Interagency and methodological work on SDG indicators 5.2.1 and 5.2.2

Claudia Garcia-Moreno

Lead Specialist, Violence Against Women

Twitter @HRPresearch





Overview

1. Interagency work on VAW SDGs

2. WHO systematic review and database

3. Data quality and comparability issues

I. Interagency work on VAW SDGs

Interagency Working Group on VAW
 Estimation and Data – WHO, UNSD, UNFPA,
 UNWomen, UNICEF, UNODC

- Meetings in June 2017 and January 2018
 - Developed workplace and planned outputs
 - Convened Technical Advisory Group in January
 2018

Interagency work on VAW SDGs

- Convened Technical Advisory Group, met in January 2018
 - Discussed and identified methodological issues, including models for estimation
 - Discussed and identified priority issues for further methodological work:
 - Psychological violence
 - Older women
 - Measurement of disability in context of VAW surveys
 - Sexual harassment

II. WHO systematic review and database

Inclusion criteria:

- Studies of women aged 15+
- Nationally representative or population based studies (cross-sectional or cohort studies)
- Studies measuring the prevalence of emotional, physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence or sexual violence by any perpetrator (or studies giving enough data to compute these estimates if not directly calculated).
- Studies published after 2011

Exclusion criteria:

- Estimates that combine prevalence of physical and/or sexual IPV with other forms of violence
- Estimates from particular sub-populations that might not generalize to the population, such as clinical samples.
- Case reports, case series (less than 30 patients), letters, reviews, policy reports, commentaries, and editorials
- Minimum reporting criteria: Studies not giving sufficient detail for extrapolation, e.g. concrete sample size, confidence intervals or standard error

Systematic review of prevalence studies – results

Lifetime IPV prevalence:

- total of 275 studies
- 130 countries
- self-reports from 4,250,932 women

Past year IPV prevalence:

- total of 282 studies
- 131 countries
- self-reports from 3,421,962 women

NPSV:

- total of 80 studies
- 75 countries
- self-reports from 548,135 women

Availability of data from ESCWA countries in the database

10 studies from ESCWA countries

 Of 18 ESCWA countries, the database includes data from 5 countries

 Includes: DHS, stand-alone violence studies and data from smaller published.

III. Data quality and comparability issues

- Definition and labeling of forms of violence
 - Aggregate indicators unclear what forms of violence are included, i.e. 'physical and/or sexual' or 'physical, sexual or psychological'
 - Some studies only report prevalence of specific items, cannot calculate aggregate from the report

- Interviewer training
 - No clear cut-off for what constitutes sufficient training

Data quality and comparability issues example: 15-49 vs. 15+

- By what % does prevalence change when age limit is removed?
 - Mexico 2011, past year: 15-49: 8.3%
 - Mexico 2011, past year, 15+: 7.5%
 - Mexico 2011, lifetime: 15-49: 17.2%
 - Mexico 2011, lifetime: 15+: 19.0%

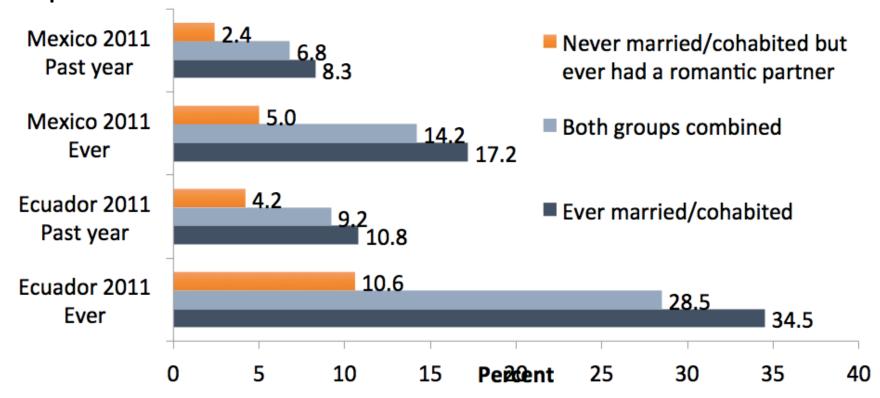
+10% difference

-10% difference

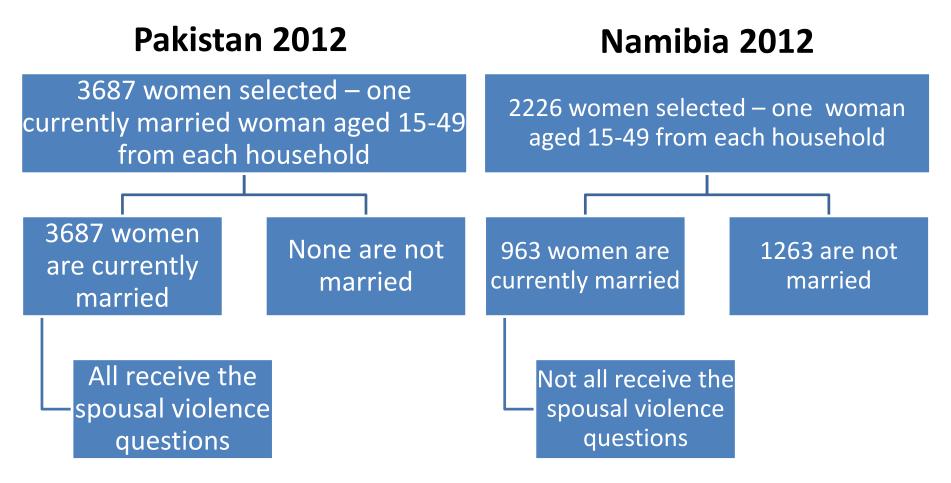
 15+ reporting of past year makes the prevalence of IPV appear lower as physical and/or sexual IPV is less frequent among older women

Data quality and comparability issues example: Definitions of partnership

Widely varying definitions of partnership, impacts prevalence



Data quality and comparability issues example: Sample inclusion



- → Asking all women about intimate partner violence?
- → Asking about current partner violence, spousal violence or any partner?

Goal and objectives of inter-agency working group

To strengthen data collection, interpretation and use by:

- Improving methodologies
- Building national capacity and supporting country efforts
- Advocacy