SDG Target 16.1
Measuring the prevalence of physical, psychological and sexual violence

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Second Regional Meeting on Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics: Development of crime and criminal justice statistics and their contribution for SDG monitoring in Asia-Pacific
14-16 November 2016, Sheraton Seoul Palace Hotel, Republic of Korea
### Context: SDG Target 16.1

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective institutions

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>End abuse, exploitation and violence towards children</td>
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<td>16.3</td>
<td>Promote the rule of law and access to justice</td>
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<td>16.4</td>
<td>Reduce illicit financial and arms flows, combat organized crime</td>
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<td>16.5</td>
<td>Reduce corruption and bribery</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
<td>Effective, accountable, transparent institutions</td>
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<td>16.7</td>
<td>Representative decision-making</td>
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<td>16.8</td>
<td>Participation of developing countries in global governance</td>
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<td>16.9</td>
<td>Legal identity for all including birth registration</td>
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<td>16.10</td>
<td>Public access to information</td>
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<td>16.a</td>
<td>Build capacity to prevent violence, combat terrorism and crime</td>
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<td>16.b</td>
<td>Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies</td>
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Context: SDG Target 16.1

Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective institutions

16.1 Reduce all forms of violence and related death rates

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age (Tier I, UNODC)

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause (Tier II/III, OHCHR)

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Tier II, UNODC)

16.1.4 Proportion of people that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (Tier II, UNODC)
SDG Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target 5.2.
Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

Indicators (Tier II, UNICEF/UN Women/UNFPA/WHO):

• 5.2.1. (“IPV”) Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group

• 5.2.2. (“SV”) Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence

• 16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months (Tier II, UNODC)
Computation of indicator 16.1.3
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

Number of people subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in previous 12 months

\[
\frac{\text{Number of people subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in previous 12 months}}{\text{Total number of people}} \times 100
\]
Computation of indicator 16.1.3
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months

- Relevant disaggregation
  - **Sex** (male / female)
  - **Age** groups (15+, 15-49, 15-64, five year age groups)
  - **Type of violence** (physical, psychological, sexual)
  - **Perpetrator** (partner, non-partner)
  - **Urban, rural** and other sub-national areas
  - Disability, ethnicity, race, migration
Physical violence
e.g. slapping, pushing, biting, hair pulling, kicking, throwing things, choking, burning, using or threatening to use a weapon such as a gun or knife

Psychological violence
e.g. prevented from seeing friends and/or family, insisting on knowing where she is at all times, verbal insults, making her feel scared or intimidated

Sexual violence
e.g. any harmful or unwanted sexual behaviour imposed on someone, forced/coerced intercourse, unwanted touching, threats of sexual violence
Most women who experience intimate partner violence do not seek help from police, other authorities or services

Percentage of women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) who did and did not seek help from authorities or service providers, various

- Bangladesh (2015)
- Cook Islands (2013)
- Lao PDR (2014)
- Solomon Islands (2009)
- Timor-Leste (2015)
- Turkey (2014)

Note: the classification of authorities varies between surveys, but typically includes police, courts, community and religious leaders, health care centres/hospitals and women’s shelters

Sources: Bangladesh 2015 VAW Survey; Cook Islands 2013 Family Health and Safety Study; Lao PDR National Survey on Women’s Health and Life Experiences 2014; Solomon Islands 2009 Family Health and Safety Study; Timor-Leste 2015 Nabilan Baseline Study Main Report; 2014 Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey.
Considerations

- Measuring prevalence requires population-based survey
  - Crime victimization surveys
  - Gender-based violence (GBV) surveys
- Ethical and safety considerations
- Intimate partner vs non-partner violence
- Current versus lifetime experiences of violence
Sources of prevalence data

• Administrative records (police, health) **NOT** suitable to provide information on prevalence of VAW in general population

• Methodologies designed to collect comparable data:
  - **Dedicated surveys**
    - WHO multi-country study on women’s health and domestic violence
    - Survey conducted by European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)
  - **“Domestic violence (DV) modules” in other surveys**
    - Demographic and Health surveys (DV-module)
    - Reproductive health surveys (DV-module)
    - UNECE module to measure UN VAW indicators
Dedicated survey  
e.g. WHO methodology

- Costly due to lengthy training and support measures
- Able to achieve high quality, robust data
- Long questionnaire
- Repeated every 7-10 years
- Few countries have done repeat studies to date
- Methodology updated to produce UN statistical indicators
- Includes qualitative component

Survey module  
e.g. DHS or UNECE module

- Less costly
- No or minimal adaptation needed
- Usually more limited in training and support measures
- Prevalence rates likely to be lower than for dedicated survey
- DHS module currently not suited to measuring UN standard indicators
- Well suited to measure trends because usually takes place every five years
Methodological issues

- No consensus at this stage on methodology to measure psychological violence
- Comparability; e.g. varying definitions of sexual violence
- GBV methodologies focus on violence against women
- 12m prevalence rates low in many countries making disaggregation a challenge
PREVALENCE

1 in 3 women throughout the world will experience physical and/or sexual violence by a partner or sexual violence by a non-partner

Map showing prevalence of intimate partner violence by WHO region

Source: World Health Organization (WHO)
www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/VAW_infographic.pdf?ua=1
Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women reporting experiences of sexual violence by a non-partner, lifetime and current

Source: UNFPA 2016 Regional Snapshot, kNOwVAWdata
http://asiapacific.unfpa.org/publications/violence-against-women-regional-snapshot-2016-0
Why are these indicators important?

• For women the most common perpetrator is generally the spouse/intimate partners

• Usually hidden, stigmatized, very difficult to measure

• Impact is far reaching on individual, family, society

• Prevalence in the last 12 months shows the proportion of women currently/recently experiencing violence
  • Important for policy, planning of services and interventions
  • More sensitive to monitor change than lifetime prevalence
For the UNFPA APRO region (37 countries):

- **28** countries have done a VAW prevalence survey
  - **6** countries did more than one survey

- **24** have national data on intimate partner violence
  - **20** have data for all types of violence for SDG indicator 5.2.1

- **17 (+ 4*)** have national data on sexual violence by non-partners
  - **9** have data for SDG indicator 5.2.2

* Available from DHS, however not published in the national reports
Asia-Pacific: SDG indicator availability as of August 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>IPV 5.2.1</th>
<th>SV 5.2.2</th>
<th>IPV 5.2.1</th>
<th>SV 5.2.2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Nauru</td>
<td>2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Palau</td>
<td>2013</td>
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<td>FS Micronesia</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2013</td>
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<td>DPR Korea</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td></td>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>2000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Timor-Leste</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>Lao PDR</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
<td>2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet Nam</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
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<td>2010</td>
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No VAW survey conducted
Not all types measured, out-of-date, or not nationally representative
Data available
Challenges and gaps for the SDGs

• Lack of data (especially psychological)
• Under-reporting
• Restricted age group (not 15+)
• Comparability (definition of psychological and sexual)
• Disaggregation
• Capacity to implement surveys
• Regularity of data production
Way forward

- Methods need to be adapted to reflect the requirements of the indicators
- Develop methodology and guidelines for sexual violence, psychological violence and for disability
- Support for countries to build capacity and to produce and use the data

- Work on data literacy (the stories behind the data)
- Engage other partners (women machinery, NGOs)
- Participatory process, ownership, will make data easier to take up and to use
UNFPA-DFAT partnership on measuring VAW data 2016-2019:

- Build the capacity to conduct national studies on VAW prevalence
- Knowledge capture and sharing
THANK YOU!

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