

NATIONAL STUDY ON THE ECONOMIC COSTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IN GRENADA

February 2023



An initiative of the United Nations funded by the European Union





United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)

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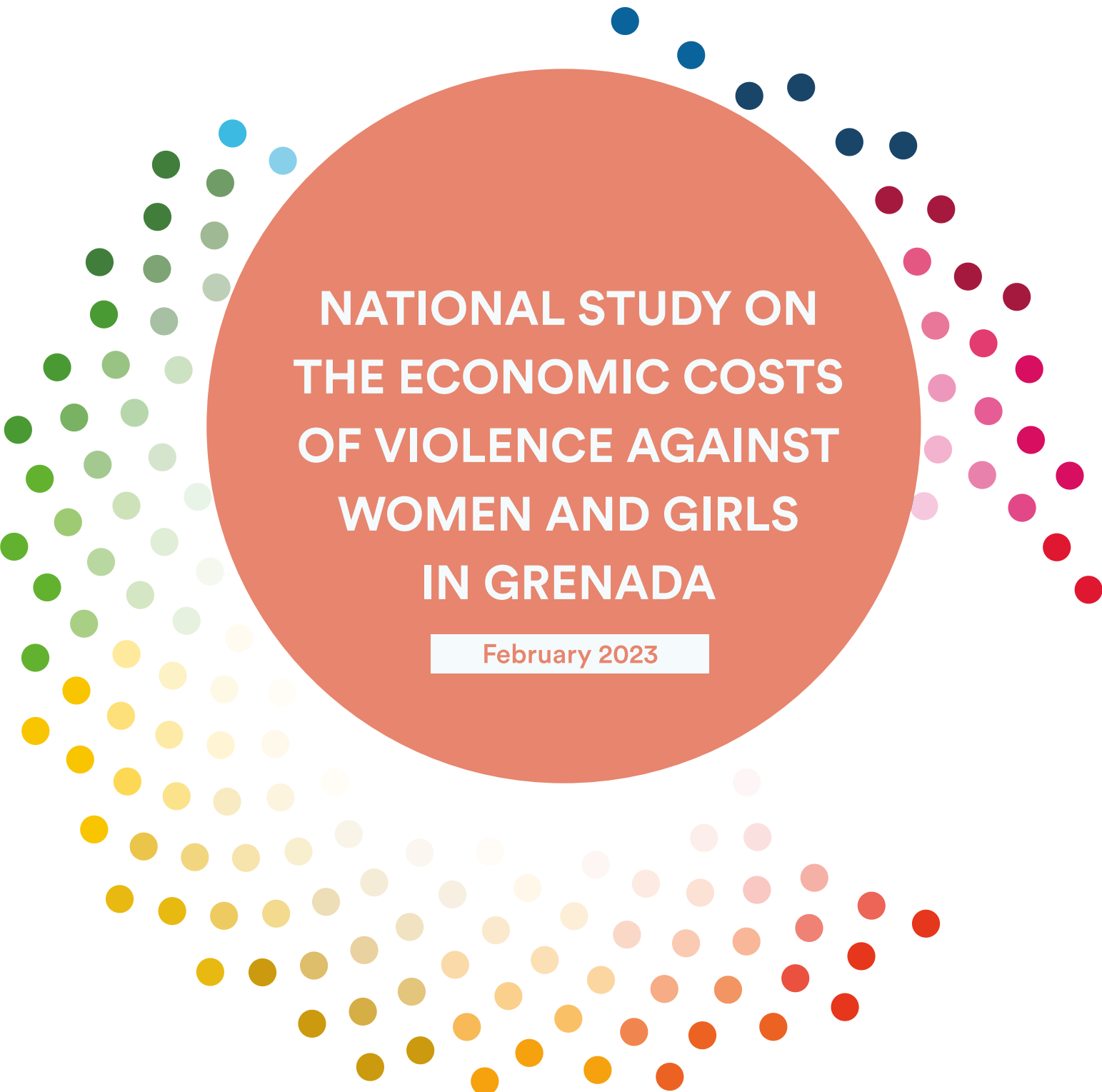
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Acronyms

APS	Average Propensity to Save Spend
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium model
CPA	Child Protection Authority
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DALYs	Disability-Adjusted Life Years
DEVAW	Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women
DFID	Department For International Development
EIGE	European Institute for Gender Equality
EU	European Union
FP	Factors of Production
GBJC	Grand Bacolet Juvenile Centre
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNCRC	Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child
GNOW	Grenada National Organization of Women
GoG	Government of Grenada
GRENCODA	Grenada Community Development Agency
GTAP	Global Trade Analysis Project
HH-OI	Households and Other Institutions (incl. Government)
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
I-OM	Input-Output Matrix

I-OT	Input-Output Table
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
LACC	Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoSDHCE	Ministry of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment
MoH	Ministry of Health
PA	Production Activities
PAHO	Pan-American Health Organization
QALYs	Quality-Adjusted Life Years
RGPF	Royal Grenada Police Force
ROW	Rest of the World
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
THE	Total Health Expenditure
TSS	Total Sum of Squares
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
VAW	Violence Against Women
VAW/C	Violence Against Women and Children
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
VSL	Value of Statistical Life
WHO	World Health Organization
XCD	Eastern Caribbean Dollar
YWCA	Young Women's Christian Association





Executive Summary

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global phenomenon and pervasive violation of human rights. Globally, VAWG affects one in three women in their lifetime. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW) defines violence against women as “all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies the elimination of VAWG as a crucial priority for achieving gender equality and sustainable development. After all, VAWG is both a cause and consequence of gender inequality and a major obstacle to women and girls’ enjoyment of all human rights and their full participation in society and the economy. Ending VAWG is a cross-cutting priority of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and vital to achieving SDGs in areas including poverty eradication, good health and well-being, education, sustainable cities and communities, and just and peaceful societies.

In 2018, the Grenada Women’s Health and Life Experiences Study¹ found that 29 per cent of ever-partnered women² in Grenada experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime, and 6 per cent experienced these acts in the 12 months prior to the survey. In addition, 30 per cent of women experienced emotional violence and 6 per cent experienced economic violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. It is also notable that 27 per cent of women experienced non-partner sexual harassment, 16 per cent experienced unwanted sexual touching, 11 per cent experienced forced intercourse (rape) and 10 per cent experienced attempted rape.

VAWG has economic costs for individuals (particularly women and their children), families, communities and society at-large. Several countries have estimated the costs of VAWG, in an effort to understand the economic impacts of VAWG on the national economy and to determine investments needed to lessen, if not eliminate VAWG. At the global level, research

1 Nicholson, C. & Y. Deshong (2020). *Grenada Women’s Health and Life Experiences Study 2018 Report*. Government of Grenada: St. George’s, Grenada. Retrieved on 19 September 2023 from: [Grenada Womens Health and Life Experiences Study 2018 Report | UN Women – Multi-Country Office – Caribbean](#).

2 Ever-partnered women referred to women who reported they ever had an intimate male partner. Ever-partnered women comprised 93 per cent of respondents in the Grenada Women’s Health and Life Experiences Study; never partnered women comprised only 8 per cent of respondents; *Ibid*, 2020.

indicates that the costs of VAWG could amount to an estimated 2 per cent of the global gross domestic product (GDP), which is equivalent to USD 1.5 trillion (i.e., the size of Canada's national economy).³

The direct costs of VAWG include costs that impact the health, police, justice and social welfare systems, as well as costs of victim support services (e.g., shelters, counselling, legal aid). There are also indirect costs related to VAWG, such as: lost employment, wages and productivity; learning time lost; and harm to VAWG survivors and their children. Ultimately, VAWG has negative effects on the lives of women and their children, which undermines poverty reduction measures.

Estimating the economic costs of VAWG enables governments to understand the importance of enacting legislation, policies, action plans and programmes aimed at ending VAWG, and allocating an appropriate budget to support effective implementation of such initiatives and provision of quality essential services to VAWG survivors and their children. Estimating the economic costs of VAWG provides a basis for evidence-based decision- and policy-making, and programme development.

This VAWG costing study was one of three different costing studies conducted in the Caribbean; the other two countries that conducted VAWG costing studies were Guyana and Jamaica. These three different costing studies used similar methodologies to estimate both the direct and indirect costs of VAWG. Thus, there are similarities among these three different costing study reports, including their backgrounds, justifications, methodologies, data sources and recommendations.

Why Conduct a VAWG Costing Study in Grenada

UN Women commissioned this VAWG costing study in Grenada in recognition of the fact that VAWG costing studies are important evidence-based policy advocacy tools that can be used to:⁴

- Inform policy dialogue and advance effective policies and programmes
- Assess the impact of policies and programmes
- Support evidence-based policymaking
- Ensure accountability for implementation
- Support resource mobilization
- Contribute to strengthening national commitments to ending VAWG

³ The economic costs of violence against women. UN Women, 21 September 2016. Retrieved on 19 September 2023 from: [The economic costs of violence against women | UN Women – Headquarters.](#)

⁴ UN Women (2020). *ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls Data Collection and Use*. UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand.



VAWG costing studies foster understanding that VAWG is not a ‘domestic issue’, but a human rights and development issue. Other benefits include:⁵

- Measuring the costs of VAWG can demonstrate the financial costs to VAWG survivors and their children, and people who have perpetrated such violence, as well as businesses, organizations, governments, communities and society at-large.
- Costing current VAWG-related budgetary landscapes can reveal funding deficits and gaps that can be used to strengthen the case for government budgets to support interventions to prevent and respond to VAWG.
- VAWG costing estimates assist ministries, agencies and service providers from across sectors to prioritize VAWG prevention and response services in government budget allocations, and to advocate for the allocation of resources required to offer quality essential services to VAWG survivors, in keeping with legislation, policies and national action plans aimed at ending VAWG.
- VAWG costing studies reveal that implementing essential services is affordable and that the benefits of ending VAWG are magnified. When comparing the costs of VAWG to the costs of providing services, VAWG costing studies show that preventing and responding to VAWG is a good investment.
- Costing facilitates greater coordination across sectors to prevent and respond to VAWG because it documents the financial impacts of VAWG on various sectors and highlights expenditures needed to prevent and respond to VAWG. Coordination is often improved because costing studies open dialogue on which institutions are providing services and what services are missing.
- Costing contributes to strengthening evidence-based planning, budgeting and implementation of national policy commitments to prevent and respond to VAWG.

Data gathered for this VAWG costing study can also be used to inform reporting on SDGs, particularly SDG 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and SDG 16, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access and justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions for all. The data gathering processes that happen during VAWG costing studies also provides an opportunity to assess the strength of national statistical systems, which is crucial to measuring progress across all of the SDGs in a way that is both inclusive and fair.

Methodology

This costing study used a common methodology for estimating the costs of VAWG. The focus was on two different types of costs estimation – direct and indirect costs.

Direct costs: Cost of services provided to VAWG survivors by governmental and nongovernmental service providers, and costs incurred at the household level. Service costs include healthcare

⁵ Ibid, 2020; UN Women (2013). *The Costs of Violence, Understanding the costs of violence against women and girls and its response: selected findings and lessons learned from Asia and the Pacific*. UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand.



costs for survivors of physical and sexual violence, including: doctor and clinic/hospital bills for physical injuries; costs of psycho-social care and support; law enforcement and court costs; shelter costs; and costs related to other specialised services. At the household level, costs include: out-of-pocket expenses incurred by VAWG survivors and their families; loss of earned income due to absence from work; loss of time from being unable to attend to domestic and care work in the home/family.⁶

Economy-wide costs: Measured as reduced GDP or output because of a decline in private consumption due to losses of earned income because of VAWG. Reduced private consumption expenditures lead to a decline in effective demand and GDP because of their interdependence in the circular flow of income generation in the economy.

The costing module used for the costing study consisted of four building blocks. The first two building blocks, which related to direct costs, looked at costs at the household level (including out-of-pocket expenses incurred by VAWG survivors and/or their families and loss of income) and costs specific to key economic sectors. The other two building blocks looked at estimates for the provision of services packages to VAWG survivors for a typical case scenario and a full coverage case scenario.

An important feature of the costing framework is cost estimates at two levels – a typical case scenario and a full coverage case scenario. This is because there is a high rate of under-reporting of incidents of VAWG. In other words, the prevalence of VAWG far exceeds the number of incidents that are actually reported to authorities or service providers, as reflected in administrative data. Thus, costing estimates cannot be based on official statistics alone; doing so would result in a significant underestimation of the economic cost of VAWG. To overcome this limitation, it is best to estimate costs at two levels, using two scenarios:

1. A **‘typical case’** (i.e., micro- or meso-level estimates). Typical case estimates are based on administrative data and parameters⁷ (i.e., either readily available data, such as the unit cost of healthcare services, or derived data, such as per capita value added by an employed person).⁸
2. A **‘full coverage case’** (macro-level estimates). Full coverage case estimates are based on a simulated number of VAWG survivors, based on age grouping population data (i.e., population of women aged 15-64), and parameters (including cost of services) used in the typical case.⁹

The economy-wide costs of VAWG are estimated using a multiplier model based on an economy-wide database. The two most widely used economy-wide data sets are the input-

6 In a number of VAWG costing studies these types of costs are categorised as ‘indirect’ costs. In this study, these types of costs are included under the direct cost category because they are incurred directly by the survivor and her family.

7 Parameters refer to prevalence rates of different types of violence, the unit cost of various services, wage rates and per capita GDP; see, Commonwealth Secretariat (2020). *The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Lesotho*. The Commonwealth: London: United Kingdom, p. 1.

8 Ibid, 2020, p. 1.

9 Ibid, 2020, p. 1.

output matrix (I-OM) and the social accounting matrix (SAM). One outcome of the direct costs of VAWG is lost working days leading to losses of personal income. In turn, personal income losses lead to a reduction in private consumption expenditures, with a subsequent negative impact on demand and supply of goods and services in the economy. As production of goods and services depends on purchases of other goods and services, losses of women's working days (i.e., a direct impact of VAWG) may indirectly lead to a further loss of output due to this economy-wide effect. To measure the indirect impacts of the direct costs of VAWG, an economy-wide database or model was used, along with a multiplier model¹⁰ to assess the indirect economy-wide costs of VAWG.

A VAWG costing study is a data-demanding exercise, which requires a wide range of data (e.g., demographic, economic, health, legal, social services, social protection and education data, as well as VAWG prevalence rates). Although gender-based violence (GBV) and IPV prevalence rates statistics were available for 2018, a large number of required data were not readily available. In Grenada, demographic and economic data were not readily available. To address data gaps, a significant amount of time was spent liaising with data producing agencies to extract administrative data. In addition, organizations that serve VAWG survivors were asked to identify survivors who could be surveyed. The COVID-19 pandemic further constrained data collection, and travel restrictions enacted to stop the spread of COVID-19 limited the teams' ability to travel to Grenada to conduct in-person consultations with data producing agencies; instead, these consultations were conducted online. An online survey was also administered to 19 VAWG survivors to gather data related to the economic impacts of VAWG on survivors and their families; these data were not collected in the *2018 Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study*.

Estimated Costs of VAWG

The estimated costs of VAWG, including for the typical case and full coverage case, were calculated using data from 2019; this was the year for which the most relevant data could be found. The table below reveals the total costs of VAWG, including direct and economy-wide costs of VAWG for typical and full coverage cases.

¹⁰ The sectoral scopes of the economy-wide model depend on the sector classification adopted by a country; the Grenada multiplier model consisted of 15 sectors. In the summary table, sectoral impacts are presented by three broad sector categories.

Total direct and economy-wide costs of VAWG for typical and full coverage cases, 2019						
Cost Categories	Typical case			Full coverage case		
	Costs XCD Million	Costs USD Million	% of 2019 GDP	Costs XCD Million	Costs USD Million	% of 2019 GDP
Direct costs (Services costs + Household Costs)	37.81	14.0	1.15	109.62	40.6	3.35
Services costs*	27.19	10.1	0.83	64.94	24.1	1.98
Healthcare costs	0.11	0.0	0.00	4.15	1.5	0.13
Law enforcement and court costs	11.97	4.4	0.37	45.68	16.9	1.39
Specialized services costs	0.50	0.2	0.02	0.50	0.2	0.02
Costs of learning time lost	14.62	5.4	0.45	14.62	5.4	0.45
Household costs	10.62	3.9	0.32	44.67	16.5	1.36
Personal cost	4.09	1.5	0.12	17.29	6.4	0.53
Costs of income lost	6.53	2.4	0.20	27.38	10.1	0.84
Economy-wide costs**	18.61	6.9	0.57	62.04	23.0	1.89
Agriculture	0.65	0.2	0.02	2.16	0.8	0.07
Industry	2.28	0.8	0.07	7.61	2.8	0.23
Services	15.68	5.8	0.48	52.27	19.4	1.60
Total costs (direct costs + economy-wide costs)	56.42	20.9	1.72	171.66	63.6	5.24

Notes: XCD = Eastern Caribbean Dollar.

*Services costs = healthcare costs + law enforcement and court costs + specialised services costs + education services costs.

**Economy-wide costs are based on three broad sectors that reflect an aggregation of 15 sectors that were included in the Grenada economy-wide model.

The table below reveals the economic costs of VAWG for different segments of Grenada's society.

Economic costs of VAWG for different segments of Grenada's society (Full coverage case)	
Costs to Grenada's girls	0.45% of GDP
Costs to Grenada's adult women	1.54% of GDP
Costs to Grenada's government and nongovernmental service providers	1.98% of GDP
Costs to Grenada's private sector	1.89% of GDP
Costs to Grenada's society	5.24% of GDP

Conclusions

Like any other quantitative model or framework, this economic costing model had limitations and merits. A major limitation of the model was the number of assumptions made to estimate healthcare and education data for this exercise. More accurate healthcare and education data could have changed the outcomes of the costing exercise. Another limitation was the use of a Grenada SAM based on the 'rest of the South America' Input-Output Table (I-OT) from the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) database to estimate economy-wide costs. Going forward, more time and resources could be allocated to this component to improve the outcome of the economy-wide estimation. A newly developed SAM based upon more recent country data (i.e., country cost structures of the production of goods and services) would improve the VAWG costing component, but also help assessments of various economic policies considered in the country's development plan.

A major advantage of the economic costing model used in this costing study was that it was developed in Microsoft Excel and can be transferred to government partners and other key stakeholders for their use after training. A modular approach was utilised so that multiple developers can work simultaneously on different model components. The most important merit is that the economic costing model and modular components are living products that can be updated, modified and enhanced with ease.

Observations

Challenges were experienced accessing administrative data from some service providers. For instance, unit cost data for healthcare, social and legal services were not readily available, and data on service utilisation were not disaggregated in respect of VAWG. Despite these limitations, technical assistance and data collection templates provided by the consultancy team helped government agencies and services providers to generate some of the needed data.

Despite several attempts to collect data from healthcare service providers, such data was not provided. It may be that healthcare services were not collecting or preserving data needed for this costing study; thus, costs of healthcare services were estimated using assumptions and proxy data. For these reasons, personal costs for healthcare services (e.g., emergency services, specialised services and hospital stays) could not be estimated. It is also notable that emotional or psychological costs of VAWG could not be estimated due to data limitations.

Learning time lost and the education budget were used to estimate the cost of VAWG to educational services. In Grenada, due to a lack of data specific to learning time lost, a proxy value was used. The estimate provided a static cost of learning time lost, but could not capture the long-term implications of learning time lost, such as the negative impacts of learning time lost on educational attainment, work force participation and productivity and future earning potentials.

Findings from this study should help the Government of Grenada (GoG) to acknowledge VAWG as a priority development issue, and to prepare and implement an adequately funded plan



of action for prevention and response to VAWG. The GoG may decide to implement a multi-sectoral and inter-ministerial response to VAWG, including establishing mechanisms focused on coordination and accountability. At the least, the GoG may use findings from this study to scale-up investments in primary prevention and to establish a dedicated budget for addressing VAWG.

Recommendations

Strengthen Data Collection Systems and Capacities

1. Strengthen the national statistical system to facilitate the collection and production of data related to services, including identification of services related to VAWG. All data producers in the public, private and civil society sectors that provide essential services to VAWG survivors should collaborate with the Central Statistics Office and relevant ministries, departments, and agencies to establish a minimum data set to measure utilisation and costs of services by VAWG survivors.
2. Strengthen the capacity of the Central Statistics Office and other relevant stakeholders involved in the collection, production and uses of VAWG data and statistics to enable the design of effective policies and programmes to end VAWG, and to monitor progress toward ending VAWG in Grenada.
3. Strengthen the capacity of frontline service providers (e.g., police, social workers, health workers, justice officials) to deliver quality services and improve data collection and maintenance of records in appropriate formats, and in confidential and secure environments.

Define the Role of the Public and Private Sector

4. Develop workplace policies and strategies to prevent and respond to VAWG, including domestic violence, IPV, stalking, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and more.
5. Develop and implement strategies to prevent VAWG with support from women's advocacy and human rights groups, and women's organisations working to end VAWG.
6. Expand workplace health and safety agendas, programmes and initiatives to include mental health and well-being, especially for female workers.
7. Include representatives from the private sector on working groups addressing VAWG in Grenada.
8. Invest in a corporate social responsibility fund that supports efforts to end VAWG and women's empowerment initiatives.

9. Develop a clear corporate position and messaging on VAWG via an employee code of conduct policy and human resource policies.
10. Provide trainings on gender equality and prevention of VAWG for all executives, managers, supervisors and staff.

Improving Institutional Capacity

11. Institutional capacity may need to be improved for subsequent VAWG costing studies via specialized training and the production of user-friendly manuals, facilitator guides and training materials.
12. Arrange international and regional educational exchange programmes with reputable institutions that have expertise on VAWG, in an effort to expand and improve data collection, specifications and coverage related to the costing framework.
13. At the national level, effort should be made to collect disability data, disaggregated by sex and related to VAWG, including VAWG survivors with disabilities, and that measures years of life lost due to disability, death and ill-health (referred to as disability-adjusted life years).

Chapter 1

Introduction

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a global phenomenon and pervasive violation of human rights. Globally, VAWG affects one in three women in their lifetime. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW) defines VAW as “all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”

Violence against women (VAW) is defined as “all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.”

1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women

VAWG is most likely to be perpetrated by someone known to the victim, such as a family member or intimate partner, and takes many different forms, including: domestic violence¹¹ and intimate partner violence (IPV),¹² sexual violence,¹³ sexual harassment, emotional/psychological violence, sexual exploitation, femicide, and child, early and forced marriage.

VAWG cuts across cultures and societies, including all racial and ethnic groups, socioeconomic groups and other demographics (e.g., age and levels of education). Yet, some women and girls are at increased risk or more vulnerable to experiencing gender-based violence (GBV) and of being exposed to multiple forms of GBV as a result of their statuses and experiences of discrimination and exclusion.

11 The definition of domestic violence can vary across countries, in keeping with laws on domestic violence. In general, domestic violence is usually a pattern of violence, abusive and controlling behaviours that can happen in intimate, family or informal care relationships. Domestic violence includes a wide range of behaviours that control or dominate someone, or cause them to fear for their personal safety or well-being, including physical violence, sexual violence, emotional/psychological violence, economic abuse, controlling and coercive behaviours, and stalking.

12 The World Health Organization (WHO) defines IPV as “behaviour within an intimate relationship that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including acts of physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviour. This definition covers violence by both current and former spouses and partners.” Retrieved on 22 March 2022 from: [Violence Info – Intimate partner violence \(who.int\)](#).

13 The WHO defines sexual violence as “any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rapes, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object. Retrieved on 22 March 2022 from: [Violence Info – Sexual violence – Sexual Violence \(who.int\)](#).

