



INTIMATE Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence against women and girls is widespread across the globe. In the most extreme cases, it can lead to death. Social norms and widespread impunity for perpetrators are key challenges fueling this type of violence.

1 IN 5

WOMEN AND GIRLS aged 15-49, reported experiencing physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner within a 12-month period.*

47%

6%

Homicide victims worldwide intentionally killed by an intimate partner or family member**

49

COUNTRIES have no laws specifically protecting women from domestic violence.



37

COUNTRIES exempt rape perpetrators from prosecution if they are married to or subsequently marry the victim.



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

Gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This thematic spotlight is part of a series showcasing where women and girls stand against select SDG targets.

INDICATORS

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.

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.

DATA GAPS

Data on the prevalence of violence against women and girls is often lacking. This is especially true for women and girls with disabilities, ethnic minorities, migrant workers and older women. Even where the data exists, comparability across and within countries remains a considerable challenge for global monitoring.







HARMFUL PRACTICES

Women and girls are subject to various forms of harmful practices, including child marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM). Despite progress, child marriage and FGM remain unacceptably high.

FGM AT LEAST 200 MILLION

women and girls have undergone FGM.*

HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS?

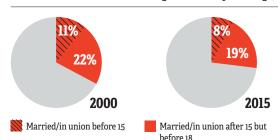
Over the last three decades, FGM rates have declined by 30 per cent, but progress is not universal and the pace of decline is uneven. Population growth will result in even more women and girls undergoing FGM, if current trends continue.

OVER 750 MILLION

women and girls alive today were married before their 18th birthday.

HAS THERE BEEN PROGRESS?

Proportion of women between 20 and 24 years of age who were married or in union before ages 15 and 18 (percentage) **



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5.3:

ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES, SUCH AS CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION Gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This thematic spotlight is part of a series showcasing where women and girls stand against select SDG targets.

INDICATORS

- Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18.
- Percentage of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age group.

DATA GAPS

The sensitive nature of FGM poses challenges in the reliable collection and comparability of such data, as families can be reluctant to provide these details. In addition, prevalence levels among different groups and/or regions within countries are not always available, leaving only national prevalence rates which obscure differences





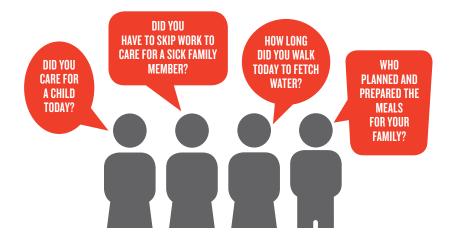


UNPAID CARE & DOMESTIC WORK

Women and girls perform the bulk of unpaid care and domestic work. Combined with paid work, this leaves women and girls working longer hours with less time for rest, selfcare, learning, and other activities, such as political participation.

On average, women do three times as much unpaid care and domestic work as men.

What share of unpaid work do you do?



Unpaid care work benefits all of us, but women and girls carry the disproportionate share, curbing their economic potential.

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5.4:

RECOGNIZE AND VALUE UNPAID
CARE AND DOMESTIC WORK
THROUGH THE PROVISION OF
PUBLIC SERVICES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION
POLICIES AND THE PROMOTION OF
SHARED RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN
THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE FAMILY
AS NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE

Gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This thematic spotlight is part of a series showcasing where women and girls stand against select SDG targets.

INDICATORS

5.4.I

Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age group and location.

DATA GAPS

Time-use surveys remain unavailable or ad-hoc in many countries, and few are carried out with regularity to allow for trend analysis. Moreover, caring for children, elderly and the sick often overlaps with domestic work, making accurate person-to-person care statistics difficult to capture.







SPOTI IGHT ON

WOMEN IN

Women remain underrepresented in leadership and management level positions in the public and private sectors. While quotas have been implemented to boost women's participation in politics and corporate boards, parity is far from reality.

Politics

Proportion of women in national parliaments (single or lower house) globally

2000

13.2% | **23.4**%

of countries worldwide have used some form of quota system to increase women's representation in politics.

