

References for Costing Studies

Chile and Nicaragua: Morrison, A. R., and M. B. Orlando. 1999. "Social and Economic Costs of Domestic Violence: Chile and Nicaragua." Ch. 3 in: Morrison, A., and L. Biehl (eds). *Too Close to Home: Domestic Violence in Latin America*. Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.: 57 and 62, cited in: UNFPA. 2005. *State of the World's Population*. UNFPA, New York: 65.

Uganda and Morocco: Both figures represent costs in US dollars based on research conducted between 2006 and 2008. For Uganda, figure represents costs for health providers' labour calculated from a nationally-representative sample of hospitals. Annual cost is determined using the average number of cases treated per week, the number of staff and hours spent on each case. For Morocco, figure is based on research conducted with one court. International Center for Research on Women. 2009. *Intimate Partner Violence—High Costs to Households and Communities*. International Center for Research on Women, Washington, D.C: 11.

New Zealand: Figure based on data provided by service providers in 1994, with cost calculated using a conservative family violence prevalence rate (10%) and including direct costs to individual survivors and service providers for health, welfare, police, legal and justice sector expenses. Snively, S. 1994. *The New Zealand Economic Costs of Family Violence*. Coopers and Lybrand, Auckland.

Macedonia: Figure is based on 2006 costs in law enforcement, justice, social services and the non-governmental sectors alone, excluding public health costs and other expenses borne by survivors of violence. Figure calculated from €553,711 based on 1.25 UN Data exchange rates for 2006. Gancheva, Yordanka, et. al. 2006. [*The Costs of Domestic Violence against Women in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: A Costing Exercise for 2006*](#). Economic Policy Research Institute, Skopje: 57.

Finland: Data based on survey with sample of 7,000 women and official statistics from 1998, including direct and indirect individual and public costs related to health, legal and employment expenses, among others. Figure calculated from direct costs at €50 million and indirect costs of €56 million, based on 1 FIM = €0.168. Heiskanen, Markku and Minna Piispa. 2001. *The Price of Violence: The Costs of Men's Violence Against Women in Finland*, Statistics Finland and the Council for Equality, cited in Hagemann-White, C., et al. 2006. [*Combating Violence against Women: Stocktaking Study on the Measures and Actions Taken in Council of Europe Member States*](#): 9. Council of Europe, Strasbourg.

Netherlands: Data based on 1996-1997 statistics from service providers, and includes direct and indirect costs related to health, police, legal, justice, social welfare expenses, and lost income among others. Korf, D. J., Meulenbeek, H., Mot, E. and van den Brandt, T. 1997. *Economic Costs of Domestic Violence Against Women*. Dutch Foundation of Women's Shelters, Utrecht, cited in Waters, H., et al. 2004. *The economic dimensions of interpersonal violence*. WHO, Geneva: 18.

Switzerland: Data from a national survey and statistics from service providers, and includes direct health (including counseling) and economic support, law enforcement and research costs. Figure based on data from 1999 using 1 SFR = 0.648 EUR. Yodanis, C.L. and Godenzi, A. 1999. *Report of the Economic Costs of Violence Against Women*, Fribourg, cited in Duvvury, N., et. al. 2004. *Costs of Intimate Partner Violence at the Household and Community Levels: An Operational Framework for Developing Countries*. ICRW, Washington, D.C: 10.

Sweden: Data based on official case statistics and crime surveys to estimate survivors/victims of intimate partner violence annually and includes direct and indirect individual and public costs related to health, legal and employment expenses, among others. Figure calculated in USD from \$2.7 billion Swedish Kronor based on 7.3489 UN Statistical Database National Accounts exchange rate for 2004. Enval, E. and A. Erikssen. 2004. *Costs of Violence against Women*. National Board of Health and Welfare, Sweden.