International legal frameworks, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and DEVAW, and the General Recommendations provided by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination and Violence against Women provide the most comprehensive understanding of VAWG globally and defines States' obligations to end VAWG.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development identifies elimination of VAWG as a crucial priority for achieving gender equality and sustainable development.¹⁴ After all, VAWG is both a cause and consequence of gender inequality and a major obstacle to women and girls' enjoyment of all human rights and their full participation in society and the economy. Ending VAWG is a cross-cutting priority across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and vital to achieving SDGs related to poverty eradication, health, education, sustainable cities, and just and peaceful societies.¹⁵ The 2030 Agenda builds on existing international frameworks that address VAWG, particularly CEDAW and the agreed conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women at its fifty-seventh session.¹⁶

1.1 VAWG in Grenada

In 2018, the *Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study*¹⁷ found that 29 per cent of ever-partnered women¹⁸ in Grenada experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime, and 6 per cent experienced these acts in the 12 months prior to the survey. In addition, 30 per cent of women experienced emotional violence and 6 per cent experienced economic violence by an intimate partner in their lifetime. It is also notable that 23 per cent of women experienced non-partner sexual harassment, 16 per cent experienced unwanted sexual touching, 11 per cent experienced forced intercourse (rape) and 10 per cent experienced attempted rape.

In addition, in 2008, a Global School-based Student Health Survey (GSHS) in Grenada, conducted by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Government of Grenada (GoG), found that 31 per cent of secondary school students from Forms 1 to 4 reported having sexual intercourse, and 24 per cent had sex before 13 years of age. This study also found that 15 per cent of boys and girls in Grenada experienced forced sexual intercourse.¹⁹

14 UN General Assembly (2016). Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. Seventy-first session, Item 27 of the provisional agenda, Advancement of Women.

15 UN General Assembly (2016). Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls. Seventy-first session, Item 27 of the provisional agenda, Advancement of Women.

16 Ibid, 2016.

17 Nicholson, C. & Y. Deshong (2020). *Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study 2018 Report*. Government of Grenada: St. George's, Grenada. Retrieved on 19 September 2023 from: [Grenada Womens Health and Life Experiences Study 2018 Report | UN Women – Multi-Country Office – Caribbean](#).

18 Ever-partnered women referred to women who reported they ever had an intimate male partner. Ever-partnered women comprised 93 per cent of respondents in the *Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study*; never partnered women comprised only 8 per cent of respondents; Ibid, 2020.

19 Global School-based Student Health Survey: Grenada 2008 Face Sheet. Retrieved on 20 September 2023 from: [Grenada_2008_NEW_GSHS_Fact_Sheet \(who.int\)](#).



1.2 Economic Costs of VAWG

VAWG has economic costs for individuals (e.g., women and their children) and families, as well as communities and society at-large. In an effort to understand the impacts of VAWG on the national economy and to determine investments needed to lessen VAWG, if not eliminate VAWG, several countries have estimated the costs of VAWG. For instance, in 2016, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) reported the “annual costs of IPV were USD 5.8 billion in the United States of America (USA) and USD 1.16 billion in Canada. In Australia, it was estimated that violence against women and children (VAW/C) cost USD 11.38 billion per year. In addition, domestic violence alone costs approximately USD 32.9 billion in England and Wales.”²⁰

There are a range of direct costs of VAWG, including costs to healthcare, social protection, police and justice systems, and other victim support services (e.g., shelters, counselling, legal aid). There are also indirect costs of VAWG, such as lost employment, wages and productivity, and learning time lost. VAWG also has negative impacts on women’s participation in public life. Both the direct and indirect costs of VAWG undermine the effectiveness of poverty reduction measures.²¹

VAWG costing studies, such as this one, enable governments to understand the importance of: ending VAWG with legislation, policies, action plans and programmes; allocating appropriate budgets to support such initiatives; and the provision of quality essential services to VAWG survivors and their children. Estimating the economic costs of VAWG provides a basis for evidence-based decision- and policy-making, and programme development.

1.2.1 Approaches to Estimating the Economic Costs of VAWG

There is no one method or approach to estimating the economic costs of VAWG. This study focused on finding the best method/approach for estimating the economic costs of VAWG in Grenada, based upon four criteria: 1) methods recommended for countries with limited data, especially limited gender-disaggregated data; 2) methods that take into consideration the under-reporting of VAWG, and lack of administrative and survey data on VAWG, which could result in an underestimation of the economic costs of VAWG; 3) methods that assess recent trends in VAWG relevant to economic cost estimates; and 4) methods that attempt to consider the value-for-money offered by ending VAWG initiatives.

Table 1.1 highlights different methods that have been used to assess the economic costs of VAWG, including their coverage of direct and indirect costs and data requirements. Each of these methods differ with respect to their coverage of cost categories and data requirements. Some methods include both direct and indirect costs, whereas others include only direct or indirect costs. Direct costs (e.g., healthcare costs, police and court costs, costs to shelter a VAWG survivor and their children) are easier to estimate due to the clear specification and availability of data; whereas indirect costs (e.g., costs of pain, anxiety, loss of self-esteem, fear and insecurity for VAWG survivors and their children) can be more difficult to estimate as they lack clear specifications and data.

²⁰ Retrieved on 22 March 2022 from: [The economic costs of violence against women | UN Women – Headquarters.](#)

²¹ Ibid.

Table 1.1 Research methods for estimating the costs of VAWG and their data requirement

Method	Coverage	Data Requirement
Accounting	<p>Direct costs related to health, police, courts, shelter, counseling and legal aid,</p> <p>Indirect costs related to out-of-pocket expenditures (e.g., accessing services, leaving home, replacing property),²² loss of income due to missed work and missed school days.</p>	<p>Prevalence rate – percentage of women who experienced GBV in the population</p> <p>Incident/victimization rate – number of incidents of VAWG per 100 women</p> <p>Utilization rate – percentage of VAWG survivors using essential services</p> <p>Unit cost of service provision – cost per woman provided with services, calculated on the basis of a detailed breakdown of cost or a proportion of total budget of service based on utilization rate.</p> <p>Primary data for other costs – including costs of fees, transport and other routine costs for accessing and using services, as well as hotel and transportation costs for leaving home, and expenditures to replace property (e.g., furniture, utensils, phones, vehicles)</p> <p>Lost wages – work days missed per incident and average wage loss.</p> <p>Value of missed school days – estimate based on the number of school days missed by children per incident, and total school fees paid in a year.²³</p>
Econometric approaches	<p>Indirect costs related to lost time on the labour market, lost productivity and earnings, and consumption loss.</p>	<p>Prevalence rate disaggregated by age and education</p> <p>Employment rate by occupation, years of employment, hours worked, earnings/wage data, employment, discount rate²⁴</p> <p>Income data for different types of households to calculate equivalent disposable income</p> <p>Probability data of not being in a relationship after an incident of GBV</p>
Willingness-to-pay/accept	<p>Indirect costs related to loss of productivity, pain and suffering, and lost quality of life.</p>	<p>Prevalence rate disaggregated by type of incident, type of injury or death</p> <p>Cost estimates based on willingness-to-pay for services</p> <p>Injury data – risk of different types of injury and negative outcomes</p> <p>Jury award data for different types of injury or death</p>
Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)	<p>Indirect costs related to loss of productivity, pain and suffering, and lost quality of life.</p>	<p>Demographic data</p> <p>Burden of disease data</p> <p>Health data – related to IPV, including attributable burden of diseases related to IPV</p>

22 In this VAWG costing study, out-of-pocket expenditures are considered as direct costs, as these costs are usually borne by victims/survivors and/or family members. In some other studies, however, these expenses are considered indirect costs.

23 In this VAWG costing study, the consultancy team did not use a ‘user fee approach’; instead, they used budget data which should include subsidies and full costs by the public sector.

24 There is no standard discount rate; discount rates vary from country-to-country. In this VAWG costing study, the consultancy team used the discount rate relevant to Jamaica.

Table 1.2 highlights four different studies that focused on the indirect costs of VAWG.

Table 1.2 Studies that include intangible costs of VAWG

Publication Citation	Country	Indirect Cost Categories
Walby, S. (2009). <i>The cost of domestic violence: Up-date 2009</i> . Lancaster University, UK.	United Kingdom	Pain and suffering, based on the notion that people would pay not to suffer the human and emotional costs of being injured.
Nectoux, M., C. Mugnier, S. Baffert & B. Thelot (2010). Economic evaluation of domestic violence in France. <i>Injury Prevention</i> , Vol. 16, No. 1.	France	Loss of quality of life; psychological and human costs; human costs of rape and injury; an impaired quality of life for VAWG survivors who experience mood disorders, fatigue and sleeping problems; costs of the indirect effects of VAWG through a decrease in future revenues due to declines in productivity, disability or death; costs related to a decline in living standards, resulting from separation and other intangible costs.
Fliedner, J., S. Schwab, S. Stern & R. Iten (2013). <i>Costs of intimate partner violence</i> . Federal Office for Gender Equality: Geneva, Switzerland	Switzerland	Intangible costs, such as loss of quality of life.
National Council to Reduce Violence Against Women and their Children (2009). <i>The Costs of Violence against Women and their Children</i> . Commonwealth of Australia: Canberra, Australia.	Australia	Pain, suffering and premature mortality costs associated with VAWG survivors

Source: Council of Europe (2014). *Overview of Studies on the Costs of Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence*. Equality Division, Directorate General of Democracy: Strasbourg, France

An analysis of the different methods of estimating the economic costs of VAWG, particularly for countries with data limitations, suggested that a pragmatic approach is to adopt the accounting method. For instance, in 2017, a study on the economic costs of VAWG in Ukraine led by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID) adopted the accounting method. In 2019 and 2020, the Commonwealth Secretariat also used an accounting method to study the economic costs of VAWG in Seychelles²⁵ and Lesotho.²⁶ In addition, in 2021, the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) adopted the accounting method to measure the cost of GBV and IPV across 27 European Union (EU) Member States with different levels of data availability.²⁷

25 Commonwealth Secretariat (2019). *The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Seychelles*. The Commonwealth: London, United Kingdom.

26 Commonwealth Secretariat (2020). *The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Lesotho*. The Commonwealth: London, United Kingdom.

27 EIGE (2021). *The costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*. EIGE: Vilnius, Lithuania.



The aforementioned studies used an accounting method to assess three types of costs related to VAWG, namely unit, proportional and full costs. Each of these studies identified seven cost clusters:

- Health (i.e., emergency, general and mental health services)
- Legal (i.e., criminal and correctional services, and law enforcement and justice systems)
- Social welfare (i.e., housing and child protection)
- Specialised services (i.e., specialist non-governmental organisations and specialist government agencies or departments)
- Personal costs (i.e., moving home and property damage)
- Lost income (i.e., loss of personal income)
- Physical and emotional impact (i.e., physical and emotional impact on victims)²⁸

The EIGE study identified data requirements related to each of the seven clusters (**Box 1.1**).

Box 1.1 Data requirements in the EIGE EU VAWG costing study across 27 EU Member States

Area	Type of data
Extent of GBV and IPV against women	No. victims in the past year (prevalence) No. incidents in the past year (frequency, type, severity)
Direct impact of IPV on individual woman	Health-related injuries Increased family breakdown
Extent of services utilised by women affected by violence	Victim support Health services Legal aid/services
Cost of services utilised	
Impact of GBV and IPV on employment for women affected by violence	No. days of employment lost Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (or income) per employed person
Value placed on avoiding the physical and emotional impact of IPV and/ or value placed on reduced quality adjusted life years (QALYs) or DALYs	

Source: EIGE (2021). *The costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*. EIGE: Vilnius, Lithuania.

The costing studies reviewed relied upon the following data sources:

- Expert judgements
- Victim-recall studies
- Surveys
- Administrative data
- Population data
- Studies of similar harms
- Specialised research projects

²⁸ Physical and emotional costs were adopted by the EIGE in 2021.



Moreover, the EIGE costing study recommended that the costs of VAWG could be estimated using the following formula.

$$\text{Economic Cost}_j = \text{Unit Cost}_j \times \text{Multiplier}_j \text{ (or Proportional Multiplier}_j\text{)}$$

Where, $j = 1..7$ – seven clusters; multiplier refers to data (e.g., number of intimate partner homicides or percentage of referrals to children’s social services because of abuse and/or neglect); and proportional multipliers have been used to specify aspects where it is important to separate the total into costs related to VAWG and costs related to other issues.

An important development in costing methods has been to simulate or extrapolate an estimate based on administrative and survey data, and to arrive at a macro-level estimate using population data related to age groupings. This approach is appealing because incidents of VAWG are under-reported, and under-reporting is even more pronounced in developing countries and countries that lack adequate prevention and response interventions to VAWG, and have weak administrative record-keeping systems. In recent years, this approach has been used in VAWG costing studies conducted in Jamaica, Lesotho, Seychelles, Ukraine and Viet Nam (Box 1.2).²⁹

Box 1.2 Relevant VAWG costing studies with macro-level estimates

Publication	Description
Duvvury, N., P. Carney & N. Nguyen (2012). <i>Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam</i> . UN Women: Hanoi, Viet Nam.	A macro-level estimate was extrapolated based on the incidence rate (determined in the study) and prevalence rate reported by the General Statistics Office. These two rates were used to extrapolate onto the whole female population aged 18-49 to determine the number of potential VAWG survivors seeking services. Unit values of various services or cost clusters were applied onto the simulated number of VAWG survivors to assess the potential macro-level economic costs of VAWG in Viet Nam.
UNFPA & DFID (2017). <i>Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine</i> . UNFPA & DFID: Kyiv, Ukraine.	Prevalence rates as reported in official data were extrapolated onto the whole female population aged 15-59 in Ukraine to simulate the number of VAWG survivors, and to arrive at an indicative number of recipients of available VAWG-related services (e.g., healthcare services) that are provided; these data are not reflected in official data. Costs of various services or clusters are applied to the simulated number of VAWG survivors to assess potential macro-level economic costs of VAWG. Costs calculated using (unadjusted) administrative data were referred to as the ‘typical case’, whereas costs based on simulated numbers of VAWG survivors were referred to as the ‘full coverage case’.

²⁹ Duvvury, N., P. Carney & N. Nguyen (2012). *Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam*. UN Women: Hanoi, Viet Nam.

Publication	Description
<p>Commonwealth Secretariat (2019). <i>The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Seychelles</i>. The Commonwealth: London, United Kingdom.</p> <p>Commonwealth Secretariat (2020). <i>The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Lesotho</i>. The Commonwealth: London, United Kingdom.</p>	<p>In these two studies, prevalence rates reported in official statistics were extrapolated onto the whole female population aged 18-64, in each of the respective countries, to simulate the number of VAWG survivors, and to arrive at simulated numbers of recipients of VAWG-related services (e.g., health services, police services, etc.) that are provided; these data are not reflected in official data. Costs of various services or clusters are applied to the simulated number of VAWG survivors to assess the potential macro-level economic costs of VAWG. Costs calculated using administrative data were referred to as the 'typical case', whereas costs based on simulated numbers of VAWG survivors were referred to as the 'full coverage case'.</p>
<p>UN Women (2022). <i>National Study on Economic Costs of Violence Against Women and Girls in Jamaica</i>. UN Women: Kingston, Jamaica</p>	<p>Prevalence rates as reported in official data were extrapolated onto the whole female population aged 15-64 in Jamaica to simulate the number of VAWG survivors and to arrive at an indicative number of recipients of available VAWG-related services (e.g., personal income loss, personal costs etc.) that are provided; these data are not reflected in official data. Costs of various services or clusters are applied to the simulated number of VAWG survivors to assess potential macro-level economic costs of VAWG. As in other studies, including those described above, costs are calculated using (unadjusted) administrative data were referred to as the 'typical case', whereas costs based on simulated numbers of VAWG survivors were referred to as the 'full coverage case'.</p>

In Ukraine's VAWG costing study, costing for the 'typical case' and 'full coverage case' were calculated using the following formulas.

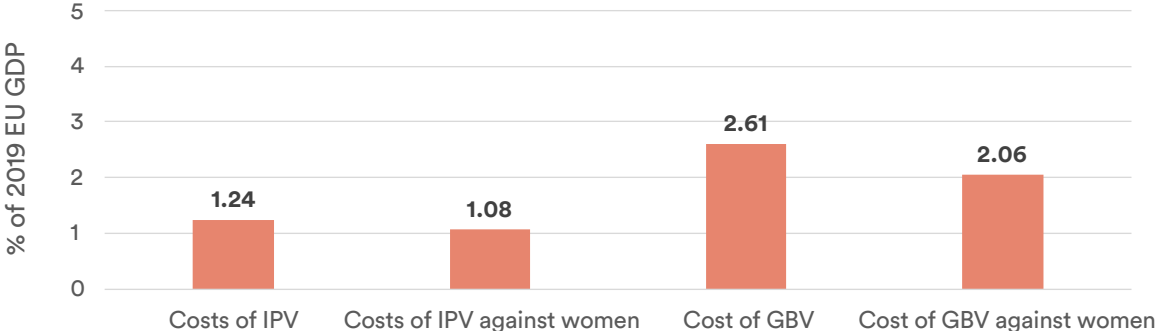
Typical case: $Economic\ Cost_j = Unit\ Cost_j \times Victims_j$ (based on administrative data)

Full coverage case: $Economic\ Cost_j = Unit\ Cost_j \times Victims_j$ (based on derived data)

Estimates of the economic costs of VAWG can vary considerably depending upon the methodology used, coverage of cost categories, numbers of VAWG survivors, incidents of VAWG, cost of services and more. For instance, in 2021, the EIGE VAWG costing study provided cost estimates for 27 EU Member States.³⁰ Cost estimates were an extrapolation of economic cost estimates from the United Kingdom (UK), while applying country population multipliers for the 27 EU Member States. Results from the 2021 EIGE VAWG costing study revealed some important insights. **Chart 1.1** shows that the total costs of GBV were estimated to be 2.61 per cent of the 2019 EU GDP; whereas the costs of GBV against women were estimated at 2.06 per cent of the EU GDP, which is 79 per cent of the estimated total cost of GBV. In comparison, the total costs of IPV are 1.24 per cent of the 2019 EU GDP, and the costs of IPV against women were 1.08 per cent of the EU GDP, which is 87 per cent of the estimated total cost of IPV.

30 EIGE (2021). *The costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*. EIGE: Vilnius, Lithuania.

Chart 1.1 Economic costs of IPV and GBV in 27 EU Member States, 2019 (% of GDP)



Source: EIGE (2021). *The costs of gender-based violence in the European Union*. EIGE: Vilnius, Lithuania.

Likewise, in 2014, the Copenhagen Consensus Center reported estimated costs of VAWG, including IPV, were at 5.18 per cent of the world GDP; whereas sexual violence against women was 0.07 per cent of the world GDP, and intimate partner female homicide was 0.05 per cent of the world GDP. In addition, the estimated costs of child abuse was 4.21 per cent of the world GDP, and child sexual abuse was 0.04 per cent of the world GDP (**Chart 1.2**). These estimated costs highlight the need to eliminate VAW/C.³¹

Chart 1.2 Estimated costs of VAWG and child abuse and sexual violence (% of world GDP)



Source: Fearon, J. & A. Hoeffler (2014). *Benefits and Costs of the Conflict and Violence Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Conflict and Violence Assessment Paper*. Copenhagen Consensus Centre: Tewksbury, MA, USA.

There have also been several VAWG costing studies that have incorporated macro-level estimates into the economic costs of VAWG, taking into consideration under-reporting of VAWG. **Table 1.3** highlights a few of the lessons from the costing studies in Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Seychelles and Ukraine. In Lesotho and Seychelles, VAWG costing studies revealed large differences between the estimated costs related to the ‘typical case’ (i.e., based on administrative victim data) versus the ‘full coverage case’ (i.e., based on simulated or derived victim data on the basis of the female

³¹ Fearon, J. & A. Hoeffler (2014). *Benefits and Costs of the Conflict and Violence Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Conflict and Violence Assessment Paper*. Copenhagen Consensus Center: Tewksbury, MA, USA. Retrieved on 28 May 2022 from: [Benefits and Costs of the Conflict and Violence Targets for the Post-2015 Development Agenda \(copenhagenconsensus.com\)](https://www.copenhagenconsensus.com)



population aged 15-64).³² Likewise, in Ukraine, the VAWG costing study estimated the macro-level costs of VAWG were 20 times higher than costs based on administrative data (i.e., typical case).³³ Similarly, in Viet Nam, a VAWG costing study revealed a larger number of VAWG incidents and economic costs in the ‘full coverage case’ versus the ‘typical case’.³⁴ In Jamaica, the VAWG costing study estimated macro-level costs of VAWG were more than 8.4 times higher than costs based on administrative data (i.e., typical case).³⁵ Similarly, in Guyana, the estimated macro-level costs of VAWG were 8 times higher than costs based on administrative data (i.e., typical case).³⁶

Table 1.3 Comparison between typical case and full coverage case

Country	Number of victims from a Full Coverage Case / Number of Victims from a Typical Case	Costs of Full Coverage Case / Costs of Typical
Guyana	10.62	8.00
Jamaica	31.99	8.43
Lesotho	16.69	3.63
Seychelles	15.32	3.78
Ukraine	4.40	19.30
Viet Nam	NA	1.98

These data show that economic costs of VAWG derived from administrative victim data are likely to be affected by under-reporting of VAWG. On the other hand, economic costs of VAWG derived from victim data on the basis of the female population (i.e., through nationally representative surveys) are likely to be higher than those derived from administrative data, and may represent more realistic estimates. Still, however, they may be under-estimates of the true costs of VAWG.

1.3 Estimating the Benefits of Investing in Ending VAWG

There is often a reluctance among policy-makers to invest in social protection sectors and programmes related to women, children and families, compared to investing in trade, infrastructure and energy. This is because investments in trade, infrastructure and energy are viewed as growing the productive capacity of the national economy, which contributes to a country’s growth and development. This is despite the fact that recent global estimates of the economic costs of VAWG have revealed that VAWG translates into significant losses to national economies. In 2021, the

³² Commonwealth Secretariat (2019). *The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Seychelles*. The Commonwealth: London, United Kingdom; Commonwealth Secretariat (2020). *The Economic Cost of Violence Against Women and Girls: A Study of Lesotho*. The Commonwealth: London, United Kingdom.
³³ UNFPA & DFID (2017). *Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine*. UNFPA & DFID: Kyiv, Ukraine.
³⁴ Duvvury, N., P. Carney & N. Nguyen (2012). *Estimating the cost of domestic violence against women in Viet Nam*. UN Women: Hanoi, Viet Nam.
³⁵ UN Women (2022). *National Study on Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Jamaica*. UN Women Multi-Country Office Caribbean: Christ Church, Barbados.
³⁶ UN Women (2023). *National Study on Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Guyana*. UN Women Multi-Country Office: Christ Church, Barbados.

