

Chapter 5

Approaches to Estimate
Direct Cost ('Typical' Case)

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5.1 Health services

It is now almost universally acknowledged that the most important loss to a survivor of VAWG is the health loss. Health of an individual is defined by the World Health Organization (WHO 1948)¹ as 'a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of diseases or infirmity'. Following this, in 2013 WHO proposes three groups of effects to measure the health losses due to VAW. These are:

1. *Physical injuries (traumas)*
2. *Psychological traumas and stress disorders*
3. *Fear and effect of controlling behaviour*

The cost of the first group of effects is usually estimated and recorded, since required data/parameters are available (even if not in the best possible format and coverage). Although in some advanced countries, costs for the second group have been estimated due to the availability of administrative medical records; in most countries measurement of psychological trauma/stress is not attempted. Costs for the third group are difficult to gauge as they are generally associated with postponed effects, hence measurement is not attempted due to lack of clarity on methodology as well as lack of data.

Administrative data (i.e. medical records) is the main source of measuring the cost of healthcare services. Reviews of administrative data in order to estimate costs due to VAW have been complicated by the following two identification complexities:

- non-availability of medical statistics that identify health losses due to VAW² or by gender; and
- non-availability of data that identify the scope of the total health sector budget for healthcare-related services received by violence survivors.³

Given these identification problems, the following approaches are considered to estimate costs for the first group:

- physical (bodily) injuries and sexual violence are included in the estimation;

Table 5.1 Number of visits by types of services

Data	Numbers
1. Visit to community health centres	350,328
2. Visit to specialist	25,877
3. Emergency	81,044
4. Hospital nights by female	21,658
Source: Health Statistics Department.	

- data related to the above categories were obtained from the Health Statistics Department in Seychelles; and
- the ‘unit cost’ approach – which provides a minimum of doctors’/ staff time, fees, diagnostics tests and medical procedures for each ‘typical’ situation – was adopted.

There was no breakdown by gender and, as explained above, by causes of injuries or causes of discomfort. The following parameters (Table 5.2) were used to prepare the data set for estimation.

Unit costs of various services estimated for 2013 were obtained from WHO (2013) – see Table 5.3. The costs were adjusted upward by considering inflation rates between 2013 and 2016.⁴

The following generalised specification is applied to estimate the healthcare costs of physical and sexual violence for each service or category:

$$\text{Healthcare Cost}_i = (\text{Data}_i \times \text{Gender Parameter} \times \text{Prevalence Rate}_j \times \text{Unit Cost}_i)$$

Where, $i=1\dots4$ (1=community clinic, 2=specialist services, 3=emergency services and 4=hospitalisation), while $j=1\dots2$ (1=prevalence rate for physical injuries and 2=prevalence rate for sexual violence).

The specifications and estimated costs are provided in the Table 5.4.

Table 5.2 Parameter set (healthcare services)

Parameter set	Value
1. Ratio of female visitors (gender parameter)	0.50
2. Prevalence rate: physical injuries (baseline survey)	0.22
3. Prevalence rate: sexual violence (baseline survey)	0.08
4. Prevalence rate: physical injuries and sexual violence (baseline survey)	0.30
Source: Gender Links (2016).	

Table 5.3 Unit costs by types of services (healthcare services)

Unit cost	2013	2016
Visits to community health centres	561	604
Emergency	821	884
Medical wards	1,518	1,635
Surgical wards	1,434	1,544
Average	1,766	1,902
Memorandum items (assumed)		
Sexual traumatic cases: 10 times of average	17,661	19,021
Visits to specialist: equals the average	1,766	1,902
Source: WHO (2013).		

Table 5.4 Estimated cost of healthcare services due to VAW (SCR=Seychelles rupee)

Category	Data*	Parameters		Unit cost (SCR)	Cost (SCR)
		Gender	Prevalence rate		
Community clinic	350,328	0.5	0.3	604	31,750,069
Emergency	81,044	0.5	0.3	884	10,749,072
Specialist	25,877	0.5	0.3	1,902	7,383,161
Hospitalisation	21,658		0.3	1,635	10,622,508
Total physical injury					60,504,810
Sexual exposers: case	350,328	0.5	0.08	1,902	26,654,589
Sexual exposers: psychological case	350,328	0.5	0.08	1,902	26,654,589
Sexual exposers: traumatic case**	108			19,021	2,054,286
Total sexual violence					55,363,463
Total healthcare cost					115,868,273

