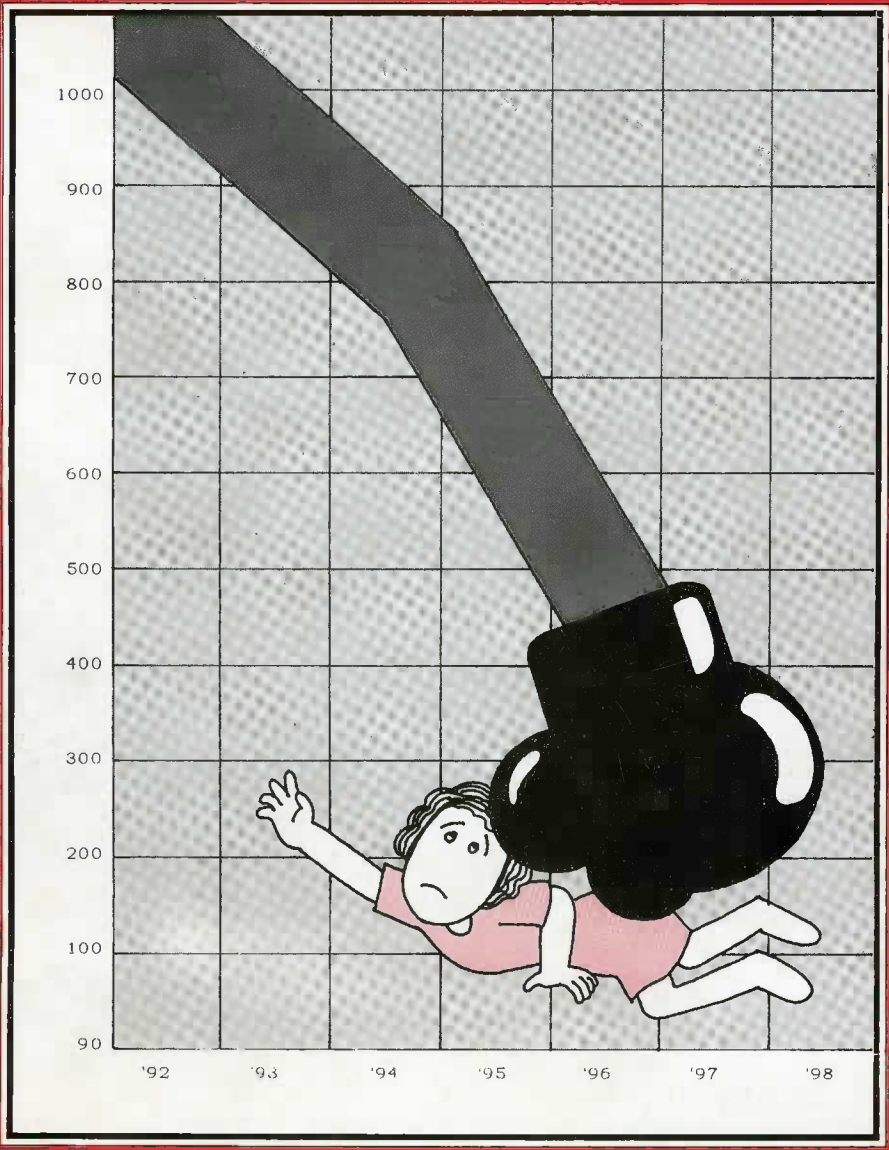


WATS

The Economic Costs of Violence Against Women



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By Ermi Amor T. Figueroa Yap

INTRODUCTION

The Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (1995) defines Violence Against Women (VAW) as: “all forms of violence inflicted on women on account of their gender. In the broadest sense, VAW is any violation of a woman’s personhood, mental and physical integrity or freedom of movement.” It also includes:

1. Domestic Violence (DV): an act of violence committed within the family, like wife beating, marital rape, child abuse, incest, sibling violence, abuse of elderly and disabled relatives, abuse by in-laws, and abuse of female household help;
2. Institutional Violence: perpetrated by the State, including neglect of basic social services, political discrimination, sexual abuse in institutions, political violence in which rape and sexual abuse are the most common forms, legal violence found in anti-women legislation, and violence suffered by women due to political conflicts;
3. occupational discrimination;
4. violence in media: portraying women as sex objects; and
5. public sexual abuse: prostitution (including child prostitution), sex trafficking and the sale of women for marriage.

Article 2 of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) defines violence against women “to encompass, but not limited to...”

1. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
2. Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women, and forced prostitution;
3. Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated by the State, wherever it occurs.

It is clear from the above definitions that violence against women is not merely physical abuse. In fact, most of it is non-physical and probably more damaging. Emotional and psychological injuries suffered by a woman have lifelong consequences over her state of mind, psyche, character. Moreover, they also have significant and dramatic impact on the lives of those around her, especially her children.

This paper attempts to identify and quantify the economic costs of VAW. However, we are constrained to limit the analyses to the measurement of the economic costs of selected incidences of VAW. These costs are only those reported by the victims and the agencies, such as medical expenses for the treatment of VAW cases and institutional budgets of the departments of social welfare, health and the police force.

Is the incidence of VAW significant to cause an economic burden?

Recent researches give general information on the incidence of VAW. These have included researches conducted on women's issues under the auspices of the USAID, ADB, the World Bank, WHO, the Department of Health and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, as well as NGOs including Cordillera Women's Research Center, *KALAKASAN* Foundation, *Lihok Pilipina* and Women's Crisis Center, and even one advertising company.

Aside from this general information on incidence of VAW, however, data on other details, such as the forms of Violence against Women, the types of responses made to these cases, such as medical, police and legal actions or the kinds of injuries inflicted, has not yet been systematically reported and collated into a comprehensive register by any of the government agencies tasked to protect women and children.

