



**MONITORING VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND
WOMEN AND CHILD MARRIAGE IN THE SDGS**

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MONITORING VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN : SDG 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



Indicator 5.2.1: Definition and calculation

- This indicator refers to intimate partner violence, which includes any abuse perpetrated by a current or former partner within the context of marriage, cohabitation or any other formal or informal union.
- The SDG databases includes data on a narrower formulation: it focuses on ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 to 49 years, not aged 15 and older, and covers physical and/or sexual violence, not psychological. The rationale for using a proxy indicator is that comparable data are currently only available for a subset of girls and women aged 15 to 49 years and the fact that there is no agreement on a standard operational definition for psychological violence.
- Disaggregation requirements include form of violence and age.

Indicator 5.2.1: Common pitfalls

The availability of comparable data remains a challenge as many data collection efforts have relied on varying survey methodologies, not used the same definitions of partner or spousal violence and of the forms of violence, utilized different survey questions, and sampled diverse age groups.

Quality of interviewer training is also highly variable. Because of this, data should be interpreted with caution. This is particularly true when comparing two or more estimates whether from the same or different countries.

Importance of following strict ethical and safety protocols

Indicator 5.2.1: Data sources

The main sources of intimate partner violence prevalence data are (1) specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women and (2) international household surveys that include a module on women's experiences of violence.

Although administrative data from health, police, courts, justice and social services, among other services used by survivors of violence, can provide information on violence against women and girls, these do not produce prevalence data, but rather incidence data or number of cases received/reported. Many abused women do not report violence and those who do tend to represent only the most serious cases. Therefore, administrative data should not be used as a data source for this indicator.

Indicator 5.2.1: Data availability

- Data are available for 7 of 22 ESCWA countries
- Two-thirds of ESCWA countries do not have comparable data

No data	Data from 2009-2013	Data from 2014-2017
Algeria Bahrain Djibouti Iraq Kuwait Lebanon Libya Mauritania Oman Qatar Saudi Arabia Somalia Syrian Arab Republic United Arab Emirates Yemen	Comoros (<i>DHS</i>) Morocco (<i>ENPVF</i>) State of Palestine (<i>National Survey On Violence Against Women</i>) Tunisia (<i>Enquête Nationale Sur La Violence À L'égard Des Femmes En Tunisie</i>)	Egypt (<i>DHS</i>) Jordan (<i>DHS</i>) Sudan (<i>Domestic violence against women in Eastern Sudan</i>)

MONITORING VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS AND WOMEN : SDG 5.2.2

Proportion of women and girls
aged 15 years and older
subjected to sexual violence by
persons other than an intimate
partner in the previous 12
months, by age and place of
occurrence



Indicator 5.2.2: Definition and calculation

This indicator refers sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the previous 12 months.

Formulation

Numerator: Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) who have experienced sexual violence by a non-intimate partner in the previous 12 months

Denominator: Number of women and girls (aged 15 years and above) in the population

Disaggregation requirements

Age and place of occurrence

Indicator 5.2.2: Common pitfalls

- The availability of comparable data remains a challenge as many data collection efforts have relied on different survey methodologies and used varying definitions of sexual violence as well as survey questions to elicit information. Diverse age groups are also often utilized.
- Additionally, not all surveys on violence against women collect information on non-partner violence.
- Respondents' willingness to discuss experiences of violence and understanding of relevant concepts may also differ according to how a survey is implemented and the cultural context, and this can affect reported prevalence levels.

Indicator 5.2.2: Data sources

The main sources of non-partner sexual violence prevalence data are:

- (1) specialized national surveys dedicated to measuring violence against women and
- (2) international household surveys that include a module on experiences of violence by women.

Although administrative data from health, police, justice and social services, and other services can provide information on violence against women and girls, these do not produce prevalence data, but rather incidence data or number of cases received/reported. Many abused women do not report violence, and those who do tend to represent only the most serious cases. Therefore, administrative data should not be used as a data source for this indicator.

Importance of following strict ethical and safety protocols

Indicator 5.2.2: Data availability

- Country consultation on data sources is currently underway (coordinated by WHO on behalf of co-custodian agencies for 5.2)
- Data availability likely to be similarly sparse as 5.2.1 given that most surveys which collect IPV data also collect info on non-partner sexual violence (except for some which restrict the sample to only ever-married/partnered girls and women)



THANK YOU

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