Note: *refers to number of visits by patients not identified by gender whereas hospital nights are by female patients and ** denotes to cases registered with police. *Please note* the cost of treating a traumatic case of sexual violence is ten times higher than that of the sexual exposure case. Following WHO (2003), the cost for traumatic case includes psychological support, emergency contraction, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted infections, adequate prevention of HIV-infection, information on safe abortion etc. It may also include at least one consultation with a gynaecologist, an ultrasound of the pelvic organs, and a mandatory test for HIV, hepatitis and sexually transmitted infections. Inclusion of all the above listed procedures, tests and consultations may result in the higher cost for treating a traumatic case. Thus, the ten times higher cost for traumatic cases considered in this study seems reasonable. The Ukraine study set three-unit costs depending on the nature of violence: (i) minimum cost at US\$236 (dealing with procedures and medications); (ii) cost at US\$536 for traumatic cases; and (iii) cost at US\$810 including psychological support (UNPFA and DFID 2017).

5.2 Law enforcement and judiciary

Two important agencies dealing with law enforcement and the judiciary are the Family Tribunal and Seychelles police. The Family Tribunal was established in 1998 under the amended Children's Act. It administers the Family Violence Act (Gender Links 2016). Services it renders include:

- *protection orders against all forms of family violence;*
- *eviction orders; and*
- *counselling and rehabilitation.*

The Family Tribunal consists⁵ of a secretariat and board. The secretariat has 12 staff and the board includes three judges: two work full time and one part time. The composition of three-member board is: chairperson, vice chairperson and a member. The secretariat's main tasks include registration, evidence gathering, including visits, meeting with clients, mediation, case compilation for the board, enforcement and send official notices etc. It takes about three days for the secretariat to complete a case – from registration to case compilation – for the board. The board sits three times a week and the number of cases considered each day is shown below:

Morning session: 8:30 – 12:30	Afternoon session 1:30 – 4
25 cases	15 cases

The Family Tribunal claimed that most of its cases related to VAWG and it spent 90 per cent of its time combating VAWG. The board spent 100 per cent of its time dealing with VAWG. An important feature was the difference in numbers between non-registered (i.e. applications not forwarded) and registered applications. Data for 2015 and 2016 revealed that the number of cases not put forward to the board (i.e. case compilation) was between 4.8 or 8.2 times higher than those that were put forward. According to Family Tribunal, this is an indication of the extent of violence.

	2015/Q2	2015/Q3	2015/Q4	2015	2016/Q1	2016/Q2
A. Registered applications	160	168	144	472	183	111
B. Applications not forwarded	795	814	843	2,452	898	907
C=B/A	5.0	4.8	5.9	5.2	4.9	8.2

The total number of registered cases in 2016 was 504 – of which three were brought by men. Thus, the total number of VAW registered cases brought by women in 2016 was 501. As many as 262 cases were put under protection,

with the number of probation cases being 137. Around 58 men were evicted from their homes; nine men were sent to prison.

Seychelles police department is legally obliged to protect everyone from all criminal acts associated with DV, GBV and VAWG. The department is also responsible for enforcing all protection orders made by the Family Tribunal and should be contacted immediately when orders are breached.⁶ However, it has the mandate only to investigate cases of GBV, and prosecution is decided by the Office of the Attorney General (AG).

Within the Seychelles police department, the Child Protection Unit works to safeguard the well-being of children aged between 0 and 14; it has eight staff. The unit handles three types of cases: (i) physical injury; (ii) sexual offences; and (iii) negligence. In 2016, there were 145 reported cases of physical and sexual offences. As many as 50 girls experienced physical injury and 57 girls reported sexual offences. By comparison, the number of boys who reported physical injuries and sexual offences were, respectively, 38 and 4. There were 24 cases of negligence, but no gender breakdown was provided for these. The total number of cases handled in 2016 was 169=145+24. Time spent for each of these categories is reported in Table 5.5.