Measuring the Manifestations of VAW

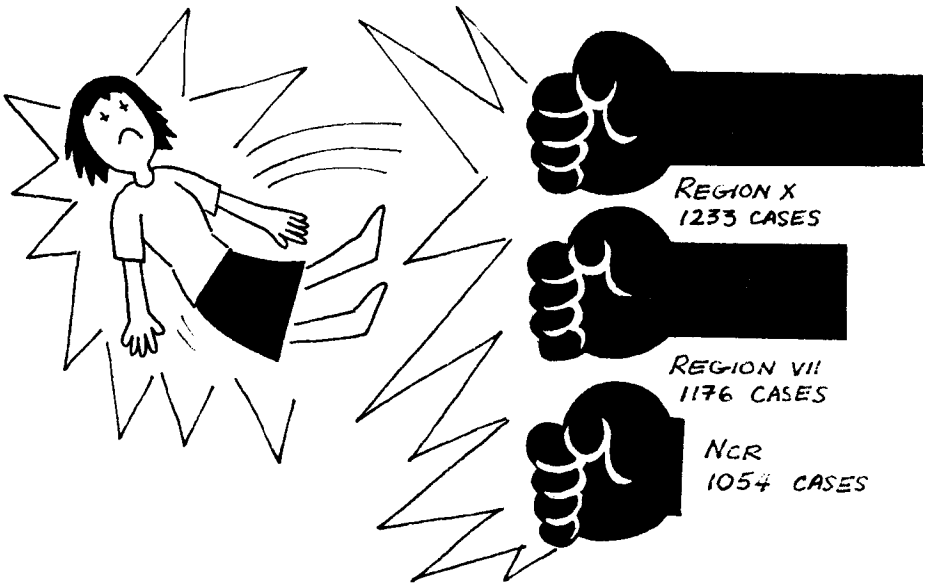
Do Filipino women report incidences of VAW?

Unfortunately, the lack of a comprehensive register is complicated by the fact that victims will not readily admit suffering physical abuse and rape by their own spouses. As the McCann-Erickson National Women's Study states: "Even when she is personally violated, no crack must show, no stain mar the image of the happy family... the percentage of men who admitted to regularly beating up their wives is higher than the [number of] women who admit to having been victims." But regardless of age and background, Filipino women in the study named sexual crimes as the country's most serious problem.

Reviewing the available data for 1996 and earlier, we try in the succeeding sections to present a picture of the incidence of VAW in the country. Data from the DSWD's Bureau of Women's Welfare show increasing number of women in especially difficult circumstances from 1,957 in 1991 to 10,586 in 1996 (**Attachment A**). For the first five months of 1997 (Jan - May) the Bureau already served 2,430 women (**Attachment B**). Of the 1997 total, only 563 were served in institutions. The greater number were community-based (965) and through the Women's Help Desk (894).

What is the extent of VAW in the Philippines?

DSWD Regional data for 1996 (Attachment A) show that Region X had the most cases (1233) followed by Region VII (1176) and NCR (1054). The least number of cases was CARAGA (60). Of the 550 rape cases, 68 were from Region VII, 66 from Region X,



57 from Region IV, 55 from NCR-HAVEN. Almost half (386) of the women forced into prostitution come from Region I, Region XII had 139, while Region X had 77 cases. Region III, long known to be the flesh trade center due to Olongapo and Angeles cities only had 52 cases.

The bulk of these women experience battering. Of the total from 1991-first five months of 1997, 58.6% were battered women. A significant percentage (7.4%) of these women are rape cases. The DSWD figures, however, are based only on cases handled, reported or collated by their field offices. Knowing that most women do not report incidences of violence against them for various reasons, the DSWD figures do not give a true picture of the extent of the problem.

In the 1993 Safe Motherhood Survey of the DOH, 2.8% of the national sample of 8,481 respondents reported being physically harmed at home while pregnant, and about 10% experience

physical harm. KALAKASAN'S early (1992) figures have shown that about 60% of pregnant women are hit in the stomach area. Medical authorities assert that when force is applied in the stomach no mark may be detected.

The World Health Organization (WHO) report on Domestic Violence in Asia and the Pacific, picking up the collated reports of some hospitals and NGOs in Cebu, Metro Manila and the Cordilleras, estimated that in the Philippines, about 6 out of 10 (or 3 out of 5) women are battered.

If this is correct, the Philippine average is much higher than the estimated incidence of Domestic Violence in the world. In its report on "Human Rights, Human Wrongs," the women's quarterly journal *On the Issues* (Fall 1998) noted in its assessment of the world situation on women that "1 in every 5 (20% of) women are subject to some form of domestic abuse."



Because studies show that child abuse is just as prevalent as wife-battery, we can consider the sampling of this survey as representative of all Filipino females. In proportion to our total population of 72 million, 50% or about 36 million are females. Following the above findings, we can conclude that 3.6 million women and girl children experience physical harm at home, while 1.125 million women and girl-children have been raped.

If we go by medical standards, the numbers would indicate a major public health problem of violence against women. If we go by military standards, the numbers of wounded and injured citizens would indicate an internal war - a war against our own Filipino women and girl children.

Estimating the costs of VAW - physical injuries, psychological imbalance, court procedures, destabilization of families and communities, work stoppage, school drop-outs, etc. - is necessary for us to bring home the urgency of eliminating the root cause of gender injustice.

Is it possible to estimate the economic cost of VAW?

We will have to limit the analyses to the measurement of the economic costs of selected incidences of VAW as they have been reported to law enforcement agencies, hospitals or service organizations. These costs are only those reported by the victims and the agencies, such as medical expenses for the treatment of injuries, counseling and sheltering costs.

Considering the tediousness of the justice system's due process for victims and survivors, it is not possible at the moment to estimate the legal cost of VAW. Also, the trauma involved in VAW may take years to heal, and this would make it even more difficult to measure its emotional, psychological, and social costs.

Over and above these, other costs, such as for example lost job opportunities due to occupational discrimination or quantification of the costs of VAW resulting from exposure to violence in the media, cannot be quantified, and are therefore not included.

But even the physical manifestation of the value of how much it costs to prevent, monitor, treat cases of VAW is difficult to track. Nevertheless, knowing how much resources are spent in the prevention, monitoring, treatment and litigation of VAW cases will make policymakers and other interest groups be more aware of the problem and encourage them to be more aggressive in their advocacy work. Moreover, knowing where the resources are spent will lead to more efficient budgeting and planning, since policy shifts can be undertaken to ensure more effective implementation and achieve higher impact in the prevention of VAW.



In this initial attempt, the results already provide enough information to form the bases for policy discussions and reforms. Thus, this paper confines itself to the analysis of available data on the expenditures of selected individuals and agencies on the prevention and treatment of actual reported cases of VAW. An attempt is likewise made to measure the income losses to women victims and to the economy as a whole and treat these as additional costs directly attributable to VAW.

What framework can we use to estimate the costs of VAW?

