



INDICATOR ANALYSIS

PROPORTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS SUBJECTED TO PHYSICAL, SEXUAL OR
PSYCHOLOGICAL VIOLENCE BY A CURRENT OR FORMER INTIMATE PARTNER
IN THE PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS

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Indicator: Proportion of women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months

<p>Overview</p>	<p>The indicator is calculated as the total number of women and girls who in the previous 12 months:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) were subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence, and b) were subjected to said violence by a current or former intimate partner <p>expressed as a proportion of the total number of women and girls in the population (1).</p> <p>Calculation of the indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P = the population proportion • x = the number of women and girls who were subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner within the previous 12 months • n = the total number of women and girls in the population <p style="text-align: center;">Indicator Formula: $P = x/n$.</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, national-level data illustrates that up to 70% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence from a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime (2). Furthermore, the United Nations estimates that, of the women who were intentionally killed in 2017 globally, more than a third were killed by their current or former intimate partner (3). Finally, studies also show that, in most countries, adolescent girls aged 15-19 are most at risk of sexual violence at the hands of a current or former intimate partner (4).</p>

RELEVANCE TO UNDERSTANDING RELATIONSHIPS AMONG GENDER, HEALTH, FRAGILITY/PEACE	
<p>How could this indicator contribute to our understanding of how gender, health and fragility</p>	<p>This indicator indicates the level of intimate partner violence against women in a given area. According to the United Nations, in societies that condone male dominance over women, violence perpetrated by intimate partners “may be considered an ordinary component of interpersonal dynamics between the sexes, particularly in the context of marriage or other formal unions” (5). Therefore, this indicator also indirectly measures one manifestation of gender inequality.</p>

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<p>and peace influence one another?</p>	<p>Gender inequality fueled by intimate partner violence, in this way, is closely tied with health and fragility. Women who experience violence at the hands of current or former intimate partners are more likely to experience declines in both mental and physical wellbeing (3). These trends only worsen over time as, based on data from 30 countries, only 1% of victimized women ever seek professional help (3). As a result, women who experience intimate partner violence also experience increased fragility. Maintaining women’s mental and physical wellbeing, building resilience, and ensuring a safe, secure living environment, is a crucial step in advancing towards peaceful societies.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">UTILITY</p>	
<p>What does the indicator measure?</p>	<p>This indicator measures what proportion of women and girls in the previous 12 months were subjected to physical, sexual, or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner.</p>
<p>What does it NOT measure - what does it miss?</p>	<p>The indicator does not measure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The frequency of violence experienced b) The specific age of women and girls who were subjected to the violence c) The severity of the violence experienced d) Whether the women were subjected to one form of violence, to two forms of violence, or all three forms of violence

<p>AVAILABILITY</p>

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Sources for indicator (CRVS, DHS etc.);	<p>Relies on DHS or national household surveys.</p> <p>Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) are conducted approximately every 5 years, and more specifically targeted surveys, if they are ever repeated, are conducted less frequently (5).</p> <p>Unfortunately, availability varies highly by country in terms of the regularity of data collection (as well as methods) (5).</p> <p>Indicator data are available from the following sources:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. WHO's Global Health Observatory (country level from 2000-2017; regional in 2010): https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/intimate-partner-violence-prevalence-among-ever-partnered-women-(-) 2. WHO's report "Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates" (country level, and regional in 2018) (6) 3. UNICEF's Data Warehouse (country level from 2005-2018): https://data.unicef.org/resources/data_explorer/unicef_f/?ag=UNICEF&df=SDG_PROG_ASSESSMENT&dq=.C050201&ver=1.0&startPeriod=2003&endPeriod=2018
Most recent data available;	<p>Limited national level data is available between 2000-2017 through UNICEF and the WHO. Regional and global estimates are available for 2010 and 2018. This indicator is measured at some point in most countries and in most contexts. Availability of recent data depends on country and frequency of household surveys and of more dedicated surveys. Recent statistics and analysis are available on the World Health Organization website.</p>
Availability across geographic areas;	<p>The availability of data for this indicator across geographic areas is highly limited.</p>
Availability in conflict affected settings;	<p>Some estimates are available for Afghanistan, South Sudan, Venezuela and the DRC through the UNICEF data warehouse and the WHO's 2018 report.</p>

GRANULARITY

Disaggregation at national level

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Data disaggregated by sex;	Yes.
Data disaggregated by identity group (race, ethnicity);	No.
Data disaggregated by income	No.
Data disaggregated by citizenship;	No.
Data disaggregated by migration background;	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 intimate partner violence.</p> <p><i>Recall bias:</i> surveys ask respondents about a violent incident that could have occurred up to 12 months previously, and therefore respondents might not correctly remember the date the incident occurred/if it was within the 12-month timeframe;</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>

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VALIDITY	
Clear and accepted international standards for indicator;	<p>Achieving international standards for this indicator remains difficult as most data collection initiatives have employed different methodologies, and have used varying definitions of partner or spousal violence. In addition, though clearer standards exist for physical and sexual violence, measuring psychological violence remains a challenge as no single method has been accepted as an international standard, and many surveys fail to accurately measure psychological violence at all.</p> <p>However, as mentioned in the metadata, "not all these data are comparable and in many cases they are not collected on a regular basis"(5).</p>
Validity of measurement of indicator generally accepted;	Potential issues regarding bias in survey response may undermine the validity of the data.

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.	Since data for this indicator is collected on an annual basis in most countries, it does provide an opportunity for comparisons across time and location.

OTHER REFLECTIONS	

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<p>Are indicator values imputed/modelled?</p>	<p>National level estimates from the UNICEF data warehouse are not modelled or imputed (5).</p> <p>Data provided by the WHO through its 2018 "<i>Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates</i>" are based on the use of models (6). <i>Uncertainty bounds are included with estimates and should be considered during analysis.</i></p> <p>Data provided by the WHO through the Global health observatory are modelled at the regional and global level. <i>Uncertainty bounds are included with these estimates and should be considered during analysis.</i> National level data appears to be sourced directly from DHS but treatment of missing values is not addressed in metadata documentation (7).</p>
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References

1. United Nations Statistics Division. Indicator 5.2.1- 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 previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age [Internet]. United Nations Statistics Division; 2021. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-01.pdf>
2. WHO, LSHTM, South African Medical Research Council. Global and regional estimates of violence against women: prevalence and health effects of intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual violence. World Health Organization; 2013.
3. UNODC. Global Study on Homicide 2019. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; 2019.
4. UNICEF Division of Data, Research and Policy. A familiar face: Violence in the lives of children and adolescents. United Nations Children's Fund. 2017;
5. United Nations Statistics Division. Indicator 5.3.1- Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 [Internet]. United Nations Statistics Division; 2021. Available from: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-02-01.pdf>
6. WHO. Violence against women prevalence estimates, 2018: global, regional and national prevalence estimates for intimate partner violence against women and global and regional prevalence estimates for non-partner sexual violence against women. World Health Organization [Internet]. 2021; Available from: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/341337/9789240022256-eng.pdf?sequence=1>
7. WHO. Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15-49 years subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months [Internet]. The Global Health Observatory. [cited 2021 Sep 28]. Available from: <https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/proportion-of-ever-partnered-women-and-girls-aged-15-49-years-subjected-to-physical-and-or-sexual-violence-by-a-current-or-former-intimate-partner-in-the-previous-12-months>