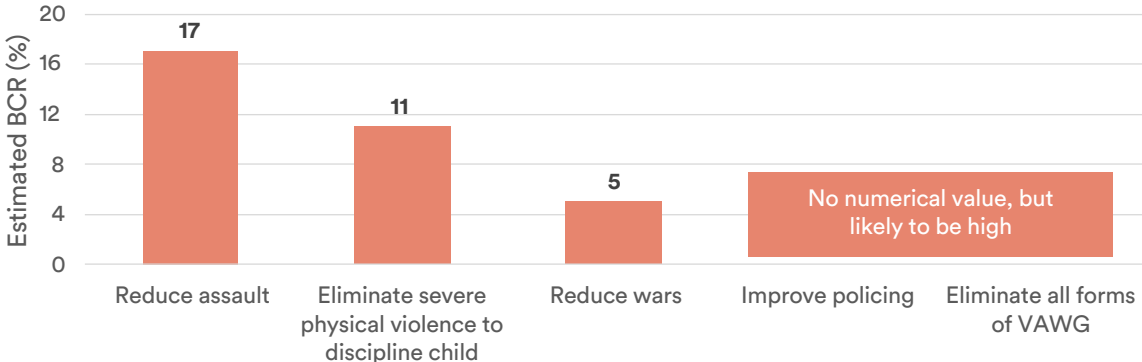


International Monetary Fund (IMF) conducted a study in the sub-Saharan African region and projected that an increase in VAWG by one-percentage point can reduce night time lights-based³⁷ economic activities by up to 8.7 per cent on average.³⁸

Considering the importance of investing in initiatives to end VAWG, recent studies have been trying to quantify the benefit-cost ratio (i.e., value for money) of investing in eliminating VAWG. Although the cost of interventions aimed at ending VAWG are relatively easy to determine, it is very difficult to assess the benefits of such interventions. Authors of the Ukraine VAWG costing study argued that international studies demonstrate that one USD invested in VAWG prevention saves the economy five to twenty USD in future service costs.³⁹ Based upon these estimates, Ukrainian authorities discarded the ‘left over’ principle for budgeting for interventions to end VAWG.

The Copenhagen Consensus Center provided detailed benefit-cost ratios for interventions aimed at preventing violence, including VAWG. Although the Copenhagen Consensus Center acknowledged that measuring the benefits of interventions to prevent domestic violence was difficult, it did provide benefit-cost ratios for certain interventions. The estimated benefit-cost ratios were high, suggesting there is good value for money when it comes to investing in programmes that aim to eliminate domestic violence (**Chart 1.3**).

Chart 1.3 Estimated benefit-cost ratio (BCR) of interventions (for every dollar spent)



Source: <https://www.copenhagenconsensus.com/post-2015-consensus/conflictandviolence>

1.4 Why Conduct a VAWG Costing Study in Grenada

UN Women commissioned this VAWG costing study in Grenada in recognition of the fact that VAWG costing studies are important evidence-based policy advocacy tools that can be used to:⁴⁰

37 Based upon satellite data on night-time lights provided by the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.
 38 Ouedraogo, R & D. Stenzel (2021). The Heavy Economic Toll of Gender-based Violence: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa. *IMF Working Papers*, Volume 2021, Issue 277. Retrieved on 24 March 2022 from: [IMF Working Papers Volume 2021 Issue 277: The Heavy Economic Toll of Gender-based Violence: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa \(2021\)](#).

39 UNFPA & DFID (2017). *Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine*. UNFPA & DFID: Kyiv, Ukraine.

40 UN Women (2020). *ASEAN Regional Guidelines on Violence against Women and Girls Data Collection and Use*. UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand.

- Inform policy dialogue and advance effective policies and programmes
- Assess the impact of policies and programmes
- Support evidence-based policymaking
- Ensure accountability for implementation
- Support resource mobilization
- Contribute to strengthening national commitments to ending VAWG.

VAWG costing studies foster understanding that VAWG is not a ‘domestic issue’, but a human rights and development issue. Other benefits include:⁴¹

- Measuring the costs of VAWG can demonstrate the financial costs to VAWG survivors and their children, and people who have perpetrated such violence, as well as businesses, organizations, governments, communities and society at-large.
- Costing current VAWG-related budgetary landscapes can reveal funding deficits and gaps that can be used to strengthen the case for government budgets to support interventions to prevent and respond to VAWG.
- VAWG costing estimates assist ministries, agencies and service providers from across sectors to prioritize VAWG prevention and response services in government budget allocations, and to advocate for the allocation of resources required to offer quality essential services to VAWG survivors, in keeping with legislation, policies and national action plans aimed at ending VAWG.
- VAWG costing studies reveal that implementing relevant services is affordable and the benefits of ending VAWG are magnified. When comparing the costs of VAWG to the costs of providing services, VAWG costing studies shows that preventing and responding to VAWG is a good investment.
- Costing facilitates greater coordination across sectors to prevent and respond to VAWG because it documents the financial impacts of VAWG on various sectors and highlights expenditures needed to prevent and respond to VAWG. Coordination is often improved because costing studies open dialogue on which institutions are providing services and what services are missing.
- Costing contributes to strengthening evidence-based planning, budgeting and implementation of national policy commitments to prevent and respond to VAWG.

Data gathered for this VAWG costing study can also be used to inform reporting on SDGs, particularly SDG 5, which aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, and SDG 16, which aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access and justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions for all. The data gathering processes that happen during VAWG costing studies also provides an opportunity to assess the strength of national statistical systems, which is crucial to measuring progress across all of the SDGs in a way that is both inclusive and fair.

41 Ibid, 2020; UN Women (2013). *The Costs of Violence, Understanding the costs of violence against women and girls and its response: selected findings and lessons learned from Asia and the Pacific*. UN Women Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific: Bangkok, Thailand.

Chapter 2

Methodology

2.1 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this costing study was to estimate the economic costs of VAWG in Grenada. The main objectives were to:

1. Estimate the annual economic costs of IPV against women in Grenada at the household-level.⁴² This requires estimating:
 - Annual direct costs related to incidents of IPV for households, including costs associated with seeking healthcare services, shelter, mediation and judicial resolution, as well as consumption expenditures related to replacement costs of property.
 - Annual indirect costs, including income loss due to missed paid work and unpaid domestic and care work,⁴³ and impacts on children's education (e.g., missed school days, poor academic performance).
2. Estimate annual service provision costs across government sectors (e.g., health, police, judicial and social services sectors) and services provided by civil society organizations (CSOs), such as shelters.
3. Develop macro-estimates of aggregate costs for the national economy, estimated costs of service provision and estimated costs due to lost productivity.

2.2 Costing Study Approach

This study attempts to estimate the direct and indirect economic costs of IPV, given the difficulties associated with estimating the indirect costs of VAWG due to a lack of data related to loss of quality of life and pain and suffering. The costing framework used in this study consisted of estimates related to total costs and micro-macro costs (**Figure 2.1**).

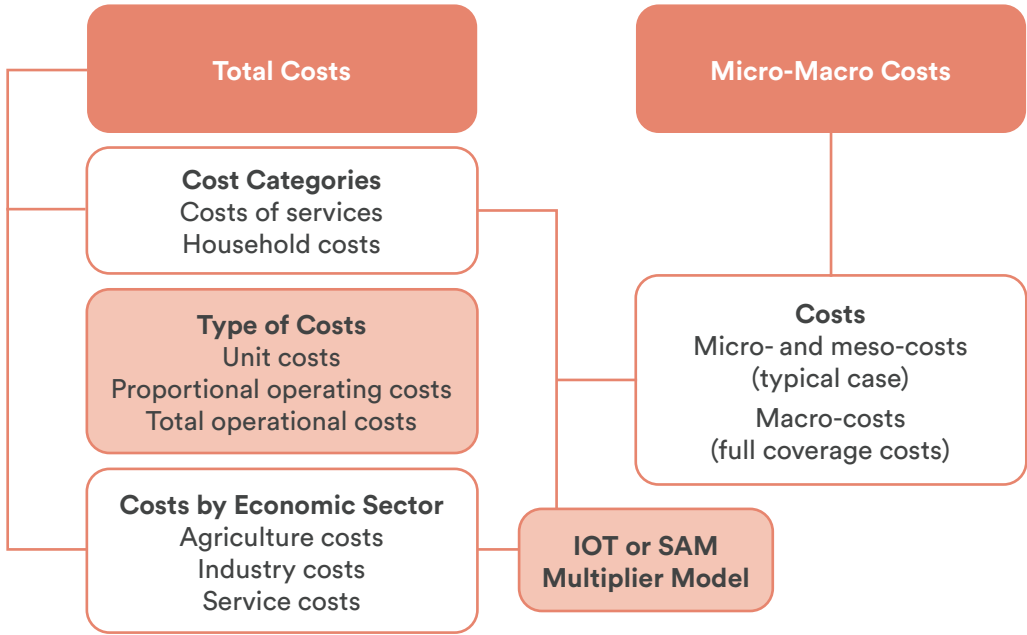
⁴² This study focused only on the economic costs of IPV due to data limitations related to other forms of VAWG.

⁴³ Reproductive labour include paid and unpaid domestic and care work that reproduces the work force.

Cost categories include household costs and costs of services provided to VAWG survivors by the government and CSOs. Household costs and costs of services reflect the ‘direct’ costs of VAWG.

- **Household costs** include: out-of-pocket expenses incurred by VAWG survivors and their households/families; personal property losses by VAWG survivors; violence-related cash expenses paid out by VAWG survivors; and individual income loss due to irreversible population losses (e.g., premature death of women, VAWG-related temporary and permanent disability, and reduced work productivity of VAWG survivors), which leads to losses in output and/or income.⁴⁴
- **Costs of services** include: services provided mainly by government entities, such as healthcare services, law enforcement and court services, social services and specialised services for VAWG survivors and their children. This includes estimated cost of learning time lost at educational institutions by children of VAWG survivors, and children’s potential longer-term earning losses due to school absenteeism, drop out and poor academic performance.

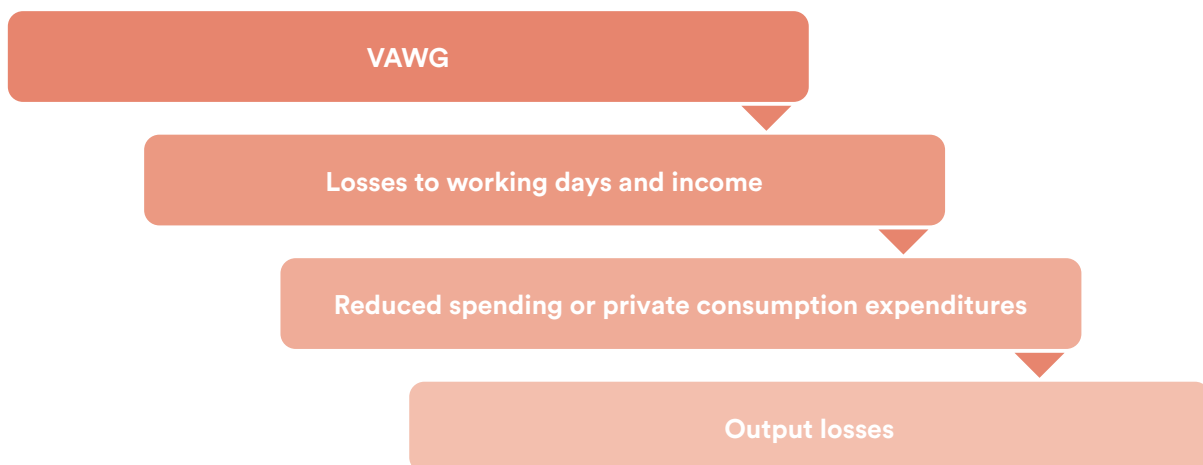
Figure 2.1 Building blocks for the costing framework



Economic sector costs have been used to determine economy-wide costs. To capture economy-wide costs of VAWG, an economy-wide database or model was used. One outcome of the direct costs of VAWG is lost working days which can lead to income loss for VAWG survivors. In turn, income loss leads to a reduction in spending or private consumption expenditures, which has subsequent negative impacts on demand for and supply of goods and services. Production of goods and services depends on purchases of goods and services, and production. Loss of women’s working days, which is a direct impact of VAWG, may indirectly lead to further income loss due to this interdependence (Figure 2.4).

⁴⁴ Other important factors include withdrawal from the labour force, which can have long-term implications on VAWG survivor’s career progression and income growth, however, these are not considered due to a lack of data.

Figure 2.4 VAWG-induced GDP loss transmission channel



The two most widely used economy-wide data sets are the **input-output matrix (I-OM)**⁴⁵ and the **social accounting matrix (SAM)**.⁴⁶ Economy-wide data sets are then converted into a multiplier framework to capture economy-wide indirect costs of VAWG. Since no I-OM and SAM models were available for Grenada, a 2019 SAM for Grenada was developed using the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) Input-Output Table (I-OT) for the Caribbean for 2014. The GTAP I-OT for the Caribbean for 2014 was converted into an I-OT for Grenada for 2019, using national accounts data for 2019, published by Grenada’s Central Statistics Office. Subsequently, the Grenada I-OT for 2019 was used to develop a 2019 SAM for Grenada; then, the 2019 SAM for Grenada was used to assess the economy-wide cost of VAWG.

As it relates to **micro-macro costs**, there are three types of costs that can be used to estimate the direct costs of VAWG – unit costs, proportional operating costs and total operational costs. These costs were chosen because of their simplicity and data availability.

- The **unit cost** approach estimates the cost of a certain package of services provided to a VAWG survivor in a single case (e.g., medical service package for a VAWG survivor with grievous injuries, per-visit hospital costs, per-visit fees for a doctor or lawyer).
- **Proportional operating costs** are calculated based upon the share of VAWG survivors in the total number of service recipients (e.g., 30 per cent of the total social services budget spent on VAWG survivors).
- **Total operational costs** are applicable to 24 hours a day/7 days a week or full-year services, such as a telephone hotline service for VAWG survivors.

45 I-OM usually captures the production structure of an economy for a particular year; describing production technologies and ensuring equality of supply to demand for all sectors of activities classified in that economy.

46 SAM is an extension of I-OM, incorporating other important agents, such as factors of production (i.e., labour and capital factors) and institutions (i.e., households, government, corporations). A special feature of the SAM is that it shows income generation processes (i.e., by factors of production, such as labour and capital factors), and distribution of income to various institutions (e.g., households, government, corporations).

The under-reporting of incidents of VAWG is an issue when it comes to estimating the economic costs of VAWG on the basis of official statistics.⁴⁷ Under-reporting is not surprising given the fact that many VAWG survivors fear being ostracised, stigmatised and blamed for provoking their own victimization, and fear retaliation by perpetrator(s) and/or their relatives. For these reasons, estimates based only on official statistics will result in a significant underestimation of the economic costs of VAWG, since official data do not reflect the full extent of VAWG within a society. Accordingly, a sensible approach is to estimate economic costs at two levels – micro-meso level (i.e., typical case) and macro-level (i.e., full coverage case). These two levels were used in VAWG costing studies conducted in Guyana, Jamaica, Lesotho, Seychelles and Ukraine.⁴⁸

- **Micro-meso level (typical case) economic cost estimates** are based on official data (e.g., Ministry of Health and/or police data on VAWG). Micro-meso level economic costs are calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Economic Cost}_j = \text{Unit Cost}_j \times \text{Parameters}_j \times \text{Victims}_j \text{ (based on administrative data)}$$

- **Macro-level (full coverage case) economic costs estimates** are based on a simulation model using VAWG prevalence rates and the number of women aged 15-64 in the population (based upon census data or population projection data). Macro-level economic costs are calculated using the following formula:

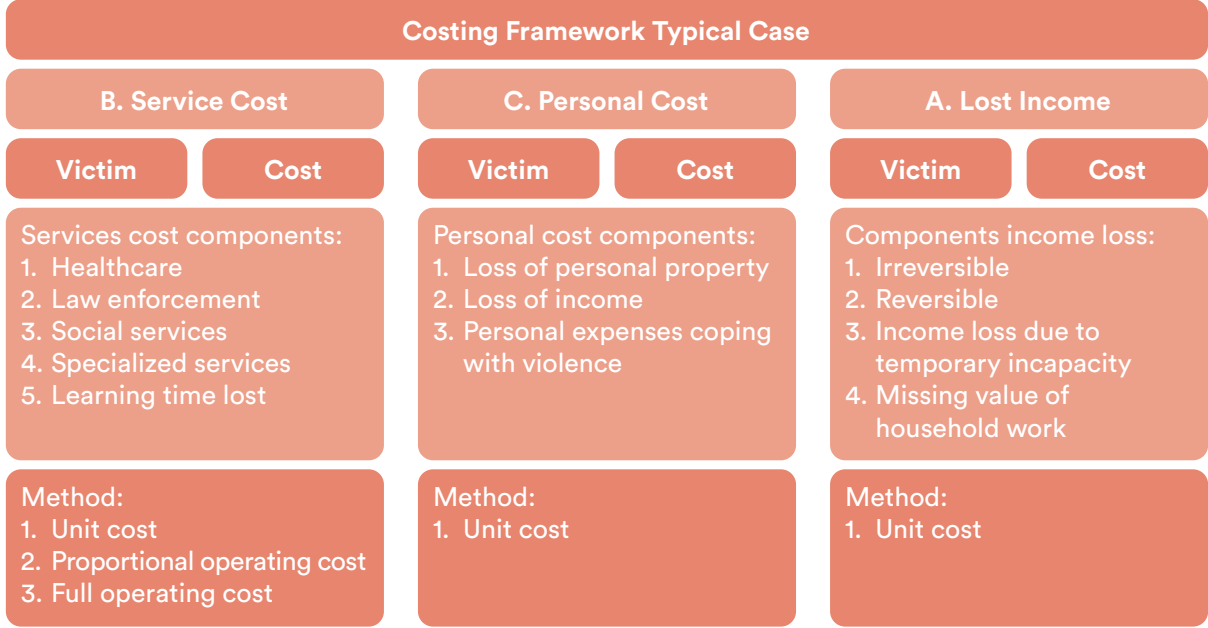
$$\text{Economic Cost}_j = \text{Unit Cost}_j \times \text{Parameters}_j \times \text{Victims}_j \text{ (based on derived data)}$$

⁴⁷ According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, fewer than 40 per cent of VAWG survivors seek help. Among women who do seek help, most seek help from family and friends; very few seek help from formal institutions, such as police and healthcare providers. Fewer than 10 per cent of those seeking help appealed to the police; see UN Department Economic and Social Affairs (2015). *The World's Women 2015: Trends and Statistics*. UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs: New York, NY, USA. Under-reporting of incidents of VAWG was also documented in the Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey conducted in Jamaica; see Williams, C.W. (2018). *Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey 2016 Jamaica*. STATIN, IDB & UN Women: Christ Church, Barbados.

⁴⁸ Estimated costs of a typical VAWG case were calculated based on administrative data that captured the utilisation of VAWG-related services in Jamaica (e.g., police, legal, social and health services). Estimated costs of a typical case are generally lower than estimated costs of a full coverage case because the typical case is based on administrative data which fails to capture the estimated costs of the total population at-risk of VAWG. Whereas the full coverage case estimates the costs of VAWG experienced by women aged 15-64 in the population, and is derived from data sources that are representative of women aged 15-64 in the population (e.g., national population data, economic estimates).

Figures 2.2 offers an analytical framework for costing a typical case and a full coverage case.

Figure 2.2 Costing framework for a typical case



2.3 Implementation Strategy

The following steps were taken to estimate household costs and costs of services:

1. Collect available administrative and survey data related to VAWG (i.e., micro- and meso-level data) and obtain VAWG prevalence rates of different types of VAWG, including severity of VAWG.
2. Collect administrative financial data and information to calculate the ‘unit cost’ for various services (e.g., per day hospitalisation costs, per visit outpatient fees per visit) and cost categories (e.g., minimum wage, per capita income of employed persons, hourly wages and monthly salaries of police personnel, social service providers, prosecutors and judges).
3. Get intervention parameters for different services (e.g., number of hours spent per case by the police, courts, social services, including counselling/psychological care services⁴⁹ and family welfare services) for cases involving different types of violence.
4. Collect detailed budget data and information for ministries and agencies involved in preventing and responding to VAWG; this information is needed to determine the amount of public funds allocated to ending VAWG.
5. Arrange consultations with national and local experts to validate VAWG costing study findings.

49 Similar to other costs (e.g. emotional costs), this will depend on data availability.



6. Administer a survey to gather recent information to cover data gaps. In this study, a survey/ interviews of 19 VAWG survivors was used to gather information related to personal costs incurred, duration of treatment, and loss of working days/hours and income.

The following steps were taken to estimate economic sector costs:

1. Estimate output loss or income loss from households to examine economy-wide costs of VAWG. If a consistent macro-economic data set (i.e., I-OM or SAM) were available for a recent year, the economy-wide model will be specified by designating some accounts of I-OM or SAM as ‘endogenous accounts’⁵⁰ (analogous to dependent variables) and others as ‘exogenous accounts’⁵¹ (analogous to independent variables). Endogenous accounts usually include production activities and factors of production (labour and capital) and households. Exogenous accounts are generally composed of policy variables, such as government expenditures, investments and exports.
2. If a recent macro-economic data set was not available, the data set may be updated to a recent year using sectoral economic information (e.g., total value added or GDP, imports, exports, consumption, public expenditures and investments). In this study, the updated macro-economic data set was converted into an economy-wide model; the updating technique used was the same as that used in both the Lesotho and Seychelles VAWG costing studies.
3. Carry out simulation exercises to assess the economy-wide costs of VAWG.⁵² Since the newly developed Grenadian SAM is composed of 15 economic sectors, the economy-wide costs were estimated based upon those 15 economic sectors.

The following steps were taken to estimate economic costs at the macro-level:

1. Gather gender-disaggregated population data for the 15-64 age group⁵³ to operationalise macro-level cost estimations.
2. Age grouping population data was used along with information on three types of costs – unit costs, proportional operating costs, and full operational costs – and VAWG prevalence rates and other relevant data to estimate macro-level costs or economic costs at the macro-level.

50 Endogenous accounts usually include an activity account, factor account and household account among others.

51 Exogenous accounts usually include private and public consumption, exports and investment, as well as pure transfers between institutions (e.g., from government to households). Foreign remittances are typically included in the definition of exogenous accounts.

52 This method was recently attempted mainly by the Commonwealth Secretariat and UN Women in gender studies and studies that estimate the economic costs of VAWG.

53 This is in conformity with the classification adopted in the *2018 Grenada Women’s Health and Life Experiences Study*.

2.3.1 Selecting the Year for the Costing Exercise

Economic costs of VAWG are estimated for a specific year; typically, the year selected is based upon the year for which data and statistics are available.⁵⁴ In this study, there were two choices: 1) select 2018 as the study year since IPV prevalence rates are available for the *2018 Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Study*; or 2) select a more recent year, such as 2019 or 2020, assuming that 2018 IPV prevalence rates were still valid for 2019 and 2020.⁵⁵ To have more up-to-date costing of VAWG, the year 2019 was selected as the year for estimating cost based on the assumption that data would be more accessible, compared to 2020, due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This was a consensus decision made by the National Working Group established to provide input and guidance to the consultancy team.

2.3.2 Addressing Data Gaps

Ideally, the costing framework should be developed using data that are available at the country-level and modelled data from international agencies (e.g., UN, World Bank, multilateral development banks). In Grenada, however, obtaining robust statistics related to VAWG and estimates of the economic costs of VAWG was a challenge due to notable data gaps and limitations.⁵⁶ When data were not readily available, an indirect method was used to generate needed data to cover the data gaps. For instance, unit value or return to employment data can be derived from information on earnings of female workers and the number of person days or hours worked. In extreme cases, some 'place holder values' could be obtained from similar studies for preliminary estimates, with the intention that 'place holder values' would be replaced with country-level data at a later time. In some cases, surveys may also need to be conducted to fill data gaps. Digital records also need to be identified and assessed, and in some cases, paper records need to be digitised.

Another challenge related to collecting or collating I-OM and/or SAM data to carry out indirect and induced cost estimations, resulting in this study's development and use of a newly developed 2019 SAM for Grenada. The SAM for Grenada was developed from a 2019 derived I-OT for Grenada. An essential source of data for the development of 2019 I-OT for Grenada was the I-OT for the Caribbean obtained from GTAP. It is notable that in cases where a country I-OT or SAM are not readily available, an important source of I-Oms is the GTAP database.⁵⁷

54 In Seychelles, the costing exercise was conducted for 2016, due mainly to the availability of IPV/GBV prevalence rates for 2016. In Lesotho, the costing exercise was conducted for 2017, despite the fact that IPV/GBV prevalence rates were estimated for 2013.