Table 5.5 Time spent by cases (Child Protection Unit)

Physical Injury	Sexual offences	Negligence
Team composition: Police 1 Family Support Unit (FSU) 1 Medical staff 1 Staff from Attorney General (AG) Office	Team composition: Police 1 Family Support Unit (FSU) 1 Medical staff 1 Gynaecologist 1 Staff from Attorney General (AG) Office	Team composition: Police 1 Family Support Unit (FSU) 1 Staff from Attorney General (AG) Office
Tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration • Medical examination • Evidence collection, including visits • Counselling • Report preparation and report forwarding to AG Office 	Tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration • Medical examination, including semen collection • Evidence collection, including visits • Counselling • Report preparation and report forwarding to AG Office 	Tasks include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration • Evidence collection, including visits • Counselling • Report preparation and report forwarding to AG Office
Time spent: 4 days x 7 hours Average case time: Registration to AG (5 days)	Time spent: 4 days x 8 hours Average case time: registration to AG (7 days)	Time spent: 1 day x 2/3 hours

Table 5.6 Data and parameters used in cost estimation for law enforcement and the judiciary

Data and parameter	Value	Source
<i>Data:</i>		
Number of complaints (administrative offences)	501	Family Tribunal
Number of protection orders	262	Family Tribunal
Number of probation cases	137	Family Tribunal
Number of evictions	58	Family Tribunal
Number of persons sent to prison	9	Family Tribunal
Number of sexual offences	108	Police
<i>Unit Cost:</i>		
Hourly wage of a police officer	63	Derived
Hourly wage of a judge	415	Derived
Hourly wage of a medical officer	90	Derived
Hourly wage of Family Tribunal personnel	40	Derived
Daily cost of detention	585	Probation
Hourly cost of service call (patrol)	130	Assumed

Costing for law enforcement and the judiciary is based on the data and activities of these two agencies. Data and parameters used for cost estimation for law enforcement and the judiciary are reported in the Table 5.6.

The following generalised specification is used to estimate costs for law enforcement and the judiciary for each category:

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

Where, $i = 1 \dots 7$ (1=service call, 2=registration, 3=protection, 4=probation, 5=eviction, 6=sexual offences and 7=prison). The specifications and estimated costs are provided in Table 5.7.

5.3 Social services

Social services are provided by the Family Support Unit of Seychelles Social Affairs Department. The unit has five staff and provides support for four types of cases: (i) physical injury; (ii) sexual offences; (iii) negligence; and (iv) complicated cases brought by the Family Tribunal and mediating self-referral cases.

Data provided by the Family Support Unit suggest that in 2016, 156 cases were compiled for the Family Tribunal. The number of self-referral cases⁷

Table 5.7 Estimated cost of law enforcement and judiciary services due to VAW (SCR)

Category	Data	Days	Unit cost (SCR)	Total cost (SCR)
Cost of service call by police	501		$193 = 130 + (1 \times 63)$	96,443
Registration and administration cost of case	501		$1,041 = (2 \times 63) + (8 \times 40) + (2 \times 90) + (1 \times 415)$	521,040
Protection orders	262		$861 = (2 \times 63) + (8 \times 40) + (1 \times 415)$	225,320
Probation cases/arrests	137	30	$1,625 = 1,040 + 585$	6,678,750
Eviction	58	1	1,625	94,250
Sexual offences	108		$1,653 = (7 \times 63) + (8 \times 40) + (2 \times 150) + (1 \times 415)$	178,470
Long-term detention (prison)	9	365	585	1,921,725
Total cost				9,715,998

was 224 in 2016 and there were 96 child protection cases reported that same year. The Family Support Unit further explained that although no breakdown was provided by male and female, 90 per cent of cases concerned women/girls.

Time spent for each of these categories are reported in Table 5.8.

The following generalised specification is used to estimate the cost of social services for each category:

$$\text{Social Services Cost}_i = (\text{Data}_i \times \text{Days}_i \times \text{Parameter}_i \times \text{Unit Cost}_i)$$

Where, $i=1...3$ (1=case compilation for family tribunal, 2=self-referral cases, and 3=counselling services). The specifications and estimated costs are provided in Table 5.10.

Table 5.8 Cases (Family Support Unit)

	Family violence	Domestic violence	Total
<i>Compiled for the Family Tribunal</i>			
2016	69	96	156
2107	60	81	141
<i>Self-referral cases</i>			
2016	116	108	224
2107	45	44	89
Source: FSU.			

Table 5.9 Time spent on cases (Family Support Unit)

Physical Injury	Sexual offences	Neglect	Self-referral case
<i>Team composition:</i> Family Support Unit (FSU) 1	<i>Team composition:</i> Family Support Unit (FSU) 1	<i>Team composition:</i> Family Support Unit (FSU) 1	1.5 hours 1 person
<i>Tasks include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interview• Joint session• Evidence collection, including visits• Counselling• Report preparation and report forwarding to Family Tribunal	<i>Tasks include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interview• Joint session• Evidence collection, including visits• Counselling• Report preparation and report forwarding to Family Tribunal	<i>Tasks include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Registration• Evidence collection, including visits• Counselling• Report preparation and report forwarding to Attorney General Office	
<i>Time spent:</i> 4 hours by 1 person Average case time: registration to family tribunal (case closed by 5 days)	<i>Time spent:</i> 1.5 hours by 1 person Average case time: registration to family tribunal (case closed by 5 days)	<i>Time spent:</i> 2/3 hours by 1 person	
Note: On top of these services, FSU staff spent a substantial amount of time on counselling services (so that they worked way above their stipulated time of 35 hours a week).			