Management

LESS THAN

of senior- and middlemanagement positions are held by women.*

of world business leaders say they are in favor of gender quotas on corporate boards.

ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5.5:

ENSURE WOMEN'S FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC LIFE

Gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This thematic spotlight is part of a series showcasing where women and girls stand against select SDG targets.

INDICATORS

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments.

Proportion of women in managerial positions.

DATA GAPS

There is currently no mechanism for the global monitoring of women in local governments. This data is vital to obtain a holistic perspective on women's political participation.







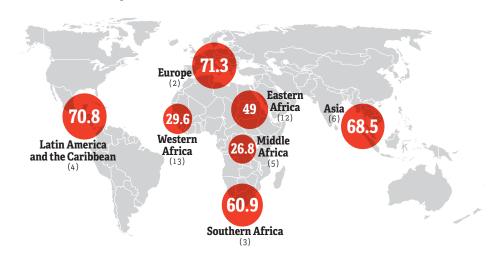
SEXUAL & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Women face various barriers in exercising their sexual and reproductive health and rights. Migrants and indigenous women, among other marginalized groups, are particularly vulnerable

ONLY 52%

OF WOMEN MARRIED OR IN A UNION freely make their own decisions about consensual sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care.

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care (The number of countries represented in each region is in parentheses.)



ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

TARGET 5.6:

ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS
TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE
HEALTH AND REPRODUCTIVE
RIGHTS AS AGREED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE PROGRAMME OF
ACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT AND THE BEIJING
PLATFORM FOR ACTION AND THE
OUTCOME DOCUMENTS OF THEIR
REVIEW CONFERENCES

Gender equality and women's empowerment is integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This thematic spotlight is part of a series showcasing where women and girls stand against select SDG targets.

INDICATORS

Proportion of women aged 15-49 who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care.

Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

DATA GAPS

Currently there is no comprehensive overview of data on laws and regulations that guarantee women and men full and equal access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education. Moreover, data coverage for indicator 5.6.1 is also limited, with estimates for only 45 countries, and mostly in sub-Saharan Africa.







GENDER Data gap

Data on the varying factors that impact women and girls is largely missing. This lack of data makes it harder to accurately identify, analyze and monitor the separate needs and vulnerabilities of women, girls, men and boys and develop effective evidence based policies and solutions.

Only

30/0
of countries
dedicate a budget
to gender statistics.

Only

50/0

of countries have legislation that mandates specialized gender-based surveys.

Only

10/0

of countries
regularly produce
violence against
women data.

OUR RESPONSE: MAKING EVERY WOMAN AND GIRL COUNT

Through our flagship programme, Making Every Women and Girl Count, UN Women aims to bring about a radical shift in how gender statistics are created, used and promoted at the global, regional and national levels.

Working together with governments, civil society, academia and other international agencies, the programme will support efforts to increase the availability of data on gender equality and women's rights in order to inform policy and decision-making.



THE FIVE YEAR PROGRAMME
WILL PROVIDE TECHNICAL AND
FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO COUNTRIES
TO IMPROVE THE PRODUCTION
AND USE OF GENDER STATISTICS
IN ORDER TO MONITOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENDER
EQUALITY COMMITMENTS IN THE
2030 AGENDA.

THE PROGRAMME IS GENEROUSLY FUNDED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF AUSTRALIA, IRELAND AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION

HOW IT WORKS:

The programme focuses on three key areas:

- 1. Enabling environment: Promoting a supportive policy environment to address institutional and financial constraints and to strengthen policies and practices governing the production of gender statistics.
- Data production: Supporting efforts to improve the regular production of gender statistics, including building the technical capacity of the national statistical systems and providing financial support to collect data to monitor the SDGs and other national commitments.
- 3. Data accessibility: Promoting greater access and analysis of data by users, including open access, providing dissemination tools, supporting user-producer dialogues and strengthening the capacity of all relevant actors to use gender statistics in policy and advocacy.

To find out how you can get involved, contact us at: gender.data@unwomen.org