55 The prevalence rate measures the population at risk of experiencing VAWG. The *2018 Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey* is the first and only national survey to comprehensively estimate the prevalence of VAWG in Grenada; thus, it was used to estimate the ECVAWG for the year 2019. National prevalence surveys, such as the Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey are valid for five to ten years and can be used to estimate ECVAWG. The 2018 Grenada Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey was well within that range at the time of this VAWG costing study, and there were no dramatic changes that occurred in Grenada in 2019 to invalidate the use of the 2018 prevalence data.

56 Duvvury, N, A. Callan, P. Carney & S. Raghavendra (2013). Intimate Partner Violence: Economic Costs and Implications for Growth and Development. *Women's Voice, Agency, & Participation Research Series, No.3*. Work Bank Group: Washington, DC, USA.

57 GTAP database. Retrieved on 20 September 2023 from: [Global Trade Analysis Project \(GTAP\) \(purdue.edu\)](http://Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) (purdue.edu))

Chapter 3

Data Requirements

This chapter reviews the data requirements to estimate the economic cost of VAWG in Grenada, and the approach taken to collecting required data.

3.1 Identification of Data Sources

VAWG costing studies require a significant amount of data and statistics, yet these data and statistics are not always readily available. Thus, various approaches were adopted to identify data sources and gather needed data and statistics in Grenada.

Ideally, a costing study uses national data sources, but in some cases modelled data provided by international organizations (e.g., UN, World Bank and multilateral development agencies) were utilized. A desk review of data and statistics identified the following data sources in Grenada:

- Grenada Women's Health and Life Expectancy Survey, 2018
- Rapid Situational Analysis of GBV Services In Grenada, 2020
- Grenada Labour Force Survey
- Administrative data from the Royal Grenada Police Force (RGPF)
- Administrative data from Child Care and Protection Agency
- Administrative data from the Magistrate Court Registry
- Administrative data from the Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Administrative data from general hospital records, including the emergency room data
- Population estimates from Grenada's Central Statistics Office
- Economic data (e.g., GDP, female labour force participation, population structure by age grouping, etc.) from Grenada's Central Statistics Office

3.2 Formation of a National Expert Steering Committee

The National Working Group that served as an expert steering committee included representatives from government ministries and agencies, and CSOs in Grenada (**Box 3.1**). Members of the National Working Group had knowledge of the various data sources and data

that were relevant to this costing study, and were able to assist with compiling needed data and statistics.

Box 3.1 National Expert Steering Committee membership

- Grenada Central Statistics Office
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Social Development, Housing & Community Empowerment
- Royal Grenada Police Force
- Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic

The National Working Group met virtually on two occasions. The first meeting was in January 2022, and the second meeting was in April 2022, during the data collection phase. In addition, during the data collection phase, the consultancy team held bilateral meetings with representatives from several agencies represented on the National Working Group, including representatives from the health sector, police, judiciary and social services, as well as CSOs.

3.3 Data Collection Protocols

Data collection protocols were established by UN Women, in collaboration with the National Working Group. The data collection protocols outlined ethical principles of confidentiality, informed consent, and processes for validating the accuracy of data and statistics collected for this study. To facilitate data collection in keeping with these protocols, data templates were developed and shared with relevant government ministries/agencies, CSOs and private sector entities, some of whom were members of the National Working Group.

The National Working Group agreed that the consultancy team could liaise with institutions and individuals who worked directly with VAWG survivors to gather and analyse relevant VAWG data. An online survey was also developed in Google Forms and administered to 19 VAWG survivors who volunteered to participate in the survey. VAWG survivors provided informed consent and were guaranteed anonymity and confidentiality.

3.4 Data Collection

Typically, a VAWG costing study requires the consultancy team to make one or more field visits to the country to meet with the National Working Group and establish data collection protocols, and to hold face-to-face meetings with service providers from relevant agencies and organizations, and to collect necessary data and statistics. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic, field visits to Grenada by the consultancy team were not permitted; thus, virtual meetings were arranged with the National Working Group and data producing ministries and agencies. The National Consultant based in Grenada was able to support data collection on the ground.

In Grenada, data collection tasks included:

- Identify key personnel in service-providing agencies (e.g., police, judiciary, health), including those providing specialized services to VAWG survivors (e.g., shelter, telephone hotlines, counselling, psychological services).
- Set up meetings with key personnel and explain the data template to them.
- Liaise with members of the National Working Group to help with data collection.
- Reach out to specialized groups to gather data related to IPV and related costs.

VAWG costing studies are a special type of study that require data that are not always available from administrative data sources or from dedicated VAWG surveys which are conducted to estimate VAWG prevalence rates. As previously mentioned, the following data are typically required for VAWG costing studies:

- Out-of-pocket expenses incurred by VAWG survivors and/or their families:
 - Transportation expenses
 - Ambulance service expenses
 - Medical diagnostic expenses
 - Patient costs (doctor fees)
 - Legal costs
 - Loss of property due to violence
 - Other violence-related costs
- Nature and extent of VAWG in terms of severity (i.e., whether the violence led to temporary or permanent disability)
- Number of days absent from paid work due to violence
- Number of days absent from unpaid work due to violence
- Number of hours spent on household activities disrupted due to violence
- VAWG survivors response (or non-response) from frontline service providers when seeking help

As previously mentioned, VAWG survivors were identified through service providers who work directly with VAWG survivors. To improve the accuracy of data provided by VAWG survivors, informed consent was obtained, and anonymity and confidentiality were guaranteed. A total of 19 VAWG survivors completed the online survey. The sample of VAWG survivors was not intended to be representative of VAWG survivors; rather, the intent was to gain increased perspective and understanding of the individual costs associated with experiencing IPV for some VAWG survivors.

3.4.1 Economy, Population and Employment Data

There were two main administrative data sources: statistics related to the economy, labour market and population that were obtained from Grenada's Central Statistics Office; and data and information related to the number of VAWG survivors and services sought, which were obtained from service providers. **Table 3.1** shows some of the statistics that were obtained from the Central Statistics Office for key indicators related to the economy, population, employment

and earnings. Some statistics were obtained from the website for the Central Statistics Office. Other data were provided to the consultancy team in hard copies of documents. The data in Table 3.1 were used in the costing exercise.

Table 3.1 Key indicators related to economy, population, employment and earnings, 2019

Indicators	Value
Economy	
GDP market price 2019 – XCD	3,276,000,000
Exchange rate 2019 – USD to XCD	2.7
GDP market price 2019 – USD, 1 XCD = 2.7 USD	1,213,333,333
Population	
Total Population (Persons)	112,579
Total Male Population (Persons)	56,733
Total Female Population (Persons)	55,846
Total Female Population, aged 15-64 (Person)	37,097
Employment and Earnings	
Estimated number of employed persons	47,842
GDP/Employed person – XCD	68,475
GDP per employed person per day – XCD (@250 day/year)	274
GDP per employed person per hour – XCD (@8 hour/day)	34
GDP/Employed person – USD	25,361
GDP per employed person per day – USD (@250 day/year)	101
GDP per employed person per hour – USD (@8 hour/day)	13
Share of Employed population (Percent)	42.50

Source: Grenada Statistics Department, and author's calculations based on Grenada Statistics Department data

3.4.2 Victim Data

Victim data, particularly the number of victims, are important to any VAWG costing exercise. Victim data came from three sources – police, courts and health services – and were used to calculate cost estimates for each of these sectors.

Victim data were also required to estimate personal costs and income loss. Since victim data do not typically include incurred personal costs and income loss, the current practice is to use the number of victims from police, courts and health services to estimate personal costs and income loss. Administrative data, however, are not prevalence data because most incidents of VAWG are not reported to authorities or service providers; thus, the general rule is to use the largest number of victims from these data sources. Since court data were collated from

different sources (i.e., not all court data came from the Judiciary), it was noted that the ‘largest’ number of victims was 1,484, based upon the number of incidents reported by the police).

Table 3.2 Number of female victims identified in administrative data by sector, 2019

Police		Courts		Health	
Crimes	N	Crime processing	N	Violence-related	N
Murder	1	Complaints	1,484		
Sexual offences	179	Resolved cases	262	Female assault cases	44
Rape		Eviction orders	190	Female sexual assault cases	28
Sexual offence		Fine issued	15		
Sexual intercourse (< 16 years)		Persons sent to prison	11		
Physical offences	1,304				
Total (sexual + physical)	1,484		1,962		72

Note: Police data were based on information provided by the Special Victims Unit on September 2020. Court data was compiled from judiciary information and the *Rapid Situational Analysis of GBV Services in Grenada* (October, 2020). Health data were provided by the Ministry of Health (MoH).

3.4.3 VAWG Prevalence Rates

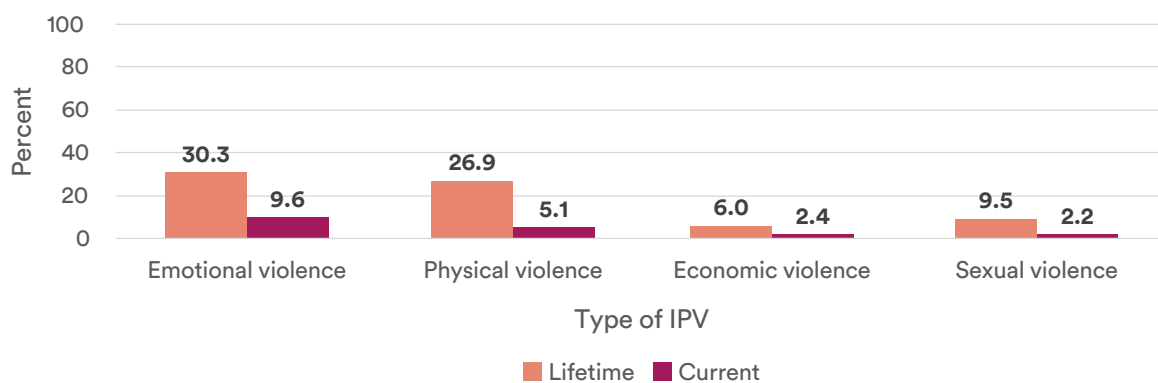
In 2018, the *Women’s Health and Life Experiences Survey* was conducted in Grenada with support from UN Women, the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Grenada’s Central Statistics Office. The *Women’s Health and Life Experiences Survey* covered a wide range of topics and pertinent issues related to women’s health, well-being and life experiences, and included a module on intimate partner and non-partner violence. The module measured: types and severity of intimate partner and non-partner violence experienced by women; drivers and patterns of intimate partner and non-partner violence; the negative effects of such violence on women’s health and well-being; women’s help-seeking behaviours for intimate partner and non-partner violence; and responses of service providers.

The survey was administered to a national population-based sample of 1,078 women⁵⁸ aged 15-64 in all parishes. Findings from the survey revealed the prevalence of lifetime and current (in past 12 months) experiences of IPV among women aged 15-64 (**Chart 3.1**).

58 Refers to eligible women who completed the questionnaire out of the 1,600 randomly selected households.



Chart 3.1 Lifetime and current experiences of IPV among women aged 15-64, 2018 (%)



Source: Women’s Health and Life Experiences Study 2018

3.4.4 Online Survey of VAWG Survivors

The online survey of 19 VAWG survivors measured out-of-pocket expenses incurred by VAWG survivors and their families. **Table 3.4** shows that VAWG survivors incurred a large amount proportion of out-of-pocket expenses related to transportation (53 per cent), purchases to replace personal property (37 per cent), rent and moving costs (16 per cent and 16 per cent respectively), legal advice (16 per cent) and diagnostic examination (16 per cent). Unit costs in Eastern Caribbean Dollar (XCD) and in United States Dollar (USD) are provided for each of the different categories of out-of-pocket personal expenses. It is also notable that 67 per cent of out-of-pocket expenses related to VAWG were paid for by victims themselves, and 17 per cent were paid by the perpetrators. In about 16 per cent of cases, family and CSOs provided some financial assistance.

Table 3.4 Out-of-pocket personal expenses related to VAWG

Personal expenses	%	Unit Cost XCD	Unit Cost USD
Transportation	53%	306	113
Legal Advice	16%	1,000	370
Court Fees	12%	500	185
Diagnostic exams	16%	275	102
Rent	16%	500	185
Moving Expenses	16%	4,000	1,481
Transfer to new school for Child	5%	1,500	556
Replacement of personal property	37%	4,133	1,531
Searching for New Jobs	5%	450	167

Source: Online survey of VAWG survivors

VAWG survivors were also asked to express their perceptions or understanding of the economic costs of VAWG. **Box 3.2** highlights the voices of some VAWG survivors.

Box 3.2 Voices of VAWG survivors

“Most of the respondents were unsure regarding what should be a reasonable compensation given the nature as well as severity of the abuses on herself, children and other members of their families.”

“Some of them suggested that fair compensation would be to have a house for herself and her child.”

“Some of them asked for XCD 20,000 to 40,000 to start a new business.”

“Some opined that they can’t put a price on the suffering they endured, and that they are just happy to be out of the situation.”



Chapter 4

Estimated Direct Costs (Typical Case) of VAWG in Grenada

This chapter focuses on estimates of the direct costs (typical case) of VAWG in Grenada, including healthcare costs, law enforcement and court costs, costs of specialized services, costs of learning time lost, personal costs and personal income lost.

4.1 Healthcare Costs

It is universally recognized that loss of health and well-being are among the most notable losses suffered by VAWG survivors. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines individual health as “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity.”⁵⁹ In 2013, the WHO proposed three groups of health effects to measure when assessing loss of health due to VAWG – physical injuries (traumas), psychological trauma and stress disorders, and fear and effect of controlling behaviour.⁶⁰

Healthcare costs related to **physical injuries (traumas)** are usually estimated and recorded since data required to calculate such estimates are typically available, even if not in the best possible format or with the best possible coverage. In some developed countries, costs for **psychological trauma and stress disorders** have also been estimated because data are available in administrative medical records. In most countries, however, measurement of psychological trauma and stress has not been attempted. Finally, costs of **fear and the effects of controlling behaviours** are difficult to measure as they are costs that are associated with what are sometimes postponed effects; thus, measurement is not attempted due to a lack of data and/or lack of clarity as to how to estimate the costs of fear and effects of controlling behaviours.

Administrative data, such as medical records and bills, are the main data source for determining healthcare costs. In some developing countries, reviews of administrative data in healthcare systems have been conducted to estimate healthcare costs related to VAWG. Such reviews, however, have been complicated by a lack of medical data and statistics that identify health

⁵⁹ Constitution of the WHO adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19–22 June 1946, was signed on 22 July 1946 by representatives of 61 Member States (Official Records of the WHO No. 2, p. 100) and entered into force on 7 April 1948.

⁶⁰ WHO Global Health Estimates. Retrieved on 2 April 2022 from: [Global Health Estimates \(who.int\)](https://www.who.int/global-health-estimates)

losses due to VAWG⁶¹ and/or lack of sex-disaggregated data and data that identifies the proportion of total health sector budget allocated to healthcare services received by VAWG survivors.⁶²

Given these data challenges, the following approaches have been adopted in several studies to estimate the costs of physical injuries (traumas):

- Physical (bodily) injuries and sexual violence are included in estimations based upon data obtained from health statistics departments; and
- A 'unit cost' approach has been utilized, which provides an average for doctor/staff time, fees, diagnostic tests and medical procedures for each 'typical' incident of VAWG or VAWG survivor.

Like in Jamaica and Guyana, the consultancy team faced tremendous challenges in Grenada when it came to gathering data from healthcare services. It was only the General Hospital that provided data. No data on unit costs of various healthcare services were obtained.

Factors that may have contributed to this outcome included a lack of data collection protocols in healthcare services (i.e., structural aspects) and/or healthcare services were overstretched due to the COVID-19 pandemic and could not allocate adequate time for data compilation (i.e., temporal aspects).

To overcome this challenge, the following strategies were used to collate data and estimate healthcare costs.

- In spite of the fact that health care may be severely under-reported, data provided has been considered as the total number of VAWG victims who sought healthcare services in 2019, under the typical case. The number of female assault cases served as the estimated number of physical assault cases in 2019, including by intimate partners and non-partners.
- The number of female sexual assault cases and female trauma cases served as a proxy for the number of rape cases/trauma cases against women and girls in 2019, including by intimate partners and non-partners.

It is also notable that per capita health expenditures for 2019 were used as a proxy for the unit cost. Per capita health expenditures take into account government, out-of-pocket and other expenditures. In 2019, Grenada's per capita health expenditures were 535 USD; estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and services consumed each year. Using the 2019 currency exchange rate of 1 USD = 2.7 XCD, per capita health expenditures were estimated to be XCD 1,444.

61 The current system for documenting injuries does not mandate registration of the causes of injuries or discomfort, thereby making it impossible to identify cases of domestic and/or sexual violence in medical records.

62 Healthcare institution expenses are financed via line-item budgeting, making it difficult to identify the actual cost of specific healthcare services.

Table 4.1 Data used to calculate healthcare costs estimates

Indicators	USD	XCD	Data Source
Per capita health expenditures	534.7	1,444	Macrotrends and The World Bank ⁶³

The following formula was used to estimate healthcare costs related to physical and sexual violence against women by intimate partners and non-partners for each service or category:

$$Healthcare\ Cost_i = Data_i \times Unit\ Cost_i$$

Where, i =1 and 2 (1=physical assault, 2=sexual violence)

Table 4.2 reveals estimated healthcare costs related to physical and sexual violence against women based upon calculations using the above formula.

Table 4.3 Estimated healthcare costs for VAWG-related injuries

Indicators	Data	Unit cost		Total Cost (JMD)	
		XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Physical assault	44	1,444	534.7	48,524	17,972
Sexual assault/trauma cases	1927	1,733 ⁶⁴	641.9	63,536	23,532
Total				112,060	41,504

4.2 Law Enforcement and Court Costs

Law enforcement and court costs are based upon data from the RGPF, the Judiciary and other sources, as discussed in **Table 3.2**. The Judiciary also provided data related to judges’ salaries. The costs of policing is another component, which are based upon data provided by RGPF.

⁶³ Retrieved on 22 September 2023 from: https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Grenada/Health_spending_per_capita/

⁶⁴ In 2013, the WHO defined the costs for treating traumatic cases of sexual violence to include: psychological support; emergency contraction; treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs); adequate prevention of HIV-infection; and information on safe abortion and more. Costs may also include at least one consultation with a gynaecologist, an ultrasound pelvic organs and mandatory testing for STIs, HIV and hepatitis.



Table 4.4 shows data estimates for law enforcement and court costs

Indicators	Value	Data Source
# complaints (administrative offences)	1,484	Judiciary
# number of cases resolved	594	Judiciary
# number of cases convicted	190	Judiciary
# number of fine issued	15	Judiciary
# persons sent to prison for VAWG	11	Judiciary
# number of VAWG victims handled by police	1,484	Police
Unit Costs – XCD		
Hourly wage of a clerk	13.2	Judiciary
Hourly wage of a magistrate/lawyer	35.8	Judiciary
Hourly wage of an attorney/judges	85.3	Judiciary
Daily cost of detention	50.0	Judiciary
Hourly wage of an inspector	21.2	RGPF
Hourly wage of a sergeant	17.1	RGPF
Hourly wage of a constable	13.2	RGPF
Unit Costs – USD		
Hourly wage of a clerk	4.9	Judiciary
Hourly wage of a magistrate/lawyer	13.3	Judiciary
Hourly wage of an attorney/judges	31.6	Judiciary
Daily cost of detention	18.5	Judiciary
Hourly wage of an inspector	7.9	RGPF
Hourly wage of a sergeant	6.3	RGPF
Hourly wage of a constable	4.9	RGPF

Discussions with the judiciary resulted in data and information related to the number of magistrates/judges involved per case, and days and hours spent per case; this information is included in the formula for estimating law enforcement and court costs. The following formula was used to estimate law enforcement and court costs.

$$\text{Law Enforcement and Judiciary Cost}_i = \text{Data}_i \times \text{Days}_i \times \text{Hours}_i \times \text{Unit Cost}_i$$

Where, $i = 1$ to 5 (1=registration, 2=protection, 3=probation, 4=eviction and 5=prison).

Table 4.5 reveals estimated law enforcement and court costs based upon calculations using the above formula.

Table 4.5 Estimated law enforcement and court costs related to VAWG

Indicators	Number	# Staff	Days*	Hours	Unit Cost		Total Cost	
					XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Number of complaints (administrative offences)	1,484	1	1	4	13.2	4.9	78,382	29,030
Number of cases resolved	594	1	10	8	35.8	13.3	1,700,664	629,876
Number of cases convicted	190	1	21	4	85.3	31.6	1,360,681	503,956
Number of fines issued	15	1	21	4	85.3	31.6	107,422	39,786
Long-term detention (prison)	11	1	365	1	50.0	18.5	200,750	74,352
Total cost of Court Services							3,447,899	1,277,000
Cost of policing (inspector)	1,484	2	3	7	21.2	7.9	1,320,929	489,233
Cost of policing (sergeant)	1,484	4	4.0	10.0	17.1	6.3	4,064,811	1,505,486
Cost of policing (constable)	1,484	8	5.0	10.0	13.2	4.9	7,838,218	2,903,044
Total cost of Policing							13,223,958	4,897,762
Grand Total cost Law Enforcement and Police							16,671,857	6,174,762

*Days refer to the approximate number of days as the duration of the case.

4.3 Costs for Specialized Services

In Grenada, the main entity responsible for providing specialised services to VAWG survivors is the Division of Gender and Family Affairs of the Ministry of Social Development, Housing and Community Empowerment (MoSDHCE). According to 2019 data, MoSDHCE provided financial support to eight organisations whose activities appear to be related to this costing exercise.

1. Programme for Adolescent Mothers
2. Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children (Shelter)
3. Grenada National Coalition on the Rights of the Child (GNCR)

4. Grenada National Organization of Women (GNOW)
5. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
6. Child Protection Authority (CPA)
7. Grand Bacolet Juvenile Centre (GBJC)
8. Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic (LACC)

After a careful review of the aims and scope of work of each of these organizations, and discussions with MoSDHCE officials, it was apparent that activities of only Cedars Home (Shelter), CPA, GBJC and LACC are relevant to this costing study. Table 4.6 shows the subvention amounts provided to these four organisations in 2019.

Table 4.6 Costs of subvention for specialized services, 2019

Services/Agencies	Subvention XCD	Subvention USD
Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children (Shelter)	147,000	54,444
Child Protection Authority (CPA)	291, 235	107,865
Grand Bacolet Juvenile Centre (GBJC)	250,000	92,593
Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic (LACC)	18,650	6,907
Total	706,885	261,809

Unfortunately, despite several attempts, the full costs or expenditure incurred by some of these organisations could not be obtained; thus, costs of specialised services for VAWG have been based on subvention data provided by MoSDHCE.

Although services provided by the four abovementioned organizations are considered relevant to VAWG survivors, with the exception of Cedars Home, all of their costs may not be related to VAWG survivors as they also provide non-VAWG related services to others categories of people. Thus, agency specific parameters have been used to estimate VAWG- related costs for each of these four agencies (**Table 4.7**). For CPA, a parameter value of 0.65 was based on the female-male client ratio. A similar approach was used for GBJC. Since there was no information on male and female clients for LACC, a parameter value of 0.5 was applied.

