

Violence and harmful practices against women and girls:
*SDG indicators –
needs and challenges around data disaggregation.*

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**Sex-disaggregated data for the SDG indicators
in Asia and the Pacific: What and how?**
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Outline

- Context:
 - What is violence
 - What are the indicators and why are they important
 - Sources of data and examples of data
- Disaggregation: Required, desired, nesting
- Gaps and challenges
- The way forward

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Context: What is violence against women?

“ any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”.

(United Nations, 1993)



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Context: Why is VAW data important?

- Growing awareness of causes and consequences of violence against women.
- Strengthened international commitment to end VAW: CEDAW 1979, BPFA 1995, CSW 57 in 2013, 2030 Agenda Target 5.2
- Strong push and growing demand for collection of data on VAW.
- UN statistical indicators on VAW agreed by UN Statistical Commission in 2011 (with UNSD guidelines for measuring violence).
- Adoption of indicators on VAW in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Note VAW was not in the MDGs)
- High quality data critical to support effective policies, programming, M&E of prevention and response efforts – “know your epidemic”
- VAW affects most/all other goals in SDGs

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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

Indicators:

- **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

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Computation of the indicators (“prevalence rates”)

Number of ever-partnered/all women who were subjected to (type of violence) in the last 12 months

Total number of (ever-partnered) women

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Indicator 5.2.1. Why is it important?

- For violence against women the among the most common perpetrator is generally the spouse/intimate partners
- This type of violence is usually hidden, stigmatized, very difficult to measure
- This type of violence is usually a course of conduct (not a one of event but happening many times over a long period)
- Impact of VAW is far reaching on individual, family, society
- Prevalence in the last 12 months show the proportion of women currently/recently experiencing violence
 - Important for policy, planning of services and interventions
 - More sensitive to monitor change than lifetime prevalence

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Minimum disaggregation indicator 5.2.1. on IPV

Age	Any partner (current or former intimate partner)										
	Total ever-partnered women and girls N	Physical violence		Sexual violence		Physical and/or sexual violence		Psychological violence		Physical, sexual and/or psychological violence	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19											
20-24											
25-29											
30-34											
35-39											
40-44											
45-49											
50-54											
55-59											
60+											
TOTAL											

Indicator 5.2.2. Why is it important?

- For sexual violence against by perpetrators other than partners women is an important consequence of gender inequality and happens both in public and private spaces.
- Evidence shows that globally 7% of women have experienced this in their lifetime.
- Place of occurrence (e.g. workplace, school, other spaces is of relevance for policy
- Prevalence in the past 12 months show the proportion of women currently/recently experiencing violence and is more significant for policy and interventions than lifetime and more meaningful in relation to breakdown by age

Minimum disaggregation indicator 5.2.2. on sexual violence

Age	Total women	Sexual violence by non-partner perpetrators in the past 12 months	
	N	%	n
15-19			
20-24			
25-29			
30-34			
35-39			
40-44			
45-49			
50-54			
55-59			
60+			
TOTAL			

Required dis-aggregation by age and place of occurrence

Sources of prevalence data

- Administrative records (police, health) **not** suitable to provide information on prevalence of VAW in general population that is needed for these indicators
- Methodologies designed to collect comparable data:
- Dedicated surveys, e.g.
 - 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

VAW prevalence surveys in Asia

WHO methodology

- 2000 :Thailand
- 2000: Japan
- 2001: Bangladesh
- 2003: New Zealand
- 2006: Maldives
- 2010: Viet Nam
- 2014: Laos
- 2015: Cambodia

DHS module

- 2006: India
- 2007: Bangladesh
- 2008: Philippines
- 2010: Timor Leste
- 2011: Nepal
- 2000, 2005, 2015: Cambodia