The framework for analyzing the economic costs of VAW rests upon measuring the expenditures of the private and public sector on activities related to the prevention, treatment and monitoring of VAW.

To do this, it is necessary to identify the public agencies with the mandate to treat and monitor incidence, such as the Department of Health (DOH), Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Department of Justice (DOJ) and Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG) which are the more dominant ones.

Given public knowledge of the fiscal data of these agencies it is relatively easy to measure their contribution to the total economic cost of VAW. It is the contribution of the private sector that is more difficult to capture there being no systematic reporting and archiving of data. Moreover, there is as yet no legal basis for requiring these private entities, such as private health facilities and communities and individuals to record and report cases of violence against women (unlike gunshot and knife wounds which are required to be reported to the police).

For purposes of showing how much is spent by the entire society, we can make a simple equation of the total expenditures on VAW-related activities at any one point in time, say a year. In general terms we can say that the

economic cost of VAW = (a) budget/expenditures of the government on activities related to the treatment, prevention and monitoring of VAW cases
+ (b) direct expenditures of the individual victim/survivor for medical services, transportation and subsistence allowances
+ (c) expenditures of the individual for pursuing legal action against the aggressor such as docket and lawyers' fees
+ (d) opportunity cost to the individual (income loss) due to absence from work
+ (e) productivity loss to the market due to absence from work
+ (f) opportunity cost to the community such as loss of productivity, reduction of income, higher monitoring costs
+ (g) social costs such as breakdown of family and communal relationships, and social unrest.

These variables can be classified into three main groups: costs to the government, the individual victim, and the community. Although identifying in as much detail as possible the different variables is desirable so that data can be easily collected, grouping them into the three main categories facilitates the institution of policy reforms.

Policy Issues and Gaps

A. Costs to the government

Has the government spent any money on the prevention of the incidence of VAW?

In relation to budget allocations given to the prevention and solution of cases of violence against women, there are simply no statistics available. What some government agencies have spent for Gender and Development (GAD) requirements will not usually directly relate to VAW.

It is not within the scope of our work to find out what explains these budget movements in relation to GAD. Perhaps, the agencies really undertook honest changes in their internal planning and budget allocations to respond to GAD requirements. This as a result, according to the NCRFW report, of improved monitoring and successful technical assistance to the agencies. It could also be that the aggressive advocacy work of women advocates is finally reaping fruits, or at least seeing some seeds.

It will be enlightening, however, to do an in-depth analysis of the varying responses to the GAD Budget and to the memorandum “Call to Action Against Domestic Violence”, especially in terms of policy directions and advocacy.

In a review of other sources of data on the expenditures on VAW-related activities: the DILG in its Operations Plan and Budget for 1997 listed down the conduct of symposia on VAW and Elimination of Sexual Harassment, support to a Women Desk Officer in Investigating, Assessing and Reporting Domestic Violence, and Formulation of DILG Sexual Harassment Rules.

The DOH has stepped up its support by increasing the number of hospitals which have Women's Health Desk from 5 in 1996 to 28 in 1997 (Women and Children Protection Unit).

The Department of Justice complies with the 5 percent requirement, but also spends much more. According to the budget divisions of the DOJ and the NBI, women-related PAPs are imbedded in their regular functions, such as in the witness protection program and crime laboratories but identifying the exact amount spent is difficult.



These budget allocations do not, however, include expenses actually incurred in the performance of functions directly related to VAW. For example, the DOH does not keep track of the medical expenses incurred by the public health system in treating cases of VAW. The DOJ, likewise, cannot identify how much it spends investigating cases, nor can the DILG specify how much of its operating budget actually goes to monitoring and preventing cases and incidences of VAW.

On what basis can we estimate the cost of healing injuries of individual victims of VAW?

To get at least an idea of how much it costs to physically heal victims of VAW, we can look at the estimated costs of medical and health services. We must be aware that because victims of VAW, particularly domestic violence (DV) are usually ashamed to venture in public with physical signs of battery, the percentage of victims who self-medicate or hide their injuries would overwhelmingly outnumber those who seek medical help.

While we have to acknowledge that DV covers emotional and psychological battery, we would like to isolate physical harm in this case since police records and traditional hospital records are more likely to be based on descriptions of physical harm. It may also be possible to extrapolate the cost of DV by looking at the nature of cases reported to the police and to direct service organizations, such as *KALAKASAN* and WCC.

Because of the lack of a law against Domestic Violence or Wife-battery, the kind of physical harm inflicted on women by spouses or partners may be classified under the categories of Serious

Physical Injuries, Less Serious Physical Injuries and Slight Physical Injuries.

The Revised Penal Code states that the acts causing physical injuries are: wounding, beating, assaulting. Physical injuries require one or all of the above acts, as well as the absence of intent to kill. Included also is the use of injurious substances or beverages.

Serious physical injuries are classified into four levels of varying degrees of physical incapacity and inability to work for more than 30 days.

Less serious physical injuries applies if the victim is incapacitated for labor for 10 days or more, or shall require medical attendance for the same period.

Slight physical injuries and maltreatment applies if victim shall be incapacitated for labor from one to nine days, or shall require medical attendance during the same period.

Based on the average number of days that an injured person remains incapacitated, and the expenses for medical services and medicines, it would be interesting to find out the monthly costs for healing and counseling victims of VAW, differentiating among the categories.

We will not get into the complicated matter of finding the costs of rape, nor the healing process and the redress system relating to Rape as we know that any campaign for justice relating to such crimes will need logistics from hosts of sources. Suffice it to say that the costs of rape far outrun the costs of physical injuries.

B. Economic Costs to the Individual

What else does VAW cost the individual victims?

It is difficult to measure the economic costs to the individual victims of VAW. Data exists in a very limited scale, mainly among direct service organizations who are able to keep track of the various expenses of some of their clients. There is no one-time disbursement of expenses, and costs accumulate not only over weeks and months but sometimes over years. These expenses include psychological treatment and counseling for emotional injuries causing work disruptions. More importantly, there are many facets in the woman's persona that are not easy to account for. It is relatively straightforward to quantify the medical costs of immediate treatment of physical injuries. However, there is as yet no systematic recording by hospitals or clinics of VAW cases.

To get a sense of the cost of being a victim of VAW, **Attachment C** shows a sample accounting of the expenses incurred by two cases at the Project HAVEN.