Table 5.10 Data and parameters used in social services cost estimation due to VAW (SCR)

Data and parameter	Value	Source
<i>Data:</i>		
Number of compiled cases	252=(156+96)	Family Support Unit
Number of self-referral cases	224	Family Support Unit
<i>Parameter:</i>		
Percentage of emotionally disturb cases	0.6	FGD and national baseline survey
<i>Unit cost:</i>		
Hourly wage of a social worker	40	Derived

5.4 Specialised services

Women in Action and Solidarity (WASO) has been operating 24-hour helpline (i.e. hotline) services for VAW victims. The total operating cost approach was adopted to measure the cost of this service. The total cost of the hotline in 2016 was SCR 547,500.

5.5 Learning lost

An important revelation during the second mission was on the learning time lost at education intuitions due to VAW. Teachers from two schools in Praslin claimed that learning lost due to VAW was between 25 and 35 per cent of total learning time in a year. Brief profiles of these two schools are reported in Table 5.11.

Learning time losses of these magnitudes seem large and hence were corroborated with the school welfare officer at the Ministry of Education. Although acknowledging the prevalence of learning time loss in schools due to VAW, the officer suggested a much lower rate of 10 per cent learning time lost. The fact remains that there was reported learning time lost in Seychelles schools, with this varying between 10 and 35 per cent. Converting this loss to a monetary measure is not straightforward and is seldom attempted.

Table 5.11 Estimated cost of social services due to VAW (SCR)

Category	Data	Days	Parameter	Unit cost (SCR)	Total cost (SCR)
Cost of case completion for family tribunal	252	5		$160 = 4 \times 40$	201,600
Cost of self-referral cases	224			$60 = 1.5 \times 40$	13,440
Counselling services	252	5	0.6	$80 = 2 \times 40$	60,480
Total cost					275,520

Table 5.12 School profiles and extent of learning time lost

	Secondary school	Primary school
Student	600 (girls – 55%; boys – 45%)	609 (girls – 65%; boys – 35%)
Teachers	50	50
Ways to detect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observations by child protection officers Teachers' observations of physical injuries, absenteeism, erratic behaviour, neglect, drop-outs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observations by child protection officers Teachers' observations of physical injuries, absenteeism, erratic behaviour, neglect, drop-outs
Vital signs		Neglect $1/10 = 10\%$ Physical injury $1/20 = 5\%$
Methods to combat	Task force Counselling Liaison with social services; police; education ministry etc.	Task force Counselling Liaison with social services; police; education ministry etc.
Time spent	6 hours	5 hours
Learning lost	25% of effective learning time	35% of effective learning time
Source: Field visit.		

Table 5.13 Data and parameters used in learning lost estimation

Data and parameter	Value	Source
<i>Data:</i>		
Primary education budget (SCR)	16,598,000	Ministry of Finance: PPBBS Vol 2
Secondary education budget (SCR)	214,864,000	Ministry of Finance: PPBBS Vol 2
<i>Parameter:</i>		
Extent of learning time lost	0.15	Assumed

In order to convert learning time lost to a monetary measure, the proportional cost approach is adopted. The education budgets for primary and secondary education were, respectively, SCR 16,598,000 and SCR 214,864,000 in 2016 (Programme Performance Based Budget Statements [PPBBS]: Volume 2). Thus, the total education budget for primary and secondary education for 2016 was SCR 380,844,000. The extent of learning time lost is set at 15 per cent, as a compromise between the three suggested different rates (i.e. 10%, 25% and 35%). It is also assumed that there is one-to-one correspondence between learning and education budget – that is, one (1) SCR spent on education leads to one SCR worth of learning.

The following generalised specification is used to estimate the cost of learning time lost:

$$\text{Learning Time Lost}_i = \text{Budget}_i \times \text{Proportional Cost}_i$$

The specifications and estimated costs are provided in Table 5.13.