UNECE methodology

- 2011 and 2015: Bangladesh

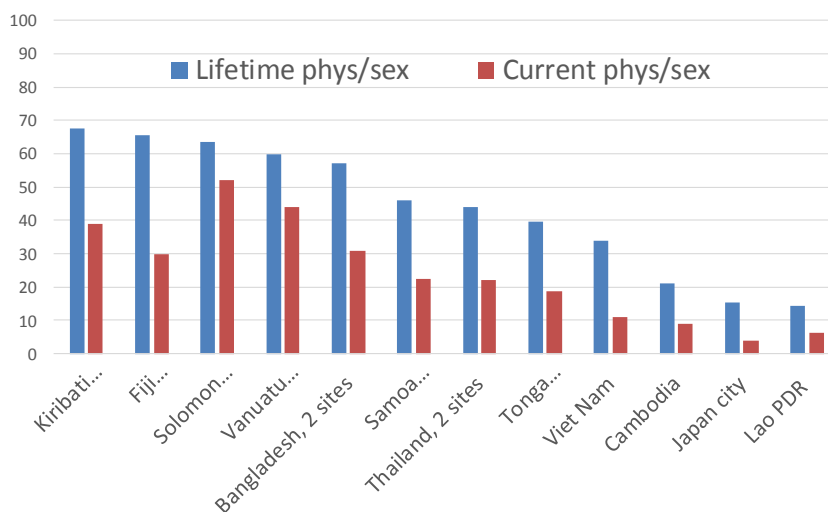
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VAW surveys using 'WHO methodology' in the Pacific region

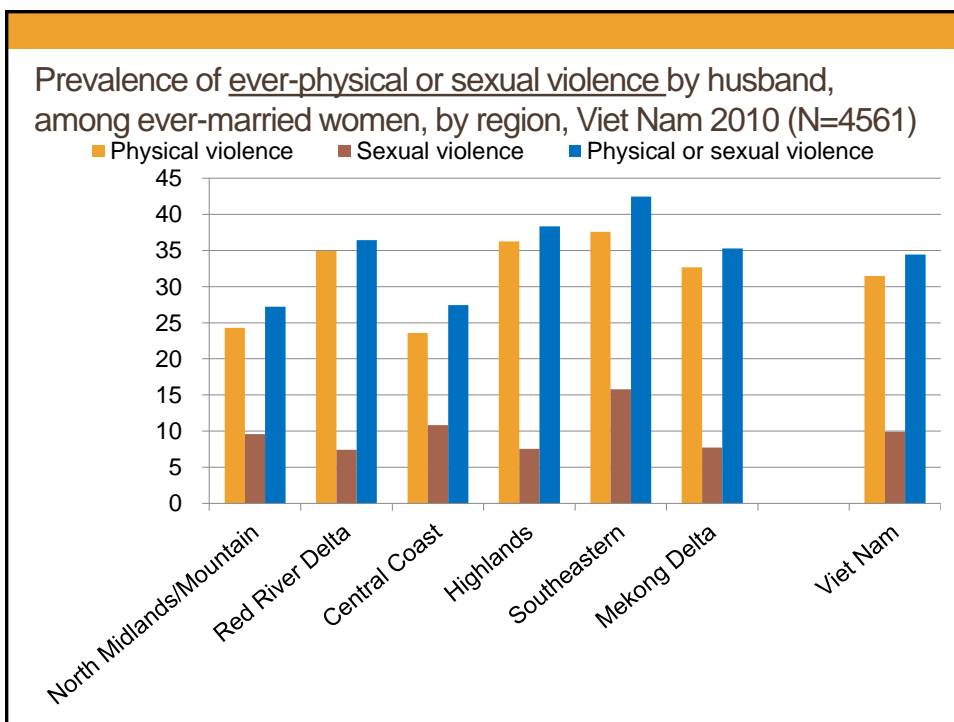
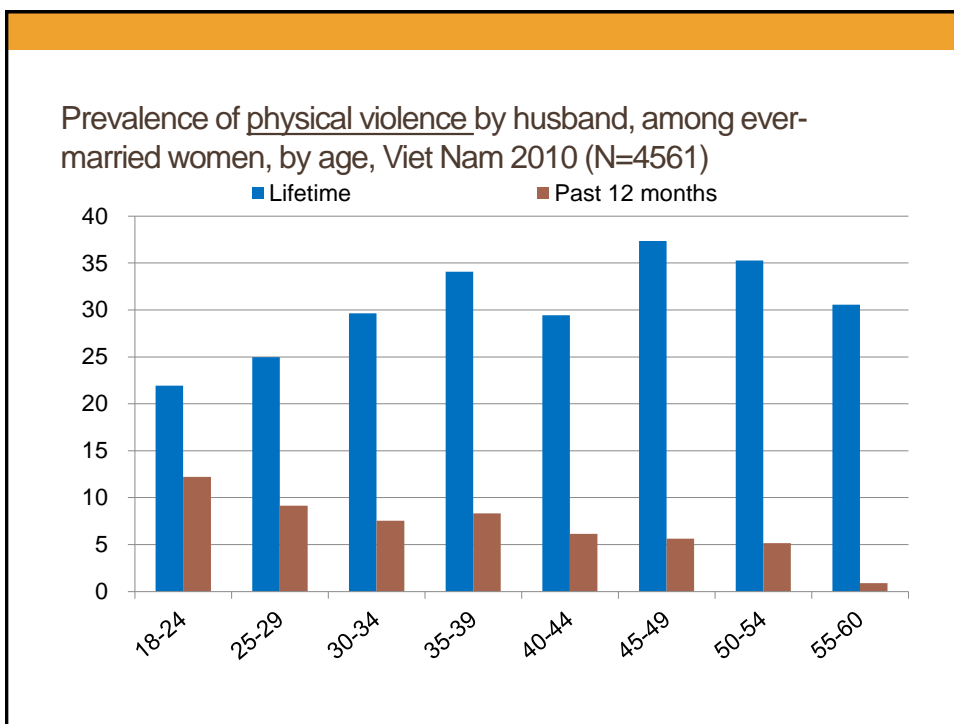
- 2000: **Samoa**
- 2007: **Solomon Islands and Kiribati**
- 2008: **Vanuatu**
- 2009: **Tonga**
- 2010: **Fiji**
- 2012-2014: **Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Nauru and Federated States of Micronesia**