For Survivor # 1, with 2 children, total expenses for a 3-month stay at the WCC Shelter ran to about P55 thousand, or a monthly cost of P 18,250. **Expenses for medical attendance and therapy alone amounted to P17,850.** In the case of Survivor # 2, with 1 grandchild, total expenses amounted to P109,500 for staying for 9 months in the shelter, or P12,166.66 per month. **Her medical and therapy expenses total P26,700. The average for these two victims is a monthly expense of P6,083.30.**

If we get the number of battered and raped women in 1996 (**Attachment D**) which is 7,975 and multiply this with the average expense as measured by the Project HAVEN, we see a **total monthly expense of P48.5 million.**

Actually, these individual costs are government costs when victims go to a government hospital or women's center. Once released, then individuals use their own funds with some help from NGOs for legal and counseling services.

Can we estimate the total cost of DV alone for individual victims nationwide based on past surveys?

Using proportional percentages based on the *KALAKASAN* Foundation's Survivors' Injury Profile (1997 to 1st Qtr 1998) on the estimated (DOH/ADB) figure of 3.75 million women, and then using cost estimates for healing of injuries and physical harm, we can come up with the following:

89% Slight Physical Injuries	3, 200,000 victims
5% Less Serious Physical Injuries	187,500 victims
6% Serious Physical Injuries	216,000 victims

If we assume that the total medical expenses of Survivor # 1 was reflective of the low end of expenses related to cases of **Less Serious Physical Injuries** (incapacitated for labor between 10 days to 89 days) at P17, 850.00 per victim, and we multiplied this amount by 187,500 women, the cost for medical expenses would be about **P33.4 million per year**.

If we assume that the medical expenses for Survivor #2 was reflective of the minimum medical cost of cases of **Serious Physical Injuries and Mutilation** at P 26,700.00 per victim, and we multiplied this by 216,000 women, we are looking at a minimum amount of **P 57.6 million per year**. If only half the number of the estimated 3.6 million women experiencing physical harm (based on DOH) was multiplied by the one-month average figure of **P 6,083.30 per victim**, we would come out



with the figure of **P109.5 million per month**, or a staggering figure of **P1.314 billion for one year for medical, psychological and crisis intervention alone.**

However, if we used the world average of 20% for Filipino women — 7,200,000 women — and multiplied this by P 6,083.30 per victim per month, **our monthly cost would be P437,976,000.00, or close to half a billion pesos**, for medical, psychological and crisis intervention alone. **By the end of one year, our country would have spent Six Billion Pesos to treat victims of VAW.**

This accounting does not include litigation costs which are incurred also by the individual victim, the service agencies, and the health, judicial and penal systems. It also does not include the cost of counselling children of victims, and the quantification of the loss of income brought about by harm.

In this sense, the medical cost of healing women victims of violence would be equivalent to the budget of one government line agency. Perhaps because of this, our governments would rather ignore the problem of VAW and leave the solutions to individual victims and NGOs.

Besides what it costs individual victims to pay for health and medical care, what else does she lose because of VAW?

Measuring the income loss to the victim can be done, as long as information as to the employment status is available. In the sample above, the average basic monthly income of the two cases who are public school teachers is P7,000 excluding other benefits. Again, if the average stay in the shelter is three months, already around P21,000 is lost in terms of direct income to the victim and loss of productivity for the public school system.



Unless information on the occupation or income of the victims is present, and in most of the cases of recorded VAW it is not, we can only make assumptions and speculations which will be subject to severe criticism. This will not help in the advocacy work at all. It is, therefore, important for purposes of highlighting the amount of resources lost and wasted due to VAW that these kinds of information be collected and recorded.

If the woman does not work in the job market, one can utilize several methods of measuring the value of household work. There are already quite a number of studies on measuring the economic value of the woman's household work. For instance, in a paper by Cabegin, she estimates the economic valuation of the wife's home time to be quite considerable, amounting to P21,248 to P23,316 per year and constituting about 39-43% of family income.

The direct contribution of working wives accounts for 37% of family income. Full-time housewives contribute an output value constituting 49% of family income (P25,676). These estimates are likely to be on the downside, considering the sample size and survey sites.

Cabegin's analysis is based on the results of the Status of Women and Fertility Survey carried out in June 1993 in two rural areas (La Union and Oriental Mindoro) and two urban areas, Pasig and Marikina in NCR (about 400 households). The survey reveals that on the average, husbands spent more than 6 hours for market work and less than 3 hours for home production. Wives allocated from 6-8 hours to housework and childcare and about 2-3 hours to market activities. Presence of children below 2 years old is a very strong deterrent to mother's participation in market work. On the other hand, a large family size has a strong positive effect in motivating mothers to participate in market work.

If we have information on the number of hours or days that the victim of VAW is unable to perform her regular activities that directly contribute to income or household production, then we can get a sense of her income loss, that of the household, and the entire economy.

C. Economic Costs to the Community

Since women compose about half of any community, what economic costs will be carried by a community if 10% of its women are victims of VAW?

Women, by sheer number, contribute more to the economy than men do. This is not only in terms of income but more importantly in their consumption of goods and services.

Female-headed households have been increasing in number from 10 percent of all households in 1970 to 11.3 percent in 1990. **Single female-headed households** comprised 9 percent of all households in 1970, 9.1 percent in 1980, and 9.3 percent in 1990. Although the rates have not been rising fast, in absolute terms, the incidence increased from 4640 households in 1970 to **1.073 million in 1990**.

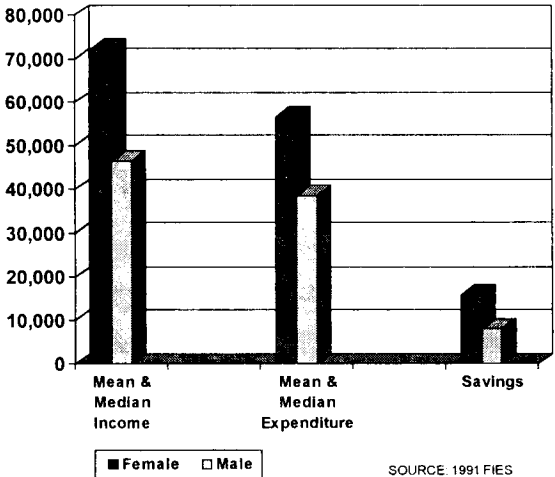
In comparison, there were only 3.8 percent single male-headed households in 1990 (or 443,563 households). This could be explained by the fact that women generally outlive men and, therefore, eventually become heads of households. However, it could also mean that more women are being abandoned by men and are therefore forced to take care of the household all by themselves. This increases the burden to women of caring for

household members other than themselves. Ninety-one percent of male-headed households had heads who were employed while only 56.9 percent of the female-headed households were.