Table 5.14 Estimated cost of learning time lost in schools (SCR)

Category	Data	Parameter	Total cost (SCR)
Primary and secondary education budget	380,844,000	0.15	57,126,600
Total learning time lost			57,126,600

5.6 Personal cost

Given that the extent of public services (i.e. those services provided free at the point of delivery) sought by VAW survivors is low, assessment of personal cost (i.e. out-of-pocket expenses) incurred by survivors themselves and their families may turn out to be an important source of cost. The main and perhaps only source of data to estimate personal cost was the target survey of actual VAW victims. As expected, such information was not readily available in Seychelles and hence this aspect was covered under the FGD carried out with survivors. Data and parameters for assessing personal cost are based on the FGD (Table 5.15).

Table 5.15 Data and parameters used in the estimation of personal cost due to VAW (SCR)

Data and parameter	Value	Source
<i>Data:</i>		
Number of women who sought help	609	Family Tribunal & police
<i>Parameters:</i>		
% survivors who reported loss of property due to violence	0.200	Focus group discussion
% survivors who reported loss of income due to violence*	0.170	Focus group discussion
% survivors who reported coping costs due to violence	0.200	Focus group discussion
<i>Unit costs:</i>		
Average value property lost (SCR)	15,000	Focus group discussion
Average income loss (other than employment income) [SCR]	15,000	Focus group discussion
Average value personal expenses incurred (without medical expenses) [SCR]	27,000	Focus group discussion
Note: * refers to income loss other than employment income and lost value of household work.		

The following generalised specification is used to estimate personal cost of physical and sexual violence for three types of losses:

$$Personal\ Cost_i = (Data_i \times Prevalence\ Rate_i) \times Unit\ Cost_i$$

Where, $i = 1 \dots 3$ (1 = personal property losses, 2 = personal income losses, and 3 = personal expenses incurred). The specifications and estimated costs are provided in Table 5.15.

5.7 Income loss

In addition to the cost of services associated with VAW, such violence also results in large income losses to survivors, their families, communities and the whole of society. This is due to VAW-related deaths and temporary incapacity to carry out regular work and household activities. Violence-led income losses are usually classified into following categories:

1. Death: income equivalent (income forgone) of irreversible losses (VAW-related death)
2. Disability: income loss due to temporary and permanent incapacity (disability) of VAW survivors
3. Disorder: income loss arises out of employment termination or reduced labour productivity.

The following approaches have been used in various studies to estimate income loss under the irreversible and reversible categories: value of statistical life and disability adjusted life years.

Value of statistical life (VSL): this approach estimates the lost life value (i.e. it is applicable to irreversible cases only) based on lost future income and intangible costs such lost employment life and lower quality of life. It is very difficult to provide a monetary equivalent of the last component – lower quality of life. As a result, 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 statistically advanced countries.

Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs): this approach was designed by WHO to measure global losses due to diseases burden. It tries to measure the overall disease burden, expressed as the number of years forgone due to poor health, disability or early death. The main limitations with DALYs is: (i) the lack of any systematic method to translate it into monetary costs;⁸ and (ii) it is extremely data intensive and methodologically complex (Duvvury et al. 2013).

Considering the difficulties in applying the VSL approach and the WHO-recommended DALYs, due to non-availability of parameters as well as their suitability in the context of Seychelles, a much simpler unit cost approach⁹ is adopted based on data on: VAW-related deaths; the female labour force participation rate; the working life of a women; and per capita GDP of an employed person.

Although the most reliable source of VAW-related deaths is the police department, no such data were found on Seychelles police records. Nonetheless, health statistics provided data on number of deaths due to injuries/assault so we used these as a proxy for the number of deaths due to VAW.

We could not gather any VAW-related disability data in Seychelles. Although it was suggested that some information may be found in the invalidity data, attempts to collect such data failed.

According to Gender Links (2016), the average number of days spent in hospital is three. Moreover, the experts in the group consultation suggested that the average number of incapacity days may be five, in addition to days spent in hospital. Thus, the total number of incapacity days for an employed/active female has been set at eight in the present study.