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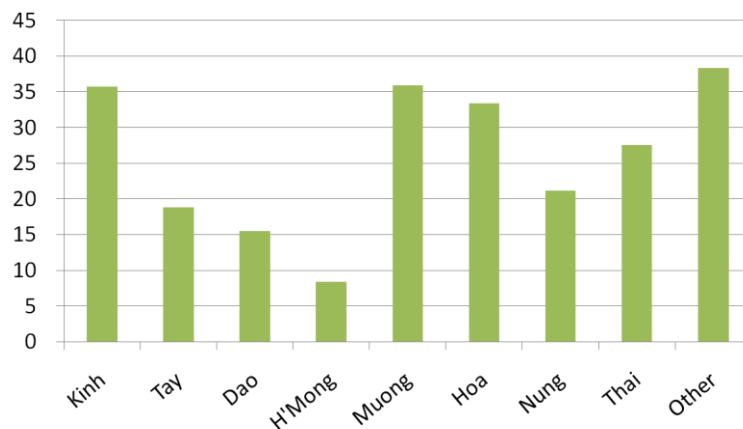
Prevalence rates of physical and/or sexual partner violence among partnered women 15-49 in Southeast Asia (2000-2015)*



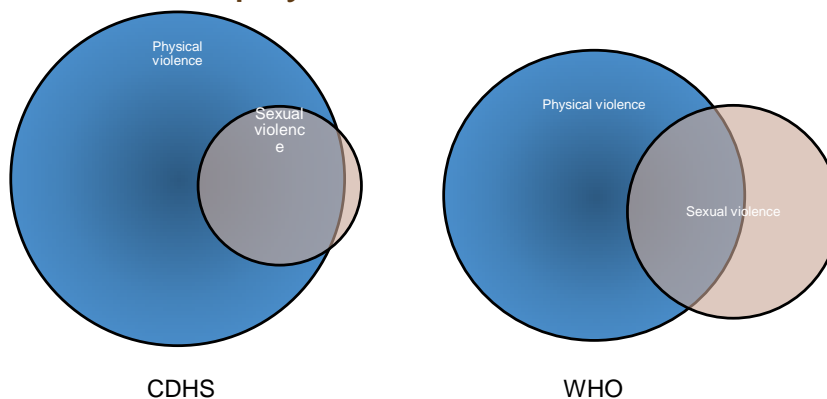
*Studies using WHO methodology



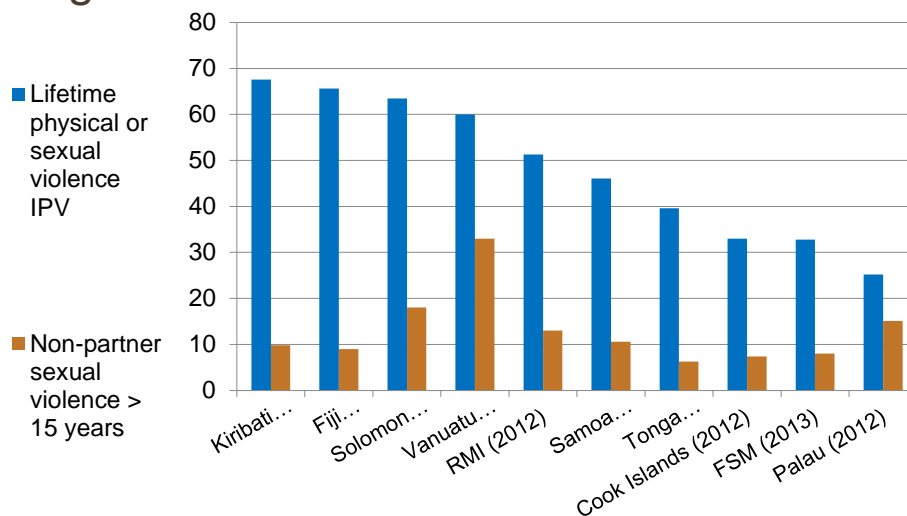
Prevalence of ever-physical or sexual violence by husband, among ever-married women, by ethnic group, Viet Nam 2010 (N=4561)