If these are women who have outlived their husbands, then most likely they have children who work. If this is the other case, then it shows again the economic burden to the woman. These women become vulnerable to VAW, not to mention that their situation is probably a result of one. As such they become “costs” to society, with the government and the community “providing” services.

To picture, on the other hand, the loss to the community of not being able to prevent the incidence of VAW, we take a look at the contribution of women to the economy. The 1991 FIES shows that female-headed households had higher mean and median incomes at P72,244 and P46,382, than male-headed households

Women Contribution to Economy
(Female-headed Households vs. Male-headed Households)



SOURCE 1991 FIES



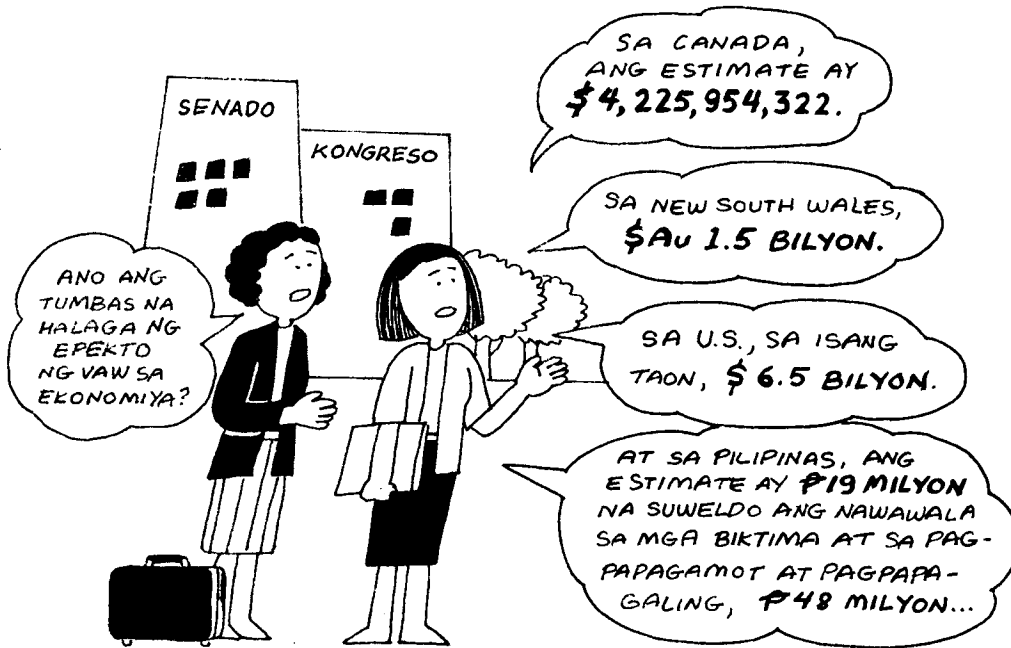
(P64,021 and P40,458, respectively). They also had higher mean and median expenditures at P56,510 and P38,435, respectively but also had higher savings at P15,734 and P7,947, respectively than males.

Using the figures for battered and raped women in 1991 (**Attachment D**), dividing the mean income of female-headed households by 12 months and using the assumption of average stay in shelters (as proxy for absence from work) of three months, we estimate **a loss of income of around P19 million**. With inflation, one can imagine the income loss in 1997. Of course, these are all rough hypothetical estimates, used just to show magnitudes not actual costs.

So How much does VAW cost?

Based on previous estimates, we know that the government allocated at least P3.7 billion in 1997 for GAD-related activities, an estimated income of P19 million (using 1991 figures) is lost to the individual victims, around P48 million in expenses is incurred for medical and psychiatric treatments at shelters, plus there are other related activities expenses for which have not been quantified yet.

To compare with other countries' estimates, in the report entitled "Selected Estimates of the Costs of Violence Against Women" of the Centre for Research on Violence Against Women and Children based in Canada, the total annual selected estimates of costs amounted to \$4,225,954,322. This total is a partial estimated cost for three forms of VAW- sexual assault/rape, women abuse in intimate partnerships and incest/child sexual assault- in four policy areas: health/medicine, criminal justice, social services/education and labor/employment.



The total costs are divided among the state (87.5 percent), the individual (11.5 percent) and third parties at 0.9 percent. In terms of sectors, the costs are divided into: social services/education (\$2,368,924,297), criminal justice (\$871,908,583, labor/employment (\$576,764,400) and health/medical (\$408,357,042).

In a 1993 Queensland research, they calculated the total cost of domestic violence at \$Cdn 481 million per year, or an average cost per case of \$Cdn 23,489. It was determined that 80 percent of this cost was borne by government and third parties. In New South Wales, the estimated total annual cost of violence is around \$Au1.5 billion. In the US they estimate at least \$6.5 billion per year.

In the Canadian study, which was undertaken as a collaborative effort among three international institutions, detailed estimates

of the costs were available and utilized. For example, they have ready records of the occupation and income, days absent and loss of productivity of the women victims and the aggressors. They included costs of housing the women victims at temporary shelters, hotels, and friends' houses during the duration of the cases. They also included costs of apprehending and jailing the aggressors (police time and expenses, judicial costs, etc.). It is a very exhaustive accounting, and yet the figures they have come up with are only partial selected estimates.

What can be done to prevent the incidence of VAW and reduce the economic costs to society?

1. Systematic data gathering and record-keeping

- a. There should be more regular and systematic collection and archiving of information on cases of VAW. The project between NSCB/NSO and NCRFW to develop a methodology for generating VAW information must be aggressively pursued and supported. Intake forms should be uniform to avoid duplication of interviews and for comparability and consistency. Coordination among agencies involved in responding to VAW should be ensured for efficiency. Data collection should be included in nationwide surveys to get a complete picture of the incidence of VAW.
- b. Develop a databank in one agency, preferably the NSCB, to facilitate public access to comprehensive and comparable data.
- c. Include variables other than those useful for clinical/psychological and legal purposes (e.g., income of victims/survivors, occupation, days of absence from work, expenses for treating the abuse (medical and psychiatric costs). As

recommended also in the Canadian study, an ethical framework for using economic data on VAW must be developed so as not to compromise the safety and well-being of women victims.

d. Include the aggressors in the data collection as expenses for monitoring, litigating, treating and incarcerating the offenders also constitute costs related to VAW.

e. Hospitals and clinics, and police agencies should be trained to identify and record all transactions related to the treatment of cases of VAW as separate cases from physical assault.

