



Methodology and type of costs

The use of mixed methods (household surveys, service provider interviews) enables triangulation of findings. However, as noted above, the availability of data will inform the method(s) chosen. Also, any gaps identified in the context analysis should feed into survey development.

*There are a variety of economic and social costs that can be estimated in a domestic violence costing study. These costs can be delineated into **four main categories**: direct tangible, indirect tangible, direct intangible, indirect intangible. Direct and indirect tangible costs have a monetary value, while direct and indirect intangible costs do not. These costs will be discussed in detail below.*

To calculate the per person costs of service provision, it is important to consider both variable costs (which increase with number of persons being provided the service) and fixed costs or sunk costs (which do not vary with number of individuals provided with the service). For example, the cost of radio campaigns does not change as more or less people listen, but the cost of housing and bedding would fluctuate dramatically with an increase in numbers.





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Methodology	Cost categories	Level
Accounting	Direct tangible costs Out-of-pocket expenditures Service provision Prevention programmes Social transfers	Individual Household Business Community Government
	Indirect tangible costs Foregone income Loss of unpaid work	Individual, household
Econometric	Direct tangible costs Service provision	Community Government
	Indirect tangible costs Premature mortality Productivity loss Educational impacts Nutritional impact	Individual Household Community Business
Propensity score matching	Indirect tangible costs Labour-force participation Earnings Children's education outcomes Reproductive health outcomes Morbidity	Individual Household



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Willingness to pay	Direct tangible costs Service provision	Community Government
	Direct intangible costs Pain and suffering Chronic morbidity	Individual Community
Disability-adjusted life years	Indirect tangible costs Productivity loss Premature mortality	Individual Community
	Direct intangible costs Pain and suffering Chronic morbidity	
Gender-responsive budgeting	Direct tangible costs Service provision Prevention programmes Social transfers	Community Government