Table 4.7 Estimated costs by the specialized services, 2019

Services/Agencies	Parameters	Subvention XCD	Subvention USD
Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children (Shelter)	1.00	147,000	54,444
Child Protection Authority (CPA)	0.65	189,303	70,112
Grand Bacolet Juvenile Centre (GBJC)	0.60	150,000	55,556
Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic (LACC)	0.50	9,325	3,454
Total		495,628	183,566

The sections that follow provide a more detailed description of the costs of subvention in Table 4.6.

4.3.1 Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children (Shelter)

The Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children is a short-to-medium-term housing accommodation facility. The Home allows women to reside at the facility for up to six (6) months, but may permit them to stay beyond that period based on their situation. It offers occupancy for up to 20 women and children (including all female children and male children aged 12 and under). The Cedars Home aims to provide a safe and supportive environment for abused women and their children. Some of the services they provide include: counselling and support for women and their children, activities on Reproductive & Adolescent Health Issues, like skills programs and support and follow-up mechanisms for past residents.

4.3.2 Child Protection Authority (CPA)

The CPA is guided by the Child Protection and Adoption Act, which was enacted in 2010. This Act gives the CPA the power to respond to all cases of adoption and child abuse with psycho-social interventions; thereby reducing children's vulnerability to all forms of harm, including sexual, physical, psychological, emotional and social abuse. Child abuse, adoption and custody cases are brought to the attention of the CPA via referrals, intake/walk-ins and court orders. Cases are assessed, prioritized and assigned to staff for psycho-social intervention, as needed.

The mission of CPA is to deliver effective child protection and adoption services by well-trained and qualified staff, and in collaboration with other stakeholders. The vision of CPA is to ensure that all children in the country are allowed to grow in a safe and nurturing environment.

In collaboration with the Bureau of Standards, the CPA is also responsible for the licensing and monitoring residential care facilities for children in Grenada. In fulfilling its mandate, the CPA also runs a Foster Care Programme and an Adoption Programme that utilizes the services of the three privately owned residential care facilities for children:

- Bel Air Home – houses boys from birth to two and a half years of age, and girls from birth to 18 years of age.
- Dorothy Hopkins Children's Home – houses children with disability
- Queen Elizabeth Home – houses boys and girls from two and a half years to 12 years of age.

The CPA also owns and operates two residential care facilities for children – Father Mallaghan Home for Boys and SMILES Center for Girls. In 2019, CPA extended support to 605 clients, of which 389 or 64.3 per cent were female and 216 or 35.7 per cent were male.

Operation of the CPA is dependent on a monthly subvention from the GoG; monthly subventions are provided to support the aforementioned privately owned residential care facilities for children.

4.3.3 Grand Bacolet Juvenile Centre (GBJC)

The GBJC was opened in March 2016, and is a statutory body funded by the GoG. The GBJC provides clinical treatment and other rehabilitation services within a safe, secure environment that enables youth to develop skills and competencies needed to reach their full potential as citizens; in turn the GBJC aims to promote public safety. Currently, the GBJC houses 36 residents, of which 33 or 92 per cent are male and 3 or 8 per cent are female.

The GBJC focuses on a holistic approach when dealing with its residents. As such, while at the GBJC, each child gets the opportunity to be involved in education and life skills training, including information and communications technology (ICT), beekeeping, farming, poultry, barbering, cosmetology, small appliance repairs, culinary arts and woodwork. The rehabilitation process does not end upon exit, as residents transfer to a non-residential component, which is an extension of the GBJC. Upon completion of their sentence, GBJC residents continue to receive support services, such as counselling and employment assistance, for one year.

4.3.4 Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic (LACC)

Established in 1988, the LACC is a service delivered through the Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA). GRENCODA was formally registered as a non-profit organization under the Grenada Companies Ordinance in 1986. GRENCODA is governed by a Board of Directors, which includes a Chairperson and 11 members.

LACC is multi-disciplinary and offers services in four key areas:

- Legal advice and representation
- Psychosocial services, inclusive of counselling, psychological services and mediation
- Public education and training
- Advocacy and research

LACC is the only service provider of its kind in Grenada. In every area of service delivery, LACC grapples with challenges confronting the most vulnerable members of society, particularly poor women and their children. Over the years, LACC has built a strong reputation as a leading agency in the delivery of social justice interventions in the country.

In 2019 LACC incurred expenditures related to:

- Four cycles each of its four psycho-educational programmes – Alternatives, CHANGES, HOPE and Man-to-Man
- Ongoing psychosocial services, including counselling, clinical assessments and evaluations
- Mediation services, including working with parents to design and facilitate voluntary, amicable child support and visitation agreements
- Continuing public education on GBV and other social problems, with a special focus on child sexual abuse and sexual violence

- Piloting of a community-based intervention in at least one rural community, that was designed to help unattached young people with basic literacy and emotional development support.

LACC reports that their most consistent source of funds is the GoG. GoG funds represent 35 to 40 per cent of the agency's total annual expenditure, and are primarily used to cover salaries of permanent administrative staff and recurrent expenditures (e.g., rent, utilities, equipment servicing and maintenance).

4.4 Costs of Learning Time Lost

Whether direct or indirect victims of domestic violence, children are negatively impacted by domestic violence. Exposure to domestic violence can cause physical and emotional harm to children, including causing anxiety and depression, hurting children's self-esteem, impacting their behaviour (e.g., displays of aggression and engagement in risky behaviours), and negatively impacting their academic performance (i.e., inability to concentrate at schools, missed school days and poor grades).⁶⁵ Data related to these indicators are not collected by schools or the Ministry of Education.

In both the Seychelles and Lesotho VAWG costing studies, site visits were arranged to schools to gather information related to learning time lost for child victims of domestic violence. Outcomes of this approach, however, were mixed. For instance, in Seychelles, site visits to schools generated useful information, such as teachers claims that learning time lost due to domestic violence was between 25 and 35 per cent of the total learning time in a year. In comparison, in Lesotho, the schools were unable to provide the information on learning time lost.

In Jamaica and Guyana, as in Grenada, site visits to schools could not occur because schools were closed during the pandemic to prevent the spread of COVID-19. Nevertheless, the consultancy team believed it was important to estimate learning time lost due to domestic violence; therefore, building upon lessons learned from other recent VAWG costing studies (i.e., Seychelles and Lesotho in particular), an alternative approach was attempted in Grenada. First, existing literature was reviewed to understand data related to the extent of learning time lost in other countries. Next, learning time lost data used in the Seychelles VAWG costing study were considered.⁶⁶ Then, budget allocation for the education sector, especially primary and secondary education, was determined.

⁶⁵ Lloyd, M. (2018). Domestic Violence and Education: Examining the Impact of Domestic Violence on Young Children, Children, and Young People and the Potential Role of Schools. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13 November 2018. Retrieved on 18 June 2022 from: [Frontiers | Domestic Violence and Education: Examining the Impact of Domestic Violence on Young Children, Children, and Young People and the Potential Role of Schools | Psychology \(frontiersin.org\)](https://www.frontiersin.org/journal/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01118)

⁶⁶ In addition to the availability of the parameter, these two countries have similarities in terms of geography, demographics and IPV prevalence rates, Both of these countries are small Island countries with small populations (i.e. in 2022, Grenada's population was 125,438, and Seychelles population was 107,118). Moreover, in 2002, in Seychelles, the female population aged 15-64, as a percent of the total female population, was 66 per cent. Whereas the proportion of female population aged 15-64 was 72 per cent in Grenada. Life time IPV prevalence rates for Seychelles was 54 per cent in 2016; whereas the rate for Grenada was 52 per cent; see Grenada WHALES Report, 2018, p. 47.

Box 4.1 Case study of the impact of VAW on children and learning time lost in England

In England, although not directly measured, statistics from the Department of Education offered an estimate of the extent of learning time lost in schools among children affected by VAW. In 2017, Department for Education estimated that 646,120 children were referred to children’s social care in England; police reported the highest number of referrals at 28 per cent, followed by schools at 18 per cent and healthcare services at 14 per cent. School referrals, combined with education service referrals of 3 per cent, implies that the education sector accounted for 21 per cent of referrals overall. The assessment of referred cases also identified factors for referrals. According to the Department of Education, in 2016–2017, the most common factor was domestic violence, which accounted for 50 per cent of children in need. The second most common factor was mental health at 40 per cent, which included mental health of the child and/or adults in the household. In the United Kingdom, incidence of domestic violence are high among children in need, and among the wider population, with as many as one in six young people reporting they experienced domestic violence in childhood.

Sources:

Lloyd, M. (2018). Domestic Violence and Education: Examining the Impact of Domestic Violence on Young Children, Children, and Young People and the Potential Role of Schools. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13 November 2018. Retrieved on 18 June 2022 from: [Frontiers | Domestic Violence and Education: Examining the Impact of Domestic Violence on Young Children, Children, and Young People and the Potential Role of Schools | Psychology \(frontiersin.org\)](https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.01111/full);

Radford, L., Corral, S., Bradley, C., Fisher, H., Bassett, C., Howat, N., et al. (2011). *Child Abuse and Neglect in the UK Today*. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC): London, UK. Retrieved on 28 May 2022 from: [Child abuse and neglect in the UK today \(uclan.ac.uk\)](https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-we-do/our-research/child-abuse-and-neglect-in-the-uk-today/)

Box 4.2 Case study of the impact of VAW on children and learning time lost in Seychelles

	Primary School	Secondary School
No. students	609 (65% girls, 35% boys)	600 (55% girls, 45% boys)
No. teachers	50	50
Ways to detect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observations by child protection officers • Teacher’s observations of physical injuries, absenteeism, erratic behaviour, neglect, school dropout 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observations by child protection officers • Teacher’s observations of physical injuries, absenteeism, erratic behaviour, neglect, school dropout
Vital signs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neglect 1/10 = 10% • Physical injury 1/20 = 5% 	
Learning time lost	35% of effective learning time	25% of effective learning time

Note: Learning time lost estimated are taken from the Seychelles study.

The proportional cost approach was adopted to convert learning time lost to a monetary measure. In 2019, according to Grenada’s budget data, XCD 9,247,396,000 was allocated to primary and secondary education. **Table 4.10** shows the extent of learning time lost was set at 15 per cent for Grenada, in keeping with the review of existing literature. It was also assumed that there is a one-to-one correlation between learning and the education budget; in other words, one XCD spent on education leads to one XCD worth of learning.



Table 4.10 Data used to estimate learning time lost in Grenada

Indicator	Value	Source
Education budget – XCD (for primary and secondary education)	97,448,800	Ministry of Finance, Budget Document 2019 Assumption
Education budget – USD	36,092,148	
Extent of learning time lost	15%	Assumption

The following formula was used to estimate the costs of learning time lost.

$$LearningTime\ Lost_i = Budget_i \times Proportional\ Cost_i$$

Table 4.11 shows data used to estimate the costs of learning time lost, using the above formula.

Table 4.11 Estimated costs of learning time lost in schools

Category	Data	Percent	Total cost
Learning time lost – XCD	97,448,800	15% (0.15)	=> (97,448,800) x 0.15 = 14,617,320
Learning time lost – USD	36,092,148	15% (0.15)	=> (36,092,148) x 0.15 = 5,413,822
Total learning time lost – XCD			14,617,320
Total learning time lost – USD			5,413,822

4.5 Personal Costs

Given the fact that few VAWG survivors access essential services in Grenada, the assessment of personal costs or out-of-pocket expenses incurred by VAWG survivors and/or their families may turn out to be an important cost. Because personal costs were not readily available from service providers in Grenada, the online survey that was conducted with VAWG survivors was the main source of data, and possibly the only source of data, used to estimate personal costs of VAWG. Table 4.12 shows the indicators and data used to assess personal costs related to VAWG.



Table 4.12 Indicators and data used to estimate personal costs of VAW, 2019

Indicators	Value		Data Source
No. VAWG survivors who sought help	1,484		Police
% VAWG survivors who incurred transportation costs	0.53		Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred legal costs	0.16		Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred medical diagnostic costs	0.16		Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred court fee costs	0.12		Interview
% VAWG survivors who lost property due to violence	0.37		Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred moving costs to new place	0.16		Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred as rent costs	0.16		Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred costs related to moving their children to new school	0.05		Interview
% VAW survivors who incurred costs due to search for new jobs	0.05		Interview
Unit costs	XCD	USD	
Average value of transport costs	306	113	Interview
Average value of medical diagnostic costs	1,000	370	Interview
Average value of court fee costs	500	185	Interview
Average value of legal services costs	275	102	Interview
Average value of property loss costs	4,133	185	Interview
Average value of moving costs	4,000	1,481	Interview
Average value of rent costs	500	556	Interview
Average value of costs of moving children to a new school	1,500	1,531	Interview
Average value for new job search incurred	450	167	Interview

The following formula was used to estimate personal costs of VAWG, using data and parameters (indicators) in Table 4.12.

$$Personal\ Cost_i = (Data_i \times Parameter_i) \times Unit\ Cost_i$$

Where, $i = 1$ to 9 ($1 =$ Personal expenses for transportation; $2 =$ Personal expenses for ambulance call; $3 =$ Personal expenses for diagnostic and medicine; $4 =$ Personal expenses for in-patient services; $5 =$ Personal expenses for legal services; $6 =$ Cost of property damage; $7 =$ Cost of rent; $8 =$ Cost of moving children to new school; and $9 =$ Personal expenses incurred for other items).

Table 4.13 shows the data used to estimate personal costs of VAWG, using the above formula.

Table 4.13 Estimated personal costs of VAW

Category	Number	Percent	Unit Cost		Total Cost	
			XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Personal expenses for transportation	1,484	0.53	306	113	239,767	88,803
Personal expenses for legal services	1,484	0.16	1,000	370	234,000	86,667
Personal expenses for	1,484	0.16	275	185	64,350	23,833
medical diagnostics	1,484	0.12	500	102	89,000	32,963
Personal expenses for court fees	1,484	0.37	4,133	185	2,256,800	835,852
Cost for lost property due to violence	1,484	0.16	4,000	1,481	117,000	43,333
Cost for moving to new place	1,484	0.16	500	556	936,000	346,667
Cost for rent	1,484	0.05	1,500	1,531	118,500	43,889
Cost of moving children to new school	1,484	0.05	450	167	35,550	13,167
Total personal cost					4,090,967	1,515,173

Note: Victim number (1,484) x percent (0.526) has been rounded to 781. This number was multiplied with XCD 306, which gives the cost value of 239,767. This same procedure was followed for other cost items.

4.5.1 Personal Income Lost

VAWG also leads to income losses for VAWG survivors and their families, as well as communities and the whole of society. Income loss typically results from violence-related injuries, mental health problems, disabilities and/or death, as well as fears for one’s safety and security. VAWG-related income loss is usually classified into three categories:

- Death – income equivalent (income forgone) of irreversible losses (VAWG-related death)
- Disability – income loss due to temporary or permanent incapacity (disability) of VAWG survivors
- Physical and emotional trauma – income loss arises out of employment termination or reduced labour productivity

Value of statistical life (VSL) and DALYs have been used to estimate income losses related to these irreversible (death) and reversible (disorders) categories.

Value of statistical life (VSL) – This approach estimates the lost life value (i.e., it is applicable where death has occurred) based on lost future income and intangible costs, such as lost employment life and lower quality of life for surviving dependents. It is very difficult to provide a monetary equivalent to lower quality of life for surviving dependents; thus, it is argued that



'loss in life' has no market value. As such, the VSL approach to estimate income loss has only been attempted in some developed countries. **Table 4.14** highlights estimated income losses in some developed countries using the VSL approach.

Table 4.14 Income losses in some developed countries using the VSL approach

Country	Study Year	VSL (USD Millions)
Australia	1991	5.3
Canada	1999	2.9
Canada	2001	5.1–23.1
Hong Kong	1998	2.1
India	2001	1.3–1.8
UK	2000	38.4
USA	1990	4
USA	1993	4.9–11.5
USA	1996	4
USA	2000	2.9–6.1
USA	2000	4.0–11.9
USA	2003	3.4
USA	2004	6.4
USA	2008	4.3–9.5
USA	2008	7.0–12.5

Source: Zhang, T., J. Hoddenbagh, S. McDonald & K. Scrim (2012). *An Estimation of the Economic Impact of Spousal Violence in Canada, 2009*. Department of Justice Canada, Research and Statistics Division: Ottawa, Canada.

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) – The concept of DALYs was introduced by the WHO to measure global losses due to disease burden, and is expressed as the number of years lost due to ill-health, disability or early death. Limitations related to DALYs include a lack of any systematic method to translate DALYs into monetary costs⁶⁷ and DALYs are data intensive and methodologically complex.⁶⁸

Considering the difficulties in applying both VSLs and DALYs due to a lack of data and the suitability of these two indicators to the Grenada context, a much simpler unit cost approach⁶⁹ was adopted based on data related to VAWG-related deaths, female labour force participation rate, incapacity to work (or days not working) due to violence-related injuries, average working life of a woman, and per capita GDP of an employed person.

67 In 2004, Access Economics used a method of deriving the value of a life year and ascribing a value to statistical life, and applying this to DALYs to convert DALYs into dollar terms.

68 Duvvury, N, A. Callan, P. Carney & S. Raghavendra (2013). *Intimate Partner Violence: Economic Costs and Implications for Growth and Development*. *Women’s Voice, Agency, & Participation Research Series*, No.3. Work Bank Group: Washington, DC, USA.

69 Such an approach was adopted in the Ukraine VAWG costing study to estimate income lost due to VAWG.



The police typically have the most reliable data for VAWG-related deaths;⁷⁰ such data were obtained from the RGPF. VAWG-related disability data were not available in Grenada.

In addition to hours spent at work, women also spend time on unpaid domestic and care work in the home/family (e.g., food preparation, cleaning, childcare). In the online survey, VAWG survivors reported that as a result of VAWG, on a typical day, they were unable to perform, on average, six hours of domestic and care work in the home/family. In addition, in 2019, GDP per employed person was estimated using national accounts and labour force data. **Table 4.15** shows data for each of these indicators.

Table 4.15 Indicators and data used to estimate personal income lost from VAWG

Indicators	Value	Data Source
No. deaths	1	Police
No. VAWG survivors	1,484	Police
% VAWG survivors reporting minor injuries	63.6%	Survey/Interview
% VAWG survivors reporting medium injuries	9.1%	Survey/Interview
% VAWG survivors reporting grievous injuries	27.3%	Survey/Interview
Incapable to work for days due to minor injury	5 days	Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine. UNPFA & DFID, 2017*
Incapable to work for days due to medium injuries	21 days	Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine. UNPFA & DFID, 2017
Incapable to work for days due to grievous injuries	42 days	Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine. UNPFA & DFID, 2017
Employment rate among working-age women	60.3%	Labour Force Data
Household work disruption rate for VAWG survivors	26.3%	Survey/Interview
Days incapable of household work	30 days	Survey/Interview
Average hours incapable of performing household work	6 hours per day	Survey/Interview
Unit costs		
GDP per employed person per year – 2019 – XCD**	68,475	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per data – 2019 – XCD***	274	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per hour – 2019 –XCD****	34	National Accounts
GDP per employed person – USD	25,361	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per day – USD (@250 day/year)	101	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per hour – USD (@8 hour/day)	13	National Accounts

70 Jamaica Constabulary Force crime data includes murder/homicide of females by immediate family, immediate and former intimate partners, in-laws, acquaintances, colleagues, other associations, relatives and extended relatives, residents, step- and half-relations and relationship not established.

Note: *Incapable works days due to injuries used for Ukraine in the UNFPA and DFID study was also shared with the Ministry of Health focal person for their concurrence. They agree to the days used by UNFPA and DFID for the Ukraine study. **Although desirable, GDP data are disaggregated by sex; as an alternative, GDP data was used. In 2019, the GDP was XCD 3,276,000,000, whereas the number of employed persons were 47,842; thus, GDP per employed person was XCD 68,475 (= 3,276,000,000/47,842). ***Given that there are 250 working days in a year, the per day per employed person's GDP was calculated to be 274 (= 68,475/250). ****Given that there are 8 hours in a typical working day in a year, the per hour per employed person's GDP was calculated to be 34 (= 274/8).

Box 4.3 Categories of VAWG-related injuries

Severity of Injuries	Type of Injuries	Minimum Healthcare Services	Average Days Incapacitated
Minor injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises • Hematoma • Scratches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination by traumatologist • Bandaging 	5 days
Medium injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractures • Dislocations • Superficial wounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical aid • Consultation of surgeon/traumatologist • Radiography in several projections • Primary surgical treatment of wounds • Surgical dressing • Imposing fixing bandages/ plaster • Local/general anaesthesia • Medication 	21 days
Grievous injuries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep penetrating wounds • Traumatic brain injuries • Rape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical aid • Consultation of surgeon • Radiography in several projections • Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) • Surgery preoperative examination • Surgery • Surgical dressings • Local/general anaesthesia • Medications • Consultations of ophthalmologist, psychologist, neurologist in case of traumatic brain injury 	42 days

Note: Categories of VAWG-related injuries are based on WHO Injury Surveillance Guidelines which were also adopted in the Jamaica VAWG costing study.⁷¹

The following formulas was used to estimate personal income lost due to irreversible (death) and reversible (disorders) categories.

71 UN Women (2022). *National Study on the Economic Costs of Violence Against Women and Girls In Jamaica*. UN Women Multi-Country Office Caribbean: Christ Church, Barbados.



Irreversible (death)

$$\text{Income Loss} = \text{Data (death)} \times \text{Unit Cost (GDP per employed person)}$$

Reversible (disorder)

Income loss from employment = [Data (number of survivors) x Parameter 1 (female employment rate) x Parameter 2 (extent of injuries) x Parameter 3 (days unable to work due to injuries)] x Unit cost (Estimated GDP per employed person per year)

Income loss from household activities = [Data (number of survivors) x Parameter 1 (median incapacity days) x Parameter 2 (average incapacity hours)] x Unit cost (Estimated GDP per employed person per year)

Table 4.16 reveals data used to estimated costs of lost income due to VAWG using the above formulas.

Table 4.16 Estimated costs of lost income due to VAWG

Indicators	n	Employment Rate (%)	Parameters			Unit Cost XCD	Total Costs	
			Extent of injuries	Days	Hours		XCD	USD
Irreversible (death)	1					68,475	68,475	25,361
Total irreversible							68,475	25,361
Reversible								
Employment income loss related to VAWG-related injuries								
Minor injuries	1,484	0.603	0.636	5		274	779,530	288,715
Medium Injuries	1,484	0.603	0.091	21		274	8466,074	3,135,583
Grievous injuries	1,484	0.603	0.273	42		274	2,807,952	1,039,982
Total employment income lost							4,053,556	1,501,317
Household income loss*	1,484		0.263	30	06	34	2,404,350	890,500
Total reversible							6,457,906	2,391,817
Total income lost							6,526,381	2,417,178

Note: Parameters refers to the proportion of VAWG survivors who reported their domestic and care activities in the home/family have been affected by VAWG.

Chapter 5

Estimated Direct Costs (Full Coverage Case) of VAWG in Grenada

This chapter focuses on the estimated direct costs (full coverage case) of VAWG in Grenada, including costs of healthcare services, law enforcement and court costs, personal costs and costs of income lost.

5.1 Estimating Direct Costs for a Full Coverage Case

In Grenada, in 2019, the total population of women aged 15-64 was 37,097 (see Table 3.2). According to the 2018 Women's Health and Life Experience Study in Grenada, current prevalence rates⁷² of IPV among women aged 15-64 were:

- 9.6 per cent experienced emotional IPV in the past 12 months
- 5.1 per cent experienced physical IPV in the past 12 months
- 2.2 per cent experienced sexual IPV in the past 12 months

Using these statistics, the number of women who experienced IPV in Grenada in 2019, was estimated at 6,269⁷³, based upon the following calculation ($37,097 \times 0.169$). More specifically, the number of women who experienced sexual IPV was estimated at 816 (based upon the following calculation, $37,097 \times 0.022$). The number of women who experienced physical IPV was estimated at 1,892 (based upon the following calculation, $37,097 \times 0.051$). These statistics were used to calculate the full coverage case.