It must be noted that recording the growing numbers of victims of VAW and responding to their need could look like the solution to the problem. But more and more sophisticated methods of monitoring and responding to victims will not solve the problem. Solutions to the problem of VAW should primarily eliminate and prevent the incidence of VAW.

2. Clear-cut and consistent policies on the criminalization of VAW and compliance with the GAD Budget and Call to Action on Domestic Violence

The passage of the Anti-Rape Law ushered a new era in the movement to recognize and end VAW. Although less than ideal, it is a landmark piece of legislation that gives women more room for confidence and a sense of security (in that the severity of punishment deters would-be perpetrators). The creation of family courts nationwide, likewise, emboldens women to come out and tell their stories and pursue prosecution of aggressors. However, the issue of marital abuse/rape must be pursued.

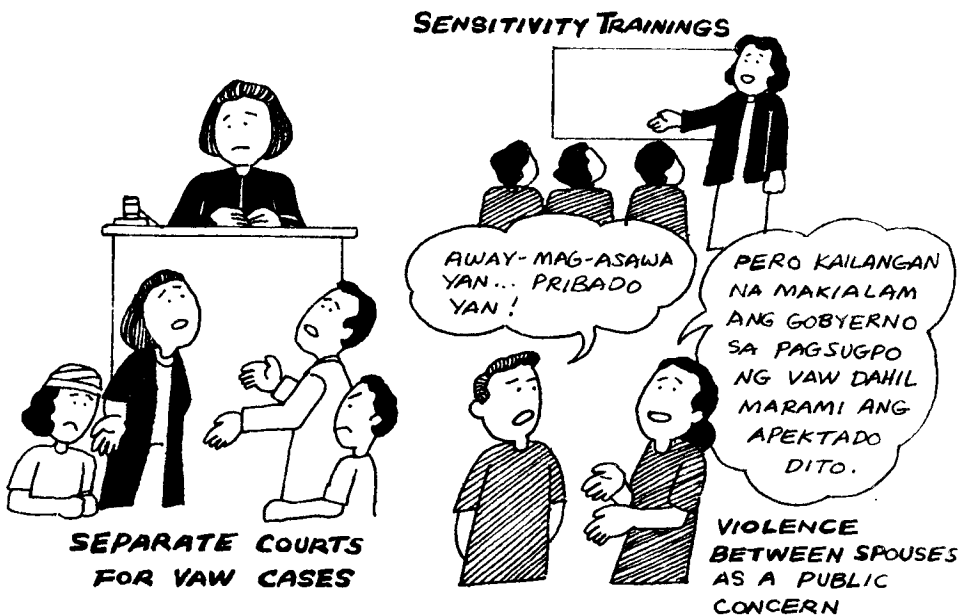
a. The government must reallocate more funds for activities leading to the prevention of the incidence of VAW. Comparative analysis of the budgets of the various government agencies to find out where budget reallocation can be undertaken should be considered. This is to ensure more effective advocacy and implementation of VAW activities. The multiplier and long-term effects of preventive measures are more desirable than stop-gap and fire-fighting actions.

b. Rationalize the GAD budget to make the identification of PAPs more consistent with the overall goals of the agency concerned and the entire government. The NCRFW should have the mandate to review and recommend changes to the agencies. GAD PAPs and budget allocation in accordance with national goals. At the extreme, the NCRFW in this case should have police powers much like the DBM which can reallocate and retrieve budgets unutilized for the purposes initially identified.

3. Involvement of local and other government units in addressing VAW

a. Regional data on cases of VAW reveal that violence is not an urban problem. Moreover, violence is not only a private matter between spouses but must be made a public concern, because it is violation of human right which goes beyond familial relationships. Local government executives must allocate funds to support activities responding to VAW.

b. Recommend to the DOJ the institution of separate courts to handle cases of VAW. This will also require the training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police and other related



offices to respond properly to the demands and needs of VAW victims and perpetrators. The DILG should conduct sensitivity training, educational campaign, advocacy for prevention and information, and revision of protocols in police action.

c. These sensitivity training and educational campaign should also be made available to the health profession. Special training during residency should be instituted by the CHED (medical education), the medical professional associations (PMA, PHA, PNA, etc.) and the DOH for their personnel, members and medical students.

d. Recommend changes in the curricula of DECS to educate children about VAW, especially child abuse.

e. Once a more accurate accounting is done, define roles of the concerned government agencies and other affected groups like NGOs, community groups, and business and industry in a concerted effort to eradicate VAW.

The notion of the Prevention of VAW will, however, take more than increased budget and logistics. It will need a basic change in consciousness and perspective, specially regarding the equal roles, status and dignity of females (and children as human beings with human rights. It will need to address in concrete action plans the gender apartheid that allows discrimination against women in politics, finance, culture and other aspects of daily life.

It will need making changes in the treatment of women and girls, and the training of boys and men, towards a tradition of gender justice and socio-cultural equity. This will necessarily involve major changes in the media, in education, in politics and business, in governance.

