

GET THE FACTS ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Framework

UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW, 1979	https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-elimination-all-forms-discrimination-against-women
UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993	https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/declaration-elimination-violence-against-women
CoE Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, Istanbul Convention, 2011	https://www.coe.int/en/web/istanbul-convention

Facts

About one in three (30%) of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime.	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
27% of women aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship report that they have been subjected to some form of physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner.	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
Globally, 38% of murders of women are committed by an intimate partner.	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
Among adolescent girls who have been in a relationship, nearly a quarter (24%) – close to 19 million – will have experienced physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence by the time they turn 20 years old.	https://www.who.int/news/item/29-07-2024-adolescent-girls-face-alarming-rates-of-intimate-partner-violence
Globally, 6% of women report being subjected to sexual violence by someone other than a partner, though actual figures are likely higher due to underreporting.	https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures
Less than 40% of women who experience violence seek help of any sort. Among those who do, most look to family and friends, with fewer than 10% reporting to the police.	https://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures

Sexual violence, particularly during childhood, can lead to increased smoking, substance use and risky sexual behaviors.	https://www.who.int/en/news-room/factsheets/detail/violence-against-women
Violence can negatively affect women's physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health, and may increase the risk of acquiring HIV in some settings.	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
The prevalence of intimate partner violence varies by region, with the highest rates in the WHO African, Eastern Mediterranean and South-East Asia regions, where approximately 33% of women have experienced such violence.	https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/violence-against-women
42% of women who experience intimate partner violence report an injury as a consequence of this violence.	https://www.who.int/en/news-room/factsheets/detail/violence-against-women
Sexual violence, particularly during childhood, can lead to increased smoking, substance use and risky sexual behaviors. It is also associated with perpetration of violence (for males) and being a victim of violence (for females).	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
One in every 130 women and girls is subjected to contemporary forms of slavery such as child and forced marriage, domestic servitude, forced labour and debt bondage.	https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/12/1106872
Almost half (45.3%) of homicides to women who were pregnant or within one year of pregnancy have been found to be involved in partner violence.	https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Combined-HIV_DV-Provider-Factsheet-.pdf
Children who grow up in families where there is violence may suffer a range of behavioral and emotional disturbances. These can also be associated with perpetrating or experiencing violence later in life.	http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/
An estimated 4.2 million women and girls in Sudan are at risk of gender-based violence, including intimate-partner violence.	https://www.unicef.org/mena/press-releases/sudan-top-un-officials-sound-alarm-spike-violence-against-women-and-girls
Over 230 million girls and women alive today have undergone female genital mutilation, with the highest numbers in Africa (over 144 million), followed by Asia (over 80 million), and the Middle East (over 6 million).	https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/over-230-million-girls-and-women-alive-today-have-been-subjected-female-genital

Gender-based violence, including child marriage, is associated with poor sexual and reproductive health outcomes such as HIV infection, unintended pregnancy, unsafe abortion, poor mental health, depression and increased risk of femicide or suicide.	https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-and-health/gender-based-violence-and-child-marriage/
Child brides often become pregnant during adolescence, when the risk of complications during pregnancy and childbirth increases. The practice can also isolate girls from family and friends, taking a heavy toll on their mental health.	https://www.unicef.org/protection/child-marriage
Girls married before the age of 15 are nearly 50% more likely to have experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence than those married after 18.	https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-and-health/gender-based-violence-and-child-marriage/
Victims of domestic violence are 48% more likely to be exposed to HIV transmission than those in non-violent relationships.	https://nnedv.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Combined-HIV_DV-Provider-Factsheet-.pdf