All other parameters and unit costs used in the typical case, in Chapter, 4 are retained for full coverage case estimates; therefore, full coverage case estimates are influenced by the number of VAWG survivors estimated from the total population of females aged 15-64.

The costs of two cost drivers found in the typical case (i.e., costs of specialized services and learning time lost) remain unchanged under the full coverage case since they have been based on full coverage data (i.e., total cost of operating specialised services and total costs of learning time lost). Healthcare costs, law enforcement and court costs, personal costs and costs of income lost are recalculated for the full coverage case.

72 Current IPV prevalence rates are the proportion of women aged 15-64 who experienced violence in the 12 months prior to the survey.

73 The study does not address cumulative forms of violence.

5.2 Healthcare Costs

Data generated for the full coverage case are based upon two indicators:

- Number of survivors of physical IPV was increased to 1,892 compared to 44 in the typical case
- Number of survivors of sexual IPV was increased to 816 compared to 28 in the typical case

Table 5.1 Indicators and data used to estimate costs of health care services

Indicators	Value	Data Source
No. females who experienced physical IPV	1,892	Full coverage estimate
No. females who experienced sexual IPV	816	Full coverage estimate
Per capita health expenditures, XCD	1,444	Typical case
Per capita health expenditures, XCD (trauma cases)	1,733	Typical case
Per capita health expenditures, USD	534.7	Typical case
Per capita health expenditures, USD (trauma cases)	641.9	Typical case

The following formula was applied to estimate the healthcare costs of physical and sexual IPV for each service type of violence.

$$\text{Healthcare Cost}_i = \text{Data}_i \times \text{Unit Cost}_i$$

Where, i =1 physical assault and 2 = sexual violence.

Table 5.2 shows the estimated costs of healthcare services related to VAWG using the above formula.

Table 5.2 Estimated costs of healthcare services related to VAWG (full coverage case)

Category	Data	Unit Cost		Total Cost	
		XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Physical violence	1,892	1,444	534.7	1,011,870	374,767
Sexual violence	816	1,733	641.9	523,751	193,982
Total				1,535,621	568,749

5.3 Law Enforcement, Court Costs and Police Costs

Indicators and data generated for the full coverage case highlight a number of differences compared to the typical case. These include:

- Number of VAWG survivors is 6,269 in the full coverage case, compared to 1,484 in the typical case.
- Number of cases resolved is 1,622 in the full coverage case, compared to 594 in the typical case.
- Number of cases convicted is 519 in the full coverage case, compared to 190 in the typical case.
- Number of fines issued is simulated at 41 in the full coverage case, compared to 15 in the typical case.
- Number of persons sent to prison is 38 in the full coverage case, compared to 11 in the typical case.

Table 5.3 Indicators and data used to estimate law enforcement and court costs (full coverage case)

Indicator	Value	Data Source
# complaints (administrative offences)	6,269	Full coverage estimates
# number of cases resolved	1,622	Full coverage estimates
# number of cases convicted	519	Full coverage estimates
# number of fines issued	41	Full coverage estimates
# persons sent to prison for VAWG	38	Full coverage estimates
# number of VAWG victims handled by police	6,293	Full coverage estimates
Unit Costs XCD		
Hourly wage of a clerk	13.2	Typical case
Hourly wage of a magistrate/lawyer	35.8	Typical case
Hourly wage of an attorney/judges	85.3	Typical case
Daily cost of detention	50.0	Typical case
Hourly wage of an inspector	21.2	Typical case
Hourly wage of a sergeant	17.1	Typical case
Hourly wage of a constable	13.2	Typical case
Unit Costs XCD		
Hourly wage of a clerk	4.9	Typical case
Hourly wage of a magistrate/lawyer	13.3	Typical case
Hourly wage of an attorney/judges	31.6	Typical case
Daily cost of detention	18.5	Typical case
Hourly wage of an inspector	7.9	Typical case
Hourly wage of a sergeant	6.3	Typical case
Hourly wage of a constable	4.9	Typical case

The following formula was used to estimate law enforcement and court costs for VAWG.

$$\text{Law Enforcement and Judiciary Cost}_i = \text{Data}_i \times \text{Days}_i \times \text{Hours}_i \times \text{Unit Cost}_i$$

Where, $i = 1$ to 5 (1 = registration, 2 = protection, 3 = probation, 4 = eviction and 5 = prison).

Table 5.4. shows estimated law enforcement and court costs related to VAWG using the above formula. Unit and total costs are presented in both XCD and USD.

Table 5.4 Estimated law enforcement and court costs related to VAWG (full coverage case)

Indicator	Number	# Staff	Days*	Hours	Unit Cost		Total Costs	
					XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Number of complaints (administrative offences)	6,269	1	1	4	13.2	4.9	331,117	122,636
Number of cases resolved	1,622	1	10	8	35.8	13.3	4,648,353	1,721,612
Number of cases convicted	519	1	21	4	85.3	31.6	3,719,091	1,377,441
Number of fine issued	41	1	21	4	85.3	31.6	293,612	108,745
Long-term detention (prison)	38	1	365	1	50.0	18.5	693,500	256,852
Total cost of Court Services							9,685,674	3,587,287
Cost of policing (inspector)	6,269	2	3	7	21.2	7.9	5,580,122	2,066,712
Cost of policing (sergeant)	6,269	4	4.0	10.0	17.1	6.3	17,171,361	6,359,763
Cost of policing (constable)	6,269	8	5.0	10.0	13.2	4.9	13,244,687	4,905,440
Total cost of Policing							13,223,958	4,897,762
Grand Total cost Law Enforcement and Police							16,671,857	6,174,762

5.4 Personal Costs

Table 5.5 identifies the indicators and data used to estimate personal costs related to VAWG under the full coverage case. These data were updated from those used to calculate the typical case, with one exception, the number of women who sought assistance was estimated at 6,269 persons in the full coverage case versus 1,622 in the typical case.

Table 5.5 Indicators and data used to estimate personal costs (full coverage case)

Indicators	Value	Data Source
No. VAWG survivors who sought help	6,269	Full coverage case
% VAWG survivors who incurred transportation costs	0.53	Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred legal costs	0.16	Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred medical diagnostic costs	0.16	Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred court fee costs	0.12	Interview
% VAWG survivors who lost property due to violence	0.37	Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred moving costs to new place	0.16	Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred as rent costs	0.16	Interview
% VAWG survivors who incurred costs related to moving their children to new school	0.05	Interview
% VAW survivors who incurred costs due to search for new jobs	0.05	Interview
Unit costs – XCD		
Average value of transport costs – XCD	306	Interview
Average value of medical diagnostic costs – XCD	1,000	Interview
Average value of court fee costs – XCD	500	Interview
Average value of legal services costs – XCD	275	Interview
Average value of property loss costs – XCD	4,133	Interview
Average value of moving costs – XCD	4,000	Interview
Average value of rent costs – XCD	500	Interview
Average value of costs of moving children to a new school – XCD	1,500	Interview
Average value for new job search incurred – XCD	450	Interview
Unit costs – USD		
Average value of transport costs – USD	113	Interview
Average value of medical diagnostic costs – USD	370	Interview
Average value of court fee costs – USD	185	Interview
Average value of legal services costs – USD	102	Interview
Average value of property loss costs – USD	185	Interview
Average value of moving costs – USD	1,481	Interview
Average value of rent costs – USD	556	Interview
Average value of costs of moving children to a new school – USD	1,531	Interview
Average value for new job search incurred – USD	167	Interview

The following formula was used to estimate personal cost of VAWG.

$$Personal\ Cost_i = (Data_i \times Parameter_i) \times Unit\ Cost_i$$

Where, i =1 to 9 (1 = Personal expenses for transportation, 2 = Personal expenses for ambulance call, 3 = Personal expenses for diagnostic and medicine, 4 = Personal expenses for in-patient services, 5 = Personal expenses for legal services, 6 = Cost of property damage, 7 = Cost of rent, 8 = Cost of moving children to new school, and 9 = Personal expenses incurred for other items).

Table 5.6 shows the data use to estimate personal costs related to VAWG for the full coverage case.

Table 5.6 Estimated personal costs of VAWG (full coverage case)

Category	Number	Percent	Unit Cost		Total Costs	
			XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Personal expenses for transportation	6,269	0.53	306	113	1,012,179	374,881
Personal expenses for legal services	6,269	0.16	1,000	370	991,000	367,037
Personal expenses for medical diagnostics	6,269	0.16	275	185	272,525	100,935
Personal expenses for court fees	6,269	0.12	500	102	376,000	139,259
Cost for lost property due to violence	6,269	0.37	4,133	185	9,535,600	3,531,704
Cost for moving to new place	6,269	0.16	4,000	1,481	3,964,000	1,468,148
Cost for rent	6,269	0.16	500	556	495,500	183,519
Cost of moving children to new school	6,269	0.05	1,500	1,531	498,000	184,444
Personal expenses for job search	6,269	0.05	450	167	149,400	55,333
Total personal cost					17,294,204	6,405,261

5.5 Costs of Income Lost

Table 5.7 shows indicators and data used to estimate the costs of income loss for the full coverage case. These data were updated from the typical case, with one exception, the number of VAWG survivors was estimated at 6,269 for the full coverage case, compared to 1,484 in the typical case.



Table 5.7 Indicators and data used to estimate income lost (full coverage case)

Indicators	Value	Data Source
No. deaths	1	Police
No. VAWG survivors	6,269	Full coverage case
% VAWG survivors reporting minor injuries	63.6%	Survey/Interview
% VAWG survivors reporting medium injuries	9.1%	Survey/Interview
% VAWG survivors reporting grievous injuries)	27.3%	Survey/Interview
Incapable to work for days due to minor injury	5 days	<i>Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine.</i> UNPFA & DFID, 2017
Incapable to work for days due to medium injuries	21 days	<i>Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine.</i> UNPFA & DFID, 2017
Incapable to work for days due to grievous injuries	42 days	<i>Economic Costs of Violence against Women in Ukraine.</i> UNPFA & DFID, 2017
Employment rate among working-age women	60.3%	Labour Force Data
Household work disruption rate for VAWG survivors	26.3%	Survey/Interview
Days incapable of household work	30 days	Survey/Interview
Average hours incapable of performing household work	6 hours per day	Survey/Interview
Unit costs		
GDP per employed person per year – 2019 – XCD	68,475	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per data – 2019 – XCD	274	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per hour – 2019 – XCD	34	National Accounts
GDP/Employed person – 2019 – USD	25,361	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per day – 2019 – USD	101	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per hour – 2019 – USD	13	National Accounts

The following formulas were used to estimate income loss under irreversible and reversible categories.

Irreversible (death)

$$\text{Income Loss} = \text{Data (death)} \times \text{Unit Cost (GDP per employed person)}$$

Reversible (disorder)

Income loss from employment = [Data (number of survivors) x Parameter 1 (female employment rate) x Parameter 2 (extent of injuries) x Parameter 3 (days unable to work due to injuries)] x Unit cost (GDP per employed person per year)

Income loss from household activities = [Data (number of survivors) x Parameter 1 (median incapacity days) x Parameter 2 (average incapacity hours)] x Unit cost (GDP per employed person per year)

Table 5.8 reveals indicators, data and parameters used to estimate income lost using the above formulas.

Table 5.8 Estimates of income lost due to VAWG (full coverage case)

Indicators	Data	Parameters				Unit Cost XCD	Total Costs	
		Employment Rate	Extent of injuries	Days	Hours		XCD	USD
Irreversible (death)	1					68,475	68,475	25,361
Total irreversible							68,475	25,361
Reversible								
Employment income loss related to VAWG-related injuries								
Minor injuries	6,269	0.603	0.636	5		274	3,292,110	1,219,300
Medium Injuries	6,269	0.603	0.091	21		274	1,979,376	733,102
Grievous injuries	6,269	0.603	0.273	42		274	11,876,256	4,398,613
Total employment income lost							17,147,742	6,351,016
Household income loss	6,269		0.263	30	06	34	10,164,525	3,764,639
Total reversible							27,312,267	10,115,654
Total income loss							27,380,742	10,141,016

Table 5.9 shows the estimated total costs of violence in Grenada for the typical case and full coverage case. Building upon the data from Table 5.7, **Table 5.10** shows the total direct costs, services costs and household costs in XCD and USD, and as a percentage of the GDP.

Table 5.9 Estimated economic costs of VAWG in Grenada by cost of services and category costs, 2019

Costs of services (category of costs)	Typical case			Full coverage case		
	Victims	XCD	USD	Victims	XCD	USD
Healthcare costs						
Sexual violence	28	48,524	17,972	816	1,414,128	523,751
Physical violence	44	63,536	23,532	1,892	2,732,048	1,011,870
Total		112,060	41,504		4,146,176	1,535,621
Law enforcement and court costs						
Number of complaints (administrative offences)	1,484	78,382	29,030	6,269	331,117	122,636
Number of cases resolved	594	1,700,664	629,876	1,622	4,648,353	1,721,612
Number of cases convicted	190	1,360,681	503,956	519	3,719,091	1,377,441
Number of fine issued	15	107,422	39,786	41	293,612	108,745
Long-term detention (prison)	11	200,750	74,352	38	693,500	256,852
Cost of policing (inspector)	1,484	1,320,929	489,233	6,269	5,580,122	2,066,712
Cost of policing (sergeant)	1,484	4,064,811	1,505,486	6,269	17,171,361	6,359,763
Cost of policing (constable)	1,484	3,135,287	1,161,218	6,269	13,244,687	4,905,440
Total		11,968,926	4,432,935		45,681,844	16,919,202
Specialized services costs						
Cedars Home for Abused Women and their Children		147,000	54,444		147,000	54,444
Child Protection Authority		189,303	70,112		189,303	189,303
Grand Bacolet Juvenile Centre		150,000	55,556		150,000	150,000
Legal Aid and Counselling Clinic		9,325	3,454		9,325	9,325
Total		495,628	183,566		495,628	183,566
Education services costs						
Cost of Learning time lost		14,617,320	5,413,822		14,617,320	5,413,822
Total		14,617,320	5,413,822		14,617,320	5,413,822
Personal and household costs						
Costs of Income Lost (personal income loss)						
Irreversible (deaths)	1	68,475	25,361	1	68,475	25,361
Reversible						
Employment income lost	894	4,053,556	1,501,317	3,779	17,147,742	6,351,015
Missing value of lost household work	390	2,404,350	890,500	1,649	10,164,525	3,764,639
Total		6,526,381	2,417,178		27,380,742	10,141,015
Personal expenses (out of pocket costs incurred by survivors and family)						
Personal expenses for transportation	781	239,767	88,803	3,297	1,012,179	374,881
Personal expenses for medical diagnostics	234	64,350	23,833	991	272,525	100,935
Personal expenses for court fee	178	89,000	32,963	752	376,000	139,259
Personal expenses for legal services	234	234,000	86,667	991	991,000	367,037
Cost for lost property due to violence	546	2,256,800	835,852	2,307	9,535,600	3,531,704
Cost for moving to new place	234	936,000	346,667	991	3,964,000	1,468,148
Cost for rent	234	117,000	43,333	991	495,500	183,519
Cost of moving children to new school	79	118,500	43,889	332	498,000	184,444
Personal expenses for job search	79	35,550	13,167	332	149,400	55,333
Total		4,090,967	1,515,173		17,294,204	6,405,261

Table 5.10 Estimated economic costs of VAWG in Grenada, 2019

	Typical case			Full coverage case		
	% of 2019 GDP	XCD	USD	% of 2019 GDP	XCD	USD
Total Direct Costs	1.15	37,811,282	14,004,178	3.35	109,615,914	40,598,487
Total Services Costs	0.83	27,193,934	10,071,827	1.98	64,940,968	24,052,210
Total Household Costs	0.32	10,617,348	3,932,351	1.36	44,674,946	16,546,276

Chapter 6

Estimated Economy-Wide and Indirect Cost (Both Cases)

An important feature of the methodology used in this costing study is the incorporation of an approach to estimate the economy-wide impacts (costs) of VAWG. There are three approaches that have been widely used to capture economy-wide impacts of VAWG:

- Fixed price multiplier model based on an I-OM.
- Fixed price multiplier model using a SAM, which is a super set⁷⁴ of the I-OM that encompasses interdependence between activities, commodities, factors of production and institutions.
- Flexible price computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, which invokes markets (e.g., product markets, labour market and more), behavioural specifications of all agents (e.g., producers, consumers and more) and closure rules (e.g., defining how accounts are balanced).

The transmission channel to GDP loss estimates is a data-demanding exercise and usually requires an extended period of time to reach a solution; thus, it was decided that a fixed price multiplier model using a SAM should be used to assess the economy-wide impacts of VAWG (see Figure 2.4).

Like Guyana, Grenada did not have an I-OT or a SAM. In the case of Grenada, the consultancy team contacted Grenada's Central Statistics Office on the availability of SUT/I-OT/SAM. But there was not a readily available SUT/I-OT/SAM for Grenada. As explained in the methodology, it was decided to adopt the alternative approach of developing a SAM using national accounts data for Grenada and the cost structure of a comparable Caribbean country. Thus, the Grenada SAM is anchored in Grenada data (i.e., sectoral GDP, imports, exports, consumption, investment etc.).









More specifically, this study applied the following two-step procedure to develop a data SAM for Grenada for 2019.

- First step – An I-OT for Grenada for 2019 was developed sectoral GDP data for 2019 and other national account aggregates for Grenada produced by Grenada's Central Statistics Office, along with the cost structure of Saint Lucia⁷⁵.
- Second step – A 2019 I-OT for Grenada was used to develop SAM data for 2019, which consists of 37 accounts (**Figure 6.3**).

⁷⁴ Super-set is an expansion of the IOT.

⁷⁵ The cost of structure of Saint Lucia was used as there is still no input-output table for Caribbean region included in the GTAP data base; see Aguiar, A. M. Chepeliev, E. Corong & D. van der Mensbrugge (2022). The Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) Database: Version 11. *Journal of Global Economic Analysis*, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 1-37. Retrieved on 26 September 2023 from: [View of The Global Trade Analysis Project \(GTAP\) Data Base: Version 11 \(jgea.org\)](https://www.jgea.org)

Figure 6.2 Description of Jamaica SAM accounts, 2018

SAM Accounts	Detailed Account Classification
Activities (15)	
	Agriculture (1)
	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity supply; water supply; sewage; and construction (4)
	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs; transport and storage; hotel and restaurant services; financial services; real estate activities; public administration; education; health; other services; and household services (10)
Commodities (15)	
	Agriculture (1)
	Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity supply; water supply and sewerage; and construction (4)
	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs; transport and storage; hotel and restaurant services; financial services; real estate activities; public administration; education; health; other services; and household services (10)
Factors of Production (2)	
	Labour and capital (2 factors)
Institutions (5)	
	Household
	Government
	Rest of the world
	Inventory
	Savings or gross fixed capital (consolidated capital)

Source: Grenada SAM, 2019.

The move from a SAM data framework to a SAM model (also known as a multiplier framework) requires decomposing SAM accounts into ‘exogenous’ and ‘endogenous’. Generally, accounts intended to be used as target of policy instruments (e.g., government expenditures, investments and exports) are made exogenous, and accounts specified as objectives or targets (e.g., output, commodity demand, factor return and household income or expenditures) must be made endogenous. For any given injection into exogenous accounts of the SAM, influence is transmitted through the interdependent SAM system among endogenous accounts.

The interwoven nature of the system implies that the incomes of factors, households and production, are all derived from exogenous injections into the economy via a multiplier process. The multiplier process is developed here on the assumption that when an endogenous income account receives an exogenous expenditure injection, it spends it in the same proportions as

shown in the matrix of average propensities to spend (APS). The elements of the APS matrix are calculated by dividing each cell by the sum total of its corresponding column (see Annex C).

Economy-wide impacts of reduced income resulting from VAWG are examined by changing the total exogenous injection vector, especially household consumption. More specifically, income losses in the typical case is XCD 6.5 million, whereas for the full coverage case is XCD 27.4 million. In 2019, consumption is adjusted downward for each of the 15 commodities, according to observed base year shares, to determine two separate injections – one for the typical case and the other for the full coverage case – into the multiplier framework as exogenous shocks. Due to reductions in consumption, sectoral outputs in the typical case and full coverage case declined, as output loss columns capture loss in outputs compared to pre-shock and base scenarios. For instance, outputs in the wholesale and retail sector were reduced by XCD 3.4 million in the typical case and by XCD 12.5 million in the full coverage case, compared to the value of 2019.

Table 6.1 shows the simulated results of output loss using this approach.

Table 6.1 Simulated output loss, 2019 (based upon Grenada SAM model), in XCD & USD million

Activity Description	Output Loss (typical case)		Output Loss (full coverage case)	
	XCD	USD	XCD	USD
Agriculture	0.71	0.26	2.08	0.77
Agriculture sector	0.71	0.26	2.08	0.77
Mining and quarrying	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.03
Manufacturing	1.12	0.41	4.49	1.66
Utility	0.50	0.19	1.98	0.73
Construction	0.66	0.24	4.53	1.68
Industry sector	1.83	0.68	7.30	2.70
Wholesale and retail trade	3.40	1.26	12.46	4.61
Transport and storage	1.86	0.69	7.44	2.76
Hotel and restaurants	0.85	0.31	3.39	1.26
Financial and insurance	1.26	0.47	5.04	1.87
Real estate	2.05	0.76	8.22	3.04
Public administration	0.62	0.23	2.50	0.93
Education	0.36	0.13	1.44	0.53
Health and social work	0.40	0.15	1.60	0.59
Other service	0.80	0.30	3.21	1.19
Household service	0.28	0.10	1.12	0.41
Services sector	12.54	4.64	50.12	18.56
Total	14.89	5.51	59.54	22.05
% of GDP for 2019	0.450	0.450	1.818	1.818

Table 6.1 shows the simulated results of output loss using this approach. The simulated output loss for the typical case is XCD 14.89 million or 0.45 per cent of the 2019 GDP. The services sector was found to be the most affected among the three broad sector categories, with a loss of XCD 12.54 million. The output loss for the industry sector was simulated at XCD 1.83 million, with manufacturing and construction bearing a large proportion of losses. Agriculture is the least affected sector, with an output loss of XCD 0.71 million.

Simulated output loss for the full coverage case is substantially larger than for the typical case due to larger income loss of XCD 27.3 million, compared to a loss of XCD 6.5 million in the typical case. The simulated output loss is XCD 59.54 million or 1.818 per cent of the 2019 GDP. Again, the services sector is the most affected sector, with an output loss of XCD 50.12 million. The output loss for the industry sector was simulated at XCD 7.30 million, and loss for agriculture was XCD 2.08 million.

Chapter 7

Main Findings

Table 7.1 shows the framework used to estimate the economic cost of VAWG using data from 2019.