Attachment A

**Bureau of Women's Welfare Program
Women in Especially Difficult Circumstances -Accomplishments
January - December 1996**

Project Area	Target	Accomplishments		Battered	Rape	Incest	VIR	VIP	WID	VAC	Others	Sub- Total
		Women	% Dependents									
Region 1												
1.Institution Based	285	279	97.89	57	12	5	9	196				279
2.Community Based	240	328	136.66	300	4	2	4	6	12			328
3.Women's Help Desk	240	301	125.41	98	11		8	184				301
Total	765	908	118.69	455	27	7	21	386	12	0	0	908
Region II												
1.Institution Based		19		18					1			19
2.Community Based	312	564	180.77	505	34		20	3	2			564
3.Women's Help Desk	200	197	98	192	1		3		1			197
Total	512	780	152	715	35	0	23	3	4	0	0	780
Region III												
1.Institution Based	115	68	59.13	34	1	5	1	16			11	68
2.Community Based	290	315	109	278	10	3	23	1				315
3. Women's Help Desk	200	275	137.5	210	8	2	2	35			18	275
Total	605	658	108.76	522	19	10	26	52	0	0	29	658

Attachment A (Continued)

Project Area	Target	Accomplishments		Battered	Rape	Incest	VR	VP	WID	VAC	Others	Sub-Total
		Women	%									
REGION IV												0
1.Institution Based												
2.Community Based	518	519	100.19	338	55	13	11	8	4	0	90	519
3.Women's Help Desk	240	126	52.5	87	2	2	2	2			31	126
Total	758	645	89.09	425	57	15	13	10	4	0	121	645
REGION V												0
1.Institution Based												
2.Community Based	400	272	68	208	10	7	1	1	1		44	272
3.Women's Help Desk	250	138	52.5	50	4				2	2	80	138
Total	650	410	63.0769	258	14	7	1	1	3	2	124	410
REGION VI												0
1.Institution Based												
2.Community Based	379	385	101.58	304	44	15	19			1	2	385
3.Women's Help Desk	100	154	154	124	4	4	17				5	154
Total	479	539	112.526	428	48	19	36	0	0	1	7	539
REGION VII												
1.Institution Based												
2.Community Based	100	100	100	66	13	5	3	8		1	4	100
3.Women help Desk	400	744	186	661	42	9	12	12	3	2	33	744
Total	300	332	110.67	179	13	6	10	20			104	332
	800	1176	147	906	68	20	25	40	3	3	111	1176

Additional References courtesy of KALAKASAN Foundation, Inc.

Attachment A (Continued)

Project Area	Target	Accomplishments		Battered	Rape	Incest	VR	VP	WID	VAC	Others	Sub- Total
		Women	%									
REGION VIII												
1.Institution Based	300	11	3.67	9							2	11
2.Community Based	232	171	73.71	105	9	1	12	9	3		32	171
3.Women Help Desk	240	116	48.33	44			5	2			65	116
Total	772	298	38.601	158	9	1	17	11	3	0	99	298
REGION IX												
1.Institution Based												0
2.Community Based	420	535	127	461	39	4	8	3	8	4	8	535
3.Women's Help Desk	200	200	100	113	7	1	45		7		27	200
Total	620	735	11.548	574	46	5	53	3	15	4	35	735
REGION X												
1.Institution Based	400	404	101	310	34	14	6	29	10		1	404
2.Community Based	300	412	137.333	353	5	6	16	10	6	16		412
3.Women's Help Desk	300	417	139	331	27	6	5	38	10			417
Total	1000	1233	123.3	994	66	26	27	77	26	16	1	1233
REGION XI												
1.Institution Based	180	111	62	40	12	3	7	8		3	38	111
2.Community Based	300	257	85.67	250	4	1			2			257
3.Women's Help Desk	180	123	68.33	40	2		8	2			71	123
Total	660	491	74.3939	330	18	4	15	10	2	3	109	491

Attachment A (Continued)

Project Area	Target	Accomplishments		Battered	Rape	Incest	VIR	VIP	WID	VAC	Others	Sub-Total
		Women	%									
REGION XII												
1.Institution Based	150	80	53.33	17	10	6		47			11	80
2.Community Based	300	285	95	681	194	17	4	13	14	3	15	285
3.Women's Help Desk	180	153	102	126	53	3	6	78		11	2	153
Total	630	518	86.3333	824	257	26	10	19	139	3	26	518
NCR												
1.Institution Based												0
2.Community Based	403	303	88		160	16	17	2	10		98	303
3.Women's Help Desk	750	751	100	987	399	24	9	105	1	2	211	751
Total	1153	1054	91.4137	987	559	40	26	107	11	0	309	1054
CARAGA												
1.Institution Based												0
2.Community Based		60			29		4		2		25	60
3.Women's Help Desk												0
Total	0	60	#DIV/0	0	29	0	4	0	2	0	25	60
CAR												
1.Institution Based												0
2.Community Based	400	447	111.75	723	382	20	4	14	1	2	5	447
3.Women's Help Desk	300	276	92	116	248	2	2	5	5	1	13	276
Total	700	723	103.286	839	630	22	6	19	6	3	5	723
NCR-HAVEN												
1.Institution Based	500	358	72	215	185	55	17	32	40		29	358
2.Community Based	500	358	72	215	185	55	17	32	40	0	29	358
3.Women's Help Desk	10574	10586	1.00113	4207	7425	550	17	434	789	80	62	10586
Grand Total												

Attachment B
SUMMARY OF WEDC CASES PER CATEGORY
JANUARY-MAY 1997

A. Institution Based

I.O.	Target	Battered	Rape	Incest	VIR	VIP	WID	VAC	Others	Total	Percent
I	300	30	7	7	3				5	52	17.33%
II	150	11	2			7	1	2		14	9.33%
III	150	13		2						24	16.00%
VII	125	40	5	4				1	2	52	41.60%
VIII	300	14	1	9						24	8.00%
X	400	112	19	14	2	8		2		157	39.25%
XI	200	20	5		1	2	16		7	51	25.50%
XII	165	4	8	3	2		1		6	24	14.55%
NCR	600	85	24	21	2	7			26	165	27.50%
HAVEN											
Sub.Total	2,390	329	71	60	10	24	18	5	46	563	23.56%

B. Community Based

I.O.	Target	Battered	Rape	Incest	VIR	VIP	WID	VAC	Others	Total	Percent
I	264	49		2		1				52	19.70%
II	350	136	4		1					141	49.29%
III	330	41	2							43	13.03%
IV	570	122	26	3	4	2	3		25	185	32.46%
V	440									0	
VI	420	87	7	3	1					98	23.33%
VII	440	68	2	1					4	75	17.05%
VIII	260	8	1							10	3.85%
IX	460									0	

ATTACHMENT C Continued

SURVIVOR # 2 (WITH TWO KIDS) : PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER
GRANDMOTHER : BATTERING
GRANDDAUGHTER : INCEST
YEAR: 1977

A. FOOD SUBSIDY P64,800.00
(120.00/days x 30 days x 2 pax x 9 months)

B. TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY P 9,000.00
(P1000.00 x 9 months--including legal consultation,
hearings and medical examination/check-up)

C. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
-Medicines - P200.00/pax x 2 x 9 months P 3,600.00
-Check-up - P300.00/pax x 2 x 9 months P 5,400.00
-Toiletries - P250.00/pax x 2 x 9 months P 4,500.00
- Laboratory Test - P500/pax x 2 x (3x) P 3,000.00

D. THERAPY
- Play Therapy
-Honoraria for Therapist P 3,000.00
-Stress Management
(P200/session x 2 session/month -3 pax x 3 mos.) P 7,200.00

E. UTILITIES (light, water, telephone, mailing) P 9,000.00
(P500.00/mo. x 2 pax x 9 mos.)

Total expenses for 9 mos. P109,500.00

$P109,500.00/9 = P12,166.66/2 = P6,086.30$

Note: Based on the above itemized expenses the monthly expenses of each survivor who availed temporary shelter has an average of P6,083.30. This does not include other expenses that will arise during her stay, such as hospitalization and other expenses.

