



INDICATOR ANALYSIS

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AGED 15 YEARS AND OLDER SUBJECTED TO SEXUAL VIOLENCE BY PERSONS OTHER THAN AN INTIMATE PARTNER

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<p>How is the indicator calculated</p>	<p><i>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner</i> is the total number of women and girls who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) were subjected to sexual violence, <i>and</i> b) were subjected to said violence by persons other than an intimate partner expressed as a proportion of the total number of women and girls aged 15 years or older in the population (1). <p>Calculation of the indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P = the population proportion • x = the number of women and girls aged 15 years or older who were subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner • n = the total number of women and girls aged 15 years or older in the population <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Indicator Formula: $P = x/n$</i></p> <p>This indicator is part of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as a specific indicator for Target 5.2, which seeks to “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” (1). Both this indicator and Target 5.2 fall under the broader scope of SDG 5 “Gender Equality”, whose primary objective is to “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” (1).</p>
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GLOBAL TRENDS	
<p>What are the global patterns for this indicator? Trends, geographic patterns etc.</p>	<p>Violence directed at women and girls is the most common form of gender-based violence (1). According to the United Nations, data illustrates that globally, approximately 7% of women have experienced sexual violence at the hands of persons other than an intimate partner (not including sexual harassment) at some point in their lives (2). Furthermore, women and girls together constitute 72% of human trafficking on a global scale, with over 4 out of every 5 trafficked women (aged 15 years and older) trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation by persons other than an intimate partner (3, p. 3).</p>

RELEVANCE TO UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GENDER, HEALTH, FRAGILITY/PEACE	
<p>How could this indicator contribute</p>	<p>This indicator provides one measure of women aged 15 years and older’s subjection to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner. Thus, it</p>

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<p>to our understanding of how gender, health and fragility and peace influence one another?</p>	<p>indicates the level of non-intimate-partner sexual violence against women in a given area. Because high levels of sexual violence against women are associated with perverse outcomes such as (but not limited to) higher rates of depression, unwanted pregnancy, and HIV prevalence, this indicator is closely related to women’s overall mental and physical health (2). Because women and girls are especially vulnerable in the face of sexual violence, analysis of this indicator can be of value to reach those who experience the greatest fragility.</p> <p>According to the United Nations, having data on this indicator can aid in understanding the extent and nature of this form of violence, and could potentially help develop appropriate policies and programs to reduce gender-based sexual violence and promote stable, peaceful societies (1).</p>
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UTILITY	
<p>What does the indicator measure?</p>	<p>This indicator measures what proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older have experienced sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner.</p>
<p>What does it NOT measure - what does it miss?</p>	<p>This indicator does not measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The frequency of the sexual violence experienced <p>The degree of severity of the violence experienced</p>

AVAILABILITY

<p>Sources for indicator (CRVS, DHS etc.);</p>	<p>According to the United Nations, the main sources of gender-based violence data are a) specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women and b) international household surveys that include a module on experiences of violence by women, such as the DHS (1). Approximately 100 countries globally have conducted national surveys concerning violence against women, or have included a module on violence against women in a national household survey on other topic, although not all include data on non-partner sexual violence (1).</p> <p>Although administrative data from health institutions, police records, court records, justice services, and social services can provide information on sexual violence against women and girls aged 15 years and over, these only produce incidence data and not prevalence data (1). Furthermore, many women who have experienced sexual violence do not report this violence, and those who do tend to be the most severe cases (1). Therefore, administrative data should not be used as a source for this indicator (1).</p> <p>An Inter-Agency Group on Violence against Women Data and its Technical Advisory Group is currently being established (jointly by WHO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNSD and UNFPA) to establish a mechanism for compiling harmonized country level data on this indicator (1).</p> <p>Indicator data are available from the following sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. UNICEF's Data Warehouse (country level 2005-2018): https://data.unicef.org/resources/data_explorer/unicef_f/?ag=UNICEF&df=SDG_PROG_ASSESSMENT&dq=.C050202&ver=1.0&startPeriod=2003&endPeriod=20182. WHO's Global Health Observatory (GBD and WHO income regions in 2010): https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.imr.RHR_NPSV?lang=en3. WHO's report "Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates" (GBD and WHO income regions in 2018) (4).
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Most recent data available;	This indicator is measured at some point in most countries and in most contexts, regional/global estimates are available through WHO reports for 2010 and 2018 and limited national data is available through UNICEF's Data Warehouse. The availability of <i>recent</i> data depends on the country and the frequency of household surveys. In many cases, data on sexual violence perpetrated by persons other than an intimate partner is not collected on a regular basis (1). The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime conducts an annual survey concerning sexual violence, however access to the most recent data collected for this study (data for 2018) is currently denied to the public.
Availability across geographic areas;	The availability of data for this indicator across geographic areas is highly limited.
Availability in conflict affected settings;	Data for conflict affected settings is not available on the WHO and UNICEF databases.

GRANULARITY	
<i>Disaggregation at national level</i>	
Data disaggregated by sex;	Yes
Data disaggregated by identity group (race, ethnicity);	No
Data disaggregated by income	No
<i>Disaggregation at sub-national level</i>	
Data disaggregated by geographic region;	No
Data disaggregated by identity group (race, ethnicity);	No
Data disaggregated by income.	No

SOURCES OF BIAS	
What bias can exist with this data?	<p><i>Selection bias:</i> the selected respondents may not be an accurate representation of the entire population; thus, the women and girls surveyed may not accurately reflect the true prevalence of sexual violence by non-intimate partners.</p> <p><i>Social desirability bias:</i> sometimes, respondents seek to gain the approval of the person/institution conducting the survey. For this reason, women and girls surveyed may provide an answer that does not accurately reflect their experiences;</p> <p><i>Social Desirability bias (continued):</i> this indicator concerns subject matter that may be highly sensitive or stigmatized. Thus, respondents may not answer truthfully, and some victims may not come forward as respondents at all.</p>

VALIDITY	
Clear and accepted international standards for indicator;	This SDG indicator has been classified as a tier 2 indicator by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. A tier 2 indicator is described as conceptually clear with an internationally established methodology (5).
Validity of measurement of indicator generally accepted;	Issues with bias in survey responses may undermine the validity of the measurement in a particular setting.

RELIABILITY	
Reliability of indicator generally accepted;	The indicator is measured annually across national and international surveys. However, there can be discrepancies in data between international-level and national-level surveys.

COMPLEXITY	
Enables analysis across time and location.	Depending on the frequency of the data gathered, it can provide an opportunity for comparisons across time and location.

OTHER REFLECTIONS	

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Are indicator values imputed/modelled?	National level estimates from the UNICEF data warehouse are not modelled or imputed (1). Regional and global estimates from the WHO are based on the use of models (6). <i>Uncertainty bounds are included with regional estimates and should be considered during analysis.</i>
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References

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