Table 5.16 Estimated personal cost of VAW (SCR)

Category	Data	Parameters	Unit cost (SCR)	Cost (SCR)
Loss of personal property	609	0.20	15,000	1,827,000
Loss of personal income	609	0.17	15,000	1,552,950
Personal expenses incurred	609	0.20	27,000	3,288,600
Total personal cost				6,668,550

Table 5.17 Selected studies on using VSL approach

Countries	Year	Authors	VSL (in million \$)
Australia	1991	Kniesner and Leeth	5.3
Canada	1999	Meng and Smith	2.9
Canada	2001	Gunderson and Hyatt	5.1–23.1
Hong Kong	1998	Siebert and Wei	2.1
India	2001	Shanmugan	1.3–1.8
UK	2000	Arabsheibani and Marin	38.4
USA	1990	Miller	4
USA	1993	Viscusi	4.9–11.5
USA	1996	Miller, Cohen and Wiersema	4
USA	2000	Smith	2.9–6.1
USA	2000	Viscusi	4.0–11.9
USA	2003	Leeth and Ruser	3.4
USA	2004	Viscusi	6.4
USA	2008	Andi and Viscusi	4.3–9.5
USA	2008	Viscusi	7.0–12.5

Table 5.18 Data and parameters used in income loss estimation due to VAW (SCR)

Data and Parameter	Value	Source
<i>Data:</i>		
Number of deaths	01	Health Statistics
Number of survivors	609 (501 + 108)	Family Tribunal and police
<i>Parameters:</i>		
Employment rate among working-age women (%)	0.69	Labour Force Data
Median days incapable of household work	32	Focus group discussion
<i>Unit costs:</i>		
Average hours incapable of household work	5	Focus group discussion
GDP per employed person in per year – 2016 (SCR)*	304,288	National Accounts
GDP per employed person per data – 2016 (SCR)**	1,207	National Accounts
Note: * GDP in 2016 was 19,014,056,175; number of employed persons were 62,487. Thus, GDP per employed person in 2016 was SCR 304,288 (=19,014,056,175/62,487). ** Given that there are 252 working days in a year, the per day per employed person's GDP was calculated to be: 1,207 (=304,288/252).		

Table 5.19 Estimated income loss due to VAW (SCR)

Category	Data	Parameters			Unit cost (SCR)	Cost (SCR)
		Employment rate	Days	Hours		
Irreversible (death)	01				304,288	304,288
Total irreversible						304,288
Reversible						
a. employment income loss	609	0.62	8		1,207	3,706,228
a. household income loss	609		32	05	1,207	11,765,803
Total reversible						15,472,031
Total income loss						15,776,319

In addition to hours spent at work, women also spend time on household activities – for example, childcare, preparing food etc. Survivors in the focus group discussion suggested the average incapacity hours to be five. Finally, GDP per employed person for 2016 was estimated using the National Accounts and Labour Force Data. The data and parameters used are reported in Table 5.16.

The following generalised specification has been employed to estimate income loss under the irreversible and reversible categories:

Irreversible (death)

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

Reversible (disorder)

$$\text{a. Income loss from employment} = [\text{Data (number of survivors)} \times \text{Parameters (female employment rate)}] \times \text{Unit cost (GDP per employed person per year)}$$

$$\text{b. Income loss from household activities} = [\text{Data (number of survivors)} \times \text{Parameter 1 (median incapacity days)} \times \text{Parameter 2 (average incapacity hours)}] \times \text{Unit cost (GDP per employed person per year)}$$

The specifications and estimated costs are provided in the Table 5.17.

Notes

- 1 Constitution of the World Health Organization as adopted by the International Health Conference, New York, 19–22 June 1946; signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States (Official Records of the World Health Organization, no. 2, p. 100) and entered into force on 7 April 1948.
- 2 The current system of documentation of injuries does not follow compulsory registration of the cause of injuries or cause of discomfort, thereby making it impossible to identify cases of domestic or sexual violence.

- 3 That is, expenses of medical institutions are financed via line-item budgeting, leading to non-identification of the actual cost of specific services. For instance, in Seychelles (and perhaps in other countries), the significant component of the medical budget is allocated for wages and salaries (i.e. 39% of the total healthcare budget). Under such a financing system, it is almost impossible to assess the actual costs of specific services utilised by patients.
- 4 The period inflation rate was around 7 per cent between 2013 and 2016.
- 5 These information was provided by the Family Tribunal.
- 6 See: <http://www.socialdevelopment.gov.sc/index.php/social-services/of-domestic-violence/18-domestic-violence-role-of-service-provider>.
- 7 'Self-referral cases' mean cases that were resolved through joint session.
- 8 Access Economics (2004) used a method of deriving the value of a life year, ascribing value to statistical life and applying this to disability-adjusted life years to convert DALYs into dollar terms.
- 9 Such an approach was adopted by UNFPA and DFID (2017) to estimate income loss due to VAW in Ukraine.

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