the working women in general; a complementary random sample shall be added from the families of the paid workers to represent the economic activity not less than 600 families
- 3- Take a third complementary sample of the families of the victims of honor crimes; this shall be small sample and shall be necessarily intentional;
- 4- Collect data about the psychological effects and take a selected sample to make a deepen study to evaluate the cost of the psychological effects; and
- 5- Take into consideration collecting enough data about the home productive activities practiced often by the housewives