Table 7.1 Summary of VAWG costs in Grenada, 2019

Cost Categories	Typical case (Million)			Full coverage case (Million)		
	XCD	USD	% of 2019 GDP	XCD	USD	% of 2019 GDP
Direct costs (Services costs + Household Costs)	37.81	14.0	1.15	109.62	40.6	3.35
Services costs*	27.19	10.1	0.83	64.94	24.1	1.98
Healthcare costs	0.11	0.0	0.00	4.15	1.5	0.13
Law enforcement and court costs	11.97	4.4	0.37	45.68	16.9	1.39
Specialized services costs	0.50	0.2	0.02	0.50	0.2	0.02
Costs of learning time lost	14.62	5.4	0.45	14.62	5.4	0.45
Household costs	10.62	3.9	0.32	44.67	16.5	1.36
Personal cost	4.09	1.5	0.12	17.29	6.4	0.53
Costs of income lost	6.53	2.4	0.20	27.38	10.1	0.84
Economy-wide costs**	18.61	6.9	0.57	62.04	23.0	1.89
Agriculture	0.65	0.2	0.02	2.16	0.8	0.07
Industry	2.28	0.8	0.07	7.61	2.8	0.23
Services	15.68	5.8	0.48	52.27	19.4	1.60
Total costs (direct costs + economy-wide Costs)	56.42	20.9	1.72	171.66	63.6	5.24

*Services costs = healthcare costs + law enforcement and court costs + specialised services costs + education services costs.

**Economy-wide costs are based on three broad sectors that reflect an aggregation of 15 sectors that were included in the Grenada economy-wide model.

7.1 Total Costs of VAWG

In Grenada, the estimated total costs of VAWG for the typical case is XCD 56.4 million or 1.72 per cent of the 2019 GDP. This comprises an estimated direct cost of XCD 37.8 million or 1.15 per cent of the GDP, plus an economy-wide indirect cost of XCD 18.6 million or 0.57 per cent of the GDP. The direct costs are composed of services costs of XCD 27.2 million or 0.83 per cent of the GDP, and household costs of XCD 10.6 million or 0.32 per cent of the GDP.

For the full coverage case, the simulated (or derived) number of VAWG victims was based on population data for women aged 15-64 in 2019 (n=37,097).⁷⁶ Using this population data and a VAWG prevalence rate of 16.9 per cent from the 2018 Women's Health and Life Experiences Study in Grenada, the number of VAWG survivors in the full coverage case is estimated at 6,269. In comparison, the number of VAWG survivors recorded in official administrative data is 1,484. As a result, the estimated total cost for the full coverage case is substantially higher than for the typical case. The total cost for the full coverage case is estimated at XCD 171.7 million or 5.24 per cent of the GDP. This is made up of an estimated direct cost of XCD 110 million or 3.35 per cent of the GDP, and an economy-wide indirect cost of XCD 62 million or 1.89 per cent of the GDP.

7.2 Direct Costs of VAWG

Direct costs of VAWG are composed of services costs and household costs. In the typical case, the direct costs of VAWG are estimated at XCD 37.8 million or 1.15 per cent of the GDP, including services costs of XCD 27.2 million or 0.83 per cent of the GDP and household costs of XCD 10.6 million or 0.32 per cent of the GDP. In the full coverage case, direct costs were estimated at XCD 110 million or 3.35 per cent of the GDP, including services costs of XCD 65 million or 1.98 per cent of the GDP and household costs of XCD 45 million or 1.36 per cent of the GDP.

7.2.1 Services Costs

Services costs consist of healthcare costs, law enforcement and courts costs, specialised services costs and costs of learning time lost.

- **Typical case:** Among the various types of services, learning time lost in primary and secondary education, estimated at XCD 14.6 million or 0.45 per cent of the GDP, is the largest item. The second largest item is costs of law enforcement, including police, at XCD 12 million or 0.37 per cent of GDP. Costs for specialised services were low at XCD 0.5 million or 0.02 per cent of the GDP. A surprising finding was that healthcare costs were very low at XCD 0.1 million. Very low healthcare costs relate to the fact that VAWG survivors do not typically self-report experiences of violence to health workers; thus, data on unit costs of fees and charges related to healthcare services are lacking. Moreover, due to the

⁷⁶ Nicholson, C. & Deshong, H. (2020). Grenada Women's Health and Life Expectancy Study 2018 Report. CDB & UN Women: Christ Church, Barbados.

COVID-19 pandemic, the health sector was severely stretched leading to limited time for staff to generate data from records usually kept in hard copies. Given the data, the total costs of services for VAWG were estimated at XCD 27.2 million or 0.83 per cent of the GDP.

- **Full coverage case:** Costs related to the two cost drivers in the typical case – learning time lost (a major one) and specialized services (a minor one) – were not changed for the full coverage case since they were based on full coverage data. Whereas, healthcare costs and law enforcement and court costs were recalculated for the full coverage case. Law enforcement and court costs increased to XCD 45 million or 1.39 per cent of the GDP, and healthcare costs increased to XCD 4 million or 0.13 per cent of the GDP. In turn, the total costs of services for VAWG was estimated at XCD 65 million or 1.98 per cent of the GDP.

7.2.2 Household Costs

Household costs include personal costs (out-of-pocket expenses) and personal income lost.

- **Typical case:** Personal costs incurred were estimated at XCD 4.1 million or 0.12 per cent of the GDP. Income lost due to the irreversible factor (VAWG-related deaths) and the reversible factor (temporarily being unable to carry out paid work and unpaid domestic and care work) was estimated at XCD 6.5 million or 0.20 per cent of the GDP. Total household costs were estimated at XCD 10.6 million or 0.32 per cent of GDP.
- **Full coverage case:** Personal costs and income lost costs were recalculated for the full coverage case. Personal costs increased to XCD 17 million or 0.53 per cent of the GDP, and Income lost increased to XCD 27 million or 0.84 per cent of the GDP. Total household costs were estimated at XCD 45 million or 1.36 per cent of GDP.

7.3 Economy-Wide Indirect Costs

The SAM for Grenada was developed for 2019 using the GTAP's 'Caribbean' I-OT and Grenada national accounts data for 2019 (i.e., sectoral value added, household consumption, exports and imports and sectoral prices data). Data for the 2019 SAM were converted into a SAM multiplier model; then to carry out personal income (consumption) reduction shocks on GDP in the SAM, 2019 consumption values were adjusted downward for each of the activities, according to their shares for 2019. Following this approach, two consumption shocks were set up – one for the typical case and the other for the full coverage case. These shocks were then used with the SAM multiplier model to simulate output loss under the typical case and full coverage case.

- **Typical case:** Income loss in the typical case is XCD 6.5 million; thus, household (private consumption) was reduced by XCD 6.5 million to simulate the impact on domestic output/product. Simulated output loss in the typical case is XCD 14.89 million or 0.45 per cent of the 2019 GDP. Among the three broad sector categories, the services sector was most affected with a bill of XCD 12.54 million. Output loss for the industry sector was simulated at XCD

1.83 million, with manufacturing borne the major loss. Agriculture was least affected with an output loss of XCD 0.71 million.

- **Full coverage case:** Income loss in the full coverage case is XCD 27.4 million; thus, the household (private consumption) was reduced by XCD 27.4 million to simulate the impact on domestic output/product. Simulated output loss under the full coverage case is XCD 59.54 million or 1.818 per cent of the 2019 GDP. Among the three broad sector categories, the services sector was most affected with a bill of XCD 50.12 million. Output loss for the industry sector is simulated at XCD 7.30 million. Agriculture was least affected, with an output loss of XCD 2.08 million.

Chapter 8

Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 Overview of the Costing Model

This report presents the development of a comprehensive economic costing model for Grenada to estimate the economic costs of VAWG using country-level indicators and data. The costing model relied upon official data and covered several important essential services, including healthcare, law enforcement, courts, social services and specialised services. The costing model also included out-of-pocket personal costs incurred by VAWG survivors, costs of learning time lost, and estimated income lost by women who were absent from paid work and unable to perform unpaid domestic and care work. The model was unable to include some important costs, such as those related to the emotional costs of IPV.

Like any other quantitative model or framework, this economic costing model had limitations and merits. A major limitation of the model was the number of assumptions made to estimate healthcare and education costs for this exercise. The absence of readily available health and education data reduced the precision of the costing exercise. Another limitation was the use of a Grenada SAM based on the 'rest of the South America' I-OT from GTAP database to estimate economy-wide costs. More time and resources could be allocated to this component to improve the outcome of the economy-wide estimation. A newly developed SAM based upon more recent country data (i.e., country cost structures of the production of goods and services) would not only improve the VAWG costing component, but can also help to assessments of various economic policies considered in the country's development plan.

A major advantage of the economic costing model used in this study was that it was developed in Microsoft Excel and can be transferred to government partners and other key stakeholders with training. A modular approach has been considered so that multiple developers can work simultaneously on different model components. The most important merit is that the economic costing model and modular approach are live products that can be updated, modified and enhanced with ease.

8.2 Key Findings

This economic costing exercise shows how the harmful effects of VAWG impact not only individuals, but also households, communities and society at-large. Findings from this costing study suggest that the **costs of violence against girls** is 0.13 per cent of the GDP (i.e., learning time lost), whereas the **costs of violence against adult women** is 1.62 per cent of the GDP. In addition, the **costs of VAWG to governmental and nongovernmental service providers** is estimated at 2.37 per cent of the GDP, whereas estimated **costs to the private sector** is 2.79 per cent of the GDP. Overall, costs to the whole-of-society is 6.90 per cent of the GDP. These findings highlight the fact that initiatives to end VAWG need to occur on multiple fronts.

8.3 Observations

In Grenada, there is no standard template used by service providers to collect administrative data relevant to the economic costing of VAWG. For instance, unit cost data for healthcare, social and legal services were not readily available, and data on service utilisation were not disaggregated by services provided to VAWG survivors. Despite these limitations, technical assistance and data collection templates provided by the consultancy team helped government agencies and services providers to generate some of the needed data.

Despite several attempts, data were largely unavailable from healthcare service providers; perhaps, healthcare facilities were not collecting or preserving the data needed for this economic costing study. Thus, costs of healthcare services were estimated using assumptions and proxy data. In addition, personal costs (out-of-pocket expenses) for healthcare services (e.g., emergency services, specialised services and hospital stays) could not be estimated because of data limitations. Emotional and psychological costs of VAWG could not be estimated due to data limitations.

Learning time lost and the education budget were used to estimate the costs of VAWG to educational services. In Grenada, because there was a lack of data specific to learning time lost, a proxy value was used. The estimate provided a static cost of learning time lost, but could not capture the long-term impacts of learning time lost. Learning time lost can have far-reaching implications on educational attainment and productivity, and future earning potentials.

8.4 Recommendations

8.4.1 Strengthen Data Collection Systems and Capacities

Recommendation 1: Strengthen the national statistical system to facilitate the collection and production of data related to services and disaggregation by services related to VAWG. All data producers in the public, private and civil society sectors that provide essential services to VAWG survivors should collaborate with the Central Statistical Office, and relevant ministries,

departments, and agencies to establish a minimum data set to measure utilisation and costs of services by VAWG survivors.

Recommendation 2: Strengthen the capacity of the Central Statistics Office and other relevant stakeholders involved in the collection, production and uses of VAWG data and statistics to enable the design of effective ending VAWG policies and programmes, and to monitor progress toward ending VAWG in Grenada.

Recommendation 3: Strengthen the capacities of frontline service providers (e.g., police, social workers, health workers, justice officials) to deliver quality services and to improve data collection and records maintenance in appropriate formats, and in confidential and secure environments.

8.4.2 Define the Role of Employers in both the Public and Private Sector

The use of an economy-wide model reveals some important implications for employers, including in the private sector. Annual output losses to the private sector related to VAWG have been estimated at XCD 30,064 million or 2.787 per cent of the GDP. Given this high cost to the private sector, ending VAWG in Grenada should be a priority for the private sector. Both the public and private sectors should be encouraged to take an active role to ending VAWG.

Recommendation 4: Include representatives from the private sector on working groups addressing VAWG in Grenada.

Recommendation 5: Develop workplace policies and strategies to prevent and respond to VAWG, including domestic violence, IPV, stalking, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation and more.

Recommendation 6: Develop and implement strategies to prevent VAWG with support from women's advocacy and human rights groups, and women's organisations working to end VAWG.

Recommendation 7: Invest in a corporate social responsibility fund that supports efforts to end VAWG and support women's empowerment initiatives.

Recommendation 8: Expand workplace health and safety agendas, programmes or initiatives to include mental health and well-being, especially for female workers.

Recommendation 9: Develop a clear corporate position and messaging on VAWG via an employee code of conduct policy and human resources policies.

Recommendation 10: The private sector should provide trainings on gender equality and prevention of VAWG prevention for all executives, managers, supervisors and staff.

8.4.3 Improving Institutional Capacity

Recommendation 11: Institutional capacity may need to be improved for subsequent VAWG costing studies via specialized training and the production of user-friendly manuals, facilitator guides and training materials.

Recommendation 12: Arrange international and regional educational exchange programmes with reputable institutions and institutions with expertise on VAWG to expand and improve data collection, specifications, and coverage related to the costing framework.

Recommendation 13: At the national level, effort should be made to collect disability data disaggregated by sex and related to VAWG, including VAWG survivors with disabilities, and measure the years of life lost to disability, death and chronic disease morbidity.

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Annex A

Online Self-Administered Survey

Section A: Background and Experience of Violence

- A1. What year were you born?**
- A2. Residence: [please select one]**
1. *Urban*
 2. *Rural*
- A3. Did you experience violence in the last 12 months?**
1. *Yes (if Yes, please go to question A4)*
 2. *No*
- A4. Please state your status in the labour market at the time of your violence [one answer please]**
1. *Employed*
 2. *Student*
 3. *Housewife/Homemaker*
 4. *Receivers of income from abroad*
 5. *Unemployed*
 6. *Pensioner*
 7. *Person with a disability*
 8. *Other (specify)*
- A5. What types of violence did you experience? [many responses possible]**
1. *Physical (beating, kicking, other form of physical abuses)*
 2. *Sexual (sexual intercourse, harassment)*
 3. *Emotional, psychological (humiliation, intimidation, blackmailing)*
 4. *Economic (manipulating with money, financial dependency)*
 5. *Other (please explain)*
- A6. How many times did you experience violence during last 12 months?**
1. *One time*
 2. *Two times*
 3. *Three times*

4. *Four times*
 5. *More than 4 times*
- A7. Do you have children under the age of 16 (age 0-16)?**
1. *Yes*
 2. *No (skip to Q10)*
- A8. If YES , how many children do you have under the age of 16?**
- A9. Did your child/children witness the violence?**
1. *Yes*
 2. *No*
- A10. Did you seek any help for violence you experienced in the last 12 months?**
1. *Yes*
 2. *No (skip to Q12)*
- A10a. Did you seek any help for violence you experienced in the last 12 months?**
1. *Medical institutions*
 2. *Police*
 3. *Social services*
 4. *Psychologist*
 5. *NGOs*
 6. *Relatives/friends*
 7. *Religious organization*
- A11. Was your call for help attended to? [select only one answers]**
1. *Yes*
 2. *No (please specify the service providers)*
 3. *(service providers)*
- A12. Can you explain the cost of not being attended to? unattendance? [many answers possible]**
1. *Physically assaulted*
 2. *Hospitalized*
 3. *Could not attend paid work*
 4. *Repeatedly assaulted*
 5. *Temporarily disabled*
 6. *Permanently disabled*
 7. *Removed from home*
 8. *Monetary cost*
- A13. If hospitalized, how many nights were you hospitalized?**
- A14. If you could not attend paid work, how many days did you have to stay away from work?**
- A15. If you were repeatedly assaulted, how many times were you assaulted?**

Section B: Health Losses and Status of Incapacity

B1. What kind of bodily injuries did you have?

1. *Minor bodily injuries (bruises, scratches etc.)*
2. *Bodily injuries of medium gravity (dislocations, fractures, sprains etc.)*
3. *Grievous bodily injuries (deep wound, serious head injuries etc.)*
4. *Other health disorders, not injuries (general sickness, aggravation of chronic diseases)*

B2. Have you been on a sick leave due to injuries?

1. *No*
2. *Yes, for how many days?*
3. *Not applicable (unemployed, maternity leave, pensioner)*

B3. If you answered YES to question B2, how many days were you on sick leave?

B4. Were you hospitalized due to injuries?

1. *No*
2. *Yes*

B5. If you answered YES to question B4; how many days were you hospitalised?

B6. Were you bedridden or at home due to injuries?

1. *No*
2. *Yes*

B7. If you answered YES to question B6; how many days were you bedridden?

B8. Did injuries result in permanent incapacity or disability?

1. *No*
2. *Yes, partially but not officially documented*
3. *Yes, I am receiving invalidity benefits*

B9. Have the injuries/violence affected your daily household work (housekeeping, childcare, care for other members of the family)?

1. *No*
2. *Yes*

B10. If you answered YES to question B9 how many days?

Section C: Personal cash expenses

- C1. Did you have any material damage to your property or family property?**
 - 1. No
 - 2. Yes

- C2. If yes to C1, please state the cost.**

- C3. Did you have any losses related to lost earnings (e.g., job loss, inability to concentrate on work, temporary incapacity?)**
 - 1. No
 - 2. Yes

- C4. If yes to question C3, how much would the estimated loss?**

- C5. Please indicate all items borne by you or your family to cope with violence.**

Items
1. Transportation to and from healthcare institutions, police departments, forensics, courts, social service providers, etc.
2. Ambulance call, healthcare services, laboratory tests
3. Diagnostics examination and purchase of medicines
4. In patient treatment (hospital)
5. Consultation with psychologist/psychotherapist
6. Consultation with child psychologist
7. Psychological consultations for other members of your family (child, mother father, and other persons)?
8. Legal advice and legal support in court
9. Administrative services such as payments for issuing certificates, mandatory court fees, and document recovery
10. Payment of rent a separate apartment (monthly)
11. Moving to a new place of residence, place children in another school
12. Purchase of lost or damaged personal property (clothes, shoes etc.)
13. Cost related to searching for a new job
14. Others

- C6. If you selected transportation to and from healthcare institutions, police departments, forensics, courts, social service providers etc. Please state the cost**

- C7. If you selected, Ambulance call, healthcare services, laboratory tests, please state the cost**

- C8. If you selected, Diagnostics examination and purchase of medicines, please state the cost**

- C9. If you selected, Inpatient treatment (hospital), please state the cost**

- C10.** If you selected, Consultation with psychologist/psychotherapist, please state the cost
- C11.** If you selected, Consultation with child psychologist, please state the cost
- C12.** If you selected, Psychological consultations for other family members, please state the cost
- C13.** If you selected, Legal advice and legal support in court, please state the cost
- C14.** If you selected, Administrative services, please state the cost
- C15.** If you selected, Payment of renting a separate apartment, please state the cost
- C16.** If you selected, Moving to a new place of residence, please state the cost
- C17.** If you selected, placing children in another school, please state the cost
- C18.** If you selected, Purchase of lost or damaged personal property (clothes, shoes etc.), Please state the cost
- C19.** If you selected, Cost related to searching for a new job, please state the cost
- C20.** If you selected, Other, please state the cost
- C21.** Who paid for the above expenses?
1. *Myself*
 2. *Parents*
 3. *Took money from family budget*
 4. *My abuser*
 5. *NGOs/CSOs*
 6. *Other*
- C22.** What should be a fair compensation for enduring the violence?

Annex B

Notes

The consequences of minor bodily injuries typically require out-patient treatment, traumatologist examinations and inexpensive medications, which cost on average up to XCD 250. In comparison, bodily injuries of medium gravity may require more prolonged and expensive treatments, which cost on average up to XCD 450. In the event of grievous bodily injuries, there is a need for expensive diagnostics and examinations (e.g., magnetic resonance imaging), consultations from multiple medical experts, and in some cases surgery and prolonged rehabilitation. Given these medical expenses, the costs of a required set of examinations, treatments (including in-patient healthcare) and medications may be as high as XCD 1,200.

Features	Minor injuries (6-21 days of treatment)	Medium injuries (> 21 days of treatment)	Grievous injuries
Aggregate character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bruises • Hematomas • Scratches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fractures • Dislocations • Superficial wounds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deep penetrating wounds, traumatic brain injuries and more
Minimum set of healthcare services needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination by traumatologist • Medication • Bandages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical aid • Consultation with surgeon and/or traumatologist • Radiography in several projections • Primary surgical treatment of wounds and surgical dressing • Impose fixing bandages/plaster • Local/general anaesthesia • Medications • In-patient treatment for 5-14 days 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency medical aid • Consultation with surgeon • Radiography in several projections • MRI • Surgery and surgical dressings • Preoperative examinations • Local/general anaesthesia • Medications • Consultations with ophthalmologist, psychologist and/or neurologist in cases of brain injury • In-patient treatment from 14-21 days.

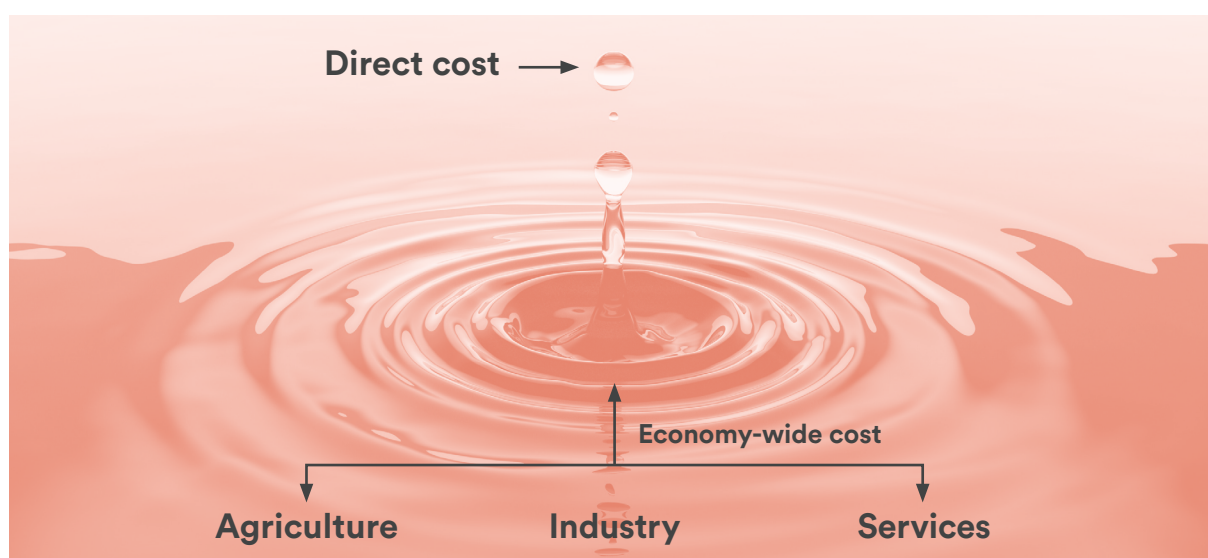
Annex C

Economy-Wide Model

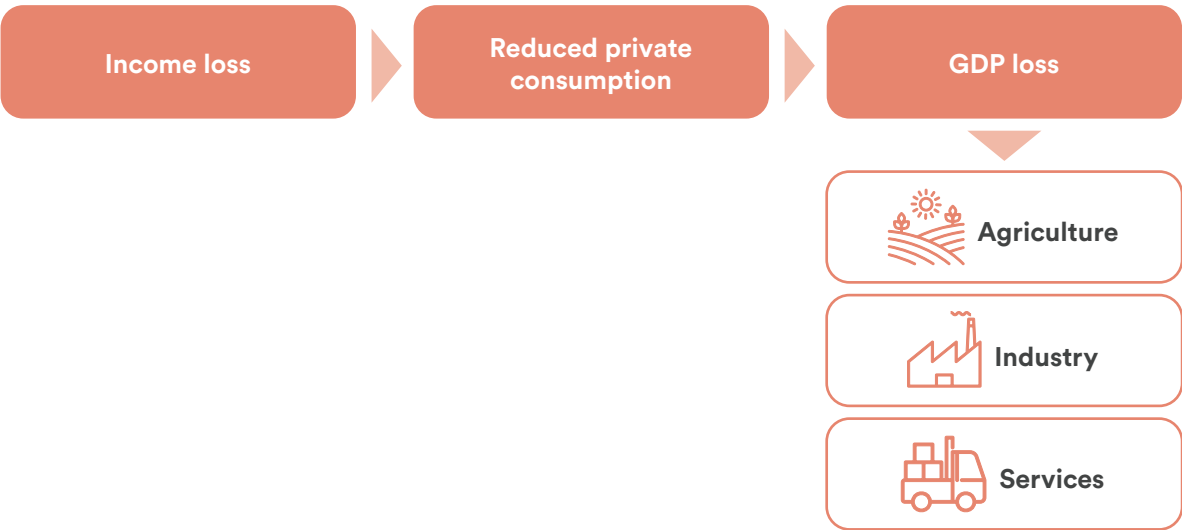
Analytical Framework

The direct economic costs of VAWG, such as individual income lost and out-of-pocket expenses affecting individual (personal) consumption, likely impacts the wider economy (i.e., changing the domestic effective demand). This interaction is captured in the adjacent figure that shows how direct costs, such as changes in individual consumption due to VAWG, can be likened to a pebble thrown into a pond of still water. The pebble will create a ripple effect outwards. The sum of these waves is the economy-wide economic costs of VAWG. The greater the power of the pebble (direct costs) or the force with which the pebble hits the water, the larger the ripple effects (economy-wide costs).

