



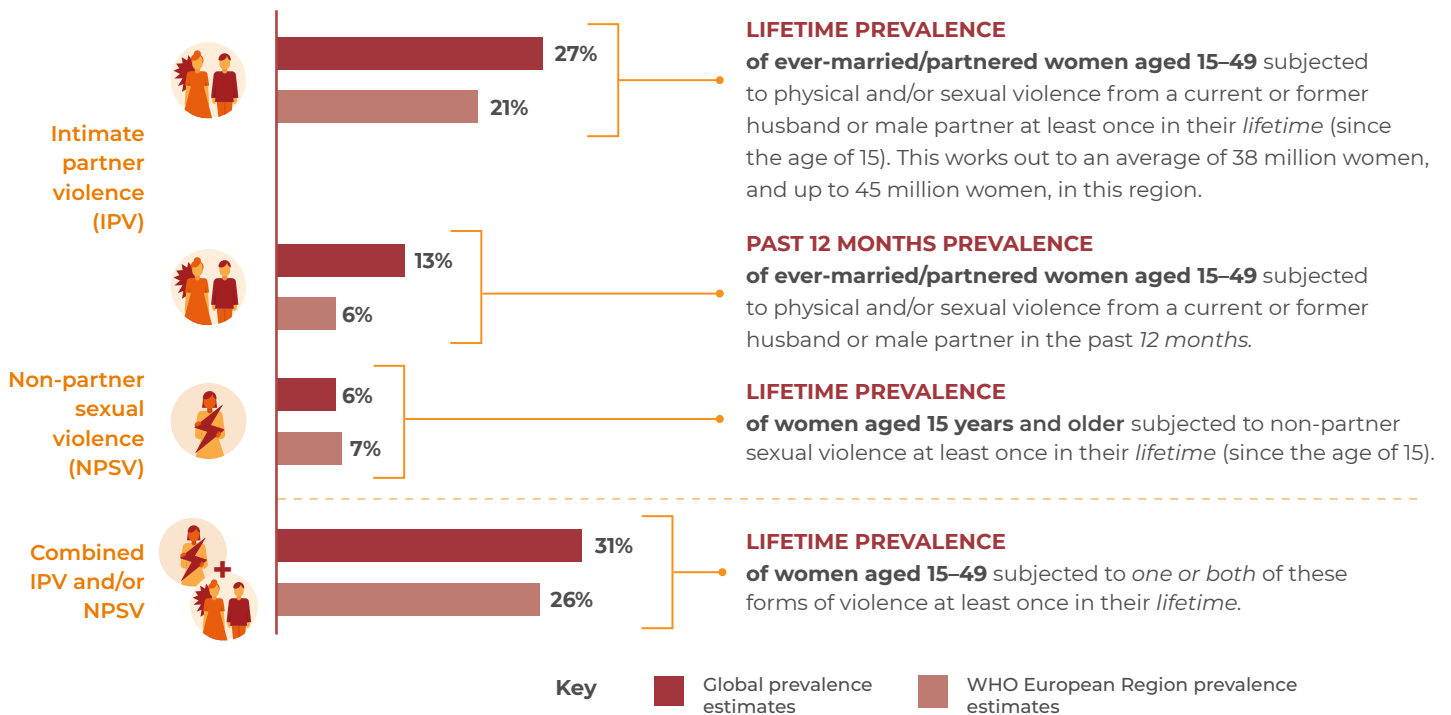
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVALENCE ESTIMATES, 2018



“ **Violence against women is a global public health crisis of pandemic proportions. It has serious social and economic consequences for countries and societies.** ”