Sexual and/or physical IPV in Cambodia 2014 CDHS vs. WHO: Co-occurrence of sexual and physical violence



Patterns of violence (lifetime prevalence) against women in Pacific Island countries



Disaggregation

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	Element	5.2.1. (IPV)	5.2.2. (SV)	
Required	Type of violence	x		Top level
	Age	x	x	
	Location of occurrence		x	
Desired (generally for SDGs)	Income	x	x	Parallel (under top level)
	Education	x	x	
	Ethnicity	x	x	
	Disability	x	x	
	Geographic location	x	x	
"Wish list"	Relationship status	x		Top level
	Relationship with perpetrator (incl. sex)		x	
	Frequency of violence	x	x	
	Severity of violence (type of sexual violence)		x	

Challenges/gaps - For both indicators

Methodological and understanding:

- Prevalence surveys need different methods/skills
- Ethical and safety guidelines, enumerators training crucial
- Support needed for participants and enumerators who need it
- Expensive surveys,
- Lack of expertise
- Many countries still do not have data
- Very few countries have done multiple studies done yet
- Need to understand that prevalence rates always underestimate real situation (non-sampling errors more relevant than sampling errors)
- Small samples give better data (but... no detailed disaggregation!)
- Need to understand that 12 month prevalence is better for monitoring than lifetime but may also vary more due to methodological issues
- 12 months prevalence gives only 'part of the story'
- Need proper interpretation and contextualization (including qualitative work) – responsibility to represent the women's voices
- Possible issues around acceptance by Government (hard to believe)

Challenges/gaps - For both indicators

For disaggregation:

- Disability not commonly measured and no consensus on measurement of disability
- Different surveys use different age cut-off points
- Due to small sample size disaggregation is limited (e.g. not possible for small geographical areas)
- Disaggregation not always needed, feasible, desirable – think of risks of stigmatization or abuse of data
- Issues (safety, confidentiality, human rights) around trying to find the most vulnerable

More challenges/gaps

For 5.2.1. (IPV)

- Concept of “partner”
- Data on last 12 month generally available for physical, sexual and psychological violence but:
 - Generally presented as physical and/or violence
 - Not generally combined with psychological
- No consensus at this stage on methodology to measure psychological violence

For 5.2.2. (SV)

- Definition of sexual violence (rape and other sexual violence) – issues with comparability
- 12 m prevalence rates so far not commonly measured in surveys
- 12 m prevalence rates very low in many countries, dis-aggregation not feasible (gives “empty cells”)
- Perpetrator data more relevant than location data

What are the groups most likely to be left behind?

Some thoughts.....

- We will never find the most severe cases
 - Those who were killed, who are incapacitated, chronically ill
 - Those who are institutionalized, in hospitals, locked up
 - Those who are too scared to talk, forbidden to speak with others...
- But... to find these would put them at more risk....
- Responsibility to use a good methodology and implement well. If too low, the data is useless.
- Sometimes disaggregation is not desirable or feasible, the priority may be “simply” to have good/reliable data...

Way forward

- Available standard methods need to be adapted to reflect the requirements of the indicators
- Develop methodology and guidelines for sexual violence, psychological violence and for disability
- Capacity building!!!
- 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
- Bridging gap users – producers: Dialogue regarding data needs and use

Questions for discussion (chose one of the two indicators)

- Who are the most furthest behind? Advantages and risks of finding the furthest behind?
- What breakdown is relevant for policy? Is the breakdown currently being used for policy?

- For each country: Give 1-2 actions/recommendations on how to improve the data for these indicators
 - - in terms of methodology/production of data
 - - in terms of relevant breakdown
 - - in terms of use of data

THANK YOU