One direct cost of VAWG is lost working days, leading to loss of income. Income loss leads to a reduction in private consumption expenditures, with subsequent negative impacts on commodity demand and supply of goods and services. As production of goods and services depend on purchases of other goods and services, and factors of production, a loss of female work days (a direct impact of VAWG) may lead to further losses of income indirectly due to the economy-wide effect. The researcher needs to use an economy-wide database or model to capture these indirect impacts of the direct costs of VAWG.



Annex Figure C1 Personal income loss to GDP loss transmission mechanism



This can be done by using a SAM framework. The SAM is a macro-economic data set which captures the interdependence between product markets (e.g., activities, commodities), factor markets (e.g., labour, capital, land) and institutions (e.g., households, corporations, government). The SAM is based on an I-OM. A SAM or I-OM are available for most countries; however, not necessarily for most Caribbean countries. For this costing study, a newly constructed country SAM was used to estimate the indirect/induced costs of VAWG. Annex Figure C2 shows the stylised SAM structure that was used in this costing study; it is an abridged version of the basic SAM structure in Annex Figure C1.

Social Accounting Matrix (SAM)

A SAM is an extension (or generalisation) of the I-OM by incorporating other parts of the economy, namely primary and secondary income distribution, and institutions of an economy. The SAM is a square matrix that captures all of the main circular flows in an economy in a given period of time (Annex Figures C3 and C4).

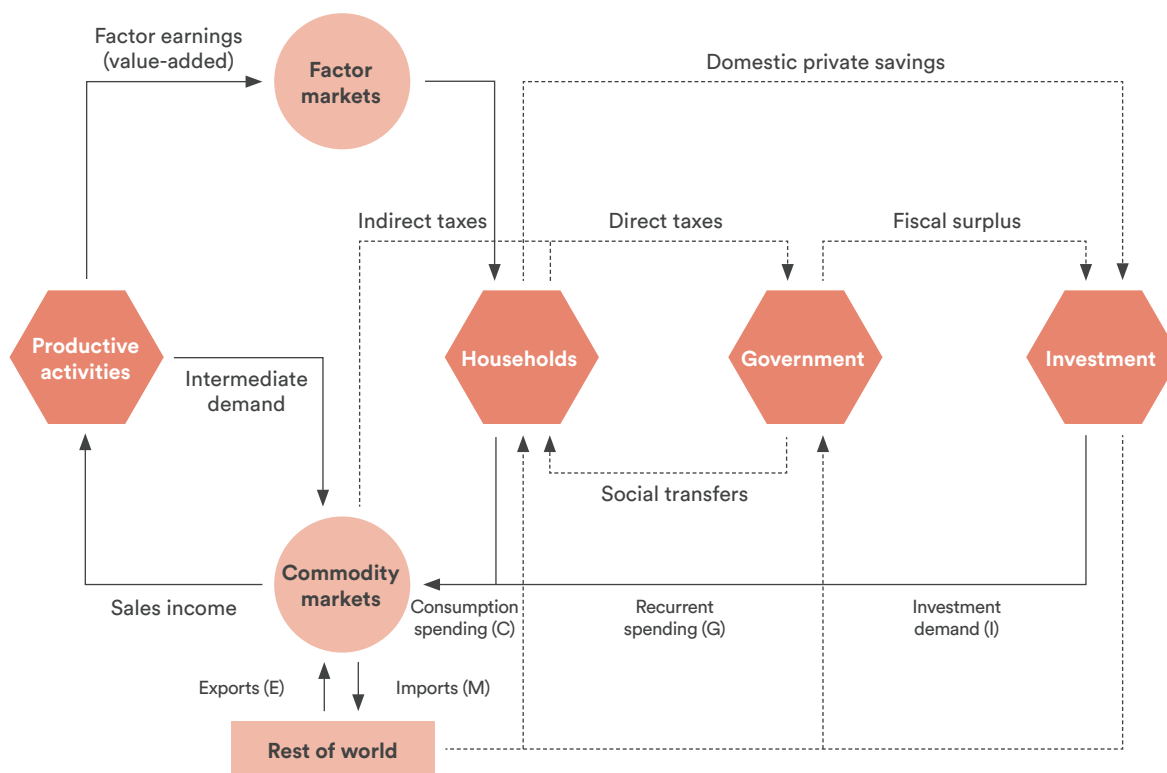
The input-output part of SAM captures production linkages between sectors that are determined by those sectors’ production technologies. These linkages can be differentiated into backward and forward linkages; stronger forward and backward production linkages lead to larger multipliers.

Backward production linkages are the demand for additional inputs used by producers to supply additional goods or services. For example, when electricity production expands, it requires intermediate goods like fuel, machinery and construction services. This demand stimulates production in other sectors responsible for supplying these intermediate goods. The more input intensive a sector’s production technology, the stronger its backward linkages.

Forward production linkages account for the increased supply of inputs to upstream industries. For example, when electricity production expands, it can supply more power to the economy, which stimulates production in all sectors that use electric power. Thus, the more important a sector is for upstream industries, the stronger its forward linkages. Forward linkages are

particularly important for the energy sector because the energy sector provides key inputs into other sectors in the economy.

Annex Figure C2 Circular flow in an economy



Source: Breisinger, C., M. Thomas & J. Thurlow (2009). The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), Updated in April 2010

Annex Table C1 Basic structure of a SAM

		Expenditure columns							Total
		Activities C1	Commodities C2	Factors C3	Households C4	Government C5	Investment C6	Rest of world C7	
Income rows	Activities R1		Domestic Supply						Activity income
	Commodities R2	Intermediate demand			Consumption spending (C)	Recurrent spending (G)	Investment demand (I)	Export earnings (E)	Total demand
	Factors R3	Value-added							Total factor income
	Households R4			Factor payments to households		Social transfers		Foreign remittances	Total household income
	Government R5		Sales taxes and import tariffs		Direct taxes			Foreign grants and loans	Government income
	Savings R6				Private savings	Fiscal surplus		Current account balance	Total savings
	Rest of world R7		Import payments (M)						Foreign exchange outflow
Total		Gross output	Total supply	Total factor spending	Total household spending	Government expenditure	Total investment spending	Foreign exchange inflow	

Description of SAM Model

The move from a SAM data framework to a SAM model (known as a multiplier framework) requires a breakdown of SAM accounts into ‘exogenous’ and ‘endogenous’. Generally, accounts that are used as policy instruments (e.g., government expenditures, including social protection, investment, exports) are ‘exogenous’ and accounts specified as objectives or targets (e.g., output, commodity demand, factor return, household income and expenditures) are ‘endogenous’. For any given injection into exogenous accounts of the SAM, influence is transmitted through their interdependence to endogenous accounts of the SAM.

The interwoven nature of the system implies that incomes of factors, households and production are all derived from exogenous injections into the economy via a multiplier process. The multiplier process is developed here on the assumption that when an endogenous income account receives an exogenous expenditure injection, it spends it in the same proportions as existing expenditures, as shown in the matrix of APS. Elements of the APS matrix are calculated by dividing each cell by the sum total of its corresponding column.

The economy-wide impacts of personal income loss are examined by changing the household consumption vector.

Annex Table C2 Description of endogenous and exogenous accounts and multiplier effects

Endogenous (y)	Exogenous (x)
Activity (gross output multipliers) indicates the total effect on the sectoral gross output of a unit-income increase in a given account (i in the SAM), and is obtained via the association with the commodity production activity account i .	
Consumption commodity multipliers indicates the total effect on the sectoral commodity output of a unit-income increase in a given account i in the SAM, and is obtained by adding the associated commodity elements in the matrix along the column for account i .	Intervention into through activities ($x = c + i + g + e$), where $i = GFC + ST$ (GFCF) c = household consumption e = exports g = government expenditures i = investment demand s = stock change or inventory demand
Value-added or GDP multiplier indicates the total increase in GDP resulting from the same unit-income injection, and is derived by summing up the factor-payment elements along account i 's column.	

The shift from a data SAM structure to a SAM multiplier module requires the introduction of assumptions and separation of SAM accounts into ‘exogenous’ and ‘endogenous’ components.⁷⁷

⁷⁷ Pyatt, G. & J.I. Round (1977). Social Accounting Matrices for Development Planning. *Review of Income and Wealth*, Vol. 23, No.4, pp. 339-364; Pyatt, G. & J.I. Round (1979). Accounting and Fixed Price Multipliers in a Social Accounting Matrix Framework.

Annex Table C3 General SAM modular structure

		1a-PA	1b-CM	2-FP	3a-HH-OI	4-KHH-OI	5-ROW	TDD
1a	PA		$T_{1a, 1b}$		0			Y_{1a}
1b	CM	$T_{1b, 1a}$			$T_{1b, 3}$	$T_{1b, 4}$	$T_{1b, 5}$	Y_{1b}
2	FP	$T_{2, 1a}$					$T_{2, 5}$	Y_2
3	HH-OI	$T_{3, 1a}$	$T_{3, 1b}$	$T_{3, 2}$	$T_{3, 3}$		$T_{3, 5}$	Y_3
4	KHH-OI	$T_{4, 1a}$			$T_{4, 3a}$		$T_{4, 5}$	Y_4
5	ROW		$T_{5, 1b}$	$T_{5, 2}$	$T_{5, 3}$	0	0	Y_5
	TSS	E_{1a}	E_{1b}	E_2	E_3	E_4	E_5	

Note: $Y_i = E_j$ and 1 Production (1a PA = production activities and 1b CM = commodities); 2 FP = factors of production; 3 HH-OI = households and other institutions, including government; 4 KHH-OI = capital account households and other institutions, including government; 5 ROW = rest of the world (current and capital account). Blank entries indicate that there are no transactions by definition.

Within the context of the SAM/IOT models, generally, accounts intended to be used as policy instruments are classified as exogenous, and accounts specified as priority objectives or targets are classified as endogenous. Two accounts are designated as endogenous accounts, i.e., production account (i.e., production activities and commodities) and factors of a production account.

Exogenous accounts includes: household (i.e., consumption); government (i.e., expenditures, transfers, remittances); capital account of institutions (i.e., savings and demand for houses, investment demand, infrastructure, machinery and equipment); and ROW transfers, remittances, export demand and capital. **Annex Table C7** shows SAM flows and categorisations of endogenous and exogenous accounts.

Annex Table C4 Endogenous and exogenous accounts

		1a-PA	1b-CM	2-FP	3a-HH-OI	3b-Gov	4-KHH-OI	5-ROW	TDD
1a	PA		$T_{1a, 1b}$		0				Y_{1a}
1b	CM	$T_{1b, 1a}$			$T_{1b, 3a}$	$T_{1b, 3b}$	$T_{1b, 4}$	$T_{1b, 5}$	Y_{1b}
2	FP	$T_{2, 1a}$						$T_{2, 5}$	Y_2
3a	HH-OI			$T_{3a, 2}$	$T_{3a, 3a}$	$T_{3a, 3b}$		$T_{2, 5}$	Y_3
3b	Gov	$T_{3b, 1a}$	$T_{3b, 1b}$		$T_{3b, 3a}$	$T_{3b, 3b}$		$T_{3a, 5}$	
4	KHH-OI	$T_{4, 1a}$			$T_{4, 3}$			$T_{4, 5}$	Y_4
5	ROW		$T_{5, 1b}$	$T_{5, 2}$	$T_{5, 3a}$	$T_{5, 3b}$	$T_{5, 4}$	0	Y_5
	TSS	E_{1a}	E_{1b}	E_2	E_{3a}	E_{3b}	E_4	E_5	

Note: Endogenous includes: 1 Production (1a PA = production activities and 1b CM = commodities); 2 FP = factors of production; 3a HH = households and other institutions, excluding government. Exogenous includes: 3b Government; 4 KHH-OI = capital account of households and other institutions, including government; 5 ROW = rest of the world (current and capital account). Blank entries indicate that there are no transactions by definition.

Annex Table C5 Endogenous and components of exogenous accounts

	PA	CM	FP	EXO	INCOME	Exogenous Accounts (EXO) used as injections Column Vectors
1a PA		$T_{1a\ 1b}$		X_{1a}	Y_{1a}	$X_{1a} = 0$
1b CM	$T_{1b\ 1a}$			X_{1b}	Y_{1b}	X_{1b} = Government Consumption Subsidies – Taxes + Exports + Gov. Investment (capital formation in infrastructure and machinery and equipment) + Gross Capital Stock formation
2 FP	$T_{2\ 1a}$			X_2	Y_2	X_2 = Factor Remittances from ROW
3b-5 Leaks	L_{1a}	L_{1b}	L_2	L_{3b-5} = X_{3b-5}	Y_{3b-5}	3b = Aid to Government from ROW
EXPN	E_{1a}	E_{1b}	E_2	E_{3b-5}		Where $E_i = Y_j$
L_{1a} = Activity Tax				L_{3a} = Income Tax + Household Savings + Corporate Savings		
L_{1b} = Commodity Tax + Import Duty + Imports				L_{3b-5} , X_{3b-5} and Y_{3b-5} falls out of the model		
L_2 = Factor Remittances to ROW				Blank entries indicate there are no transactions by definition.		

Note: For any given injection into exogenous accounts, X_i (i.e., instruments) of the SAM, influence is transmitted through the interdependent SAM system among endogenous accounts. The interwoven nature of the system implies that the incomes of factors, institutions and production are all derived from exogenous injections into the economy via a multiplier process. Multiplier models may also be built on input-output (I-O) frameworks. The main shortcoming of the I-O model is that the feedback between factor income generation (value-added) and demand by private institutions (households) does not exist. In this case, the circular economic flow is truncated. The problem can be partly tackled by endogenizing household consumption within the I-O framework; this is typically referred to as a ‘closed I-O model’. In this case, the circular economic flow is only partially truncated. A better solution is to extend the I-O to a SAM framework, which captures the full circular economic flow derivation of SAM multipliers.

SAM coefficients (A_{ij}) are derived from payment flows by endogenous accounts to themselves (T_{ij}) and other endogenous accounts ($E_i = Y_j$). Similarly, leak coefficients (B_{ij}) are derived from flows reflecting payments from endogenous accounts to exogenous accounts (**Annex Table C9**).

Annex Table C6 Coefficient matrices and vectors of the SAM model

Account	1a – PA	1b – CM	2 – FP	3a ... 5 EXO	Income
1a – PA		$A_{1a,1b} = T_{1a,1b} / Y_{1b}$		X_{1a}	Y_{1a}
1b – CM	$A_{1b,1a} = T_{1b,1a} / Y_{1a}$			X_{1b}	Y_{1b}
2 – FP	$A_{2,1a} = T_{2,1a} / Y_{1a}$			X_2	Y_2
3a ... 5 Leaks	$B_{1a} = L_{1a} / Y_{1a}$	$B_{1b} = L_{1b} / Y_{1b}$	$B_2 = L_2 / Y_2$		
Expenditure	$E_{1a} = Y_{1a}$	$E_{1b} = Y_{1b}$	$E_2 = Y_2$		

The multiplier analysis using the SAM framework helps us understand linkages between different sectors and institutional agents at work in the economy. Accounting multipliers are calculated using a standard formula for accounting (impact) multipliers identified below.

$$Y(t) = A Y(t) + X(t) = (I - A)^{-1} X(t) = M_a X(t)$$

Where: t = time; Y = a vector of incomes of endogenous variables; X = a vector of expenditures of exogenous variables; A = matrix of average expenditure propensities for endogenous accounts; $M_a = (I - A)^{-1}$ a matrix of aggregate accounting multipliers (generalised Leontief inverse).

In the above formula, the aggregate accounting multiplier (M_a) is further broken down to separately examine direct and induced effects. To generate direct and induced effects, the M_a multiplier is broken down using multiplicative and additive forms.

It logically follows that the SAM model mainly provides answers to following basic issues:

- Impacts on endogenous and exogenous accounts in a clear and differentiated manner.
- Technological structure of sectors oriented toward the production of basic intermediate and final goods and services.
- Expenditure structures of factors of production, institutions and demand for goods and services of domestic and foreign origin.
- Identify key sectors, commodities, factors of production, institutional accounts and basic needs in the economy and quantification of the main linkages (total and partial).
- Dynamics of the production structure, factorial and institutional income formation.
- Effects of incomes of institutions and their impact on production via their corresponding demand.
- Intra-, across-, extra- and inter-circular group effects, in additive and multiplicative manners.
- How matching labour and investment requirements can be calculated.
- Price changes on endogenous accounts arising out of endogenous account price changes, and exogenous account price changes.
- The means to design simulations and alternative scenario and perform analysis.
- The basis for development of computable general equilibrium models.

Annex D

Basic Structure and Model of a SAM

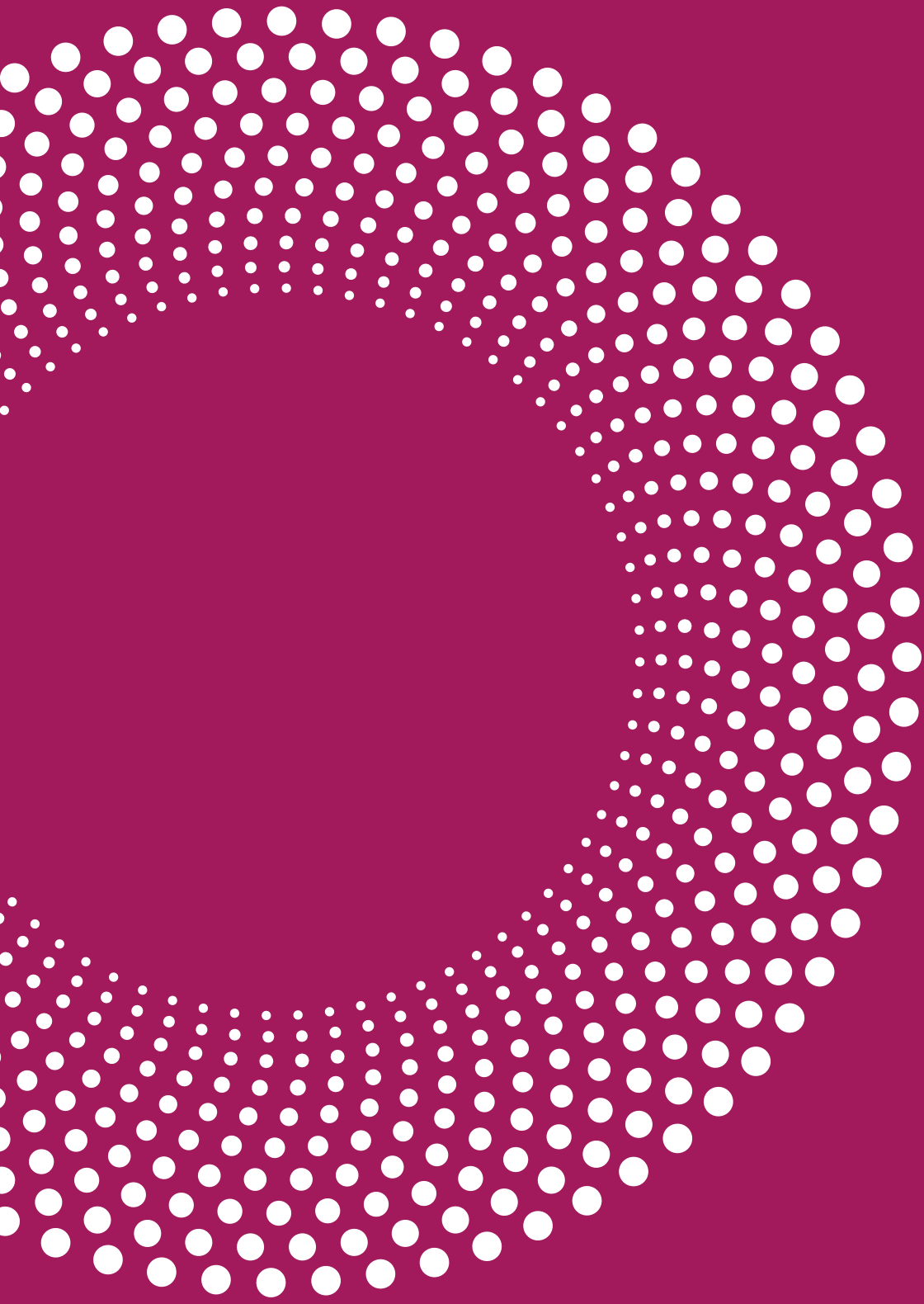
Annex Figure D1 Basic structure of a SAM

Sam Accounts	Production Account			Institution Account				Total	
				Current Accounts					Capital Accounts
	Activity	Commodity	Factor	Household	Government	Enterprise	Row		
Activity (Ac)		Domestic Output							Total Activity Use
Commodity (Cm)	Input-Output			Private Consumption	Public Consumption		Exports	Investment	Total Commodity Use
Factor (Fp)	Distribution of Value Added								Total Factor Income
Household (Hh)			Redistribution of Value Added (Labour and Capital)	Inter-Household Transfers	Government Transfers	Enterprise Transfers	Remittances		Total Household Income
Government (Gov)	Value Added Tax	Indirect Tax (Production And Import)	Redistribution of Capital Value Added	Income Tax		Corporation Tax			Total Government Income
Enterprise (Ent)			Redistribution of Capital Value Added						Total Enterprise Income
Rest Of The World (Row)		Intermediate Imports		Imports of Consumption Goods				Imports of Capital Goods	Total Row Payments
Capital (Cap)				Household Savings	Government Savings	Enterprise Savings	Foreign Savings	Flow of Funds	Total Savings
Total Supply (Tss)	Domestic Output	Commodity Supply	Payments of Factors of Production	Outlays by Household	Outlays by Government	Outlays by Enterprises	Row Receipts	Investment	

Note: R = rows and C = columns

Annex Figure D2 SAM Model specification in a matrix format

		Activity					Factors		Institution				Total Use
		A1	A15	LAB	CAP	HH	GoV	RoW	SI	
Commodity	C1	Endogenous (32 × 32) (Multiplier)						Exogenous (32 × 4)					
	..												
	..												
	..												
	C15												
Factors	Labour (1)	Leakage						Other					
	Capital (1)												
Institution	Household	Leakage						Other					
	Government												
	Rest of the world												
	SI												
Total Supply													



An initiative of the United Nations funded by the European Union