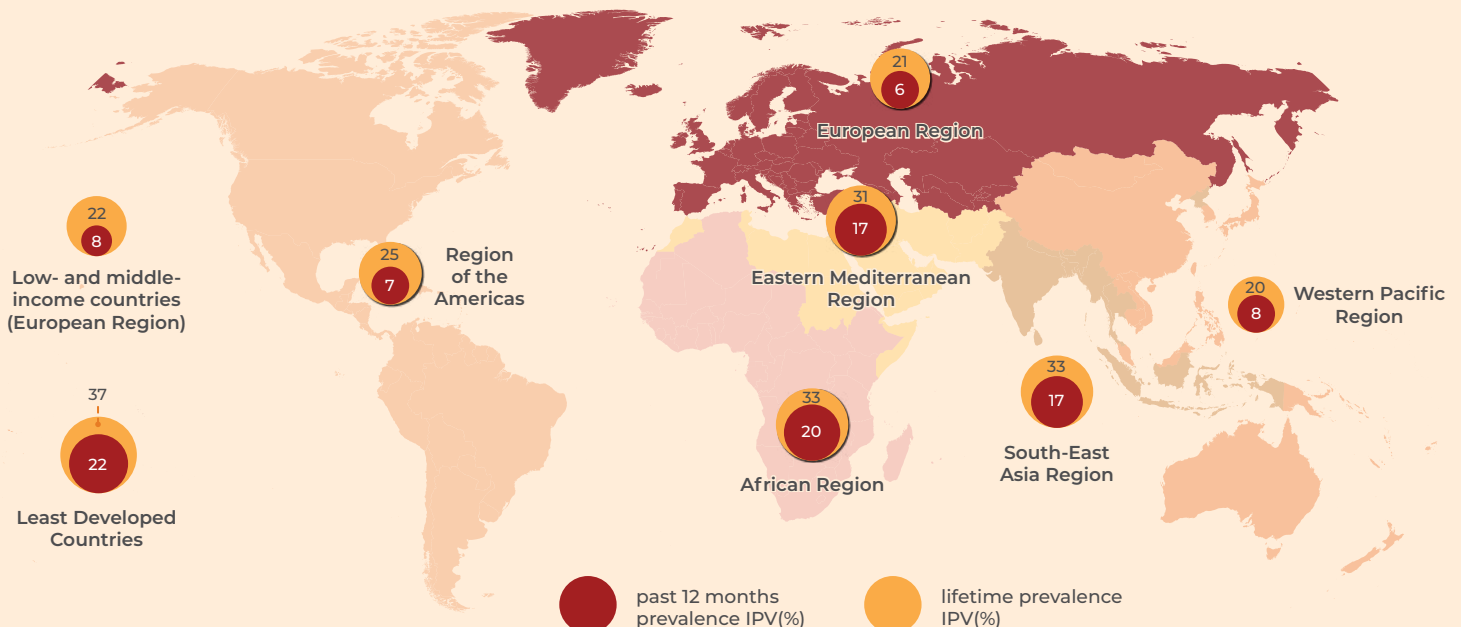
This fact sheet highlights the need for governments to reinforce the commitments made to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls (Sustainable Development Goal 5, target 5.2).

2018 GLOBAL AND EUROPEAN REGION INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND NON-PARTNER SEXUAL VIOLENCE PREVALENCE ESTIMATES