Attachment B (Continued)

I.O.	Target	Battered	Rape	Incest	VIR	VIP	WID	VAC	Others	Total	Percent
X	330	75			1			2		78	23.64%
XI	220	94	4	1	1				1	101	45.91%
CAR	440	78	6	2	2					88	20.00%
NCR	380									0	
CARACA										0	
ARMM										0	
Sub Total	5,234	808	57	14	16	7	3	5	55	965	18.44%

C. Women Help Desk

I.O.	Target	Battered	Rape	Incest	VIR	VIP	WID	VAC	Others	Total	Percent
I	264	29		4						33	12.50%
II	220	40	1							41	18.64%
III	220	41				4				45	20.45%
IV	264	15	4						13	32	12.12%
V	275									0	
VI	110	20	2	3	1	1			6	33	30.00%
VII	330	66	6	2	3				32	109	33.03%
VIII	264	24	1	2	5	3			15	50	18.94%
IX	220									0	
X	330	187	10	3	2					202	61.21%
XI	200	32				1			4	37	18.50%
XII	165	15	3	1		13		2	2	36	21.82%
CAR	330	38	1	1					8	48	14.55%
NCR	825	123	9	4	*92				8	228	27.64%
Sub. Total	4,017	630	37	20	11	22	0	2	88	894	22.26%
Grand Total	11,641	1,767	165	94	129	53	21	12	189	2,430	20.87

* To include the 84 illegally recruited women on May 1/97 at Mt View Fil Invest Q.C.

ATTACHMENT C

MONTHLY EXPENSES OF VICTIM/SURVIVOR

Cases: **BATTERING**

Monthly Basic Compensation of Public School Teacher: P7,000.00 excluding other benefits

SURVIVOR # 1 (WITH TWO KIDS): PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER

LENGTH OF STAY IN WCC SHELTER: 3 MONTHS

YEAR: 1977

A. FOOD SUBSIDY P32,400.00
(120.00/days x 30 days x 3 pax x 3 months)

B. TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY P 3,000.00
(P1000.00/month --including legal consultation
and medical examination/check-up)

C. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

- Medicines - P200.00/pax x 3 pax x 3 months P 1,800.00
- Check-up - P300.00/pax x 3 pax x 3 months P 2,700.00
- Toiletries - P250.00/pax x 3 pax x 3 months P 2,250.00
- Laboratory Test - P500/pax x 3 pax x 3 months P 4,500.00

D. THERAPY

- Play Therapy
 - Honoraria for Therapist P 3,000.00
- Stress Management
(P200/session x 2 session/month -3 pax x 3 mos.) P3,600.00

E. UTILITIES (light, water, telephone, mailing) P 1,500.00

P54,750.00

Total monthly expenses (for 3 months)

P54,750.00/mos. = P18,250.00

P18,250/3 persons = P6,083.30

ATTACHMENT C Continued

SURVIVOR # 2 (WITH TWO KIDS) : PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHER
GRANDMOTHER : BATTERING
GRANDDAUGHTER : INCEST
YEAR: 1977

A. FOOD SUBSIDY P64,800.00

(120.00/days x 30 days x 2 pax x 9 months)

B. TRANSPORTATION SUBSIDY P 9,000.00

(P1000.00 x 9 months--including legal consultation,
hearings and medical examination/check-up)

C. MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

-Medicines - P200.00/pax x 2 x 9 months P 3,600.00

-Check-up - P300.00/pax x 2 x 9 months P 5,400.00

-Toiletries - P250.00/pax x 2 x 9 months P 4,500.00

- Laboratory Test - P500/pax x 2 x (3x) P 3,000.00

D. THERAPY

- Play Therapy

-Honoraria for Therapist P 3,000.00

-Stress Management

(P200/session x 2 session/month -3 pax x 3 mos.) P 7,200.00

E. UTILITIES (light, water, telephone, mailing) P 9,000.00

(P500.00/mo. x 2 pax x 9 mos.)

Total expenses for 9 mos. P109,500.00

$P109,500.00/9 = P12,166.66/2 = P6,086.30$

Note: Based on the above itemized expenses the monthly expenses of each survivor who availed temporary shelter has an average of P6,083.30. This does not include other expenses that will arise during her stay, such as hospitalization and other expenses.

Attachment D

Bureau of Women's Welfare Women
in Especially Difficult Circumstances
Actual Cases Served Per Year

Case Category	Year								Total	Percentage %
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1st Qtr.			
Battered Women	850	"1,175"	"1,720"	"2,170"	"5,287"	"7,425"	755	"19,382"	58.62%	
Rape	198	285	386	413	529	550	86	"2,447"	7.40%	
Incest	17	28	47	56	124	177	30	479	1.45%	
Forced/ Involuntary Prostitution	63	106	112	370	675	789	28	"2,143"	6.48%	
Victims Of Illegal Recruitment	362	557	640	289	520	434	20	"2,822"	8.53%	
Women in Detention	2	3	3	36	123	80	4	251	0.76%	
Victims of Armed Conflict	108	250	357	149	476	62	10	"1,412"	4.27%	
"Others (neglected, abandoned "unwed, strandedees)"	357	373	873	361	"1,036"	"1,069"	60	"4,129"	12.49%	
Total	"1,957"	"2,777"	"4,138"	"3,844"	"8,770"	"10,586"	993	"33,065"	100.00%	

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National Commission
on the Role of Filipino Women



UNFPA
United Nations
Population Fund