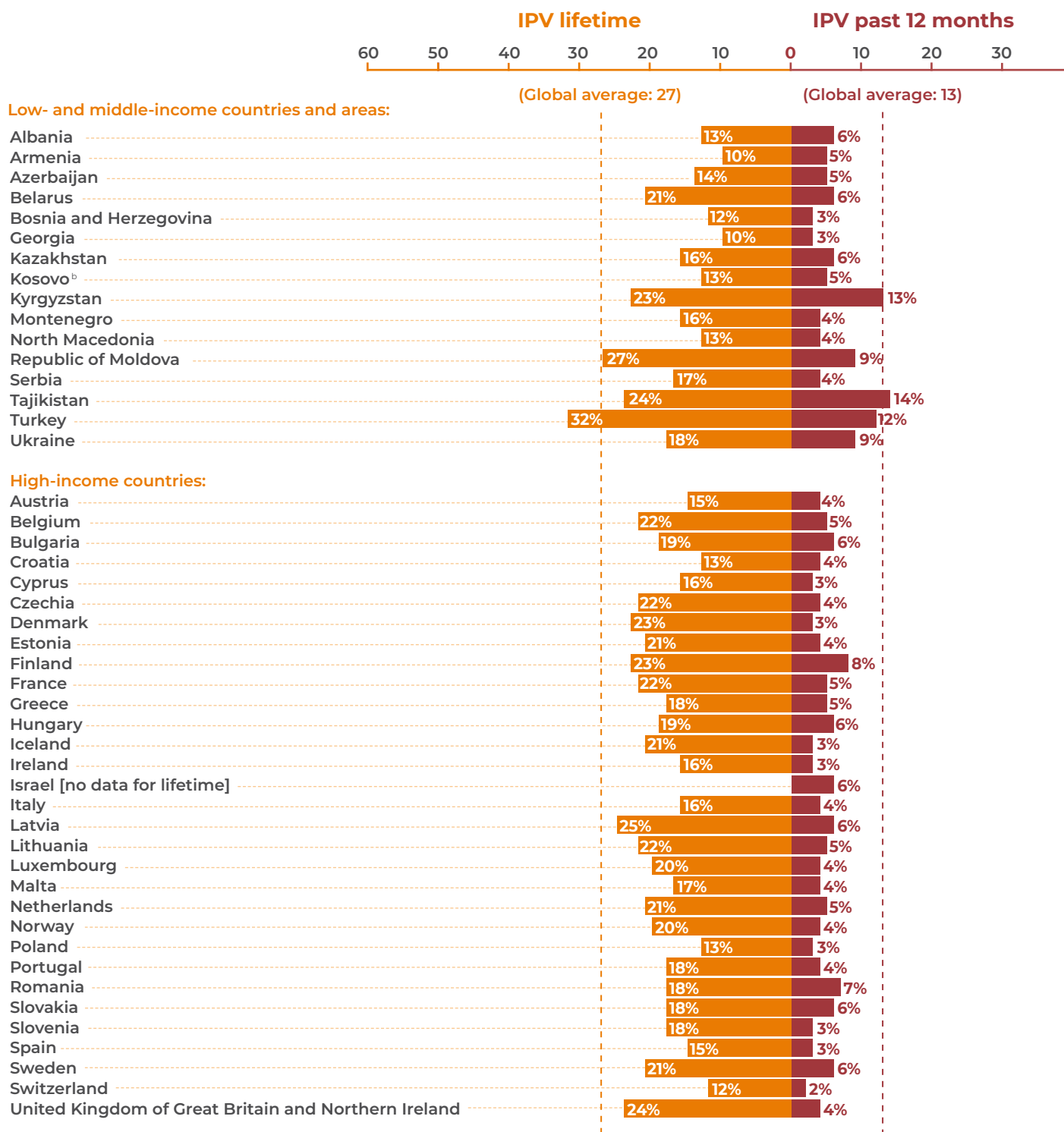
REGIONAL PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

This map shows global and regional (by WHO region) prevalence estimates of lifetime and past 12 months physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) among ever-married/partnered women aged 15–49. The WHO European Region is highlighted.



COUNTRY PREVALENCE ESTIMATES OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE (IPV)

This chart shows country prevalence estimates of lifetime and past 12 months IPV among ever-married/partnered women aged 15–49 in countries and areas of the WHO European Region.^a



^a There are a total of 53 Member States in the region.

^b All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). It is included in this table because it had data that met the inclusion criteria.

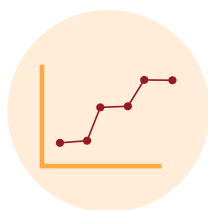
URGENT ACTION IS NEEDED



Policy and laws – Institute and implement laws and regulations that promote gender equality (e.g. girls' and women's equitable access to secondary education, paid employment and property/inheritance rights, as well as laws to address violence against women).



Support – Empower and invest in autonomous women's rights organizations to apply their expertise in addressing violence against women and guide decision-making in programming and policy-making.



Data – Strengthen data collection, reporting and use. Invest in high-quality surveys on violence against women and improve measurement of the different forms of violence that women are subjected to.



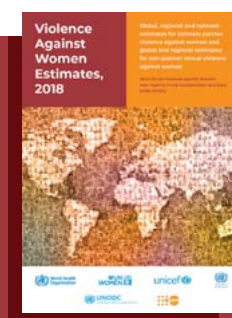
Society – Challenge norms and attitudes that discriminate against women and girls, especially regarding the acceptability of violence against women, including through school- and community-based programmes and interventions.



Prevention – Support and scale up nationalized and localized evidence-driven programmes and strategies for prevention. Promote and support community-based and women's organizations' efforts to end violence against women.



Services – Scale up comprehensive, accessible and quality survivor-centred services for women affected by violence and their children through capacity-building of service providers in all sectors (health, judicial, education, social), including in humanitarian crises. Strengthen joined-up multisectoral responses to better respond to and prevent violence against women.



Download the full report [here](#).

For more information contact vawestimates@who.int

This report was produced by the WHO Department of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research (SRH), including HRP, for the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Violence Against Women Estimation and Data (VAW-IAWGED).

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